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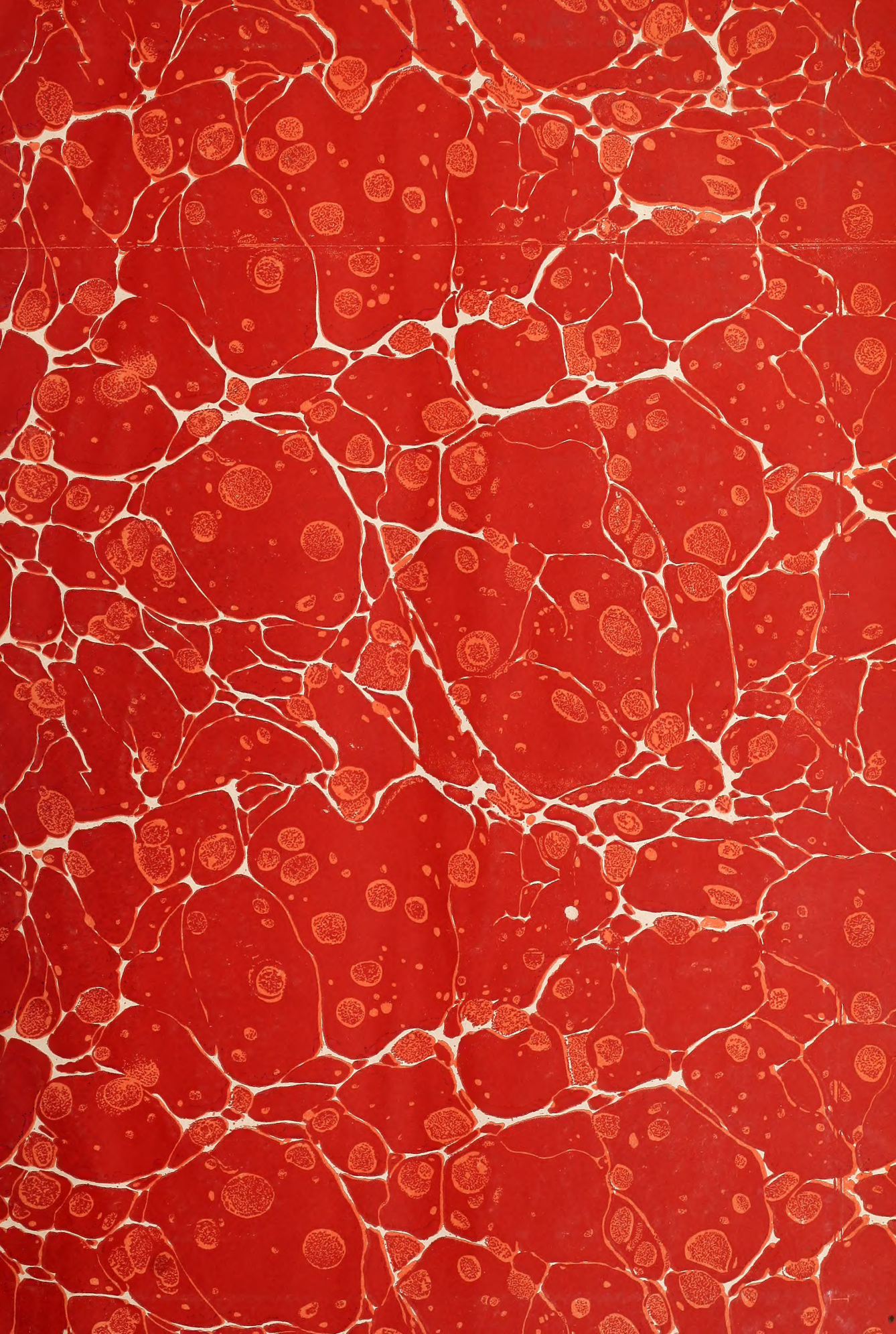
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1922



ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

JANUARY, 1922



\$3,000 When 65 Years Old!—\$40,000 at 86!

Stark Trees Make Poor Man Rich!

A. Johnson, a Kansas City, Mo. grocer, broke down in health at 65 years of age. All on earth that he had was \$3,000. He secured a little patch of rough land cheap—cleared it himself. Then he wrote us for advice on orcharding—what varieties of fruit trees to plant, etc. At that time, he says, "I didn't know an apple tree from a peach."

Today—21 years later—Mr. Johnson is the owner of one of the famous orchards of the Rogue River Valley Orchard District. He got \$13,000.00 gross from his 1921 crop from 40 acres of Stark Trees. He recently refused \$40,000.00 cash for this 40-acre orchard.

At 86, he is in sound health (because of outside orchard work) and has enough money to be independent. We say that he owes that to his grit. He says "It was Stark Trees—and Stark orchard advice." Look at the photo at the bottom of this ad. It is one of Stark's Golden Delicious in A. Johnson's orchard. This variety of tree

**Bore Apples in 1921 in 11 States
Despite 3 Frosts and 2 Freezes**

**3 Big Books
FREE**

Last Spring [1921] was the worst for fruit in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. But—the remarkable 3-fruit-bloom-bud habit of the Stark's Golden Delicious has helped it to dodge the frosts in many states. Our Stark's Golden Delicious had good crops here (the only variety—except Stark Delicious [red] that matured fruit.) And so had other growers of Stark Golden Delicious in Ky., Ia., Ala., Ark., Cal., Mo., Wash., Mass., Ohio, Ill., Ore., etc. Write for FREE—BIG 1922 "Prize Fruits" Book for facts.



Stark's Golden Delicious Apple Average Size



Stark's Golden Delicious

—at New, Lower 1922 Prices!

Send your name and address for FREE copy of our BIG 1922 "Prize Fruits" Book and New, Lower 1922 Price List—on the coupon (or a postcard) TODAY! Write for our BIG FREE 1922 Stark Seed Catalog, too. It will show you how C. G. Haskall, South Hadley, Mass. grew—

\$45.75 in Vegetables From Just \$1 Worth of STARK SEEDS! Get FREE Seed Catalog

Learn about our New, Proven STARK'S "BLIGHT-RESISTER" Tomato—endorsed by member U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Write also for FREE copy of our famous "Landscaping Plans" Portfolio—shows you FREE how to beautify home grounds at little expense.

A. Johnson and wife standing beside 3-yr.-old Stark's Golden Delicious tree bearing great crop in 1921. Bore big apples last year when 2 yrs. old, also. See photo below.

Address Box 103

Stark Bro's

Oldest in America
Largest in the World
At **LOUISIANA, MO.**

For 106 Years



STARK BRO'S, Box 103, Louisiana, Mo.
Send me at once Free Copies of:

☐ Stark Seed Catalog—FREE

☐ 1922 Edition of "Prize Fruits" Tree Book—FREE

☐ "Landscaping Plans"—FREE

I may plant: (State number and kind) trees this Fall or Spring.

Name.....

St. or R. R. No.

Postoffice.....

State.....

Am. P. J. 1-22.

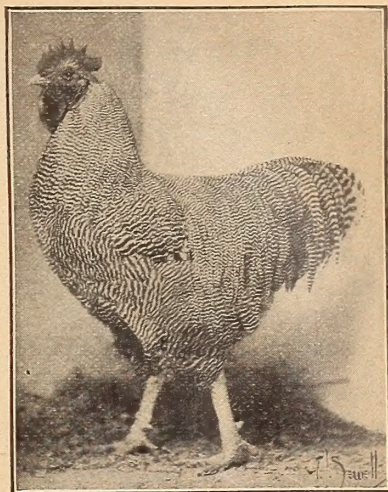
HURRAH!

Grand Champion

of the

Entire Show

With Over 3,200 Birds
in Competition



so jubilates a pleased customer in his letter just received

"MY ARISTOCRAT COCKEREL was Crowned King of All in This Monster Show, etc."

Glorious News—Friend Holterman

Writes Another One

"MY WONDER ARISTOCRAT HEN, BUSY BEE, which I hatched out of the eggs you sent me has just gone into molt and I believe has now stopped laying for the time being.

But—and now listen, Mr. Holterman—SHE LAID EXACTLY 361 EGGS SINCE HER MOLT LAST YEAR. Isn't this glorious? Isn't this perhaps

A New World's Record for Laying?

Thus these two enthusiasts. Reports similar to these are coming by the hundreds, BY THE THOUSANDS. They are coming in a continual stream in every mail from all parts of this country, from Canada, from Mexico, from South America, from Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia—from every continent on the globe. (Perhaps you who are reading this are one of this great army of ARISTOCRAT BOOSTERS.)

—We Win—We Win—Over All

Thus come the joyous tidings from Aristocrat customers everywhere. THOUSANDS OF SHOW ROOMS ARE WITNESSING THE TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF THE ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCKS TO VICTORY. These Sensational Records which my customers are making with Aristocrats simply stand unsurpassed in the annals of all Barred Rock history.

Our Beautiful Aristocrats Are Wonderful Layers

This ringing message comes from State after State, from Province after Province, from Country after Country—from every Clime and Continent—from "India's Coral Strand" as well as from "Greenland's Icy Mountains."—Everywhere stands forth this great combination of the

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCKS

Great Show Birds—Great Layers—Great Market Fowls

The great show birds are also great layers, and great for market. The great layers are also great show birds. These are the three grand qualities which I have been breeding into the "Aristocrats" for many years. They breed it, they reproduce it. (I do not send out any so-called "utility" birds, which is simply a euphonious name for "culls." The name ARISTOCRATS always stands only for the very richest and the very best in poultry.)

POWERFUL BREEDING COCKERELS, CAREFULLY MATED TRIOS AND BREEDING PENS—correctly mated by Holterman himself—can still be had if you act at once. Why not use these birds for your foundation.

ARISTOCRAT EGG ORDERS are being booked now for immediate and later delivery at the following prices: \$15 for 15; \$25 for 30; \$40 for 50; \$75 for 100; \$500 for 1,000. These are ABSOLUTELY THE BEST BARRED ROCK EGGS that money can buy. Send for your free copy of "HOW TO MAKE MONEY WITH ARISTOCRATS."

W. D. HOLTERMAN, Fancier, Box A, Fort Wayne, Ind., U. S. A.

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	1 year	2 years	5 years
United States.....	\$0.75	\$1.00	\$2.00
Canada, Cuba and Mexico.....	1.00	1.50	3.25
Foreign.....	1.25	2.00	4.50

Canadian, Cuban, Mexican and foreign subscriptions require additional postage, therefore the slight difference in prices.

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In order to acquaint prospective subscribers with American Poultry Journal, we will mail one copy a month for four consecutive months to any point in the United States for 25c. The trial subscription offer (4 months for 25c) is for new subscribers only and not subject to renewal for a period of less than one, two or five years.

NO SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS OR CANVASSERS are employed by us and NO PREMIUMS are given with subscriptions to American Poultry Journal.

A booth in charge of representatives equipped with credentials and official receipt blanks will be maintained only at the poultry shows in large cities for the convenience of our patrons. Do not pay money to strange solicitors representing themselves as agents for American Poultry Journal—simply ask for credentials.

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL sells on its merits and subscriptions should be sent direct to our office at 523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill.

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E. G. Aldrich, *Advertising Manager*

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Our subscribers are our friends and we use every effort to protect them in every way. We believe that every display advertisement in this issue is signed by trustworthy people, and to prove our faith we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any display advertisement appearing in this issue of American Poultry Journal.

All we ask is that, in ordering the fowls or goods, you mention to the advertiser that you saw the ad in American Poultry Journal; also that the purchase be made during the month or months in which the ad appeared, and in case of loss notify us of the fraudulent misrepresentation of the advertiser giving us full particulars as soon as it occurs. This guarantee applies to all subscribers on our unexpired subscription list who mention American Poultry Journal when answering advertisements.

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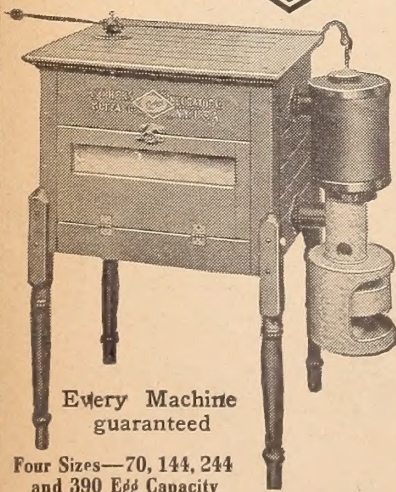
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Start Right This Season With
World's Best Incubator
Brooders and Hovers
at Lower Prices



Every Machine
guaranteed

Four Sizes—70, 144, 244
and 390 Egg Capacity

Send for 1922 Catalog, "Raising Poultry for Profit"
Will be mailed upon request

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., BUFFALO, NEW YORK

BYERS' ORPINGTONS



At Chicago Coliseum
Past 37 Months

76 of my Orpingtons stood under First Prize Ribbons; 117 of my Orpingtons stood under other Ribbons; 193 of my Orpingtons stood under Ribbons; I won 13 out of a possible 16 Firsts on Pens; I have never lost but one Special for Best Display in Buffs, in Whites or in Blacks at this premier Exhibition—Chicago Coliseum, in past 37 Months.

If you would own this kind, buy into the Strain that produces them.

My customers everywhere and the Poultry Journals in which I advertise, know that I deliver maximum quality for the money. Old customers deeply appreciate the sterling worth of my LINE BRED stock because they are producing winners and the kind of Orpingtons that sell. They know the meaning and importance of my most careful, continuous, constructive Orpington breeding for twenty years without intermission. They know that I am conducting a real Orpington breeding establishment. They know that I personally select every bird that leaves my plant subject always to their approval. They know that because of my enormous line of Champion Exhibition bred stock I am prepared to deliver outstanding specimens for any competition anywhere as well as perfectly mated LINE BRED breeding pens for certain instead of uncertain results. My office files are replete with this evidence. And all of this gratifying result is due, I am sure, to my most careful personal attention to and my deep interest in each individual order. There is no substitute for this Champion Exhibition line bred quality and service for I believe in progress as a result of serving best.

PRICES EXHIBITION STARS

These rare specimens will win at any important State or District Show. Yearling Cocks or Cockerels \$50 each. Yearling Hens or Pullets \$25 each. Young or Adult Pens \$125.

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This grade possesses the essentials necessary in high grade stock, and will win at the average show. They carry the richest possible blood of my Champions and mated as I shall mate them will produce show birds and excellent sale stock.

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These big, vigorous, Champion line bred Cockerels would improve eighty per cent of the Orpington flocks of America. Remember that one of my LINE BRED birds is worth much more as a producer of superior stock, than some other bird that "looks just as good" but is not line bred. The latter will never enable you to practice corrective breeding or improve your flock. The former will.

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EGGS From my finest Champion Exhibition Matings \$15 per 15;
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EGGS

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Give the birds 48 hours rest and if you do not recognize them as fully worth the money, return them and I will refund your money or send other birds for your approval. My terms are cash with order. A deposit of half the purchase price sufficient on advance orders for birds or eggs to be delivered on a specified later date. Plan your showing and breeding operations well in advance. Wire if necessary.

C. S. BYERS - - HAZELRIGG, IND.

Promoter of, Judge of and successful Breeder-Exhibitor of Orpingtons exclusively for 20 years.

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The World's Greatest Flock of the Champion General Purpose Fowl

CHAS. J. FISK, Owner

M. L. CHAPMAN, General Manager

WILBURTHA POULTRY FARMS

27 River Road TRENTON JUNCTION, N. J.

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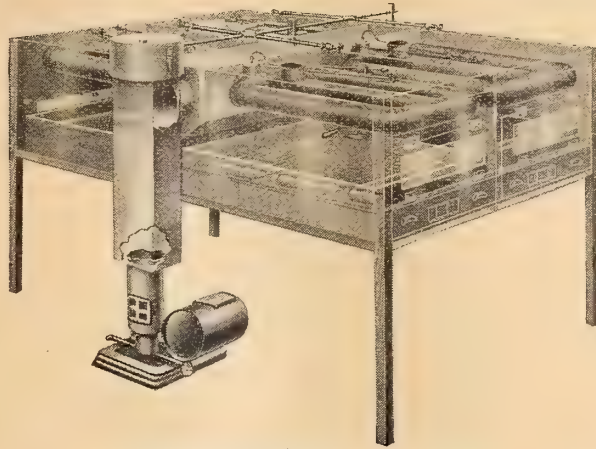
VIGOROUS BREEDERS
...GREAT WINNERS...

Partridge Rocks

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 1921—On Bronze Turkeys we won: 1-4-5 Cock, 1-2-4-5 Hen; 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerel; 1-2-3-4-5 Pullet. On Partridge Rocks we won: 1-2-3-4-5 Cock; 2-3-5 Hen; 1-4 Cockerel; 1-3-4 Pullet; 1 Young Pen; 1 Old Pen. Exhibition and Breeding Stock for Sale. Write for prices and catalog.

BIRD BROS, Box C, MEYERSDALE, PA.

The Schwalge Sectional Incubator



Our FOUR IN ONE has gained a reputation as the most practical incubator for any poultryman—large or small. It is a BABY MAMMOTH. Has FOUR independent egg chambers IN ONE and heated with one heater. A hatch can be taken off every week, if desired.

To this FOUR* IN ONE additional sections can be added within a few minutes. Can be enlarged to 9,600 egg capacity. Will hatch duck and goose eggs as well as hen eggs. Shipped with legs removed and will easily go through 2-ft. door sideways.

"Four In One" 800-Egg Section

EACH EGG CHAMBER IS A SEPARATE UNIT, holding 200 eggs—in two egg trays for convenient handling. Trays may be arranged for PEDIGREE HATCHING, if desired. Any chamber not in use may be shut off by means of a stop-off damper, thus saving oil.

PURE RADIATION HEAT. The heat travels through 4 inch heating tubes, giving a large heating surface and causing a mild heat. Positively no bad air can enter the egg chamber through these tubes.

MOST UNIFORM TEMPERATURE. The heat to the different chambers is controlled before it reaches the chamber (not afterward), which insures the most uniform temperature to all egg chambers.

EFFICIENT VENTILATION SYSTEM, independent of heating arrangement and easily regulated. Makes the chicks strong and healthy.

MOISTURE GENERATOR for dry climates or high altitudes. Water is dropped on hot tube inside the egg chamber and evaporates.

HIGH-GRADE CONSTRUCTION. Sound lumber, 28 gauge galvanized iron and a liberal amount of fire-proof asbestos is used in the construction of the Schwalge Machine. Packed well to hold the temperature very steady.

ALL PRICES REDUCED TO ROCK BOTTOM YET THE QUALITY REMAINS THE SAME AS BEFORE



9600-Egg Machine (12 "Four In One" Sections)

We give the most far-reaching guarantee that any responsible firm is able to give on their product.

The Schwalge-Smith Company
Elm Street, Elmhurst, Illinois

THE SCHWALGE-SMITH COMPANY
Elm St., Elmhurst, Ill.

Please send me a copy of your catalog, explaining the advantages of the Schwalge Incubator.

I am interested in a machine of..... egg capacity.

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THE
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BEST
LAYERS

REAL LAYERS

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200 EGG
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Stock
Eggs

White and Barred
Plymouth Rocks

Rose and Single
Comb Reds



LADY ALFARATA BUSY BESS
Record 301 Eggs Record 285 Eggs

Baby
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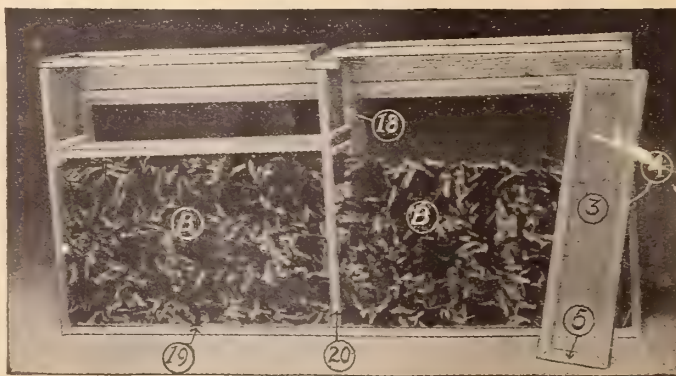
S.C. White Leghorns
White Wyandottes

Poorman has spent 22 years producing profitable layers, and knows how. The performance of his stock in the hands of more than 18,000 customers prove this.

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Sir: Enclosed find
check for one more
Feather Board to be
sent by Parcel Post
at once, if possible.
I like the other three
I bought of you about
a month ago fine; am
using them in my
Brooder House where
I used to use my
hard coal brooders. I
am using them to
warm the Brooder
House now and put-
ting my Leghorns
under the featherers.

Yours truly, C. M.



Showing "Feather Boards" in a two compartment feather brooder
Capacity of each compartment, 75 chicks

Are you Using My Feather Brooders?

If not, you are not
securing the best pos-
sible results. Invest
\$5 in one of my
Feather Boards with
full instructions for
making the brooder.
Two weeks' use will
prove their superior-
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customers are using
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results.

Why Not You?

Book Baby Chicks and Egg Orders NOW

Do not run the risk of placing your order too late. The demand has not been so great in many years, and the only way to insure delivery when wanted is to ORDER NOW.

Choice Foundation Stock

I am now offering, for immediate delivery, yearling hens, pullets, cocks and cockerels, the offspring of my very best layers. No better foundation stock to be had anywhere.

My catalog contains descriptions of my plant by representatives of the leading poultry publications, reports of many of my customers, and also my methods of breeding, care and management. It is fully illustrated and very instructive, and will prove to you that my prices are very reasonable.

Start right, by writing for my instructive catalog today. It has helped others, and it will undoubtedly help you.

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Poultry Raisers

You Can Make Big Money With A Champion Belle City

It's a time and labor saver—low in cost—economical—convenient—durable—easy to run—with a record for seventeen years unfailing service in the hands of over 911,000 satisfied users everywhere.

Get into this interesting, profit-paying business now, you can't lose; it's money for you right from the start. If you are raising chickens in the "old hen way," you are losing valuable time and money, and missing a big

opportunity. Investigate my proposition without delay. Write me today for Free Book, "Hatching Facts." It tells of the many advantages and how easy it is for all of my customers to make extra big profits with my

\$13⁹⁵ 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator

The Prize-Winning Hatcher with Hot-Water—Round-Cornered Rust-Proof Copper Tank—Self-Regulated Safety Lamp—Thermometer and Patented Holder—Double Door—Deep Chick Nursery—Egg Tester—with Fibre Board, Double Walled Construction that

has led the field for seventeen years. Simple—Safe—Sure. When ordered with my \$7.95 Hot-Water, Double Walled 140-Chick Belle City Brooder with Safety Lamp—Guaranteed to raise the chicks—making your Hatching Outfit complete—Both for only . . . **\$19⁹⁵**

Freight Prepaid

East of Rockies
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And allowed to points beyond. I ship from Buffalo, N. Y., Kansas City, Mo., Minneapolis, Minn., or Racine to insure quickest delivery. For 17 years my big factory here at Racine has been devoted entirely to the manufacture of this—one size—one style Incubator and Brooder, and I know

this Hatching Outfit will bring you the biggest hatches of strongest chicks—the greatest profits—with least effort and at lowest cost—vouched for by over 911,000 successful Poultry Raisers everywhere. Hatches Chicks, Ducks, Turkeys and Geese equally well—therefore

You are Perfectly Safe in Ordering Today

Thousands order direct from my advertisements every year. And you get the Belle City at my lowest factory prices—based on actual cost of production. You save the middleman's profit—I ship the day remittance is received.

With this Guaranteed Hatching Outfit and my complete Guide Book for setting up and operating, your success is assured. Besides the big hatches of strong chicks you are sure to get, you can easily share in

My Personal Prize Offers of \$1000 in Gold

No one else provides such easy ways for you to earn extra money. Full particulars come with my Free Book, "Hatching Facts." It also gives newest ideas, easiest plans and quickest ways to make poultry pay big. Time means money to you now—the early broods pay best. Get an early start—save valuable time—order now—or write me today for new Free Poultry Book, "Hatching Facts." It tells the whole interesting story.

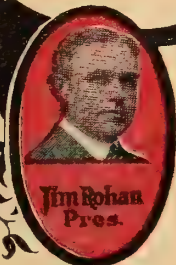
Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co.
Box 27 Racine, Wis.



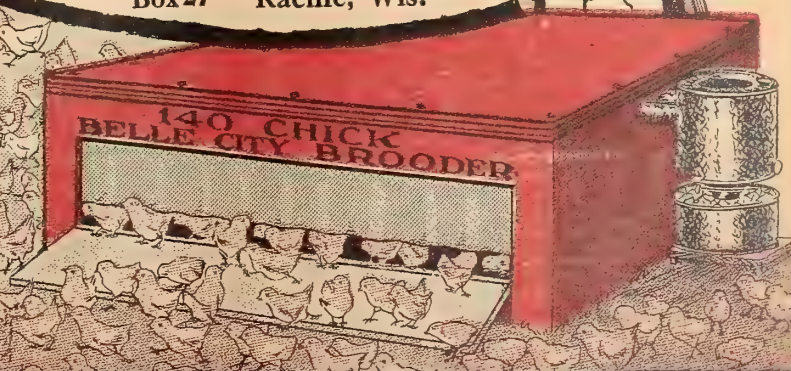
140-Egg Size

Write me Today
For Free Book,
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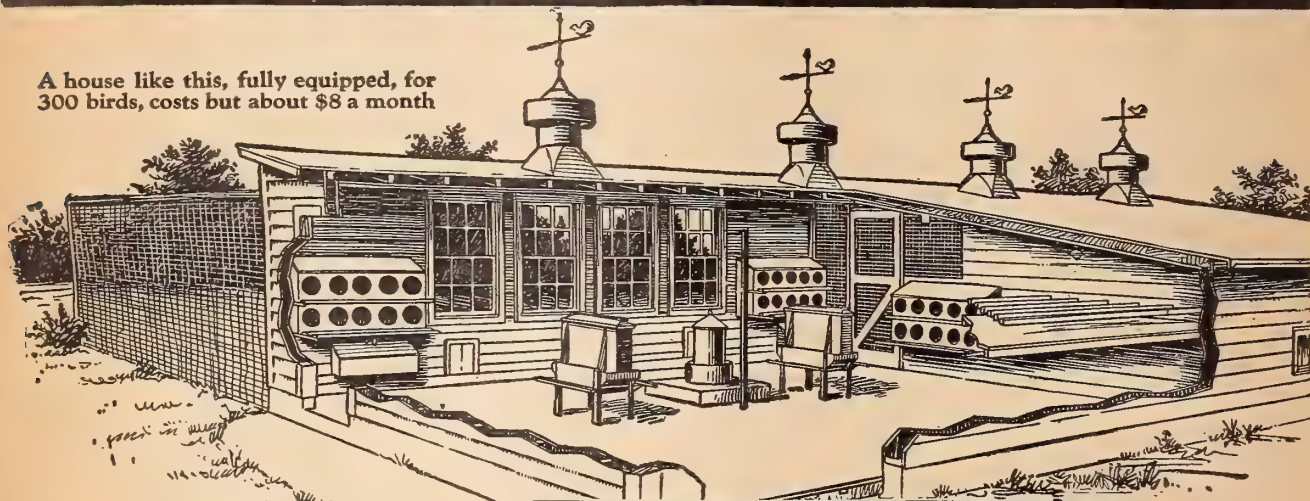
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Pres.

"My Belle City Hatching Outfit is sure building up my Bank Balance"



Jamesway

A house like this, fully equipped, for 300 birds, costs but about \$8 a month



NESTS

Neat, sanitary—built of galvanized sheets

Hinged to wall; open backs—to clean, swing out from wall—straw slides out. Helps keep away lice and mites. Sanitary metal backs for self-cleaning nests, to attach to wall, per nest 20 cents extra; trap attachment 35 cents extra. In sections of 4, 6, 8 or 10 nests.

VENTILATION

For price on JAMESWAY ventilation system, state length and width of house to be ventilated; style of roof; height, front, center and back; wall, floor and ceiling construction; and number of birds—and does it freeze?

Dealers Wanted

We also have an interesting money-making proposition for poultry raisers who have selling ability; full time or part time.

Agents Wanted

**Use the Coupon
TODAY**

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find check for

..... Dry Mash Feeder, \$18.00 each
..... Waterers 9.00 each
..... Metal Nests 1.25 each

or check for special introductory offer including
1 Dry Mash Feeder } \$25.00
1 Waterer

(1 set of..... Metal Nests, \$1.15 each,

Name.....

Address.....



Poultry House on Farm of W. D. James

Back of James poultry equipment—back of the proved principles of poultry house construction and ventilation—stands the James Manufacturing Company, undisputed leaders in dairy barn equipment, ventilation, and dairy barn design.

The men who have been so conspicuously successful in helping to make the dairy business more of a *real* business and less of a farming venture have now turned their attention to the solution of similar and equally important problems in the raising and care of poultry. Just as the members of the James organization are practical dairymen, so they are practical poultrymen. There is the same reason for leadership in this new field that there is in the dairy field so notably dominated during the last twelve years.

Money Back If Not Satisfied!

James Poultry Equipment is absolutely guaranteed. It must give entire satisfaction or you can have your money back.

JAMES PRICE LIST

f. o. b. Ft. Atkinson, Wis. or Elmira, N. Y.

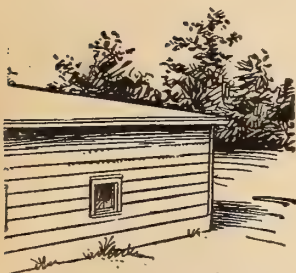
Dry Mash Feeder for 75 to 100 hens	each
Waterer, 8 Gallons, with Kerosene Lamp	\$18.00
Nests (without trap attachment)	9.00
	1.25

Special Introductory Offer!

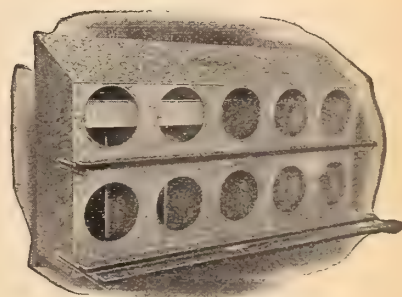
One Dry Mash Feeder (\$18) and one Waterer (\$9) at a special combination price of \$25. Metal nests, without trap attachment, selling regularly at \$1.25 per nest, when ordered with a Dry Mash Feeder and Waterer, will be specially priced at \$1.15 as an introductory offer.

Poultry Equipment

**Dry Mash Feeders,
Waterers, Metal Nests, Oats Sprouters**



No waste—
can't clog—Dry
Mash Feeder



Self-Cleaning Metal Nests

More Eggs—Healthy Hens—No Feed Waste Almost Doubles Capacity of Poultry House

The JAMESWAY bids fair to revolutionize the poultry industry of the country and to enormously increase the possibilities of profits for every one who keeps hens. It solves some of the worst obstacles in poultry raising—obstacles that hundreds of earnest workers the country over have been striving to solve for years. The JAMESWAY makes it possible to get more eggs; lessens the loss of poultry through disease; cuts down feed bills; saves work.

You know what the poultry house sometimes is—damp, cold, poorly ventilated, dark, hard to keep clean. The hens won't lay, perhaps; many of them get sick and die; and in other ways the owner finds it a discouraging and unprofitable proposition.

The new JAMESWAY design of poultry house, JAMESWAY equipped, gives the hens plenty of warmth with draftless, pure fresh air all the time; sunlight; clean, dry floors; dry walls and dry ceilings; nests free from lice and mites; and makes certain that the hens need never be without feed and water.

The JAMESWAY saves great amounts of expensive feeds that now are wasted; increases egg yields; makes the work easy and pleasant.

The JAMESWAY system of ventilation takes off the moisture and foul odors—brings in the pure, fresh air. It changes the air so rapidly that only 2 to 2½ square feet floor space per bird are needed—about half that heretofore recommended. This cuts building costs and upkeep expense almost half.

Many an old poultry house will accommodate twice as many hens by using JAMESWAY Ventilation.

James Poultry Houses Fully Equipped Cost But Eight Eggs Per Hen Per Year

The cost of the JAMESWAY is surprisingly small. Six or eight eggs per hen per year pays the cost and covers the depreciation.

What hen, given warmth in winter, plenty of pure air without drafts, clean, dry quarters, plenty of light, freedom from lice and mites, clean water and the right food before her all

the time—what hen in such a home would not lay at least six or eight eggs more during the winter?

And in addition to greater egg yields, there is a great saving in expensive feed; the saving of the hens themselves from roup, tuberculosis, mites and lice; and the saving of time in caring for the birds.

Write for Jamesway Poultry Book No. 1

James Manufacturing Company

Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Elmira, N. Y.

Minneapolis



Dry Mash Feeders No Waste —Can't Clog!

Five hoppers in one—fifty pounds of dry mash, four quarts each of grit, meat scrap, charcoal and oyster shell.

Feed saving pans catch all feed thrown out by hens; feed-saving soon pays for feeder.

Tip of cover pivoted—prevents fowls from roosting. Rat and mice proof. Set high from floor so birds can work under. Lasts a lifetime. Birds cannot foul the feed. For 75 to 100 hens. Price \$18.

Double size \$25.

Waterer

Eight gallons. Lamp in bottom section or heated by electricity. Cannot clog or overflow. When filling invert top for funnel. Satisfactory in every way.



Clean, Fresh Water
Jamesway Waterer
with lamp

SEND THE COUPON

Pen 110.



Pen 109



Pen 103.



Pen 91.



Pen 112.



Eggs for Hatching

FROM

OWEN FARMS

Pre-eminent Matings

Will give you splendid returns on a small investment. More than one thousand customers each year buy from fifteen to several hundred eggs for hatching here at Owen Farms. Over 90% report splendid hatches and fine quality chicks. Several hundred egg customers come here each year for one or more sittings to secure new blood from the same family. The large percentage of repeat orders that come to Owen Farms from satisfied customers is the part of my business that gives me the most personal satisfaction.

1922 MATINGS

Will be far and away the finest ever made here on Owen Farms. A wealth of tested star breeding hens and early pullets that are absolutely mature enable me to make the females in each mating more uniform and of a higher average quality than ever before. Every female has size, bone, perfect health and is a high producer. They will be fed sanely and not driven to lay the last possible egg. This will mean strong, sturdy youngsters that will live, grow and develop into show birds, breeders and layers for you and for me. A star breeding pullet in Pen A last year laid 267 eggs in 365 consecutive days. Other females in this pen did nearly as well. The males are star breeders and show birds. Each and every one selected for characteristics I wish to perpetuate in my flocks and his mates just the ones to form a perfect complement. My long experience in mating Reds and Buffs enables me to state positively that my 1922 matings come nearer to satisfying me than those of any former year, and that they will produce a wonderfully high average quality in the chicks for you and for me.

1922 PRICES

are the same as last year. My 1921 mating list is yours for the asking and the 1922 list will be mailed you Feb. 1st. Eggs from Group I, II, III and IV are \$25.00; \$18.00; \$12.00 and \$6.00 per 15 respectively. I do not mate ordinary utility birds. The matings in each Group are unequaled at the price. **Book Your Order Early**, and hold the date you wish your eggs shipped. 25 per cent deposit will insure your eggs going at time you wish them. This will prevent delay in shipping your eggs in the heart of the season.

BREEDING BIRDS

Have a grand lot of cockerels that will make superb breeders for you. Whether you wish to pay \$10.00; \$15.00; \$25.00; \$35.00 or \$50.00 for your male you will find here the exact bird you wish and unequaled in quality for the price paid. Tell me the weakest sections in your females and will select to correct. Strong, sturdy line-bred birds from my choice matings. Cockerels that have been bred right and raised on free range. A few choice cocks and fine breeding hens in each variety to complete trios and pens if you wish.

OWENS FARMS

Single Comb R. I. Reds and Buff Orpingtons have made history. Their winnings at Madison Square Garden, New York, Boston, Chicago, Syracuse and other leading shows have proved their worth.

Line-bred descendants of generations of winners will help you produce winners.

GUARANTEES

on both stock and eggs are given in every mating list. They are fair and equitable. "Your absolute satisfaction means my permanent success." Write me fully and freely your requirements and will advise you on paper exactly as I would were you sitting beside me at my desk.

OWEN FARMS

MAURICE F. DELANO, Owner

107 William Street

Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Pen 139.



Pen 136



Pen 132



Pen 141.



Pen 133.



AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Volume 53

Chicago, Ill., January, 1922

No. 1

The New Year Depends On the Breeding Pens

ANOTHER breeding season confronts us. Are we going to accomplish something really worth while in our breeding operations, or are we going to rest satisfied with past achievements? Shall it be progress or stagnation? Much can be accomplished this season to send us forward. And, lest we forget, or become too satisfied with our past accomplishments, much can be done or left undone that will set our foot on the road to blighted hopes and utter failure. The sum total of the new year will depend upon our own efforts. It is ours to spend in accomplishment, if we so choose.

The results we hope to accomplish the coming season hinge directly on our breeding stock. Our breeding pens are the foundation on which we must build our flock and it should be needless to state that our foundation must be as firm as rock. With a good foundation there is no limit to the heights we may hope to attain, but with a weak foundation our best efforts will yield a poor crop of fruit.

The male bird, so often designated as being half the mating, but who is really much more than this, should have the greatest consideration. The male bird influences each and every chick hatched from the particular pen he heads. As a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, so is our breeding pen no stronger than the male that heads it. To use a male bird that is lacking in stamina or is physically deficient in any way, is like putting our foundation on sand—our building will not endure.

Inferior results in young stock can often be attributed directly to the indiscriminate mating of the breeding stock. Haphazard and indifferent selection of the breeders will never get one anywhere. Much time and thought should be expended in putting together the birds that are to constitute our breeding pens. One should establish a standard of health and vitality to which the birds must attain before they are considered as worthy of entering the breeding pens, and then rigidly adhere to a strict policy of using only such birds as come up to the mark. Then, and only then, may we fairly hope to have all our aspirations fully realized. No bird that has ever been sick, no matter though apparently entirely recovered, should be used as a breeder, if we hope to obtain substantial results, for the weakness of ancestor is visited onto the sons and daughters for three or four generations. In judging the condition of the breeding stock we must not merely take into consideration the present condition, but also the state of the health since the time of hatching. Certain conditions often affect the development of chicks, resulting in a cessation of growth for a time. Recovery is often made later and the birds by being forced along apparently develop into all that could be desired. However, such birds are inferior in the matter of constitutional vigor to those that maintained natural and

By OTTO E. HACKMAN

The entire season's effort will rest on the kind of birds that are bred—Sound breeding stock is of primary importance—Do your hatching from hens.

steady development from the time they left the shell until maturity was reached.

Females that have been physically affected at any time may be used in the laying pens with profitable results, provided they are capable of laying a sufficient number of eggs to make their retention profitable, but they are not adapted for the breeding pens. Even in the laying pens, they are usually the first to break down with a cold, and it would be good practice to market them among the first hens culled out. Frequent and strict culling should be the rule and any bird that fails to come up to the mark should be marked so that when the breeding season arrives it can easily be distinguished and eliminated.

Hens Lay Larger Eggs.

It is always preferable to use hens in preference to pullets for breeding purposes. Pullets usually are insufficiently developed or matured to prove creditable breeders. Good results may be expected, however, from pullets that have been hatched very early and that have developed steadily and naturally, and that have been fully matured before commencing egg production and have been laying some time previously to being used as breeders. Pullets, most usually, lay small sized eggs, and small eggs as a rule produce poor results in hatching. We want good, big eggs, chuck full of vitality, for from such may we expect to hatch big, lusty, livable chicks.

Another thing that affects the breeding condition of the pullets is the strain they undergo incidental to laying. The ordeal the pullets undergo during laying enervates them to such an extent that good breeding results will not be obtained from them. Hens, however, are not affected in this way. They have passed through at least one laying season previous to entering the breeding pens, and will have fully recuperated their strength during the rest period after molt. Then, when the breeding season again comes around they are in the pink of condition and will, other things being favorable, produce worth-while chicks.

One should also exercise care in the selection of the hatching eggs. No abnormal sized eggs, either too large or too small, should be used. Those of ordinary size, the kind the hens usually lay, will produce the best results. Those females that have not the physical stamina to stand up under the strain of heavy egg production should be eliminated from the breeding pens. When they break down under continued production we may rest assured they have not the high vigor characteristic of good breeders.

Range and Feed.

Whenever possible the breeding stock should have free range. Free range birds always give better results when it comes to producing worth-while (Continued on page 40)

Advance of the Single Comb White Leghorn

THE almost universal selection of Single Comb White Leghorns by those farms which measure results with a "dividend" yardstick, and the enthusiasm shown by the smaller breeder-fanciers of this variety in their efforts to improve their stock, are more truly indicative of the comparative merit of Single Comb White Leghorns than volumes of mere words.

As a matter of fact, the White Leghorn has proven title to its place of leadership in spite of numerous handicaps of injustice and lack of harmonious action by the breeders.

It is to be expected that breeders and fanciers of other varieties, especially the dual-purpose (sometimes, unkindly referred to as doubtful-purpose) breeds should advance every argument which would tend to stem the tide of advancement of the White Leghorn, and so long as they hold their claims within the bounds of reason they are perfectly right. It is a pleasure to state that seldom, if ever, do we find such breeders exceeding their proper limits. But, we have suffered by improper statements made by pseudo-leaders in various walks of life.

Reply to Criticisms of the Leghorn.

Only recently, the editor of a prominent poultry paper of national circulation, allowed his personal feelings or prejudice to supplant his unbiased judgment sufficiently to print as unjust an attack on Leghorns, as a whole, as was ever perpetrated on any breed or variety of livestock. In this malignant denunciation, said editor reached the point of "voicing a personal prayer" to producers of other breeds and varieties to "come to life" for action which would not let "the Leghorn breeders 'run away with things.'"

And why, one might ask, should such a writer be moved to vent his spleen on a variety which has reached such a point of popularity? Chiefly, according to the balance of his denunciation, because the Leghorns "are strangers in his distinguished company," which is comprised of the yellow-meated, tender-muscled fryer, the small roaster, the large roaster and the unequalled capon."

To the intelligent, informed reader this is a most foolish indictment—it is a self-evident fact and one, in acknowledgement of which, the Leghorn breeder exclaims "Thank the Lord!" for he knows that the production of "flesh" is a matter of doubtful profit, and that the maintenance of any unnecessary flesh on his egg producers is sheer waste of money.

But, even more damaging to the advancement of the variety have been the personal opinions expressed by authorities whose very limitation of work and observation leads them to narrow-gauged, one-sided, and unjust conclusions. Such a condition was used as an illustration, by the above mentioned editor, to bolster up his lack of argument. He said: "In the Philadelphia offices of the U. S. Food Research Department, an official high-up in a knowledge of the facts and in public esteem, said to us, back in 1918 while our country was engaged in the World War, 'D—— the Leghorns! I look on them as almost a public misfortune.'"

To those who know the office to which reference was made, and the workers in that office, such a statement is not surprising for the time and attention of this office is centered not only on poultry alone, but also on fish, oysters and other food products, and instead of having a balanced view of the poultry industry, they unjustly condemn the Leghorn—not for the fault of the Leghorn, but—because producers of "butcher" stock varieties have not been able to put production of table poultry on a sufficiently profitable basis to meet the demands of the world markets. Consequently, worn-out Leghorn hens, and stags, are re-

By **ARTHUR F. ROLF**

Breeders of S. C. White Leghorns now organizing to repudiate false criticisms, and to protect the interests of breeders in establishing standards and widely disseminating knowledge of the standard ideals.

quired to meet the needs of consumers. The Leghorn, having returned such a good profit in eggs, can be sold at a price which decreases the demand for the more expensive "quality" meat.

Bless you; the White Leghorn breeder makes no claim for the production of quality meat (other than that the cockerels, properly handled, will make squab and small broilers

equal to any), but base their claims for superiority wholly upon the ability of this variety to return greater dividends on the amount invested than any other. To the investing producer, it matters not whether he produces eggs, meat or feathers—the line which will give him the greatest return will have his attention. And, as we have said before, existent conditions show where this profit lies better than words could outline. But, we do not object (and hope, in the near future to perfect organization to the point that our objections may be made more evident) to men, or women, whose work places them in positions where their opinions carry weight with the uninitiated, allowing their personal likes and dislikes to bias their public opinions.

Even such injustices, however, have not been responsible for the chief drawback which has handicapped the advancement of the White Leghorn, according to the ideas of leading producers of this variety.

A Community of Interests Speaks.

With the re-organization and development of the National S. C. White Leghorn Club, of which this writer is secretary, the breeders of this variety have found a means of voicing their sentiments in a sufficiently large voice to command respect, and at the same time have found an effective instrument for harmonizing ideas which were in slight conflict, and for educating the world at large regarding the true facts about White Leghorns.

It is doubtful if any breed or variety of poultry or livestock has ever suffered more than the White Leghorn, on account of lack of knowledge as to what actually constitutes a Leghorn. The Standard of Perfection, published and sold by the American Poultry Association offers a means whereby, in consideration of certain sum of money, a person may obtain the only official description of the ideal White Leghorn.

The fact that such a book contains the Standard descriptions of a hundred, or more, other varieties of chickens, turkeys, and waterfowl, makes it so expensive that it rarely ever gets into the hands of the very man who needs it—namely, the prospective beginner with the variety. In fact, but a small percentage of those who are breeding, exhibiting and advertising purebred poultry have ever read, thoroughly, the Standard description of their variety, let alone owning a copy of the Standard for frequent reference.

As a result of this lack of knowledge regarding the essentials of a real White Leghorn, a few "promoters" have been able to cash in on the popularity of, and demand for, the variety and they have been able to dispose of large numbers of birds whose chief claim to the title of White Leghorns is that they are white (more or less), have large combs, and produce white eggs (or with but slight tints showing the traces of other blood which "crept in" during the dim past). The innocent purchaser of such stock, having faith in the "name" and literature of such seller proceeds to sell their progeny to his neighbors in good faith, and its dissemination proceeds, to the lasting injury of real Leghorns, and only education can ever check it.

The National Single Comb White Leghorn Club does not care to waste any time shouting about its future plans—we prefer rather to devote our (Continued on page 54)

Need of Adequate Land for Poultry Farming

I AM led into a discussion of the relation of land area to the number of fowls kept upon the plant, because the problem pertains to the future successful development of the poultry industry, and because I believe that the subject is of far greater importance than many may appreciate. My remarks are based, not alone on my own personal experience with poultry, but also upon the experience of those who have made a life study of poultry culture.

The first thing I wish to make clear is the enormous debt we owe to those who have gone before and paved the way towards giving us practical methods for conducting large flocks of fowls successfully. The numerous inventions for comfort and convenience of our fowls, the methods of selection, the feeding schedules carefully worked, the marvelous use of electric lights to increase winter egg production, are but a few of the contributions which have placed poultry raising on a par with any other agricultural enterprise. I sometimes marvel, as I look back over the years, that there were commercial poultry farms then which made money—when we consider how little we really knew and how blindly we groped for light on many vexing, difficult and discouraging problems. With a great increase in our wealth of information, available to anyone today who may ask for it, or has the desire to study, the man or woman engaged in the poultry business in this year of 1922, has far better chances for making his or her enterprise a success with fewer risks of failure than ever before.

Encouraging, indeed, is the ever-growing list of successful poultry farms and communities, and still more encouraging the type of people taking up poultry culture, either as a life's occupation or as an aid towards an increased income as well as the personal pleasure derived from it.

As the demand for better and fresher eggs has grown in past years, we find that poultry farms have been springing up nearer the greater centers of consumption. Around New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore in the East, around Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City in the Middle West, and around the larger West Coast cities, we find a quickly growing list of poultry producers, both on a large and small scale, ranging from a few hundred to several thousand fowls. This is the logical and proper development. Closeness to the point of consumption means fewer chances for spoilage, are important considerations for small shippers.

Poultry Districts.

In comparatively recent years a number of poultry communities have sprung up, communities where the

By H. G. FORSTER

A highly specialized poultry plant on limited ground leads to an intensification that may prove dangerous—The tendency is toward more land for poultry operations.

keeping of chickens has developed to such an extent which requires that almost every available square foot of soil be employed in their raising and care, to the exclusion of almost all other lines of production. These centres have been selected for their favorable soil, climate, transportation, or other advantages. In most cases the nucleus was one or

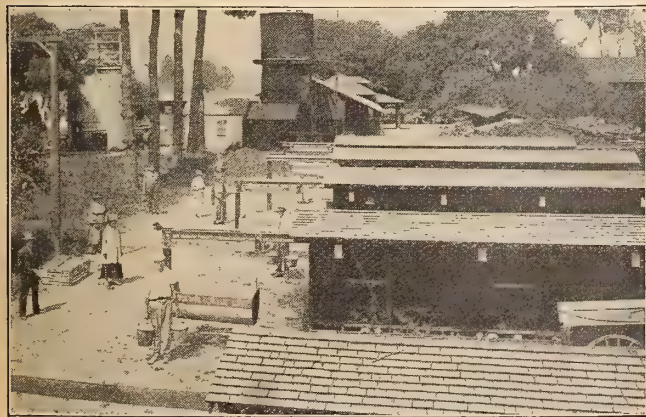
two successful poultry farms, which in turn attracted others.

The States of California and New Jersey have so far been especially active in this matter of poultry concentration. Petaluma, Calif., is the greatest poultry growing and egg producing center in the world. Vineland, in New Jersey, and Toms River, N. J., are two Eastern centers receiving the greatest attention today. As time goes on these districts will be developed still farther and others will spring up and become important producing localities.

No one conversant with the facts will deny that such centers offer the poultryman many advantages. The progressive associations having made these communities possible are an inspiration and a source of much help to the producer. By the power of co-operation each man has a chance to buy his supplies and other needs at lower than individual prices, and he may market in a better way and receive for his products a better-than-individual price. The best methods of buying and selling are thus provided, and all of us realize what a relief this is to the busy man engaged in producing as many eggs per year and as many pounds of poultry flesh as his time, means, and acreage will permit.

There are, however, distinct problems in connection with the intensification of poultry operations in highly specialized poultry communities that are sometimes not understood nor appreciated by the producer. Especially to the beginner such a concentration means an ideal arrangement, and he can see no fly in the honey of success. However, there are dangers, as we shall see upon consideration.

Some months ago I had occasion to ride by motor from Trenton to New Brunswick to attend the annual Field Day of New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. As was natural, we "talked shop" on the way. One of the questions that arose was whether I thought there were any special dangers or problems connected with the development of a large and thickly settled poultry community. I gave my views, and as luck would have it the speaker of the day, in his annual address, substantially stated the same thing—namely, that there are distinct problems in connection with intensi- (Continued on page 42)



An intensive system under which three to four thousand layers are kept on one poultry plant in California. This kind of housing saves many steps and much labor, but entails danger of contamination.



A close-up view of one of the houses on the California plant. The fowls are not permitted range. Under such conditions ventilation, exercise and regular feeding become of great importance.

Contented and Active Hens Are Better Layers

OLD Nature sort of planned for the hens to lay eggs as winter waned and the days of spring seemed close at hand. January, which comes in the heart of winter, and just before egg prices begin to wane as a result of Southern receipts, is a month in which the hens are being pushed as hard for eggs as if nature had commenced that gentle stimulation of production by longer days and milder weather.

Poultrymen are fast learning to imitate Nature and so take care of the layers that their egg producing organs respond and function. Tis a matter of breeding the hen, feeding the hen, and housing the hen. The elusive, but ever popular, winter egg, the goal of practically every poultry raiser is, therefore, an unnatural thing, as it were. It comes as the result of special management of the hens. And getting it is not a particularly dangerous thing, providing it is done right. In other words the careful poultryman realizes that his hens are under a certain strain in producing eggs out of the natural season, when their eggs were originally intended for the propagation of the species. This fact immediately suggests that along with feeding and management for winter egg production must go a certain regard for the maintenance and development of the health of the laying birds. Healthy hens! Absolutely essential to continued and profitable egg production! This article is written purposely to suggest a few simple, yet important, ways in which the poultry raiser and keeper may tend to safeguard the health of his hens.

Hen Houses.

Providing the hens have been healthy, strong and vigorous when placed in the hen houses at the outset of the winter season, there is scarcely good reason why, with proper attention and care, the general health and vitality of the average flock of hens cannot be maintained throughout the cold days when closely confined to the houses. But—this will not occur by itself. The hen house is the immediate environment of the layers, and its condition regulates directly their health or ill-health, as the case may be.

Every hen house should be dry. The floor, especially, should be perfectly free from cold, damp feel. The litter should be deep, clean and dry. Dust is far better than moisture in the litter. The hens live down there in the straw, remember. Keep it in good shape, or don't expect them to be healthy.

The hen house should be light and bright. Men and women respond to bright, cheery environment. The hens do too. Its an absolute fact. Make the house light and bright by providing plenty of windows through which the sun can shine for the greater part of the time on winter days. Sunlight is not only invigorating and brightening, but it is Nature's best disinfectant. Then, further, make the house bright and cheery by whitewashing the whole interior with a good disinfectant whitewash. A home-made formula which the writer has used many years with unflinching success, can be made by taking six parts by volume,

By Willard C. Thompson

Healthy hens are profitable—Hens can't afford to have aches and pains during the laying season—Feed, house and care so that the egg organs respond and function.

of cream of lime, one part of kerosene, and one-half part of any good commercial disinfectant, a number of which are easily procured in any town or city, and dilute with water as desired. By cream of lime is meant fresh stone lime (preferably) slaked with boiling water and thinned to the consistency of thick cream. If hot water can be used throughout the quality of the white

wash is better. Add to every six or eight pails of this about a pound of lard and a quart of salt. Apply with a force pump and apply evenly to the interior surface. The preparation dries perfectly white, kills disease germs, and red mites. Keep it stirred frequently during application, and strain if necessary before placing in the force pump.

The hen house should be constantly supplied with fresh air. It is vital to winter health. Open up the windows and curtains on the nice days, and never be afraid of the fresh air. Avoid drafts, and low temperatures, of course. Proper ventilation often corrects excessive dampness in the winter poultry house.

Colds.

In the best of regulated poultry flocks, even in ours, as they say, there will sometimes appear signs of colds, evidenced by sniffing, and difficulty in breathing, and by the gathering on the nostrils of dirt and dust. Neglected colds may develop into something more serious, as eye roup. Colds

are the frequent result of exposure to sudden changes of weather conditions, or drafts, or dampness in the house, or lack of exercise and consequent lack of vigorous circulation of the blood stream. When they are first seen get busy. The best insurance is to treat the individuals, by washing the eyes and nostrils with a solution of boric acid, made by dissolving a teaspoonful of boric acid in a cup of hot water. With a medicine dropper insert



Sun light in the hen house is an enemy of Disease.

some of this material into the nostrils on either side. It is also well, if the colds seem rather wide spread, to vaporize some good disinfectant before the flocks on the perches at night. Place a heated brick in the bottom of a pail and place the pail on a bench so that the top of the pail is about on a level with the birds and about three feet in front of them on the perches. Pour about a quarter of a cupful of disinfectant on the hot brick. Lower the front curtains, but not the curtains in front of the perches. The fumes arising from the pail will drench the perching chamber and will be inhaled by the birds with benefit to them. One such dose will usually check an epidemic of colds. It is very useful in cases of epidemics of chickenpox, roup and canker also.

Add to this treatment of either the individuals or the flocks some extra attention to the rations, for the birds need coaxing along at that time. Whenever the hens are somewhat under the weather, whet up their appetites by feeding them a moist mash, moistened with sour milk, and to which has been added a good tonic. The writer has had wonderful success with the old Maine tonic made up of one pound of (Continued on page 62)

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Dark and Light

THE very interesting editorial on Barred Plymouth Rocks in the December Journal inspires me in defense of my personal position upon the breeding problems of this breed, which is that in their mating and accomplished results they comprise two distinct varieties. Let me state at the outset my appreciation of the eminent fairness of the Journal's management in welcoming debate from the opposite side. And just here I will not pass over the opportunity to express my warm approval of the Journal's excellence in its several appointments.

With which introduction I will proceed to the business in hand. Mr. Platt has stated in the editorial on Barred Plymouth Rocks in the last issue that "Some go as far as to say that there are two varieties of Barred Rocks, the Dark Barred Rock and the Light Barred Rock. There is only one variety. There is no issue on this matter."

As the original first user of these terms, Dark and Light, in this connection, I plead guilty. This was a dozen years ago, or less. And this suggestion caught on, slowly at first, but so effectually that the old designation of the two varieties as cockerel-bred and pullet-bred have become all but obsolete; in fact, confined to the usage of a very few conservative breeders.

Let us first agree upon the significance of the term "variety." To express my understanding of it, it applies to things which, being similar in a general way, still display special features of difference. In this way the Rosé Comb Leghorn differs in the one sole feature of comb from its single comb conquerer. As every experienced breeder well knows, this distinctness may be made to disappear in a single season's breeding together of the two comb types.

The case is different with our Barred Rocks. I am setting forth no mere theory in claiming varietal distinctness; for the fact that classification of our breed in a large majority of the exhibitions East and West demonstrates the

By FRED W. PROCTOR

Both varieties are actually bred by advocates of the one-variety program—Their distinct color ideals—The demand for official recognition of both varieties a popular movement.

actuality. In this connection I recall an old story of a lawyer and his client who had been jailed without warrant: "Do you know," said the lawyer, who visited his client in jail, "that they can't put you here?" "But I am here," urged the victim. "But I say," repeated the lawyer, "they can't put you here." "But I am here," was his persistent rejoinder. Just so with the Barred

Rocks; two universally recognized varieties. They are here.

Now, if any would challenge my use of the word "universally," I will demonstrate that recognition of two varieties is in force even by those who are most loud in objecting. I hold in my hand a price-list of stock for sale issued by a leading breeder. Wherein I find all stock described as specifically either cockerel-bred or pullet-bred. In other words this breeder recognizes distinct breeding classes as to their origin; and when he offers same for sale he still attests to their distinctness. By what perversion of logic do they cast aside this distinctness when competing for prizes at shows committed to the one variety policy? To claim that distinct breeding or sales "classes" are not equivalent to "varieties" is a mere quibble—evasion—a play upon words—verbal trifling.

Cockerel and Pullet Lines are Distinct

Now, the only possible way out of our difficulty is to presume that specimens, competing under the one-variety rule are neither cockerel-bred nor pullet-bred, strictly speaking, but the product of skillful blending of the two.

And this brings us to the oft-repeated claim that the two varieties as the result of inter-breeding are approaching a common condition as to color: which argument is generally embellished with the confident assertion that the two sexes likewise will soon partake of a common shade of color. Now this idea exists better as theory than in actual accomplishment. The story is a familiar one of how a breeder once made a successful blend of this sort; and some years ago was winning blue at (Continued on page 56)



Cockerel-bred female



At left, Exhibition Barred Plymouth Rock male, showing the desired underbarring clear to the skin. Such a bird can only be produced by the dark, cockerel-bred female. At right Exhibition Barred Plymouth Rock female.

More and More New Varieties Encouraged

SO MUCH may be said pro and con concerning the recognition of the rose comb varieties, and also some of the newer varieties, that the writer, has hesitated much in coming into the limelight again with his scanty contribution to swell the great fund of more helpful writings by other men. Nevertheless, he has become so stirred in spirit at the seeming indefiniteness in the poultry world, that he has decided to risk shooting from his quiver at least a few arrows at a venture. First of all, then, why hesitate to recognize in the fullest way any or every rose comb variety of any breed, when its counterpart, the single comb variety of that breed, has a recognized place in the Standard?

Every breed has its own and distinct type, and, if the Rhode Island Whites do not possess a type different from the White Rocks or Wyandottes, why should they be admitted to the Standard at all? But, if they do have a type all their own, why all this dabble about recognizing both Rose Comb and Single Comb Rhode Island Whites?

The writer has no particular interest as a breeder in anything called "Rhode Island," any more than he has in anything called "Jersey," but he is writing for the common interest when he says, that the rose comb of any variety has as much a right in the Standard as the single comb. He cannot prove this more than to appeal to what is fair and practical, for if there is beauty in a single comb, surely there is in a rose comb: and, if there is any practical reason why we should have a single comb, how much more is the practical nature of the reason why we should have a rose comb.

We are a bit partial, we confess, to the beautiful rose comb. In our humble opinion, every single comb variety in the Standard should be matched, if possible, by a single comb variety of the same breed. You may ask: "Would not this burden the Standard beyond what it could endure?" No, for both the single and rose comb varieties could be, and should be, included in the one and same description. Type, color, weight, etc., all should be the same, save a separate description of the comb. All of which would save space and be consistent. In this we need "system," but we need some sensible system.

All Wyandotte fanciers and breeders should feel the benefit and satisfaction there is in handling that good, old American breed, because they are not pestered with the idea of a single comb. And the reason is not far to discover. The rose comb has proven so satisfactory, that nobody, so far as we are aware, has ever suggested a Single Comb Wyandotte. But the rose comb distinguishes the Wyandotte as a breed and we are pleading for rose comb varieties of a breed, where the single comb variety already exists. While it is quite true that we already have a considerable number of rose comb varieties, some of the newer ones not yet recognized by the Standard, and it appears to us that the creation of rose comb varieties of all the single comb varieties now in the Standard, should be encouraged and not discouraged.

Moreover, we say without blushing or apology, that, if any single comb variety is already in the Standard and merits the place, just as soon as the rose comb variety has become sufficiently demonstrated and established, which should not require a very long time, it should be quickly accorded Standard recognition, without years of waiting. Just add to the Standard text that one feature, the comb, and that is all the fuss there is about the whole matter.

Now just a word about the newer varieties at hand, and those that are yet to appear. We have Rhode Island Reds. Candidly we do not need "Buffs." It appears that we shall soon have in the Standard Rhode Island Whites. But somebody has already said, that we cannot have Rhode Island

*By Dr. George B. Edwards
and Plummer McCollough*

Should the making of new varieties be encouraged?—Should all new varieties be given official recognition?—Dr. Edwards presents the case in favor of more varieties—Mr. McCullough asks for a variety-making holiday.

Blacks. Well, that is frank enough, but let us ask the objector, Why?

If you are a big fancier, you will at least say that we might have Rhode Island red, and Rhode Island white, and Rhode Island blue, in the good, old Rhode Island kind, because that would savor of true Americanism. But why do you object to black, since the red and the white require the black to make the blue?

I speak chiefly as a fancier, but, if we have Black Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Black Leghorns, Black Cochins, Black Javas and Black Orpingtons, why not have Rhode Island Blacks also? And, if anybody can produce them, why not Rose Comb Rhode Island Blacks? Let the judges in the shows decide whether they are true to name, and, if not, let them be rejected. Or, let committees be appointed, it matters not, so long as a good thing is owned and recognized.

Rhode Island Blacks with black plumage and beautiful yellow legs would prove a wonderful production from the fancier's point of view, and would by no means conflict with the old Black Javas. The Javas are a splendid variety, doubtless. In them you have black shanks, whereas any black chicken with yellow legs it seems to us ought to win many admirers.

The Black Wyandotte breeders are having a fine time among themselves, and no one has any quarrel with the Black Wyandottes. They are very attractive, and a worthy variety for utility. True, those who breed them may have a hard time getting sound black under-color and bright yellow shanks, but what of that? That is work most inviting for the fancier.

We are by no means exploiting the Rhode Island Blacks. We would go further and say, that there is room for the creation of a Black Plymouth Rock, with all due respect to the Java. We never owned a Java, but we are willing to receive the testimony of others, and believe that they are a very distinct and worthy breed. Still, we believe a Black Rock with yellow legs would, as an American product, be on a par with Rhode Island Blacks, and could not be despised by any American fancier.—Dr. Geo. B. Edwards.

Stop This Race for Novelties

By Plummer McCullough.

I notice with interest in the November issue of American Poultry Journal that Theo. Hewes has an interesting article headed, "What About R. I. Whites," in which Mr. Hewes discusses the advisability of admitting them to the Standard and after citing that they have met with all requirements covering the admission of new varieties, says that for one he will vote for their admission at the next annual meeting. I also note that Editor Platt has a little to say regarding a variety of Rhode Island Blacks. I fully agree with this opinion and hope that there will not be a variety of Rhode Island Blacks originated. As a matter of fact, there are a number of us who do not think that we need a Rhode Island White. Of course the Rhode Island White is an actual fact as far as its existence is concerned, but we have always thought that it was a great mistake for breeders to breed and spend their time on this variety, particularly the single comb variety.

The Single Comb Rhode Island White, as Mr. Hewes says, is very similar in type to the White Plymouth Rock. The Rhode Island White has the long back and body, the white color of plumage, same red eye color, same five point single comb, same yellow color of shanks and toes, making it entirely similar to the White Rock. On this basis it should not be admitted to the Standard, in the writer's opinion. Mr. Hewes says that there are hundreds of breeders who have financial interests in this variety, who are members of the A. P. A., and who are asking (Continued on page 48.)

Largest Poultry Show In Coliseum's History

AS WE looked over the array of birds in the Chicago Coliseum Poultry Show, Dec. 6 to 11, 1921, we felt strongly the fact that the breeders of today are the great breeders. Other decades have been marked by notable exhibits put down by great breeders. But modern breeders are carrying high quality into all the classes, and they are going farther than ever before in producing a whole chicken rather than riding particular hobbies. And why should not the breeder of today excell? He is the old breeder, regardless of his years, for he may profit by all the accumulated wisdom of the past.

Even the casual visitor to the Coliseum could not fail to realize that a world of work was represented by the hundreds of superior specimens on display. None of them had come by chance. Each winner was the product of thought in breeding, tracing back for a series of generations; each bird represent good feeding, adequate housing and proper care which was necessary to grow out all the good that had been bred into him; and at last, the pains of conditioning for the show!

Taken as a whole, the exhibition was an art gallery in which breeder-artists had contributed the works of their handicraft. Visitors stopped to admire this living picture; others passed on to stop and linger in front of another coop. Of all the aspiring artists, no one claimed to have attained perfection, but all confessed that they were seeking perfection. Competent judges passed on the productions of the different breeders. And now it falls to us to report, with such facility of pen as we command, the qualities of the different winners.

One can hardly realize how many birds there are in a big show of this kind until he begins to make a systematic survey of all the different classes. In going over a show in this way differences that exist between varieties are very noticeable. Thus it is that we find some of the Western Barred Rocks very different from the fine White Rocks. Is it that some of the Western Barred Rock men are inbreeding their ideas, when the best thing that could happen to them would be to get out of Barred Rock aisles for a few hours and study the qualities necessary for birds to possess before they can win in other important classes?

In traveling over the show from end to end, up and down the aisles, one meets many people and hears much. There was a wholesome atmosphere in the show this year. The birds as a whole were shown in a highly commendable condition. There was some discussion about a R. I. Red hen, but the feeling prevails that with Mrs. Mahood elected president of the Red club, this question of processing will be sternly dealt with for the first time. That is well.

By FRANK L. PLATT

Five hundred specimens in excess of record year of 1912—Splendid weather — Poor attendance — 438 Barred Rocks — Not that many Wyandottes of all varieties—Best quality ever cooped in Chicago.

It used to be that the defeated exhibitor went home bruised but spurred on to breed better birds, like the wounded oyster that mends its shell with pearl. Japanese scientists have found that by irritating the oyster they can manufacture any number of pearls. The result is that natural pearls have had a slump and many of these once precious jewels of the royal and wealthy are in the hands of merchants to

be sold. Sound values can never be built on artificiality, not even in pearls where the real cannot be distinguished from the manufactured. So far as possible no exhibitor should ever be allowed to win out by artificial means, and this was the feeling that pervaded in all quarters at Chicago. We have never seen nicer quality right through or fairer competition in the Coliseum.

The show next year will be held Dec. 5 to 10. It is planned to advertise the event in the Chicago daily papers so as to bring out an attendance. It is too bad to have such a big and fine show, with relatively few people to see it. Manufacturers who buy space at an exhibition are entitled to an audience, and breeders should be afforded wider contact with the public. The weather was very favorable and the birds went home without any danger of frost.

In the student judging competitions, teams participated from the state agricultural colleges of Oklahoma, Iowa, Nebraska, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas and Michigan. Oklahoma and Indiana stood highest, with G. W. Ludwig of Oklahoma the high man. Mr. Ludwig will judge the utility classes at the next Coliseum show, an honor that each year is to go to the best student judge.

Awards and comments on the classes follow:

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Monster class of four hundred thirty-eight birds. Too many classes and prizes. Looks like a pigeon show with ribbons too numerous to mention. Eleven firsts, as many seconds, and so on up to seventh prize. Seventy-three prizes actually awarded on Barred Rocks. Seventeen pen prizes, putting 85 birds under pen ribbons. This Light and Dark classification is confusion worse confounded.

Fred Cook of Massachusetts, engaged to judge, failed to appear. Walter Young judged cockerel-bred; George Greenwood, pullet bred. This infusion of new blood in Barred Rock ranks helps. Young placed first on young Dark pen that was headed by real chicken; strong head; good type; finished tail. Greenwood picked out likely bird in first pullet-bred cock. So far—so good.

J. C. Johnson handled Standard Exhibition (Continued on page 89)



Coliseum Building, Chicago, in which the great Mid-West Poultry Show is held. It was here that Warren G. Harding was nominated for the Presidency.

Editorial

ON January First the earth starts on another revolution around the sun. The period of three hundred and sixty-five days, which will be required to complete the cycle, is called a year.

We number the years. They are man's measure of time. The new year that now dawns is known as the nineteen hundred and twenty-second.

Of course, more than one thousand, nine hundred and twenty-odd revolutions have been made by the earth since this old world was swung into space and first began her movements in the heavenly harmony of planets. Geologists, studying the bygone ages of the earth, draw on the bank of time and speak of sixty millions of years.

Nor does Nineteen Twenty-two represent the centuries that man has walked upon the earth. Not that, for did not David, King of Israel, live three thousand years ago? And language was then so far advanced that he became and still remains the greatest poet of the Hebrew tongue.

How comes it then that we shall use the little numeral, 1922, to date our letters and record the events of our lives, since it indicates neither the number of years since time began, nor yet the years of man's recorded history?

There was in the course of divine providence an occurrence in human history that over-whelmed time. In a far country, bordering the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, nineteen hundred and twenty-two years ago, A Man was born. It is from His birth that we date our monuments and chronicle the achievements of the human race.

His life marks the turning point of history. In counting time before Him, the years are numbered backward. Since Him, time is counted forward. With January 1, we begin to write 1922, A. D. That is to say, the nineteen hundred and twenty-second year of our Lord.

The Man of Nazareth brought a new dispensation to the world. He taught love of fellow man and peace in the hearts of men. Preaching to the multitudes, He said: "Blessed are the peace makers."

In saying this He referred not merely to the peaceful settlement of quarrels, but to that fundamental attitude of life which breeds peace on earth and good will toward men.

"Blessed are the peace makers." In other words, men should make peace; and mankind should learn that it is our job, not the Almighty's, to make this world a peaceful, decent, equitable and honest place in which to live.

The earth is given to man, all the resources that are in it, all that grows out of its soil. It is man's kingdom, and if it is to be a peaceful, happy, prosperous kingdom, there must be peace and good will in the hearts of its people.

"Where can I find peace—just a little quietness and contentment—in the crushing industrialism of modern life?" Ten thousand backyard breeders of purebred poultry answer, "In the intelligent pursuit of breeding and rearing, even in a small way, of one of the wonderful races of domesticated fowls."

And, beyond them, in the country, where the air is not polluted, are thousands more whose poultry is their livelihood. They own their occupation and direct their own work, achieving results for which they can enjoy the full credit. Theirs is the security, satisfaction and contentment that comes from peaceful and honorable enterprise. The rewards in this world's goods are not as great some years as others, but always, if the land is adequate, there is a self-sustaining farm business, a place of occupation and a home.

Nineteen Twenty-two promises to be a bright year for all those engaged in poultry culture. Our wish is that every promise may be fulfilled for you and yours.

A Time for Optimism

Among many letters received during the past few weeks, the following, from a subscriber in Illinois, is selected for reproduction herewith:

"No doubt you have forgotten me and the poultry meetings in Clark county a few years ago. But I have not let slip a few of the things you told us about poultry at those meetings. I am more interested in poultry now than I was then and would enjoy and appreciate your talk more now. Any one who would talk poultry here now would certainly have a very receptive bunch of listeners, for interest in poultry in this county is very much alive. It always has been, in fact, but is much more so at this time.

"After your last talk at Martinsville, in which you commended Mr. Hull's small flock of R. I. Reds, I bought a few eggs from him and made a start in purebred poultry; a very humble one, indeed, but I made the start just the same. The next year I bought a 275 egg incubator, and first set it with eggs from the Reds, and twice afterwards with White Leghorns. At present we have a nice little flock of Reds and 250 very nice Leghorn pullets. Just recently completed a duplicate of the New Jersey multiple unit house, 20 by 40, which we think the finest poultry house in the county. Of course we completed the performance by subscribing to the American Poultry Journal.

"Now then I would like to ask of you a little fatherly advice about going in the poultry business a little heavier. I find the work fascinating and profitable. And best of all, the children enjoy helping, and are as much interested as myself or wife. We have good success raising the chicks in home-made gas brooders in fairly large numbers, and feel confident in trying to turn out a couple of thousand next year. At present we have two incubators and are thinking of either buying another one of about 400 egg capacity or selling these two, and installing a mammoth. The wife wants to continue with the two machines for another year, but I believe it would pay to put in a mammoth and do a little custom hatching, and make a start in the baby chick business. Can arrange with a few other breeders for the necessary egg supply beyond our own production, at 20 cents above home market for selected eggs.

"If you have time to give this proposition a turn over in your mind and advise me a safe procedure, I will be very thankful to you."

It was with some hesitancy that we decided to print this letter entire, wondering if our personal interest in the letter, its writer, and his problem was outweighing our judgment of selection. Concluding that such a letter of human interest represents the thoughts and ambitions of many readers, bringing up, as it does, vital personal issues of, "What shall I, too, do," and "What does the future hold in store for me," we yield to the opportunity to discuss the matter on these pages at this time.

To begin with, B. H. Emrich, the author of this letter, owns an eighty acre farm in Clark county, Illinois, is a breeder of purebred swine, and is vice-president of the farm bureau of his county. He is a progressive farmer; yet, progressive farmers of old made advancement in their crops and live stock, while poultry remained in a subordinate place. The reason why the farmer's view-point is changing, and why he is now seeing new possibilities in his chickens, is made clear in this recent press item:

"Nashua, Ia.—Farming is a queer business, mused Henry Maloy, as he jostled along on a lumber wagon on his way home from market. He had just sold a load of corn and a crate of chickens. The load of corn brought \$14.04. The crate of chickens, 22 in all, brought him \$15.66, or \$1.62 more than his load of corn. Maloy doesn't know what to think about his farm business, when a single crate of chickens brings more than a full load of corn."

It is in the natural order of events that the corn grower should return home with a greater willingness to put in a floor in the hen house, put in new window sash, hatch his chickens earlier and give them better care. He will be glad to feed more of his grain to his fowls, for the most profitable way in which he can market his corn is as poultry meat.

Before the farmer, however, goes very far in actually expanding his poultry operations, investing materially in equipment and improved stock, he first asks how permanent is the economic structure that underlies the present poultry situation. Many men, like Mr. Emrich, recognize the practical hatching value of the incubator, and they also recognize their natural ability to rear chickens and produce poultry and eggs, but they want "a little fatherly advice about going into the poultry business a little heavier."

Let us, therefore, take the time and the space to look into the general economic situation. Indications are that grain will be low in price for some years to come. The mill feed market may be more or less erratic, as of late when the price of bran jumped from \$11 a ton to \$25 a ton. Basic grains on the farms, however, are down in price. America produces more grain than is required for home consumption, making a surplus of

cereals that should go for export. But, the currencies of foreign nations are so depreciated that they cannot buy heavily in the United States. A German mark, for instance, worth normally 24 cents, is today worth a half cent. If Europe must buy cereals to maintain its population, it can buy to better advantage in Canada, or Argentina, or Australia, where the currencies are also depreciated below the American dollar. American farmers will continue to grow grain, that is their business, and indications are that prices will continue low.

Will not cheap grain give rise to heavier farm egg and farm poultry production? We look for a heavy flow of farm eggs this spring, and only moderate prices for same. When the best fresh eggs were returning to producers 98 cents on the New York market, Nov. 12, 1921, the best grade of cold storage eggs were wholesaling in carload lots, New York, at 39 cents. Buyers will in all likelihood, put away the farm eggs in the spring of 1922, so that they can wholesale them at as low or lower price next fall and winter.

The consuming public is plainly becoming more discriminating in the matter of egg quality and is demonstrating an increasing capacity to absorb fresh eggs at high prices, as witness the gap between storage egg and fresh egg prices during the past few months. City people are standardizing their breakfasts to fruit, cereal, toast, medium boiled fresh eggs and coffee. Steak and fried potatoes for breakfast are a thing of the past. In the matter of poultry meat: prohibition is one of the factors that is responsible for a great change, and city consumers are eating more chickens, more chicken sandwiches, more chicken salad, more chicken Newburg. The consumption of chicken, as a staple food in common diet, is plainly increasing. This is in line with the agriculture of the older countries of Europe, reflected in the fact that meat animals have failed to increase in numbers with the increase of human population, while poultry and dairy cows have continued to increase in numbers.

American farmers look to the hog to bring back prosperity to American agriculture. In comparison with poultry the fact is this: the top price for swine in Chicago, Dec. 15, was 7½ cents a lb., while at the same time heavy live chickens were 23½ cents a lb. These prices are what producers received. It takes about 5 lbs. of feed to make 1 lb. of meat, regardless of the kind of animal fed, that is, about 25 lbs. of feed to produce a 5 lb. roasting chicken, and about 500 lbs. of feed to produce 100 lbs. of hog. On this basis of feed consumed, poultry is the most profitable stock on the farm. The top price for cattle, Chicago, Dec. 15, was 11¼ cents, and for sheep, 11 cents a lb. Compare to 23½ cents for chickens, and the prevailing interest in poultry is explained.

It is this condition that explains the statements in the following letter from E. H. Walworth, farm agent for Clark county:

If it had not been for the poultry and egg business in this county during the last year I do not know where many farmers would have made their living. There is quite a good deal of livestock shipped out of this county but the poultry and egg business brings in a larger revenue than any other single kind of livestock or of any crop.

At Martinsville there is a local company which has a small cold storage space for dressed poultry but it does a great deal of shipping business besides, shipping to the eastern markets. From reports, this company, together with a large grocery store, ships out of Martinsville \$300,000 to \$350,000 worth of poultry and eggs in a year. I have not been able to get the exact amount but I think this is very conservative.

This poultry comes largely from rather small farms averaging around 200 hens and practically every farmer has from 125 to 200. I know quite a few farms which run over 200 but at present there are no real large plants. The largest that I know run around 600 or 700 hens. This would indicate that the receipts which are received are pretty well distributed.

There is a tendency on the part of a few to begin to specialize and I should not be surprised within two or three years to see at least a few plants of over a thousand birds.

Mr. Emrich wants to own one of these larger plant; not an exclusive commercial poultry farm, but a large plant on his 80-acre general farm for the conversion of home-grown feed, into profitable poultry products.

The average farmer can utilize his cheap grain in carrying his poultry operations only to a certain point. There a limiting

factor is encountered. He stops, because, first of all, he lacks the incubating and brooding equipment to produce early hatched stock, without which all operations are in vain.

Incubating capacity is indispensable to poultry progress, and the incubating capacity in this country is infinitely too small. A single mammoth incubator in such a county as Clark, Ill., would be a pigmy, for there were grown 381,972 chickens according to the 1920 census, and there were produced 1,632,644 dozens of eggs in the year. Farmers of Clark county should take thousands upon thousands of eggs to a hatchery to have them turned into early chicks.

The development of large brooder stoves, that fit into colony houses, have made it possible for farmers to have their eggs hatched for them and grow large flocks of early chickens, all of even age, requiring similar care and attention.

Whether Mr. Emrich installs more individual machines now, or installs a mammoth at this time, is a matter of personal preference. Individual machines will not depreciate much in value and the business is not going to fade away. As regards the sale of baby chicks, that business is better when adjacent to a large town or city, where many back lotters buy their chicks; but when it comes to hatching eggs for the countryside, there is a big opportunity in every county seat, trading center and poultry community.

Colony brooders on the farms must go hand in hand with the hatcheries. And they will, for farmers are not going to pass up the winter market for well grown chickens and eggs from early hatched pullets. It is in that direction that their greatest profits lie, and the poultry raiser who passes the opportunity to put himself in the preferred class, through the use of hatching and brooding equipment, is going to lose out. Backward poultry operations will be a big handicap this year, and a heavier handicap next year.

A little modern poultry practice is a growing necessity. Poultry keeping is becoming more and more of a business. The farmer or back lotter who will intelligently and adequately care for poultry will find that they are one of the most profitable things to which he can now turn his attention.

We published in the December issue of the Journal a report of 30 cents profit per laying female for the month of January, 1921. A reader, with whose flock we are personally familiar, remarked that his backyard flock of 67 hens and pullets had produced 34 eggs a day during November, which he had sold at 75 cents a dozen.

An income of \$2.15 from a backyard, spare-time flock of purebred Leghorns! That used to be a day's wages.

He remarked about the report of 30 cents profit for a month. Then he set forth what a pen of 17 of his hens did in November. They laid 310 eggs during the month, which sold for \$19.50. They ate 45 lbs. of grain and 75 lbs. of mash, at a total cost of \$3.20. To this should be added 30 cents for oyster shell, grit and charcoal; 48 cents for electric lights; 50 cents for oats to be sprouted into green food, a total feeding bill for the month of \$4.48.

This left a profit on the 17 hens during November, of \$15.02; about 90 cents per bird. We used to hear of the "dollar hen," meaning a hen that returned \$1 of profit in the course of a year. Here are hens that returned nearly that much in a single month. December will probably be as remunerative, for this poultry keeper received 80 cents a dozen in December, against 75 cents in November. However, all months are not profitable. These 17 hens molted early, in August and September, and were a loss equal to their feed cost during that time.

In remarking on his success, this poultry keeper said: "Every single day there are certain things that I must do. My flock demands unremitting attention to details. Of course, the flock is right physically, and along this line it should be hammered home that no success can be attained unless you get the chicks out early, have them from good breeding stock, and then full feed them from the start throughout the growing season."

Such is our message to those who are looking to poultry, and plan to do something with it along modern lines this year.

Whom None Can Thank

DeWitt C. Wing, brilliant editorial writer on the Breeders' Gazette, has spoken of the breeders of purebred livestock as "contributors to the glory of agriculture and purveyors to the welfare of humanity."

That is a fine text for this editorial, in which we wish to speak of the miracles wrought in modeling our breeds of poultry, and the service that the breeders render in disseminating their fine breeding stock throughout the country.

We are prompted to write on this subject by an instance at the Chicago Coliseum poultry show. Campbell's Soup Farm, a thousand acre ranch in New Jersey, backed by a million dollar corporation, exhibited a magnificent team of Buff Orpingtons, but for what purpose we are unable to understand. They do not sell birds; Mr. Hobbs, well known and successful poultryman for the farm, informing us, in reply to the question of what he did with his \$50 and \$75 cockerels, that the farm ate them.

That is a new view point in the west, the eating of seed stock that should be used to improve existing flocks of poultry. It is a new view point in the west, where the food of the nation is produced, and the purebred breeder clearly sees the relation that he bears to agriculture. A new view point, indeed, and a strange one, to find a man of wealth breeding solely to gratify his own desires, ambitions and fancies, with no thought that he owes something to the breed and to a

vast army of fellow breeders of that breed.

A man who does not share his success in breeding, is a man whom none can thank. What a blank life! What a perversity of the whole program of improved breeding in live stock and poultry!

What would the world think of a man who pedigree-bred wheat so that his straw was long and stiff and did not break readily before the wind; so that the wheat berry was large and heavy; so that, all told, his wheat yielded ten bushels more grain to the acre than any other wheat; and what would the world say of this great improver of wheat if he kept the seed to himself, on his own fields, and did not disseminate it to the benefit of his neighbor farmers and the betterment of agriculture as a whole?

Fortunately the Rockefeller wealth is not being used for the selfish purpose of flowering its owner's vanity. Everybody knows that it is being used to fight ignorance, arrest and destroy disease, benefit humanity. But what would you say if John D. Rockefeller should engage the services of Luther Burbank as private horticulturist, to grow seedless oranges only on his estate at Tarrytown, to make white blackberry plants only for his exclusive enjoyment, so that he could show his friends the superior wonders of his private garden? If such a thing were done, you would say that old John D. was a most selfish man, for he had perverted the genius of a great plant breeder; a genius that belonged

to the world and not to a private individual.

During the past two or three generations in which our modern breeds of poultry have been made and improved, there has been equally great progress in other directions. There have been wonderful inventions and marvelous achievements in the mechanical world during this time. Today we have the wireless telegraph, the trolley car, the telephone, the electric light, the automobile. The glory of each is that it has been used to benefit humanity. Neither inventors nor monarchs, not even the kings of backward lands, contrive to monopolize the fruits of progress. We, each of us, may enjoy the contributions of those great and good men who have done things in this world, whether they worked in improving living organisms that move and have their being, or whether, leaving the field of flesh and blood, they worked with mechanical contrivances that were born of the material resources of the earth.

There is another aspect of this matter. The uses to which a breed is put influences its type. If an independent breeder removes himself from contact with the poultry industry as a whole; if he drinks all the water that flows from his spring, instead of letting it run down the mountain side, crystal clear and sparkling fresh, to quench the thirst of laborers in the vineyard below, the ideals to which he breeds may become perverted.

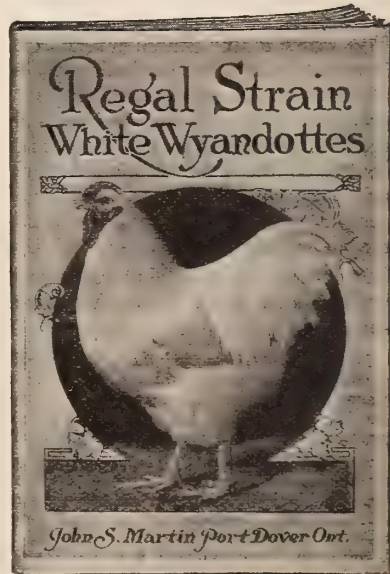
England provides a tragic example of a nation's poultry breeders losing

Regal White Wyandotte Book

Have you had a copy?

THIS is, without a doubt, the most complete book ever published dealing wholly with the White Wyandotte. It is full of illustrations from life and its pages deal with a variety of subjects including chapters on origin, description, feeding, care of breeding stock, fertility, color characteristics, raising young chicks, washing and fitting for exhibition, poultry diseases, mating and breeding, description of Wyandotte type. The frontispiece is a beautiful colored reproduction of my first prize pen at Boston.

My object in issuing this book is to bring to the attention of every White Wyandotte breeder, the Regal Dorcas strain which leads the world, not only in the show rooms but also in the laying contests. For 16 years at the New York State Fair, the Regals have defeated all competition, while my winnings at Madison Square Garden, Boston and Kansas City have never been approached. If you wish to know more about these famous birds, send one dime for a copy of the Regal White Wyandotte Book. The information it contains will be worth many dollars to you.



5000 Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets For Sale

This season I have the finest flock of White Wyandottes I ever owned. However, the demand is very heavy and orders should be placed as early as possible.

Pedigreed Cockerels, Exhibition or Dorcas breeding . . . \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$35

Pedigreed Hens and Pullets \$7.50, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00

Breeding Pens, male and four females

\$40.00, \$50.00, \$75.00, \$100.00

Strong Utility Cockerels, \$5.00 and \$8.00 each

Utility Hens and Pullets, \$5.00 and \$6.00 each

FREE—Send for Fall Bulletin of Special Stock Bargains and Egg Prices.

JOHN S. MARTIN

Box 51, PORT DOVER, ONTARIO, CANADA

contact with the ultimate end for which fowls are kept, with the result that many extremes were developed, such as abnormal, pendulous faces in Spanish and ungainly length of leg in exhibition games. What is there in the few surviving members of the exhibition game? Those poor weaklings of an old aristocracy tell the story of a wrong view point. The exhibition game cock, standing on the dunghill of a decadent breed, tells us of breeders whose end was vain pomp and empty laurels, not service; whose standard was the aesthetic fashion of the distorted hour, not the usefulness that could be preserved in the breed and augmented; whose purpose in breeding was to get enough eggs out of their females to reproduce their flocks, and beat their competitors, the public welfare go hang.

Friends, that is selfishness. And selfishness dies, for it has no living force. No one has said this better than Victor Hugo, whose language graces the history of French literature, in the following words: "For the world lets everything die which is nothing but selfishness; every thing which does not represent an idea or a benefit for the human race."

Breeds die, and breeders may last to the end of their natural life, yet during this time they can never fully live, if they are incapable of rendering service to the poultry world. Breeds should be built for service, and breeders should realize that they can only discharge their responsibility through service. We do not plead for sales and advertisements. Campbell's Soup Farm, being wealthy, could give away their surplus birds for the improvement of the breed, and to the glory of the Buff Orpington. Poorer men have done this much. Belgium could give the world the Silver Campine because a poorly paid station agent at Turnhout, Belgium, loved his native breed, bred it with all the ability he had, and gave his surplus males, and often some of his best females, to the poor peasants in the rural sections to improve their stock.

This editorial is not written because the breeder discussed does not advertise. It is the view point of private breeding on the part of a great breeding establishment that we submit to the consideration of our readers. And we are interested in the matter for the reason that we are heartily desirous of seeing purebred poultrymen link their breeding operations with the enduring poultry husbandry of American agriculture. The blood of our great strains of Standard exhibition poultry should flow as rivulets to increase the size, improve the stamina, develop the substance, and beautify the color and plumage of that vast sea of mediocre flocks, raising the quality of poultry in America to higher levels.

When this view point of service, rather than desire of selfish attainment, permeates the poultry fancy, we will have a bigger and better industry. Then will all Barred Rock men say that they must have a chicken first, and they will not tolerate a slow feathering bird to win at the great Chicago show. Then will there be more farmer buyers, like the one who came into the Coliseum and paid L. J. Dem-

STOP!

Just Long Enough to Read These Few Lines

Stop "Keeping" Chickens—Let "KERLIN-QUALITY" Chickens "Keep" You! We Want to Tell You About Our

**ENGLISH-AMERICAN SINGLE
COMB WHITE LEGHORN**

**Baby Chicks and
Hatching Eggs for 1922**

North Carolina—The 500 chicks purchased from you last spring developed into wonderful layers of large, white eggs. I raised practically all of them. The 300 received from you this spring are likewise doing wonderfully. They are now five and one-half weeks old and the cockerels are crowing. The free feed you supplied is a "daisy" and I want several hundred pounds more.—F. E. Carman.



Look for the "Kerlin-Quality"
Trade Mark
It is YOUR protection.

West Virginia—Wish to inform you that we raised about 175 choice pullets from the 300 Chicks bought of you this spring. Laid their first eggs at the age of Four Months and 10 days. Book my order for 1,500 day-olds for next season. Find herewith deposit on the order.—Ernest Jung.
(If space would permit we could give you a thousand more letters just as interesting.)

"KERLIN—QUALITY" English-American S. C. W. Leghorns have TWENTY-TWO Generations of BRED-TO-LAY Ancestors back of them. That means SUCCESS for you from the very day you purchase "Kerlin-Quality" Stock.

Drop a postal today for our 1922 Catalogue which describes:
Our "English-American" Stock, Eggs, Chicks and Matured Birds.

Our SPECIAL REDUCED PRICE!

Our Free Service Department.

Our Free Feed Offer.

Our 100 Per Cent Guarantee.

Our Free Formulas and Methods.

And one hundred and one other features that will help you succeed.

Almost one-half our capacity of Chicks for 1922 is already booked. Drop that postal today! It will be a penny well spent. Prices Down! Quality Never Better! Satisfaction Guaranteed!

Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm

Center Hall, Route No. 3-A, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Rogers' White Leghorns Make First Big Win of the Season

FURNISHING FOR A CUSTOMER

1st Prize Cockerel at the National Club Meet, Milwaukee, Nov., 1921

In a very large class and in competition with many of America's leading and best known breeders. See the unretouched pictures below.



Unretouched Photo of
"DAN YOUNG" 1st Prize
Cockerel, Chicago Coliseum
December, 1920.

←
The Two
Real Champions
→



Unretouched Photo of "BADGER
BOY" 1st Prize Cockerel, Milwau-
kee, Nov. 1921. Special for Whitest
Male in class of 70 male birds.

Come to headquarters for your show birds. We have the real racy type, broad backs and saddles, the kind that win in the big shows. Prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. Big catalog FREE.

ROGERS' WHITE LEGHORN FARM

SOUTH STREET ROAD

F. D. Rogers, Owner

ELGIN, ILLINOIS



Chicks—Eggs

There is as much difference between a Sunnyside bird with 32 years of trapnesting and pedigreeing back of it and an ordinary bird as there is between a Kentucky thoroughbred and a plow horse. Get Sunnyside blood this year and notice the difference in the egg basket—the cash till of poultrydom. They are exceptional winter layers.

SUNNYSIDE BIRDS 180-256 Egg

White, Buff Leghorns, Barred, White
Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds

The Best Are the Cheapest

EGGS PER 100	CHICKS PER 100.
180-200 egg bred \$10.00	180-200 egg bred \$25.00
210-248 egg bred 12.00	210-248 egg bred 30.00
240-256 egg bred 15.00	240-256 egg bred 40.00

You can't go wrong when you buy stock from us. Every birds bred to a Standard and our pens are carefully culled, thereby insuring you that you get nothing but the best.

SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM

R. C. Blodgett, Prop.

Box 1002, BRISTOL, VT.

PULLETS

5 Months Old

180-200 egg bred...	\$2.75
210-248 egg bred	3.50
240-256 egg bred	4.00

12 Weeks Old

180-200 egg bred...	\$1.75
210-248 egg bred...	2.00
240-256 egg bred...	2.25

COCKS Same Records

\$5.00, \$10.00, \$15.00.

HENS Same Records

\$2.75, \$3.50, \$4.00

berger \$150 for his 1st White Wyandotte cock.

Breeding Standardbred poultry must not be a little game that runs around in a vain and foolish circle among ultra-fanciers, a game in which the five million farm poultry keepers of America have no valid reason to participate, a game in which the great utility breed of Barred Plymouth Rocks is shown by childish minded amateurs who bring into the show chick-feathered cockerels and pullets. Let us not look upon creation as a vain glory in which the sun rises to hear us crow. In the words of Wing, let us "contribute to the glory of agriculture and purvey to the welfare of humanity." Any other end is unworthy of us, who are only trustees for a little while of the breeds which we inherited from those great breeders who preceded us. The works of their creations belong to the poultry world; it is for us, in so far as we are able, to improve upon those works, and give them wider distribution.

Standardizing New Varieties.

The desire to originate new varieties shows no signs of abating.

In looking over the year book of the Blue Andalusian club of America, we note that A. H. Lewis, New York, is at work creating a golden laced Andalusian; that Walter J. Coates, Vermont, has "nearly perfected" a partridge Andalusian also; a salmon-breasted blue Andalusian; and that Voris Morrison, secretary of the Blue Andalusian club, advocates "trying to get the Andalusians divided into light and dark classes like the Brown Leghorn," to "give the fancier more classes to show in in the show room." On top of this, Mr. Morrison is "also in favor of trying to get the black Andalusian admitted to the Standard."

"Why shouldn't it be?" asks Mr. Morrison. "Just think of the value it would be to breeders. They could have more Standardbred birds. We could sure have some classes of birds at the shows if we had light, dark and black Andalusians."

In England, the same effort to make, exhibit and exploit new varieties is evident. The English developed four good varieties of Sussex, the Red, Light, Speckled and Brown Sussex, and a Standard of points for Sussex was adopted and agreed upon. The breed has rapidly come forward in popular favor, and now new originators appear, with new varieties, to trade on the established breed name. During the past few months so-called Buff Sussex, Black Sussex and Grey Sussex have been advertised in England, and we are informed that "one of these was even exhibited at the World's Poultry Congress at The Hague." At the recent Kansas City show we have the spectacle of Black Sussex on exhibition.

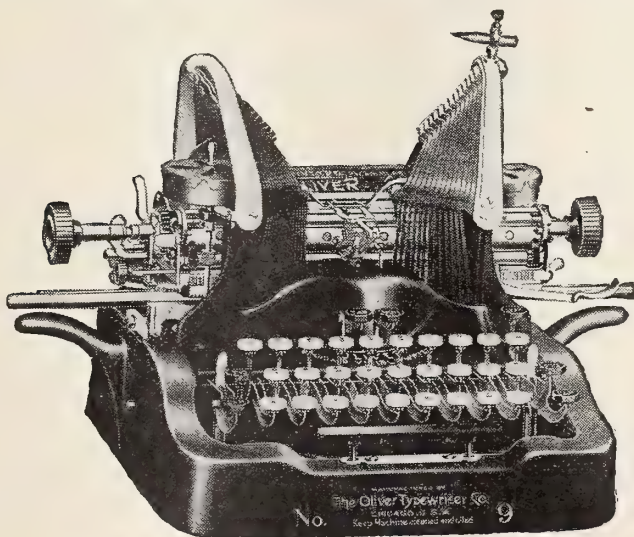
The attitude of men whose prominence of position in the purebred industry has given weight and authority to their opinions, has been favorable to the making of more and more new breeds. Poultry shows have catered to novelties, and the A. P. A. has been nearly as receptive. But, we are beginning to wonder if the time has not

Have You Learned to Typewrite Yet?

Universal typing is *here*. People are abandoning the slow, tiring task of long-hand writing. How long are *you* going to cling to it, in this world of advancement? Everybody dislikes to receive long-hand letters. And everyone shirks at correspondence when it has to be done the old-fashioned, tiring way. So join the progressive throng—get a typewriter NOW.

Free Trial

We ship the Oliver for five days' free trial. Let it sell itself. Or send it back.



14 Months To Pay

Pay for this Oliver while you use it. Only \$4 per month and you soon own it.

\$49.50 or \$100? Which would you rather pay for a standard typewriter?

For 25 years all standard typewriters have been priced at \$100 or over and still are—except the Oliver.

It is the only standard typewriter selling at half. It is the only standard, \$100 typewriter being marketed direct from the factory.

Were it not for this simplified selling plan, the price of the Oliver would also be \$100 or over. For it is the same fine machine, the finest model we have ever built. Over 900,000 have been sold.

We simply sell the identical \$100 Oliver direct from the factory, and subtract all the extravagances of complicated selling. We have found that it is needless to maintain a high army of salesmen and agents. We have found it unnecessary to sustain a costly chain of branch offices in over 50 cities.

The \$50.50 you save is the sum that it would cost us to sell the Oliver the roundabout way. Plus a saving made because of the volume of business created by our plan.

Send No Money

We let the Oliver sell itself. We ship it to you for free trial. Then you can compare it with other standard typewriters at \$100 or over.

You become your own salesman. You are the sole judge. No anxious solicitor will urge you. In the privacy of your own office or home you can decide for or against the Oliver.

If you want to own it, send us \$49.50 cash. Or if you wish to pay for it in installments, send us \$3 after the trial period, then \$4 per month until \$55 is paid.

You can readily appreciate that it takes a super-typewriter to sell itself.

No test could be severer. Remember, there need be no fluent salesman to urge you.

If you decide against the Oliver, ship it back at our expense. We even refund the outgoing transportation charges, so that you do not risk one cent in the test.

Now we ask you, would you rather pay \$50.50 additional and not get a finer typewriter? Would you care to support a \$100 price for the Oliver, and get nothing tangible in return?

Or don't you agree that our new way of selling is logical? Doesn't it appeal to your common sense?

How to Save

The coupon below brings you EITHER a Free Trial Oliver or Further Information. Check which you desire.

This is all you have to do to save the \$50.50. Without such a plan, you'd have to pay \$100 or over.

But this way you not only save—you get the finest typewriter that can be built by a leading maker. It comes fresh from the factory, our latest and best model, a 25-year development.

Check the coupon *now* and mail it in. Canadian Price \$79.

THE OLIVER Typewriter Company
1971 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY.
1971 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

☐ Ship me a new Oliver No. 9 Typewriter for five days' free inspection. If I keep it I will pay \$55 as follows: \$3 at the end of trial period and then at the rate of \$4 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for. If I make cash settlement at end of trial period I am to deduct ten per cent and remit to you \$49.50.

If I decide not to keep it, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

My shipping point is.....
☐ Do not send a machine until I order it. Mail me your book—"The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy," your de luxe catalog and further information.

Name.....

Street Address.....

City.....State.....

Occupation or Business.....

Some of the Famous Users:

New York Central Lines, Hart, Schaffner & Marx, U. S. Steel Corporation, N. Y. Edison Co., National Cloak & Suit Co., Morris & Co.—and hundreds of others.

SAVE
\$50.50

Keeler's Wh. Wyandottes

"THE WORLD'S GREATEST STRAIN"

The Aristocrats of the White Wyandotte World



THE ACE. 1st Chicago Cockerel, Jan., 1921; Champion Cock'l, American Class

Made the stupendous record at the National Poultry Show, Chicago, 1921 in a class of 214 birds shown by 14 competitors by winning 1, 2, 4, 5 cocks 1, 3, 4, 5 cockerels; 2, 3, 5 pullets, 2, 3, 4 hens; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pens. Special for Champion Male. Special for Best Display. Champion Cockerel American Class.

In the Bred-to-Lay Class my 261, 265, 273 and 288 record hens won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th hens.

Proof That They Win!

R. A. Stephenson of Cushing, Okla., Oct. 9, 1921, writes: Exhibited cock purchased last March at Cushing Sept. 15-16. He won 1st and Sweepstakes prize. Best bird in the show, over 800 entries in show.

T. C. Rofferty of Canton, Ill., May 28, 1921, writes: I have been showing your "World's Greatest Strain" since 1908 at Illinois State Show and other shows. I have won more blue ribbons and specials than all my competitors combined.

Geo. J. Wendt of Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 20, 1921, writes: Received cockerel O. K. He won first, Wisconsin State Fair. Shall want some pullets for the winter shows.

The letters shown to the left are but a few of thousands we receive telling of the wonderful wins made by Keeler's White Wyandottes in the hands of customers. Such winnings as these may be yours.

Exhibition Birds: Cocks and Cockerels, \$25, \$35 and \$50 upwards. Hens and Pullets, \$15, \$25, \$35 and \$50 each. Show Pens, \$60, \$75, \$100, \$150 and \$200.

3000 BIRDS FOR SALE

Breeding Cocks and Cockerels, \$8, \$10, \$15 and \$25 each. Breeding Hens and Pullets, \$8, \$10, \$15 and \$25 each. Breeding Pens (1 male and 4 females), \$25, \$40 and \$60.

SPECIAL—110 Yearling Cocks from my eight best pens of 1920. Prices, \$8.00, \$15.00, \$25.00; \$35.00 and \$50.00.

Let us have your order now for Show Birds or breeders with the most careful of breeding for your foundation stock or new blood for 1922 pens. Send for my 44 page Art Catalog of THE WORLD'S GREATEST STRAIN OF WHITE WYANDOTTES. Please state wants plainly.

EGGS EGGS EGGS EGGS EGGS EGGS

The pens to produce the 1922-1923 winners mated January 1. I am in a position to furnish you eggs from the 24 best matings of White Wyandottes in America for 1922. All of the very best birds reared the past three years are in these pens. My 1922 illustrated, instructive, art catalog of America's finest White Wyandottes, describing these matings is waiting for you, and your wisest act before buying stock or eggs for hatching is to send for my catalog.

QUALITY EGGS—\$5.00 per 15, \$9.50 per 30, \$14.00 per 50. \$25.00 per 100. A limited number will be spared from the most special matings at \$8.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00 per 15.

Chas. V. Keeler & Son

R. F. D. 11 Winamac, Ind.

come to stop inventing. We know that every manufacturer reaches the point where he has to stop tinkering with his designs and dies, standardize his product and begin to sell it. Is not the big job before the purebred breeders of America the job of more closely linking up their purebred birds with the poultry industry of the nation? Is not the big job before them acquainting the poultry raisers of the nation with the merits of the established breeds, rather than following the lead of pigeon fanciers whose range of breeds is so wide that no man knoweth the exact number of different kinds of pigeons?

The following letter from a subscriber in New York, impresses us that the time has not come to multiply the varieties of Andalusians, rather that much propaganda work remains to be done in behalf of the Blue Andalusians:

"Wish some time in the near future you would write an article for the Poultry Journal about 'Blue Andalusians.' Was out in the country and saw three pullets and a cockerel of this breed. The lady could not give me any information as her husband was in the city, only that the setting of eggs came from Massachusetts. Must be a new breed as I see only one ad in the Journal and that is from Illinois. Any information concerning the breed will be gladly received in regards to the origin, laying capacity and weight."

Here is a reader who has been attracted to Blue Andalusians and now seeks information on the subject. When this interested party attends a poultry show, are you going to cloud the variety by premiums on dark blue, light blue and black Andalusians?

Light blue and dark blue Andalusians are not distinct varieties. H. Platt, one of the oldest breeders in England, writes:

"Generally, two contrasting shades of blue are mated—a rather dark male to females on the lighter side, or a bright blue male to rather darker females."

"If birds are mated which are of a light blue ground the progeny will probably be too light, and be what is termed washy. Mixing the color is one of the chief studies of an artist, and with Andalusians, blending the shades of blue to produce the tip-top exhibition specimen is the chief problem."

Thus we note a breeder of international reputation counseling the young breeder to study the blending of shades of color, and setting forth as plainly as words can set forth, the futility of attempting to mate together birds of light blue ground color.

Yet for the sake of more prize ribbons, light blue and dark blue Andalusians are suggested.

Are we to also hear of requests for separate classes for light Buff Plymouth Rocks and dark Buff Plymouth Rocks; mahogany Partridge Wyandottes and cherry red Partridge Wyandottes; bright Rhode Island Reds and chocolate Rhode Island Reds?

The suggestion to establish Black Andalusians as a Standard variety is unique because of the fact that black Andalusians persistently come as sports from Blue Andalusian matings. If these black sports are to be bred together and a black variety established, the variety will have to exceed in popularity the Blue Andalusian variety if it is to provide an outlet for its own progeny as well as all the black sports of the Blue variety. The suggestion may be dismissed as absurd, first because a Black Andalusian would be classed as an inferior Black

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from free range, carefully selected stock, hatched by experts in a real up-to-date hatchery. 12 leading money-making breeds.

15c each and up

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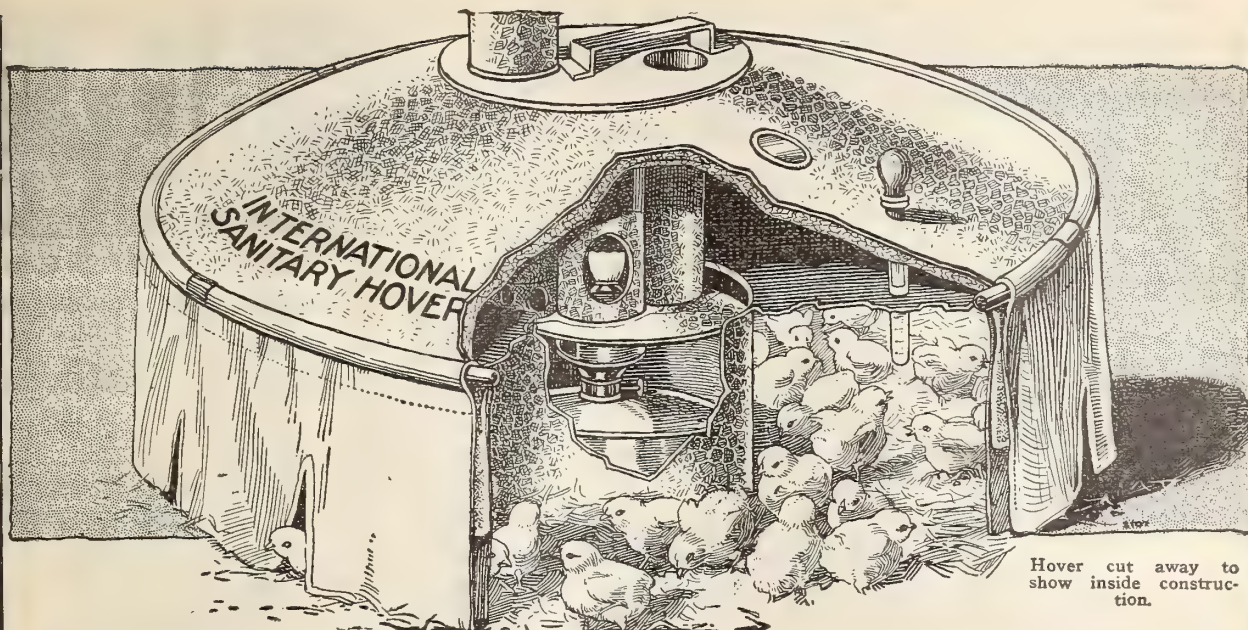
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Back of this statement is 12 years of time to prove it. Back of this statement is over 100,000 International Sanitary Hovers in use to prove it.

For 12 successive years the International Sanitary Hover has made a record in chick raising results that is unparalleled by any hover or brooding device made, or by the mother hen itself. The International Sanitary Hover has made the same wonderful record whether it has been used on a home poultry yard raising a few hundred chicks, or on a commercial poultry farm raising thousands.

Read These Statements

"Enclosed please find a picture of a small building, with the International Sanitary Hover, in which I raised 109 chicks this year. My chicks were hatched March 23, and after putting them under the hover I never lost a chick. This, I think, is as nearly perfect as any hover can be."—Mrs. D. H. Mittees, Hurleyville, N. Y.

"I now have amongst my brooding equipment an International Sanitary Hover which I purchased from one of your dealers over seven years ago. It is still doing just as good work as when new, and I use it for brooding my most valued chicks."—Chas. Key Cullom, St. Louis, Mo.

The International Sanitary Hover is built on entirely different principles and accomplishes entirely different results from the ordinary hover. These principles are patented and are exclusive features found only in the International.

Fresh Air Without Draft

In ordinary hovers more chicks die in the night hours from bad ventilation and foul air than any other cause. The International prevents this by its canvas curtain construction, which is porous,

and permits a constant supply of fresh air without the slightest draft. This construction is possible only in the International, because it is the only hover whose heating unit is entirely walled away from the hovering area.

Warmest at the Curtain

The International is the only hover of which it can be said that it is warmest at the curtain. There is no direct heat whatever, but the heated air is circulated, heating the outer edges first, and warmest. It is warmer at the curtain than in the center, yet the temperature of the entire area does not vary by 5 degrees. The heat is radiated downward from above. Hence there is no leg weakness due to ground warmth. In fact, all chick losses due to foul air, poor ventilation, drafts, vermin, over-heating, gas fumes, or any of the other causes that you experience with an ordinary hover, are entirely absent in the International.

It can be said as an absolute fact, that you can raise every chick in an International Sanitary Hover that is hatched with enough strength to reach maturity. This record of chick raising has no equal.

Other Advantages

The International is complete in itself, weighs 18 pounds, and can be set anywhere or carried anywhere as easily as a basket. The entire heating unit lifts out by a handle from the top, for filling or cleaning—no stooping over to get it. A peephole on top shows you the condition of the lamp. You can pick out the thermometer from the top and know exactly what the temperature is at the chick's level.


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Write at once for your copy of booklet "Better Than a Mother Hen." Or better still, place your order now with your dealer or order from us. Remember the new, low price is only \$13.50 complete.

INTERNATIONAL

SANITARY

HOVER



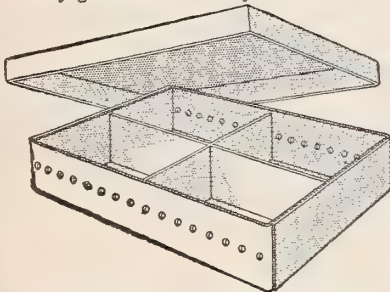
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for.....hovers.

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ADDRESS.....

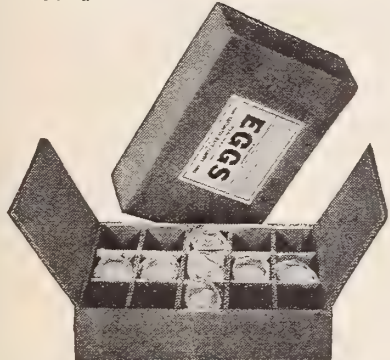
Profit or Loss

on a season's shipping may easily hinge upon the shipping supplies used. Shipping losses are almost unknown when PREMIER brand products are employed for shipping chicks, eggs or mature fowl. They carry the unqualified indorsement of all leading poultry experts as well as the U. S. Gov't Farms, Am. Poultry School and numerous State Colleges. In price they are little if any higher than others. Shipment is direct from mammoth factories and genuine satisfaction is positively guaranteed in every instance.



Premier Chick Boxes are made of three-ply cellular extra test corrugated paper board and transport chicks without loss or impairment in vitality. Use these perfect boxes this season and note the increase in satisfied customers. Prices on single dozen lots f. o. b. cars at Omaha, are as follows:

- 25 Chick Size, Wgt. 11 lbs \$1.45
 - 50 Chick Size, Wgt. 20 lbs. \$2.20
 - 100 Chick Size, Wgt. 32 lbs. \$3.10
- Liberal discount on orders over \$10.00.*



Premier Egg Boxes are the same as the chick boxes we have been selling for more than ten years. Single dozen prices follow:

- 15 Egg Size, Wgt. 14 lbs. \$1.85
- 30 Egg Size, Wgt. 21 lbs. \$2.40
- 50 Egg Size, Wgt. 32 lbs. \$3.35
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- 12 Duck Eggs, Wgt. 15 lbs. \$2.00

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The discount allowed on shipments weighing 100 pounds or over will cover the freight to nearly all points from the Rockies to the Atlantic. Order now for shipment up to February 1st. Pay on arrival of the goods. Send for complete price list covering egg shipping baskets, coops, etc.

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BECAUSE R. I. WHITES ARE

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Minorca; second, because a black subsidiary variety promoted merely to absorb the black sports of the Blue Andalusian would lack that purity of breeding which is indispensable to the production of purebred stock of the first class.

Yet, the public is asked to consider a black Andalusian, while grand old breeds await new breeders; breeds that are made, are pure, are dependable. What is the matter with the Black Langshan, the Black Java, the Black Orpington, the Black Minorca, the Black Spanish, the Black Leghorn, the Black Polish, the Black Hamburg, the Rose Comb Black bantam? These nine breeds cover the field from small to large, and they offer the breeders of this country a selection in matters of type, temperament, meat and eggs. The youngest of these varieties has forty years, and the oldest more than a century, of selective breeding back of it.

The Standard committee should not deal lightly with this ever recurring question of admitting a new variety. It has been stated that neither the Standard Revision Committee nor the American Poultry Association can do other than admit a new variety once it has qualified for admission by meeting the requirements, as follows:

- (1) It has been given a name.
- (2) An historical and educational chapter on origin has been prepared.
- (3) It produces at least 50 per cent of specimens reasonably true to type and color.
- (4) It has been exhibited at one official show for two years.
- (5) A Standard for the breed has been prepared.

These requirements offer a basis on which a breed or variety may qualify for admission to the Standard, but whether the vote stands to admit a breed or variety should depend on a well determined policy regarding recognition of new varieties and multiplication without end. The fact that a variety meets the five requirements set forth above does not assure its admission to the Standard, for that part of the constitution which covers the admission of new breeds and varieties specifies that they may be recognized as Standard by a majority vote of the A. P. A., provided the requirements are complied with, and that the Standard committee shall recommend the breed or variety "as being entitled to recognition by reason of distinctive breed or variety characteristics and general merit."

No "Production Classes" Wanted.

At a zone meeting of the American Poultry Association, held during the Newark, N. J., show, November 29, 1921, at which President Rigg presided, and at which some of the best breeders in the East were in attendance, the following resolution was adopted:

"That the American Standard of Perfection shall remain as it has always been, and is now, the sole guide for judging Standardbred fowls at our poultry shows, and that no additions or alterations of any kind shall be made which conflict with the descriptions already contained therein."

It was moved at this meeting, by Frank De Lancey, that Thos. F. Rigg be endorsed to succeed himself as President of the A. P. A. The resolution carried the pledge of united support for re-election from the breeders of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.



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be sure you are buying a skillfully made and absolutely accurate thermometer backed by 54 years thermometer experience. This means that if the incubator or brooder you buy is equipped with the AEM thermometer you will be taking no risk of your hatch being either chilled or cooked to death.

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THE LAST WORD IN INCUBATION

STRONG-SAFE SIMPLE-SURE

WRITE TO

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962-964 FOURTH ST. MILWAUKEE WIS.



CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

Joint Leghorn Meeting.

With 569 Leghorns cooped in competition at the Chicago Coliseum show, there was not only a great deal of interest in the breed, but a number of prominent breeders took part in the show. A joint meeting of all the Leghorn clubs was called.

The breeders present went on record as opposed to production classes, on the ground that the Standard exhibition class should represent all that is good and useful in the breed. It was pointed out that as soon as "utility" and "fancy" classes are provided in a show, there is a conflict of interests.

A resolution was passed opposing the exploitation of privately made egg records, until such time as the Canadian system of government inspection is inaugurated in this country, whereby a government official visits the plant at unannounced intervals and checks up the birds and trap nest records. "Home grown" egg records are getting to be a joke.

It was agreed that the clubs should present a solid front in their requests to the Standard Revision Committee, so that the breeders of all varieties of Leghorns would sponsor the same general breed text.

* * *

The Buy-Back Policy.

Here and there, now and then, one still sees the announcement of the man who wants to put you in the rabbit or guinea pig business "and buy all you raise."

If the breeding of any class of stock is to ever amount to anything it must be lifted out of the hands of those who make unwarrantable pretenses of sound business.

To "buy all you raise" is an unsound method. Increase in numbers of animals raised sooner or later loads the buyer to the point of saturation.

A live stock industry that rests on a basis of quality, where the young breeder buys on a quality basis and sells on the same basis, is a permanent and enduring industry. That the rabbit men ignore this fact, and play the "rabbit game," accounts for the fact that every time the rabbit goes ahead three jumps it falls back six. At this rate, how long will it take the rabbit to jump out of the well?

* * *

Worthy of Comment.

Paul P. Ives, judge and breeder, of Connecticut, writes in regard to the forthcoming state poultry show to be held in Hartford in January 24 to 26:

"By a vote of the executive committee, the Connecticut Poultry Association will co-operate with the State Board of Agriculture and other state agricultural organizations, and will stage the Connecticut State Poultry Show as a part and at the time of the Farmers' Week and Big Winter Fair."

Mr. Ives further states that 17,000 people visited the show last year, and that special rates are secured from the hotels for visiting poultrymen.

To read such a letter makes a poultryman proud. Why not? The hotels of the capital city of a rich eastern state welcome the breeders of improved poultry. The public appreciates the value of exhibition poultry as showing the perfection to which the breeders work may attain, and 17,000 people visited the show last year.

The management of the exhibition shows a commendable breadth of vision by linking up with the agricultural interests of the state. That lifts the poultry show above the realms of a small clique, who trade among themselves. It secures contact with the world of agriculture.

Purebred poultry breeding is assuming a most progressive attitude in the East. In New Jersey at the recent Newark show, over 4,000 specimens were cooped. At the banquet

(Continued on page 32.)

BARKER'S

SPECIAL Poultry Remedy

First, remember this isn't a food. It's a Remedy—and when mixed with the food makes that food medicinal. It has never failed to help poultry—tonic, appetizer and stimulator—and so sure are we of this that we sell it to you with an absolute money-back guarantee. Cartons, 20c, 30c, 60c; pails, \$1.75 to \$3.00; bags, \$1.35, \$2.80, \$5.50, \$10.

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We've had 70 years' experience with Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Naturally, we know the sort of medicine they need. Barker's Animal Tonic is that medicine—and it never fails to give results; it is guaranteed to do the work asked of it. A big package for 60 cents; bags, \$1.00, \$2.50, \$3.75 and \$7.00; pails, \$1.50 and \$2.70.

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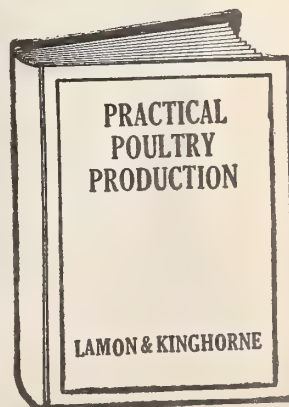


Practical Poultry Production

A new book by Harry M. Lamon and J. W. Kinghorne of U. S. Agri. Dept. Makes poultry raising profitable. The greatest book of the times. 368 pages.

Breeds and Varieties—Origin and classification classes. Breeding—Principles of Breeding, Selection of Breeders, Time to mate, Age, Range, Eggs. Brooding—Natural and Artificial. Feeding Chicks—Kind of Feed, Housing, Free Range. Preserved Eggs—Methods. Poultry Houses—Kind to Build, Time to Build. Diseases and Treatment—Prevention, Common Diseases, Symptoms and Treatment. Poultry Pests. Capons and Caponizing—Suitable Breeds, How to Caponize, Time to Caponize. Feeding for Eggs—Value of Feeding, Egg Development. Artificial Lighting—Kinds to Use. Culling the Flock—When to Cull, Kind to Cull, Kind to Save. Preparing Birds for Exhibition—Kings of Shows, Shipping Birds, Show Rules and Regulations and Many Others. Makreting Table Fowls. Price \$2.00.

American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill.





Insure Success with the

SUCCESSFUL poultry raising brings big profits, but good profits are obtained only when waste in hatching and high mortality in brooding are avoided. Eggs cost money; dead chicks are worthless.

Successful poultry raisers in all parts of the world avoid unnecessary losses by the use of Buckeye Poultry Raising Equipment. The experience of over a million breeders has proven beyond question the reliability and economy of these time-tested incubators and brooders.



Proven in Use

Buckeye Incubators are the last word in effective hatching machines. More than thirty years of experience and research have developed them to the highest point of efficiency. Without frills, every part of a Buckeye Incubator is just what it should be for the best results--which has been proven out in actual use. Therefore, they are guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg, and to develop bigger, stronger and healthier chicks.

Practical experience has shown that they fulfill this guarantee in every respect. Their automatic heat and moisture control start chicks right--make it possible for them to grow into quick, profitable maturity. Ask the Buckeye user--he knows.

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But, regardless of perfect incubation, the profits of poultry come from the chicks that are raised. Buckeye Brooders have actually revolutionized the raising of chicks by preventing the awful mortality that made chick raising only a gamble

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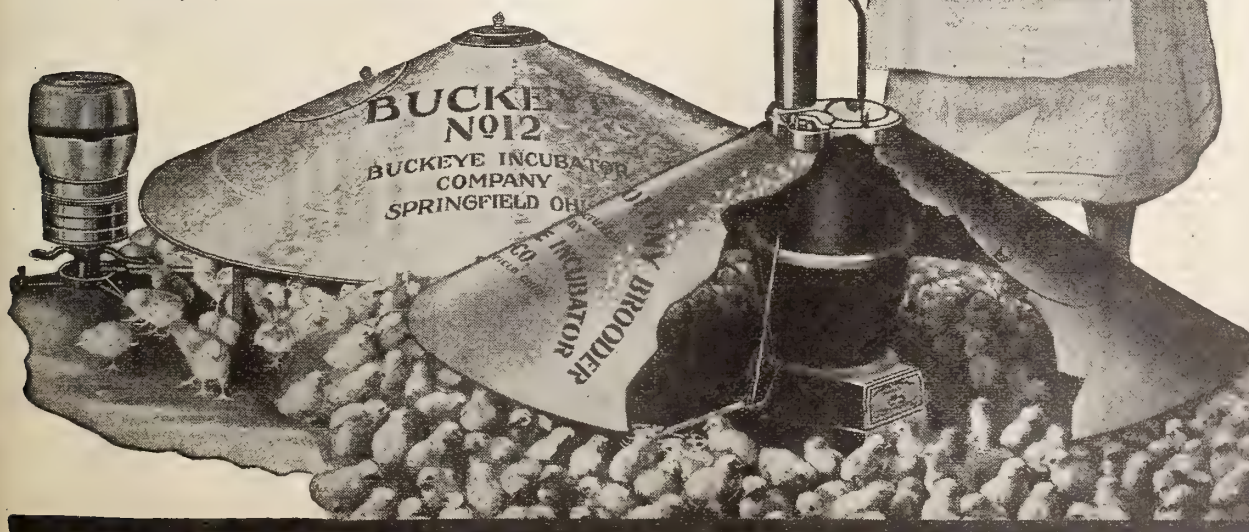
Over a million users find the way to profit lies through Buckeye Poultry Raising Equipment. Its use replaces doubt with certainty, increases the income and decreases the expense.

You may learn the reasons for this by a study of the Buckeye illustrated catalog, which will be mailed free on request from the factory, or by calling on any one of the more than 10,000 Buckeye dealers in all parts of the world. Get that catalog, study the many superior points of Buckeye Incubators and Brooders and then equip yourself for larger profits. If interested in brooding, ask for our new booklet, "The Revolution in Chick Raising". Write us today.

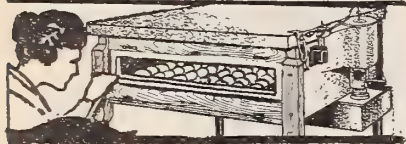
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GLASS
INSPECTION
DOOR

—PREVENTS
EXCESSIVE
EVAPORATION

This inner glass door feature alone does much toward making the Safety Hatch Incubator the SAFEST in FACT as well as in NAME. It prevents one of the biggest losses common to ordinary incubators—the loss due to eggs drying out too fast which has a tendency to toughen membrane around chick.

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The Safety Hatch is built SOLIDLY. Heavy, 4-ply walls, nearly 2 inches thick, with wool-felt lining and vacuum air spaces, on the Thermos Bottle principle, KEEP HEAT EVEN. Perfect ventilation; economical heating; fire proof. Insures bigger broods—a healthy chick from every fertile egg of normal vitality when simple directions are followed.

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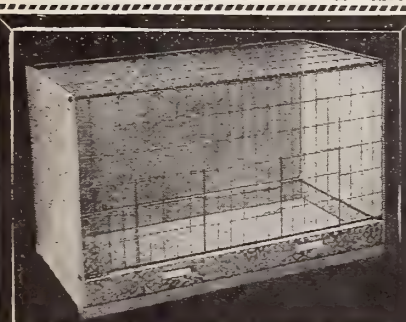
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Live dealer wanted
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SAFETY
HATCH
INCUBATOR
BOOK



Exhibition Coops of Niemann Make are best

Galvanized Iron Coops are positively sanitary and in purchasing such a coop you are rendering yourself a service that will pay for itself at one show.

Why run the risk of having your birds become infested with lice and mites when you can buy a galvanized iron coop that is positive proof against parasites? The same is true of every Niemann product.

Our products are all made substantially of galvanized iron, are easily taken apart and packed for removal and the prices at which we sell them make their purchase the most economical way of securing fixtures.

WRITE TODAY for Catalog showing prices of these attractive poultry fixtures.

NIEMANN PRODUCTS

Portable Runways,
Henneries, Brood
Coops, Trapnests,
Colony Coops,
ting Coops Fences,
Exhibition Coops,
Fattening Crates,
Fireless Brooders

Niemann Products Endure

Niemann Bros. Mfg. Co.
Box 677 Mt. Olive, Illinois

of poultrymen more than 300 tickets were sold at \$2.50 each, and the governor of the state of New Jersey was a guest. He came not to congratulate the mere winners of prizes but to recognize and commend the improvers of the races of domesticated fowls, on whom rests a billion dollar poultry industry.

In this connection we add that the Chesapeake Western Railway offers four cash prizes of \$500, \$250, \$150 and \$100 for the four best pens of largest sized birds of pure breeding grown in 1922. The competition is to take place at its railway station at Harrisburg, Va., November 4, 1922. The Chesapeake Railway knows the importance of increasing the buying power of the people in the territory adjacent to its rails. Every railroad wants to run through a rich and prosperous country, just as banks and merchants want their communities to be prosperous. That accounts for the increasing interest in poultry of good breeding.

* * *

White Leghorn Club in Action.

Pursuant to the action of the National White Leghorn Club, at its annual meeting during the Milwaukee show, Thanksgiving week, to prepare, publish and distribute one hundred thousand White Leghorn Standards, Secretary Rolf has had Artist Schilling submit idealized outlines of a White Leghorn male and female.

The club standard is not to be copyrighted and is to be disseminated purely for educational purposes. We are therefore permitted to reproduce the tentative outlines herewith.

These sketches are being submitted to leading breeders for criticism and suggestions. During the Chicago show several prominent breeders and judges, including D. W. Young, Frank Gloeckl and Frank Rogers gave the pictures careful study. The consensus of opinion was as follows:

The illustrations are a vast improvement on the pictures of S. C. White Leghorns appearing in the present Standard of Perfection. The comb of the male is good. The wattle should not narrow in so much at the beak, for such a wattle is almost sure to fold. The



The artist's first outlines of ideal Leghorn type as submitted to the National S. C. White Leghorn Club for the new Club Standard.

STILES' COLORED Leg Bands

ARE THE BETTER GRADE

Made of select material. Give long service. Stay in place and keep their color. Red, blue, green, yellow. 7 Sample Bands, all different, 10c. Mention variety when ordering.



ROYAL BRAND—Double coil; Spiral Band. Best of all: 25 for 50c; 50-\$1.00; 100-\$1.75; 250-\$4.00; 500-\$7.50. Postpaid.

Single Coil Bands, 60 for \$1.00; 100-\$1.50.



THE VICTOR BAND Large printed numbers, bright clear colors—Red, white, blue, green, yellow. Made of celluloid and aluminum. Adjustable. 12 for 50c; 25-\$1.00; 50-\$2.00; 100-\$4.00; 200-\$7.50; Victor Sealed Band—4c each.

ALUMINUM BANDS



COMMERCIAL SEALED—Aluminum, raised figures. Sealed with soft metal rivet. 25 for 65c; 50-\$1.00; 100-\$1.75; 250-\$4.00; 500-\$7.50. Pliers \$1.00.

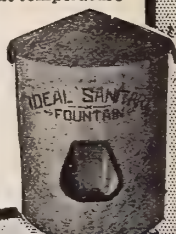
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Increase the Egg Yield

Because the Ideal Sanitary Fountain keeps water at the right temperature in zero or the hottest weather, it conserves the health of the hens and greatly increases the egg yield.

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Quality Bred-to-Lay S. C. White Leghorns Exclusively

Females all sold. Still have a nice bunch of cockerels at reasonable prices. Not too early to think about chicks. Our catalog is free.

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Squabs are selling from \$12 to \$18 a dozen, highest prices ever known. Great demand, small supply. Big profits. Start now. We sell the famous Plymouth Rock breeding stock and supplies. Squabs are raised in one month. No mixing feed, no night labor, no young to attend. For prices and full particulars see our free book, "How to Make Money Breeding Squabs." Plymouth Rock Squab Co. 321 Howard St., Melrose Highlands, Mass.



HIGHEST SCORE EVER WON!!

100

Envelopes 3 3/4 x 6 1/2 inches, an extra strong thick hard ink writing face and 100 Letterheads 8 1/2 x 11 inches heavy, smooth, hard, thick writing paper, (fine typewriter bond paper same price) All artistically printed with pictures of your breeds, and sent to you by parcel post for \$1.50. Better printing for price was never done. No other kind of printing done. No samples sent out. Order direct from this ad.

J. R. HUDSON, Printer, Hardin Springs, Ky.



Indian Runner Duck and Hare Culture

Finest illustrated Duck and Hare Book.

Tells all about the greatest egg producing fowl and meat producing animal on earth. How to get a start; quotes lowest prices. Sent for 5 cents.

BERRY'S FARM, Box 150 Clarinda, Ia.

BEEES pay if kept right. Be a progressive beekeeper. We can show you how. Send today for Bee Primer, 9 months subscription to **\$1.00** American Bee Journal and catalogues of bee supplies. **American Bee Journal, Box 28 Hamilton, Ill.**

sickles and tail coverts are too long for a cockerel and represent the furnish desired in a cock. There should be one more lesser sickle to fill up the open gap below the main sickles. The drum stick of the male is too long; and a cockerel to make so high stationed a cock would be entirely too leggy.

The hen suited the breeders very well, in all save tail. The lower main tail feathers were considered too long. The back covering well up onto tail was considered very nice. It will be noticed that this is a sixteen-feather tail, eight on a side, whereas the Standard of Perfection shows seven feathers on a side.

Proper Packages.

Geo. A. Hoover, of Ohio, writes:

"I have noticed reference to 'Proper Package Month' and believe that a concerted campaign on the part of our poultry journals and the American Poultry Association relative to proper packing of hatching eggs for shipment would be of great value to the poultry industry.

"Last spring I received 98 W. Wyandotte eggs. These eggs were wrapped separately in excelsior and firmly packed in a bushel basket. They arrived in fine condition and I hatched 68 fine chicks from the lot and reared all of them.

"About the same time I bought 100 eggs from another breeder. He sent 108 eggs in a cubical wood box with ordinary card board divisions and packed in bran. There was an excelsior pad on bottom of box but a space of about two inches at the top had no covering of any kind so that when box was placed on sides the eggs rolled against top, breaking 37 eggs and smearing contents over most of the balance.

Later in candling before placing in incubator, I found five more with cracked shells. I hatched 13 chicks from the remainder.

"I know that President Thomas F. Rigg will lend valiant aid to any program to promote an era of fair dealing and service between breeder and customer in the sale of hatching eggs."

The service that a breeder gives to his customers is a priceless element that brings repeat orders. Containers for shipments are highly important unless the seller expects to deal with an entirely new trade each year; and a permanent business cannot be built on that basis.

Black Junk.

We are in receipt of the following letter of inquiry from Seattle:

"I noticed you are a judge of poultry, and would like to know if you would favor me with information regarding some chickens I have. I bought the chickens of Edward Daniels of Seattle, Wash. He left Seattle all of a sudden, taking his stock with him, and not being able to locate him, I cannot find out what I have. The stock was sold to me as 'Improved Black Giants,' having feathers on their legs. I am in doubt as to what they are. I am sending you one of his advertising sheets so you can see for yourself. What I would like to know is, are any such birds bred in the East under the name of Black Giants? I know of all there are here and they all have long black feathers on feet and legs. Their legs are black, with white on bottom of feet. Please give this your careful attention as I would like to know what to do about them before selling any eggs."

Black Giants dress a yellow skin and have no feathers on shanks. Black Langshans have white skin and feathers on shanks and toes. Whether the bottoms of the feet are white or yellow indicates the color of the skin. White bottoms of feet disqualify a real Black Giant, as do feathers on shanks.

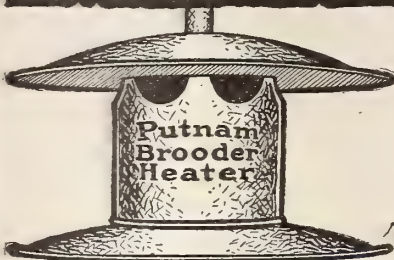
Evidently some poor Black Langshans have been palmed off on our correspondent. If they were not poor representatives of the Langshan breed, they would be worth more as Black Langshans than as questionably "improved" Giants.

Our advice to the unfortunate purchaser in Seattle is to dispose of his black junk for table purposes and secure some specimens of an established breed.

In times like these, when there is not enough failure to go around in the poultry

(Continued on page 36.)

Putnam Home Made Brooder



Costs Only
\$4.96

with Brooder Heater
In Successful Use for Years

YOU can make a better brooder than you can buy. A 14-year-old boy can do it in an hour with no tools but saw and hammer. Your brooder complete with Putnam Brooder Heater, ready to receive the baby chicks, need not cost you more than \$4.96.

This home-made brooder will care for from 25 to 60 chicks. You can make as many brooders as your plant demands. Naturally, chicks do better in small flocks.

The Putnam Brooder can be operated anywhere—in the house, in an open shed, or a roof can be provided and the brooder set out of doors. The hover is so constructed that the chicks find the exact temperature they need. The hover can be adjusted to suit any season, February to July.

The Putnam Brooder Heater is constructed on the principle of an open fire-place. It carries out the foul air and draws in fresh, invigorating air, providing continuous ventilation. Heat is radiated from above upon the backs of the chicks, just as with the mother hen.

The Brooder Heater is made of brass and heavily galvanized iron. It is practically indestructible.

The Putnam Home-Made Brooder is easy to clean. You simply lift out the hover and the heater. The floor of the Brooder is even with the ground; the chicks have no steps or inclines to learn. They don't get lost or cold.

The heater holds one quart of oil and burns ten days without refilling or trimming; needs no other attention. Every other brooder must be filled and trimmed every day.

HOW TO ORDER

I sell the Putnam Brooder Heater only. The price is \$4.75. Within every Brooder Heater are easy-to-follow directions for making the Home-Made Brooder. Your dealer should have the Putnam Brooder Heater in stock. Ask him for it. If

he doesn't have it, send me \$4.75, check or money order; I will ship one at once, postpaid. In ordering, please state your dealer's name.

GUARANTEE

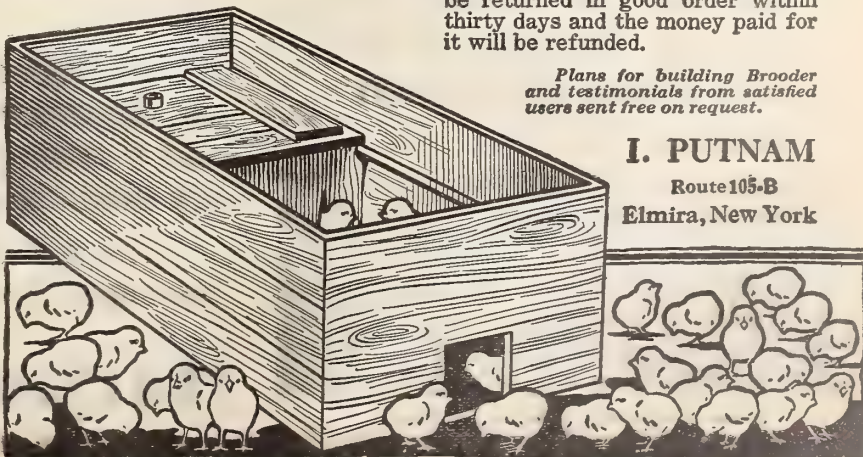
I guarantee the Putnam Brooder Heater to give satisfaction or it may be returned in good order within thirty days and the money paid for it will be refunded.

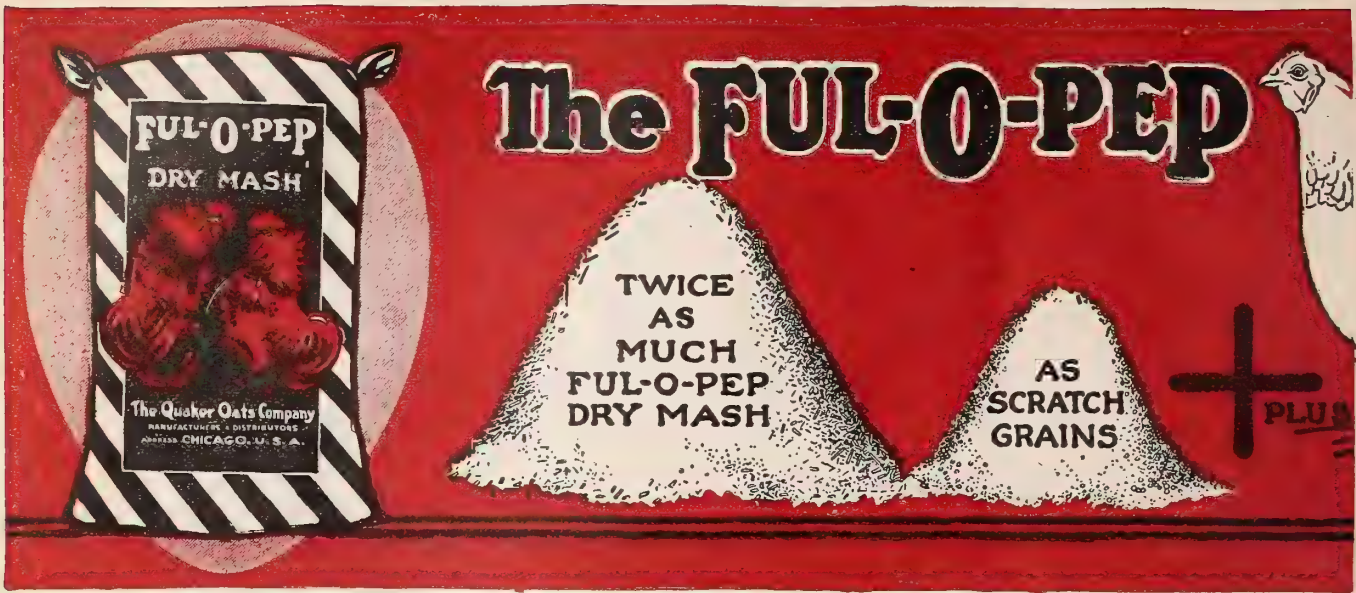
Plans for building Brooder and testimonials from satisfied users sent free on request.

I. PUTNAM

Route 105-B

Elmira, New York





The FUL-O-PEP

TWICE AS MUCH FUL-O-PEP DRY MASH

AS SCRATCH GRAINS

PLUS



Albert Angell, Jr.

The man who discovered that "scratch grains don't make eggs" and originated the Ful-O-Pep Way which calls for the feeding of twice as much Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash as scratch grains.



Where Ful-O-Pep Feeds Are Made

The Successful Method

"SCRATCH feeds do not make eggs" is the slogan we adopted in our nationwide campaign for greater poultry profits the Ful-O-Pep way. Since making this assertion and driving it into the homes of thousands of poultry keepers all over the land, we have received no end of letters from poultrymen and women, to the effect that we had made a discovery of great importance and that they had discarded the old method for the Ful-O-Pep way with immediate results. Many of these reports are little less than phenomenal in the production of eggs obtained. The same also is true in relation to the making of rapid growth. It was found, likewise, that an all-grain ration failed to grow and mature the greatest number of all chicks hatched.

The theory was correct and based on the discovery of the Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash and Growing Mash—against the customary methods of feeding all-grain rations.

The gist of the Full-O-Pep way is to so manage the young and old stock that they

The Quaker Oats Company

Way Explained

A GOOD HEN

TWICE AS MANY EGGS

EQUALS

FUL-O-PEP SCRATCH GRAINS

The Quaker Oats Company
MANUFACTURERS & DISTRIBUTORS
Address: CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Of Raising Poultry

consume twice as much mash feeds as the grain ration—and giving grain only once per day—at roosting time.

The Ful-O-Pep Mashers are consumed by the young and old in greater quantities than any other ground feed—and yet the cost of producing the eggs and meat is just about one-half. This is partly due to the oatmeal content, as well as the great feeding value of many other ingredients.

In conjunction with the keeping of the Ful-O-Pep Mashers before the fowls at all times, Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains are given one hour before roosting time—a quart to each one dozen hens—and to the young stock all they will eat up clean in about twenty minutes. This is for the hens' "up-keep" and to supply the growing stock with a more sustaining ration while roosting. Ful-O-Pep Mashers are easily assimilated, and if the last feed of the day were not grain, the fowls would become hungry before morning.

Thus is explained the Ful-O-Pep way for making eggs and rapid growth. Once tried always used.

FREE!

New 1922
Poultry
Calendar



Some of the Subjects Covered In This Great Book

How to Learn Poultry Keeping. How Best to Start. Starting with Eggs, Chicks, Pullets or Hens. Selecting the Layers From the Drones. Care and Management of Breeding and Laying Stock. What to Do When the Hens Refuse to Lay. What to Do When the Chicks Don't Grow. Increasing Egg Production by Illumination. Care During Moulting Season. Advice to Beginners. Raising Chicks From Shell to Maturity. Poultry Secrets Disclosed. All About Poultry Houses. Classification of Meat, Egg and General Purpose Types. How to Secure Fertile Eggs. Back Lot Poultry Keeping.

Mail Coupon Today

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY,
Poultry Dept APJ Address, Chicago, U. S. A.
Send me 1922 Ful-O-Pep Poultry Calendar.

Name.....

Town.....State.....

St. No.....

Poultry
Dept. APJ Address **Chicago, U.S.A.**

21
Years on Market
Sold on
Money Back
Guarantee

WHY TAKE CHANCES?

Find Out What an Incubator is Made of Before You Buy

Send for Our

FREE Catalog

and we will send sample of material used in our incubators and brooders. Then you will know why Wisconsin's are built better—why they last longer and give you the most value for your money—why they have been giving purchasers the fullest satisfaction year after year, and proved their superiority over others regardless of price. Think of it! Here is our

130 Egg Incubator and 130 Chick Brooder

Both \$17.75
Machines
Freight Paid For Only

If you prefer larger machines, order the next size incubator and brooder which are the same style as the 130 Egg machines—our

180 EGG INCUBATOR & BROODER Both Only \$22.00

We pay all freight charges to your nearest R. R.

Station, if east of the Rockies and that far if west of the Rockies. If you want a still larger outfit you will make no mistake if you order our

250 Egg Incubator & Brooder Both Only \$30.00

It pays to investigate before you buy. Wisconsin Incubators have double walls, the outer wall is of California **REDWOOD** and the inner wall is of insulating board, with dead air space in between the walls. They are hot water heated—have double glass doors—non-rusting **copper tanks**, self-regulating. Roomy nursery under egg tray. Incubator finished in natural color showing high grade California Redwood lumber—not painted to cover up inferior material. Both machines are shipped complete with all fixtures and book of directions—all set up, ready to use when you get them.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL—YOU TAKE NO RISK

Select the size machine you want and if they are not perfectly satisfactory, after 30 days trial, you can return them and get your money back. Order direct from this advertisement or write today for free catalog.

WISCONSIN WICKLESS OIL BURNING COLONY BROODERS

For those who prefer Colony Brooders, here is the best you can buy at lowest prices. Automatic control—can't go out—can't overflow—burns steady flame—best Colony brooder on market.

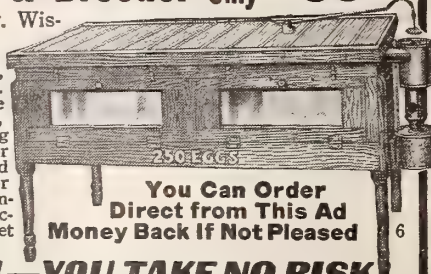
130 Egg Incubator with Colony Brooder **\$22.25**

180 Egg Incubator with Colony Brooder **27.75**

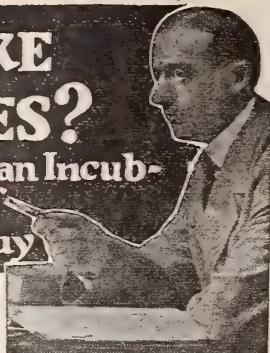
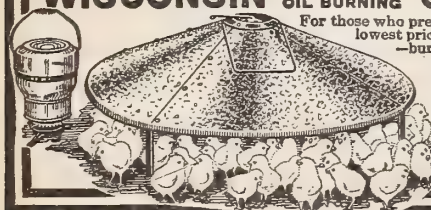
250 Egg Incubator with Colony Brooder **34.25**

Freight Paid East of Rockies

Wisconsin Incubator Co.
Box 32 RACINE, WISCONSIN



You Can Order Direct from This Ad Money Back If Not Pleased



business, but business is not so good in some other lines, it is natural that a certain proportion of slickers should gravitate toward the poultry business; some to take subscriptions for poultry papers, some to sell poultry tonic, some to palm off junk stock at purebred prices, others to collect farm eggs and turn them into baby chicks to sell in department stores. Now, of all times, is when the beginner especially, needs the protection that a well-regulated publication, such as A. P. J., throws around him.

We do what we can to further the legitimate interests of our family of readers. Advertisers know this. When the reader writes that he "saw the add in American Poultry Journal," it puts him in a preferred class of enlightened and discriminating buyers.

Of course we cannot help those who choose to buy their chicks in a five-and-ten-cent store, or those who choose to buy from hatcheries that do not advertise in this paper. We cannot share with them the disappointment of chicks not true to name or of late delivery of chicks.

Neither can we hold out much hope of consolation for the man who would "trade true rules for odd inventions" on the assumption that continued selective breeding over a series of years does not lead to improvement, and some new cross, freshly made, must be superior.

* * *

To Increase Express Rates.

Thos. F. Rigg, President American Poultry Association, has addressed the following communication to the purebred poultry breeders of America:

"I have direct information that Mr. R. S. Wheeler, assistant traffic manager of the American Railway Express Company, 51 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., contemplates filing with the Interstate Commerce Commission a rate double the first class rate on all poultry shipped for exhibition purposes.

"I am asking you to immediately wire and later write Mr. Wheeler calling his attention to the fact that the filing of such a rate would work a great injustice to the Standard-bred poultry industry of the United States. Please enlist in this service as many of your friends as possible. It is an extremely important matter.

"The time to kill this proposed increase in express rate on poultry shipped for exhibition purposes will be before the rate is filed before the Interstate Commerce Commission and receives the endorsement of that body. Please give this your immediate attention and your very best effort."

While data seems to be lacking to show the cost of carrying poultry for exhibition in comparison with other express shipments of similar nature, a suggestion of doubling rates at a time when the tendency is toward lower costs of transportation, is astonishing. It would effectively embargo long distance shipments to poultry shows.

J. S. Morris, White Orpington breeder of Ohio, who has shown at New York for a number of years, remarked that he would have to give up exhibiting at the Garden if such a rate on express should go into effect.

Mr. Rigg has appointed a committee of which he is chairman, with H. C. Wood, Theo. Hewes, D. Lincoln Orr and John Lowell to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

* * *

Patterson vs. Hogan.

C. T. Patterson, formerly head of the Missouri Poultry Experiment Station, has recently stated that he agrees with Mr. Hogan in selection of females, the birds fade their shanks and molt late, but in the selection of a male, he wants just the opposite of what Hogan recommends.

While Hogan selects the male in the same way as he selects the female, i. e., thin pelvic bones, spread between the pelvis, and large abdomen, Patterson wants the male to be "tight, hard and close, or just the opposite of the female."

In setting forth the reasons for his preference, Patterson writes in The Leghorn World, as follows:

"If we select a good dairy cow we want one which is narrow through the shoulders both ways, and widening farther back till

DAVEY'S MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AND BOSTON WINNERS

White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Silver and White Wyandottes, White Leghorns

Grand, good show birds with breeding back of them not exceeded in the whole world. Single birds. Expert mated pens or a whole string for your show. Best of conditioning. Moderate prices. Thirty years a breeder and judge.

F. H. DAVEY Box 40 GREYSTONE, YONKERS, N. Y.

Mr. Poultryman: How much money are you going to make next fall and winter?

To a great extent this will be determined by your good or bad judgment now in placing your order for baby chicks. Good chicks only come from good eggs, and good eggs only come from good breeding stock, and good breeding stock only comes from generations of good breeding.

Lord Farms S. C. White Leghorns

have generations and generations of good breeding back of them. The Lord Farms are the largest producers of high classed, utility Leghorns east of the Mississippi River. From a small beginning we have developed into one of the largest Poultry Plants in the United States. Our birds are bred in every State of the Union and there is scarcely a City, Town or Village in the United States that hasn't got our Leghorns, either directly or indirectly.

The Lord Farms does not leave one stone unturned to produce the finest utility Leghorns possible. The first requisite of good stock is good health. The foundation of our success, and of yours, depends to a great extent on this quality. The wonderful vitality of our chicks year after year, due to our breeding methods, is superior to the average farm. We unhesitatingly make the statement that there is no other farm, putting out any where near the number of chicks we do, that the customer raises a proportionate equal number. This tells you the story as to the vitality in our stock.

Two other features you must have in Leghorns to class them as "High Class, Utility Leghorns,"—good eggs and lots of them. If you buy Lord Farms stock you will not be disappointed in the size of the

eggs produced from your birds, nor the quality and color of the same. We don't claim to have a chalk white egg strain but we do claim they are extra good or better than the average in this respect. As to the size of the eggs—there is no other farm can compete with us.

Now when it comes to the question, How many eggs our birds will produce in our customer's hands, we can't make any statement. Some people get less than 100 eggs a bird, and others, from the same quality of stock, would get nearly 200. We have got birds that will lay the eggs if they are properly cared for, and will lay as many as any strain you can buy on the average.

If you buy your chicks from the Lord Farms you will get an even, uniform lot of stock that will mature early for their size. Some commences to lay between the fourth and fifth month and about all of will be laying between the sixth and seventh month, if properly handled. Our pullets will weigh one pound more than the old fashioned American Leghorns. Some of the hens will weigh up to six pounds and more. Our stock is all bred from pure white birds. Our one great aim is to get uniform quality. For such stock our prices are more than reasonable.

We Sell Our Chicks in Three Grades

"Specials" "Grade A" "Grade B"

Our "Special" chicks are all raised from large, well bred, special hens—from hens that have been early maturing stock and very late layers—birds that average well over 200 eggs as a flock, bred to cockerels weighing not less than six lbs. Price 50c each. Only a limited number of these chicks for sale.

Our famous "Grade A" chicks. This is the grade that has made our Farm famous all over the Country. The coming season every Grade A chick will be bred from only old stock, no chicks from undeveloped pullets. They are bred from our

"Specials" and are mated to high class cocks and cockerels from our highest egg producing strain. Every individual bird has been tested by the State of Massachusetts for White Diarrhea. For this quality of stock our price is only \$28.00 per 100, \$27.00 per 100 in thousand lots.

Our "Grade B" stock is of the same strain as our "Grade A" and "Specials," with this exception—that the stock is younger and not as carefully culled as our two better grades. The price of our Grade B is \$25.00 per 100, \$24.00 per 100 in thousand lots.

Eggs at About One-Half Price of Chicks

The Lord Farms has about 400 acres devoted to the Single Combed White Leghorn exclusively. Don't confuse our chicks with Common Hatchery Stock. Our chicks are cheaper in the long run than any other chicks you can purchase because you will raise more, and when they are raised they will lay more and lay eggs of first class quality.

Don't Lose a Dollar Trying to Save a Dime

WRITE FOR OUR BIG INSTRUCTIVE WHITE LEGHORN CATALOG. This is a book we issue every year and it has made hundreds and hundreds of Farms successful in this particular line of business.

LORD FARMS METHUEN, MASSACHUSETTS

P. S.—The demand for early chicks is so great that instead of commencing to ship chicks the middle of February we shall have chicks ready February First. Book your order immediately.

New Cut Prices



**Here's
The
Best
PROOF
of
All**

Saved \$56
I saved \$56 on my Brown Fence. I paid you 37c per rod, while dealers here charge 97c per rod for fence no better.
Charles Rowe, Stella, Mo.

Saved \$200
I saved about \$200 by ordering from you direct.
C. V. Hogan, Saline, Mo.

Saved \$58.43
You saved me 103c per rod on woven Hog Fence, and 75c per spool on Barb Wire making \$58.43 saving in all.
E. D. Matheny, Okolona, Miss.

Saved \$60
I saved about \$60 on my wire, according to prices here.
Nathan Leggett, Boulder, Colo.

Saved 30c a Rod
I find I have saved about 30c a rod by buying my fence from you; and besides yours is better.
Harry Coffeen, Champaign, Ill.

Best At Any Price
I have ordered over 600 rods of fence from you and find it the best at any price.
J. A. Walker, Tigrett, Tenn.

**BROWN FENCE
PRICES LOWEST**

**Write
For My Big
Free Bargain Book**

Read the letters above! Then write for my new Cut-Price Catalog. It's just what you have been waiting for. See for yourself how I have slashed prices to the bone. See how much less it costs to get your **Fencing, Gates, Steel Posts, Paint and Roofing DIRECT FROM FACTORY.** You will be throwing money away if you pay one penny more than my prices.

I Pay the Freight

Read my big book. Note that my fence is made of the famous Brown Double Galvanized Open Hearth Steel Wire, rust-resisting, strong and durable. My gates and posts are cheaper than wood and last a lifetime. My paints contain more pure linseed oil and white lead. See the formula in my catalog. My roofing is all asphalt—no tar.

Fencing, Gates, Steel Posts, Roofing, Paint

**FREE
BROWN'S
CUT-PRICE
CATALOG**

(14)
More than 600,000 customers know that I SAVE THEM REAL MONEY. Remember, I pay freight to your station. Send me your name and address on a postcard for my wonderful new Cut-Price Catalog and free sample of fence to test. You'll be pleased in every way. **Jim Brown, Pres.**

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.

Dept. 31, Cleveland, Ohio

she is wide and deep through the hips, but in selecting a male to produce high producers we select the male which has a powerful neck and shoulders but tapers back so he is narrow through the hips.

"Even with man, the woman who is true to all feminine characteristics is narrow through the shoulders and wide through the hips, while the man of power is wide through the shoulders and narrow through the hips, etc., so in selecting the male and female for high egg production we prefer for the sharp end of the wedge to point to the front of the hen but point back with the male.

"We use the trapnest records as our basis of selection for breeding and, as many people wish to buy birds which test good by the Hogan test, this works out very satisfactory for I am always willing for anyone to take the best male on the farm by this test for I wouldn't use him myself.

"As to the general vitality and appearance of the male we like for the bird to feel that he is the most important bird on earth and if we can agree with him the chances are he will get a favored position."

H. V. Tormohlen endorses Mr. Patterson's system as sound and workable, stating that after several years of observation "we believe as much in selecting our males by the Patterson system as we do our females by the Hogan system."

Perhaps the Patterson system may be explained by assuming that a male is effeminate, whose anatomy is similarly formed to that of a highly fecund female, and that the stronger breeding male is a wide standing, high shouldered, big breasted bird, with a masculine head and heavy neck hackle, even though he is pinched together in the stern. On this basis of superior vitality and pronounced masculinity in the male, it would appear reasonable that such a bird, provided his dam was a big-barrel hen, would produce thrifty and prolific pullets when mated to females heavy in the posterior section. If, on the other hand, the female were heavy and arched in pelvic bones, and pinched behind, indicating small intestinal capacity, we would not expect much from her pullets if she were mated to a Patterson male.

* * *

The Profile View.

The Standard illustrations, with the single exception of the Cornish, present a side view of the bird.

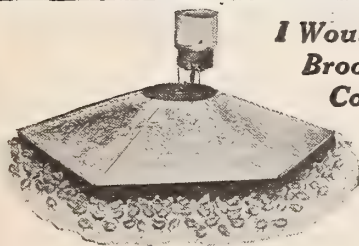
Dan Young remarked during the Chicago show that he never owned a Standard, consequently had never studied it, until only a few years ago when D. Lincoln Orr called on him to judge the Cornwall, N. Y., show.

Said Mr. Young: "The side view of the Standard illustrations is not enough. If you were going to build a ship, you would want to know how the ribs were to be sprung. You would want to know something about the top view.

"Out in California, where I have been all year, there are a million Leghorns. It gives me pleasure to come back and give the boys the benefit of my knowledge of the ideal birds. The stock in California is a long call from the type I worked so hard to develop, and with that success which enabled a breeder to remark: 'The winning birds today carry the stamp of Dan Young.'

"The first Leghorns that my father bred were not white. The females had colored breasts. Whiteness came from breeding. When I took hold of the birds, I got away from the old squat type, to give the birds better action of legs. I bred a full front to give crop capacity; although I do not like a pouter fronted bird. I bred the keel long and up to give proper support to the intestines; and you will find in California that the keels are shorter as a result of Hoganizing, and that turning out of the oviduct is one of the most serious and difficult problems that the poultrymen have with their pullets. I bred more covering on the backs to protect the kidneys and ovaries; as a result the tails came lower. I never bred for low tails; but in breeding a heavy back covering that ran out onto the tails, the tails couldn't stick up thru it. Don't change our present Standard exhibition Leghorn. I never bred little birds, or weak birds, or narrow bodied, round shouldered birds. The high class Standard bird is not that kind."

**I Wouldn't Part with My No-Cold
Brooder Stove for \$50.00 if I
Couldn't Get Another Like It**



That's what Mrs. D. C. Forrer, Windfall, Indiana, said about the No-Cold after raising 95% of her chicks. We have hundreds of other enthused customers.

We want to tell you about this wonderful chick mother. It's the leading oil burning brooder stove of America. It eliminates all fussing and worrying. The wickless burner burns a whole season without cleaning; the automatic valve and damper holds the temperature as accurate as an incubator regulator. Plenty of heat for coldest weather. Don't buy a brooder stove until you see our large circular. Write for it today.

INTER-STATE SALES COMPANY

Dept. 7

TIPTON, INDIANA



Breed Feathered Symbols of American Gameness

The utmost in Game Fighting Fowls. "My Southern Guards, Cuban Muffs, Mugwumps, Hennies, and beautiful Marines" have measured steel with the best in all the world and are at the top today. Send for free circular.

ALFRED F. GRAHAM

CAMERON, N. C.



I'D LIKE TO PRESCRIBE A REMEDY

—if you show
any symptoms
of having
“Chicken Fever”



If you have anything that resembles a dark brown taste in your mouth when you hear your neighbors hens cackling away and laying eggs:

Sheppard's “Famous” Anconas

If you ever feel that you might enjoy working with (and also having them work *for you*) a pen or flock of beautiful birds:

Sheppard's “Famous” Anconas

If you sometimes grow green with envy when your friends boast about the Prizes they won at the Poultry Shows:

Sheppard's “Famous” Anconas

If you occasionally get tired of meat, meat, meat — and feel that you could very easily enjoy a nice, fresh egg or two:

Sheppard's “Famous” Anconas

If you ever feel that you wouldn't mind owning a flock of real year-around layers—fowls that don't seem to care a hang about the thermometer:

Sheppard's “Famous” Anconas

If you show the slightest sign of having the “chicken fever”—eggs, prizes, money, pleasure, beauty—

Sheppard's “Famous” Anconas

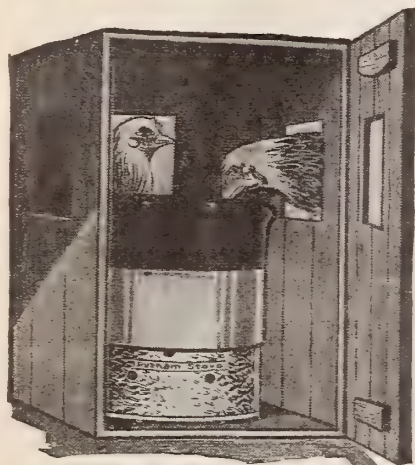


My Free Catalog is easy to take”—just write.

H. CECIL SHEPPARD
Box 588, BERE A, OHIO



You Can Get More Eggs



Little Putnam Stove keeps water unfrozen—not hot.

Over 90% of the Egg Is WATER

Give your fowls all the pure *un-chilled* water they can drink, and watch them shell out the eggs. One of my Little Putnam Stoves will keep enough water unfrozen to supply 30 or 40 fowls, even in the coldest weather. This Stove holds 3 pints of oil—requires no attention except a monthly filling, due to my patented burner. It's fireproof and non-explosive—can be operated anywhere. You can run it all winter at a cost of from 20 to 30 cents. You'll get enough more eggs the first month to pay for it.

Little PUTNAM Stove

\$2.00
Postpaid



Little Putnam Stove

can also be used as a heating unit for an easy-to-make and easy-to-operate Oat Sprouter. Full directions for making the Sprouter are packed with every Little Putnam Stove, or I will mail a set free and promptly if you will request it, and send your dealer's name.

GUARANTEE—I guarantee the Little Putnam Stove to give satisfaction, or it may be returned in ten days and the money paid for it will be promptly refunded. Most dealers keep it. If yours does not send me his name and \$2.00, check or money-order, and I will send you a stove post-paid.

I. PUTNAM, Route 105-S, ELMIRA, N.Y.

BOOKS Covering all Branches of Poultry Keeping

"The true university of these days is a collection of books"—Carlyle

From the list of books below you can select one covering any subject regarding poultry culture you may desire.

Poultry Account Book.....	\$0.25	Rules of the Cock Pit.....	\$0.50
Artificial Incubating and Brooding.....	1.00	Secrets of Expert Exhibitors.....	2.00
All About Indian Runners.....	.75	Side Line Poultry Keeping (Warren).....	.50
American Standard of Perfection.....	2.50	Standard Wyandottes in Colors and How to Judge Them.....	1.00
Mating and Breeding of Poultry (Lamon and Slocum).....	2.50	Successful Poultry Culture for Pleasure and Profit.....	.50
Asiatics.....	.50	Successful Poultry Keeping.....	1.00
Commercial Poultry Raising.....	3.00	The Orpingtons (Drevenstedt).....	.75
Ducks and Geese.....	.75	The Plymouth Rocks, All Varieties.....	1.00
Duck Culture (Rankin).....	.75	The Poultry Book.....	5.00
From Shell to Show Room.....	.50	Turkeys and How to Grow Them (154 pages), cloth.....	1.50
Canary Birds (110 pages).....	.50	Turkeys, Their Care and Management.....	.75
\$4,223 in One Year on a Town Lot.....	1.00	200 Eggs per Hen per Year (Warren).....	.50
Don't Kill the Laying Hen (Potter System).....	1.00	Why Poultry Pays and How to Make It Pay. A book for the beginner, full of valuable information and drawings.....	.50
How to Feed Poultry for any Purpose with Profit.....	1.25	Wyandottes (by various authors).....	1.00
How to Raise Chicks (Woods).....	.75	DISEASES AND CURES.	
Indian Runner Duck Culture (Yoder).....	.75	The Diseases of Poultry (D. E. Salmon), paper.....	1.00
Leghorns.....	1.00	Poultry Diseases and Their Treatment (Kaupp).....	2.00
Origin and History of All Breeds of Poultry.....	1.00	POULTRY HOUSES AND PLANT CONSTRUCTION.	
Philo System.....	1.00	How to Build Poultry Houses (complete diagrams).....	.50
Plymouth Rock Standard Breed Book.....	3.00	Open Air Poultry Houses (Woods).....	.75
Poultry Feeding and Fattening (G. B. Fiske).....	1.50	Practical Poultry Houses and Fixtures (A. F. Hunter).....	.50
Poultry Keeping in a Nutshell.....	.50	PIGEONS.	
999 Questions and Answers (Heck).....	.75	American Pigeon Loft Register.....	.40
Productive Poultry Husbandry (Lewis).....	2.50	Pigeon Diseases and Feeding Management.....	.75
Profitable Culling and Selective Flock Breeding.....	1.50	Profitable Squab Feeding (F. Foy).....	1.00
Profits in Poultry (cloth).....	1.60	Squabs for Profit (Rice and Cox).....	1.50
Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved.....	1.00		
Rhode Island Reds.....	.75		
Rhode Island Reds (Hewes).....	1.00		
Revolution in Egg Production; Explaining the Use of Artificial Light to Increase Winter Egg Production.....	1.00		

The New Year Depends on the Breeding Pens

(Continued from page 13.)

chicks. The fowls in order to maintain health and vigor, must have abundant exercise and green and animal feed. Unlimited range affords all this. Also, breeding birds should not be pampered and the free range birds have the advantage because they have the opportunity to rought it, which confined fowls do not have. We do not want any hot-house stuff in our breeding pens.

The feeding of the breeding stock should have careful consideration. A hen intended for breeding purposes should not have stimulating food similar to that of a hen kept for laying purposes only. While it is all right to force the laying hens to a reasonable extent, it certainly is wrong and harmful to apply the same tactics with the breeders. Our object is not to see how many eggs we can get, but rather to exert our efforts in keeping them in health and vigor, in prime breeding condition, and to resort to red pepper or condimental tonics in an endeavor to unnaturally stimulate the laying of eggs is certainly defeating the very object we are desirous of obtaining.

Hatchable eggs are desired by all poultrymen alike, for there certainly is nothing that will dampen the ardor of the would-be poultryman more than the getting of poor hatches, lest it be big losses of chicks after they are hatched. It is discouraging, to say the least, to set hen after hen, and have very little to show for the time and trouble and expense expended. A chick well hatched may be considered as half raised. A good start is the main thing. A chick that is brought into the world possessing a great amount of vitality can be reared successfully even under adverse conditions. Such chicks will grow and thrive and develop into large, healthy, profit-producing specimens. In order to realize our hopes in getting such chicks we must exercise proper care in the selection of the breeding stock and the hatching, as before stated.

The hatching eggs should be culled as closely as the fowls, and any eggs that have thin or porous shells, ridgy or extra thick shells should not be used. Especially should we avoid using thin shelled eggs under hens for they are likely to become broken and the contents run out and coat the other eggs, sealing up the pores and endangering the entire hatch. Thin shelled or soft shelled eggs are usually the result of an absence of shell forming material, or lime, or due to an overfat condition of the fowls; and in some cases may be due to a condition similar to abortion in cattle.

Feeding for fertility is perhaps just as important as feeding the laying hens for a good egg yield. It is my opinion that proper rations go a long way in securing a high percentage of fertility. In the spring when the fowls have the run of the range, fertility as a rule is high. This is attributed to the natural laying and breeding season and to the fact that the hens can pick up any kind of feed and can balance their own rations. If we supply the fowls with the same food and conditions we may hope to receive practically the same results. They must have green and vegetable feed, and some kind of animal feed. I also like to feed the breeding stock raw potatoes and mangels. I am not an ad-



What Jim Taylor Has Done — You Can Do

READ WHAT GEORGE BROWN SAYS:

"Hello George—What's the news?" asked Jim Taylor as George Brown came over to Jim's new poultry farm. "Howdy, Jim," says George, leaning against Jim's fence—"Say, Jim, much obliged for that 'tip' you gave about The National Poultry Institute. When you told me to

write for their free book 'How to Raise Poultry for Profit,' I had my doubts, but when the book came shooting back by return mail I sat up till early morning reading it; it's the best stuff I ever read, and I realized then that IF YOU COULD MAKE SUCH A BIG SUCCESS FROM POULTRY I COULD. So, I followed their advice—as you did—and I have not only 'made good' but I think I have done even a little better than you; they have shown me how to make money from my flock—and at the same time my health has improved a lot—Look me over. Best of it is, the Missus and the kiddies get as much out of it as I do."

From the letters we receive every day there are many others who can say the same as George Brown.

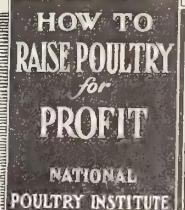
Send Quick for this Book

"How to Raise Poultry for Profit"

The most interesting, fascinating and "worth-while" book on poultry raising ever offered free. It contains information on

HOW to Feed for good results;
HOW to Cull out the poor layers;
HOW to plan the Poultry House;
HOW to assure yourself of SUCCESS in Poultry Raising.

This valuable book also gives you a brief history of the leading poultry experts of the country—men who have been recognized as poultry authorities by the United States Government and by leading Agricultural Colleges and Universities. It tells you WHY these men have associated themselves with The National Poultry Institute, and HOW they are improving the Poultry industry, not only in the United States but in 17 foreign countries.



You CAN Raise Poultry for Profit

You can do as well as Jim Taylor, and others are doing. Following are a few of the hundreds of letters we receive from all parts of the world:



Glad He Wrote

Harold Callender, Rensselaer, Ind., writes: "I am glad I answered your ad in American Poultry Journal. I wish to say for the benefit of those who attempt the poultry business that it is most important to have a thorough knowledge of the business in order to make a complete success, and you have given me the necessary knowledge. I thank you for your kind attention to my letters."

A Pleasure to Her

Many women make successful poultry raisers. Mrs. J. E. Carleton, Williamstown, Vt., writes: "Your information and advice is easy to understand and well arranged in every detail. I have always received prompt attention and a square deal from you. Under your guidance poultry keeping has certainly been a pleasure to me."



Now Has His Own Poultry Plant

Walter J. Warthen, Norwichtown, Conn., says: "When I sent for your free book and other information I knew practically nothing about poultry keeping. I am now successfully operating a commercial poultry farm and I am getting along fine. Your advice has been thorough in every detail."



GET THIS BOOK—NOW! It is for YOU whether you are an established poultryman, or whether you have only a small flock—or would like to have one. Write TODAY. A postal will do—but DO IT—NOW.

THE NATIONAL POULTRY INSTITUTE

Department 118

Washington, D. C.

Sabrina Farm Standard Type

Heavy Laying White Wyandottes

HAVE been bred for years for both high egg production and close conformity to standard, and we believe that no other strain has more successfully attained this combination.

SABRINA Farm Stock gives satisfaction, and is a source of legitimate pride wherever it goes—in the nest, in the show room, in the breeding pen.

Correspondence Welcome

Arthur W. Shaw

502 Grove Street

Wellesley, Mass.



Let The Hen Brood Your Chicks

Purchase rights to make and use Nature-Plus and say goodnight to your brooding troubles. Nature-Plus is a practical combination of hen and hover that will enable your hen to safely brood 100 to 150 chicks. No expense and no danger of fire. Easily made with simple tools. Plans and rights sold to users under money back guarantee. WRITE TODAY FOR PARTICULARS.

NATURE-PLUS COMPANY

HILLSBORO, OREGON

OSSEGE'S DAY OLD CHICKS ARE BETTER



We furnish pure bred Chicks of the finest quality from high egg producing stock.

Flocks built directly from laying contest winners.

This season we will ship not less than 600,000 big, strong, healthy Baby Chicks that live, of the following varieties: Silver and white Wyandottes, white and barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, black and white Minorcas, Anconas, white, brown and buff Leghorns.

Write for our free illustrated catalog and price list.

PREPAID TO YOUR HOME BY PARCEL POST

J. W. OSSEGE HATCHERY, Dept. 1 Glandorf, Ohio

vocate of feeding a great amount of moist mash to the breeding fowls. I believe a dry mash produces the better results. Continued feeding of wet, sloppy mash is bound to get the fowls out of condition.

Right here it may be well to offer a final suggestion in regard to the male birds heading the pens. We often find cases where the male is so gallant as to deprive himself of the necessary amount of food in order to let his consorts in the pen have it, thus getting himself into thin flesh and poor physical condition. To overcome this, tack a tincup to the wall, just out of reach of the hens and fill it with feed night and morning and the male can then help himself at will.

Need of Adequate Land for Poultry Farming.

(Continued from page 15)

fication and that as exclusive poultry districts grew the problems would have to be faced and overcome.

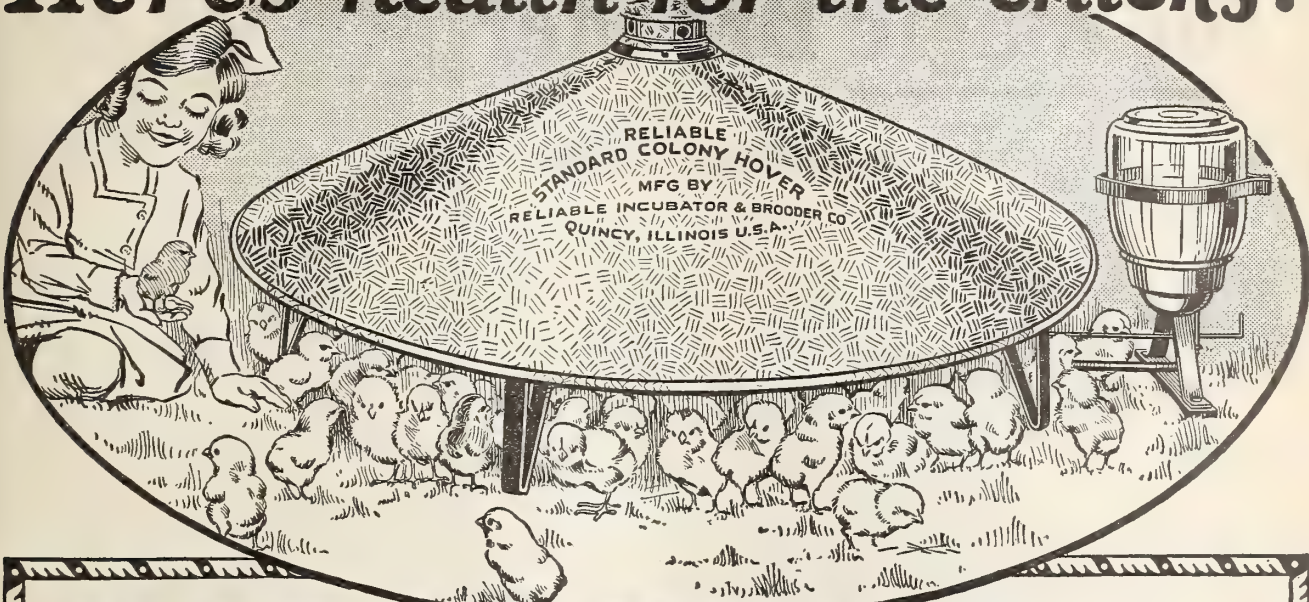
Just what special problems can there be? How may they be best met and solved? They cannot be avoided or ignored, and must therefore be met squarely and with all of the knowledge at our disposal. As is so often the case, when really studied they are solved far more easily than at first would seem possible.

We find that as countries grow more and more thickly settled, it becomes increasingly necessary to observe sanitary precautions. The city of New York, for instance, maintains a health and hygiene department, absolutely unnecessary in the days when Manhattan was a Dutch village, or even as far back as fifty years ago. The increase in population over a given area, whether it be of humans or live stock, brings with it distinct sanitary problems. The disposal of the sewage, the need of careful and endless inspection of the water and milk supplies, the need of prompt action when some contagious disease makes its appearance—these are but a few of the problems with which the health officials are faced daily and hourly. Cannot we see a similar condition arising when thousands of chickens are kept in close proximity to each other? Cannot we see that if one flock of just a few fowls are permitted to develop some contagious disease, the entire colony is endangered?

Furthermore, aside from the problems arising from the spread of disease, we note that fowls running over the same piece of ground from year to year, are far more liable to contamination and disease than those permitted less restricted range. When poultry farms are cut up into small units, close to each other, and when poultrymen maintain large flocks on a limited area, we find that the mortality is liable to rise to a considerable extent. Professor Dougherty, University of California, tells us that the mortality among some of the intensively conducted poultry farms in that State runs as high as 40 per cent per year among mature fowls, and this despite the more than ordinarily careful sanitary precautions maintained. It is therefore very plain to us that intensification brings its own troubles. It is natural for chickens to run at large. It is their heritage from the days when the entire jungle was at their disposal. When we transplant them to the intense, crowded methods of modern poultry communities, we must face the dangers of intensification.

The two photographs in this article were taken in California. On one we see poultry being housed under the most intense system known to modern poultry culture. Here are between 3,000 and 4,000 birds housed on one acre of ground. Naturally on so restricted an area the fowls cannot be permitted any range. They are confined to their quarters day after day, month after month, and year after year. To be sure, they have roomy, well-ventilated houses, protected from the elements, and their care is simplified by a number of ingenious conveniences calculated to make the work of feeding, watering, collecting of eggs, and clean-

Here's health for the chicks!



RELIABLE Standard Blue Flame Wickless Oil Heated Colony Hover

IN common with all other RELIABLE products, this Hover is a dominant leader. We are originators of the Blue Flame Wickless Oil Heated Hover. Like all good things, the RELIABLE has been widely imitated—but by no means duplicated. Its chief distinguishing features are of no small importance to the practical poultryman.

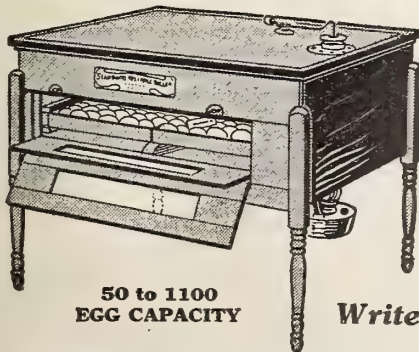
For instance, the RELIABLE heater is wickless and valveless—which precludes all possibility of clogging or overflowing. No metal vaporizers are needed. Just touch a match to our special Asbestos Lighting Ring, and the heater is on the job at once. This ring cuts the oil consumption at least one-third. The flame is instantly adjustable to any height desired.

The oil heated Hover has distinct advantages. No coal—no fumes—no odor—no dust—no noise. Holds sufficient oil for 24 to 36 hours. The RELIABLE requires no attention—just light it and leave it. Whatever the weather outside, the chicks have fresh, warm air, kept at an even temperature. They have all the floor space under the canopy, as heater is raised up. All odors are at once expelled through the ventilator in the canopy. Sizes for 100 to 1000 chicks.

Our canopies are shipped complete and are reinforced around bottom with one quarter inch iron rod, and are not shipped knocked down, but are put together ready to attach legs and operate.

RELIABLE Standard INCUBATOR

is the ultimate achievement of the old Reliable makers who have been at it for 41 years. This is the only incubator with the double heating system, makes it doubly safe against the danger of sudden chills. It maintains absolutely uniform temperature with a constant circulation of fresh, clean air. It has ample nursery space. It has everything that a RELIABLE Incubator should have, and nothing that it shouldn't have.



50 to 1100
EGG CAPACITY



The RELIABLE
Coal Burning
Brooder

is universally recognized as the most efficient of its type. It burns either hard or soft coal—has largest coal capacity. Self feeding—easiest to keep clean—most economical. Gives steady, automatically regulated heat. Stove is filled without raising canopy. Has special screw plate draft for soft coal burning. There are no cold corners. Every detail of construction measures up to the well known RELIABLE standard.

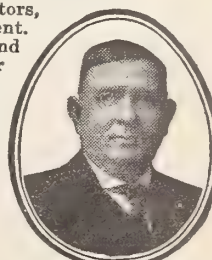
A Positive Money-Back Guarantee

safeguards your investment in RELIABLE Incubators, Brooders, Hovers, Poultry Appliances and Equipment. If there isn't a RELIABLE dealer in your locality, send us the name of the one through whom you would prefer to buy. Or we will fill your orders direct.

Write for the RELIABLE Catalog TODAY

RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO
Box 1
QUINCY, ILL., U.S.A.

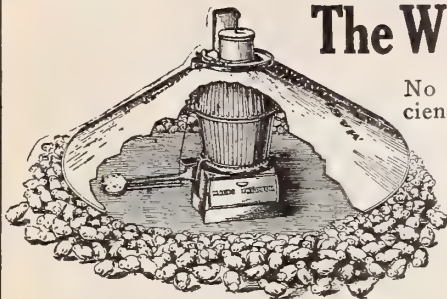
Reliable Because right



J.W. Myers, Pres.

The Magic Brooder

The Wonder of Wonders



No person can ever realize the efficiency of this brooder until they try it.

Many people think "a brooder is a brooder" and one should be as good as another. A brooder that will not hold the fire nor maintain an even temperature will not do the work properly.

The Magic is built to do the work. It is equipped with both top and bottom draft regulation,

also coal magazine and gas escape system. The ash pans are made of galvanized steel and will not rust out. The deflectors are lock seamed and riveted. In fact, everything about the Magic brooder is quality from start to finish. They need attention only twice a day and will brood chicks at a profit. Without a reliable brooder it is impossible to succeed. Money refunded after thirty days' trial, including freight if the Magic brooder does not do all we claim. Send for free catalog describing same, together with plans for colony and laying houses.

UNITED BROODER CO., 348 Pennington Ave., Trenton, N. J.



UHL'S DAY-OLD CHICKS

Founders of First Successful chick hatchery. Our 22nd Season.

The largest and oldest successful hatchery. We produce chicks from free range stock that are strong, vigorous and full of pep. Years of experience have taught us how to hatch chicks that are satisfactory to our customers. If you want the best, we have them, all pure bred and at the most reasonable prices. We have the most popular varieties.

LEGHORNS, ROCKS, WYANDOTTES, ANCONAS, MINORCAS, R. I. REDS AND BRAHMAS

Write for catalog and price list.

THE UHL HATCHERY, Box A, New Washington, Ohio

FUNKS INTERNATIONAL STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORNS

won first in Mediterranean class and second IN THE ENTIRE CONTEST OF 100 PENS AT ILLINOIS STATE LAYING CONTEST HELD AT QUINCY, NOVEMBER 1, 1920, to NOVEMBER 1, 1921. WON FIRST, second, third, fourth and fifth with cockerel; first, second, third, fourth and fifth hen and first, second, third, fourth and fifth pullet; first, second and third pen in heavy laying classes Illinois State Fair, August, 1921.

The **BREEDING COCKERELS** from my 3 pens have the same quality and blood lines as the contest pen and State Fair winners. These splendid males are now ready—order while they last. Grade A, \$7.00 each; Grade B, \$5.00 each; Grade C, \$3.50 each.

Full blood **MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE**—single birds of either sex \$10.00 each; trio including 1 male, 2 females \$25.00.

Write for my free 1922 catalog and price list, giving reduced prices for hatching eggs and baby chicks.

Satisfaction guaranteed or birds may be returned at my expense.

FUNK EGG FARM,

Lyle W. Funk, sole owner.

BOX 38, BLOOMINGTON, ILLS.

ing of the quarters simple and easy indeed. Perhaps under the fairly even temperature conditions of California such a poultry farm may be conducted successfully. From reports I have received I believe the egg production to be quite satisfactory, at least for the first or pullet laying year. It is plain, however, that the flock stamina must be maintained through either the constant infusion of new blood from stock that has been grown "close to nature, or by having the pullets raised on a freer range, possibly on some other farm. Purely as an egg manufacturing business this sort of poultry keeping may prove satisfactory. But as a means of perpetuating the species, that is to say, from a breeding standpoint, we may feel safe in feeling that it cannot be done.

We cannot deny that the concentration of poultry activities in localities specially favorable to that kind of work is one of the best methods of raising chickens commercially. As we have already noted, there are so many advantages connected with such a community enterprise that they may more than offset any possible disadvantages. But that these drawbacks must be met and then intelligently counteracted, must also be realized. The answer to these problems are to offset intensification drawbacks so that fowls may be kept well and strong from year to year, the mortality held down to a reasonable percentage, and as clean a slate kept of diseases as is humanly possible. Let us see what concrete action might be suggested in this connection.

Safety Measures to Be Taken

First and foremost: Every poultryman located in such a colony must possess as foundation stock fowls free from hereditary diseases and weaknesses. To be sure this should be a prerequisite whether we are ten miles from the nearest railroad or 100 feet from our next door neighbor, but especially is it necessary when we are located within striking distance of the flocks of others.

Second: We must maintain a health standard in our flock which will absolutely safeguard the health of our community's birds. This to be done by a very careful and high standard of cleanliness, and I am inclined to think, by a frequent inspection of every flock in a large poultry community by some disinterested, qualified man. This would eliminate much of the trouble we are liable to encounter from that source. That would assure us that any careless poultryman would have a check upon his activities which would safeguard us, in the first place, and teach him the need of maintaining his end of the responsibility in the second. It should be the business of this poultryman-inspector to give all flocks and quarters a periodic and thorough examination, and make the necessary and timely recommendations and condemnations. Of what use is it for you to maintain a fine healthy flock and clean quarters, if I permit filth, chicken-pox, roup, canker, or other troubles to ruin my flock and spread to yours? What safety have you? What assurance and peace of mind that all of your hard work will bring its reward? Nothing could be much more discouraging to a conscientious poultryman than to have his birds suffer from the sins of others. It is quite bad enough to have one's birds ill through one's own carelessness, but when disease is brought about by the carelessness and thoughtlessness of others, one has every reason to feel resentment.

Third: Sufficient acreage for our flocks, both old and young, to insure a proper ground rotation. It is appreciated that land in a poultry community comes high, but far better to maintain 500 fowls in good health and paying production than have 1,000 half-sick and crowded, which are a menace to their neighbors and a loss to the owners.

Some years ago the belief was firmly held by many that a large number of birds could be raised on a small acreage successfully and permanently. We have come back to the firm conviction that layers, as well as growing chicks, require running room. So we note now that many of the newer and most successful poultry farms are giving their birds far greater range facilities than formerly was considered necessary. More ground per unit of chickens will help to minimize the dangers of intensification. In visiting many poultry farms I have found that one of their chief problems is to counteract small yard space for large numbers of birds. Although the change

Fall and Winter Eggs Produced at 15c per Dozen With Help of "SUCCESSFUL" Grain Sprouter

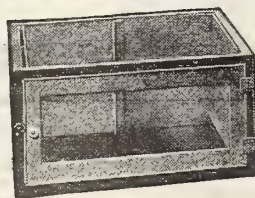
Get the Facts About Our Grain Sprouter. Learn What It Has Done for Your Brother Poultry Raisers and What We Guarantee It for You

MAKE three bushels of fresh, green, tempting feed from one bushel of oats, wheat or rye. Turn loafing hens into money-making egg producers—have eggs to sell when prices are highest—get fertile eggs for spring hatching—all at a big saving in feed cost. Every poultry raiser should have a "Successful" Sprouter. Saves its cost in a few days' feeding and then keeps on saving money and doubling up your profits for a lifetime service.

Just what's needed in fall and winter to keep hens laying and needed again in the spring to make chicks grow into lively profit-producing birds. Write at once for complete 1922 offer. Sold on trial and pays for itself before trial runs out.

"SUCCESSFUL" Grain Sprouter

**Practically All Steel—
Made in Sections
New Safety Lamp Insures Doubly
Against Accident**



Double steel walls—metal trays. There is nothing else like the "Successful" Sprouter. It's a brand new idea. Cannot be compared to wooden sprouters. It is warp proof—shrink proof—swell proof—nothing in it to rot—food cannot mold.

Made with glass doors. Each section a separate compartment. Start with just enough sections for your needs and add more as you need them.

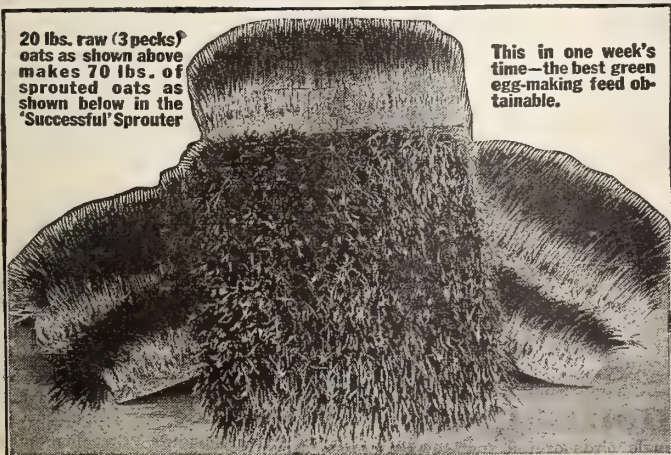
Here is a money maker that proves its worth right at the

Test seed corn and start your plants the easiest and surest way with this Des Moines Grain Sprouter.



20 lbs. raw (3 pecks) oats as shown above makes 70 lbs. of sprouted oats as shown below in the "Successful" Sprouter

This in one week's time—the best green egg-making feed obtainable.



SPROUTED OATS

Read These Letters From Owners

Enjoys a 60% Egg Yield

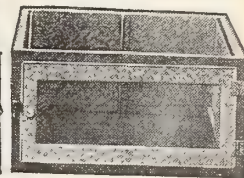
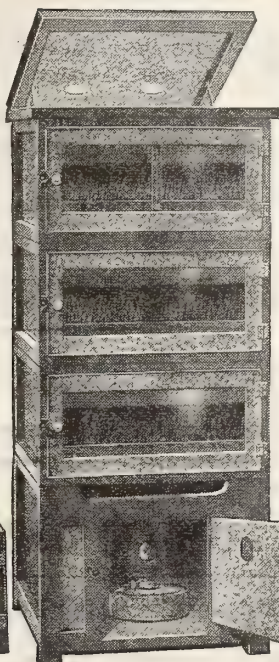
Big Run, Pa., Jan. 20, 1920. Gentlemen: Have had splendid success with your Sprouter, Incubator and Brooder secured last season. Very few people secure eggs this winter, but I have been getting about 60% from my flock. I know this is due to feeding correctly sprouted oats. I think the sprouter is just wonderful.

Mrs. Jno. L. Kelly,
Box A25.

80 Hens Averaged Nearly 25 Eggs Per Hen for a Month

Salem, Ore., Apr. 5, 1920. Dear Sirs: Your sprouter is the thing. Would not be without one since I have seen how sprouted oats increases and keeps up the egg yield. One flock of 80 hens averaged nearly 25 eggs per hen for the month of March. Many are getting interested in it.

Harold F. Phillippe
2199 Fairgrounds Road.



start. It has increased egg yields 50 per cent—in some localities more. Takes only 15 minutes a day of your time. Sprouts oats in 24 hours and then grows an inch of crisp green sprouts every day. One feeding of sprouted oats at noon each day is all that's needed to increase the egg yield. And at the same time you cut your feed cost one-third and settle your green feed problem once and for all. Write for full details.

Write Your Name in the Coupon or on a Postal and Mail Today for Circular and 1922 Offer

We could show you scores of more letters like these, but why not show you the "Successful" Sprouter itself and let you see how it can save money and make money for you every day you use it. Famous booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Little Chicks, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys," 10 cents.

Write Today

**Des Moines
Incubator Co.
561 Third Street
Des Moines
Iowa**

Des
Moines
Incubator
Company
561 Third St.
Des Moines, Ia.

Please send me circulars and your 1922 offer on the "Successful" Grain Sprouter.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

PALMERS BARRED ROCKS

Established 1882

Again Win Best Display at Chicago Coliseum, Dec., 1921

placing 50 birds under ribbons in a class of 500 merely reproducing what we have been doing for over 25 years.

Right now we can furnish you with show birds or breeding birds, cocks or cockerels, hens or pullets, single birds, pairs, trios or pens of the very same breeding as our finest show birds. Write today for prices, stating fully just what you need. We guarantee to please you.

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1-2 Cock 1-4 Hen 1-2 Cockerel 1 Old Pen

Single Comb Reds

2nd Hen 3rd Pullet 5th Young Pen

Bronze Turkeys

1st Hen 2nd Pullet 3rd Tom

Barred Rocks

3rd ex. cock; 3rd ex. cockerel; 4th ex. hen; 3rd and 7th Dark Hen and 4th Pen

Big Lot of Young Stock For Sale. Write for Our New Mailing List

J. D. Veach Poultry CO.
HELENA, MONTANA

may at times be costly, it is money and labor well spent to increase the acreage. We cannot have our cake and eat it, too.

We will find that even with strict methods of health supervision troubles will at times start in large flock units. It must be emphasized, therefore, that the health of poultry kept on an intensive scale can only be maintained by constant watchfulness and an eye that detects the first sign of trouble. One weak flock and the whole territory is threatened.

As time goes on we will find that those poultry communities which make a permanent success of their business are those where fundamental principles that underlie right management are adhered to. It is not natural for hens to be limited to a small area, and in order to keep them from suffering from this unnatural state of affairs, we must, through proper methods of feeding, housing, care, selection, culling, and health maintenance, keep them on a par with those fowls able to enjoy the greater freedom of a farm.

Fresh Ground for Growing Chickens

Aside from the problems of intensification encountered with mature fowls, it may be well to emphasize the need of proper soil conditions for the young chicks. It is an admitted fact that chicks do better on fresh range than on ground that has continually afforded pasturage for a chicken crop. The first lot of chicks in a permanent brooder house where



S. C. White Leghorn hen; record 250 eggs at Storrs, Conn. Owned by Emory H. Bartlett, Box 19, Enfield, Mass.

yards cannot be changed, almost invariably do better than later hatches. Why? Mainly because the ground, through its long fall and winter rest and plowing and freshing up, has become fit for them to run over. The second crop of chicks does not enjoy as good soil conditions, so the mortality goes up and the stamina goes down, in proportion to the strength of the chicks and the condition of the soil. The dreaded disease called coccidiosis which attacks chicks when they are supposed to be past all danger periods, is brought about by nothing more or less than soil contamination.

It is easily seen, therefore, that chicks running over a limited area in a strictly fenced poultry community, do not have the same advantages of growth as those enjoyed by the husky little farm chicks running after their mother through pleasant fields and quenching their thirst by some clear running brook. In some of the more intensely populated poultry communities of California the chicks are raised on other farms and brought practically mature to their winter laying quarters. But where this is not practical it must be seen to that proper ground and enough of it is provided for the chick and growing bird. This is another problem which the poultry community chicken man to think about. The actual number of chicks possible to raise to sturdy maturity should be gauged carefully. The temptation always lingers to crowd on a few more chicks each year, but it does not pay. Better to have a few good pullets each fall, buying the additional ones needed, than to have a large flock of undeveloped birds which are a direct loss to you.

All of these thoughts regarding intensification problems are being given careful attention by those engaged in developing such col-

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Every
Day

BABY CHICKS

Incubator Capacity
One Million
Eggs
Per Season

Book now for February and March delivery. We prepay postage and guarantee 95 per cent live arrival. One-fourth cash books order, balance two weeks before shipment. Our tenth season. Thousands of satisfied customers in 43 states.

S. C. White and S. C. Brown Leghorns, 25, \$4.25; 50, \$8; 100, \$15; 500, \$70.

Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, 25, \$4.50; 50, \$9; 100, \$17; 500, \$80.

Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, S. C. Mottled Anconas, Black Langshangs, 25, \$4.75; 50, \$9; 100, \$18; 300, \$51.

Partridge Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes, 25, \$5; 50, 9.50; 100, \$19.

Odds and ends, 25, \$3.50; 50, \$6.50; 100, \$13.

Our foundation stock is from the foremost breeders in America. Big fluffy chicks, hatched in Buckeye mammoth incubators. Chock full of vitality and pep. From tested layers of outstanding quality in each variety. Order from this ad, or will send catalog on request.

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SALE OF BREEDERS AT REDUCED PRICES—Can supply single birds or full strings to win in any competition desired. A number of extra fine utility pullets from egg-record stock. Write for catalog.—EDGEHILL FARM, Box A, SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.

Start raising Chicks here

Haven't you noticed how Government and State experiments are proving, over and over, that egg fertility and chick vitality are almost entirely a matter of correct feeding? Vitamines must be included in the diet of hens laying hatching eggs. Baby chicks must also have them to develop properly.

Purina Chows

Supply Vitamines

Purina Hen Chow and Purina Chicken Chowder supply the perfect balance for producing an abundance of fertile eggs that hatch vigorous chicks. When fed as directed these Chows are guaranteed to produce more eggs than any other feed, or your money will be refunded.

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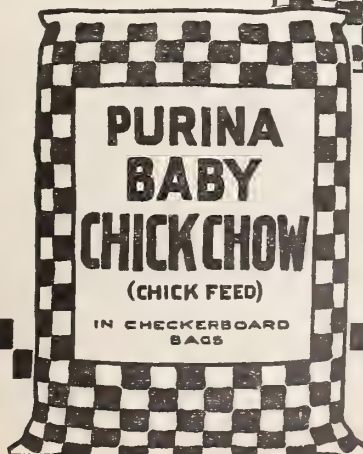
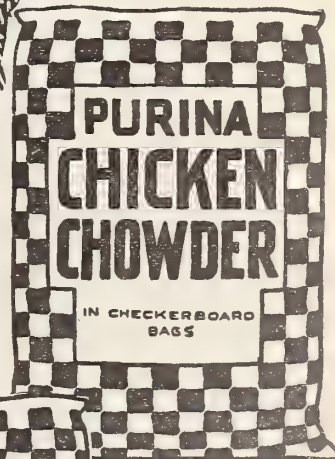
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100 pages crammed full of tried and workable poultry ideas. Buy Purina Chows from the nearest Purina dealer, or write us for his name.



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Try the New Way To Kill Lice

A hen worried to death with lice can not lay if she wants to. You might as well "throw money to the birds" as feed high price food to lousy chickens. It's a dead loss—don't do it. Use "LICECIL." No dusting, no dipping, no painting. Hang up the bottle. It acts like magic. Testimonials from every state in the union tell of wonderful results from its use.



Simply put a few drops in nests and on roosts and hang uncorked bottle in coop or hen house. Powerful evaporating vapors which leave bottle are three times heavier than air descend in a misty form,



penetrating feathers, cracks and crevices everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, bed bugs, ants, roaches, etc., have no lungs—they breathe through the pores of the body, and are destroyed by Licecil vapors. Will not injure chicks. Bottle, \$1.00; 3 bottles for \$2.50; 12 bottles, \$9.00. Prepaid. Money back if it fails. American Supply Company, Dept. 54, Quincy, Illinois.

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Biggest Value For Your Money

Sure, big hatches, a mechanical and scientifically correct incubator now offered at the lowest price since the war. You can't beat X-Ray prices or quality.

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Including hinged glass top, radiator heater, one-fill-a-hatch oil tank, automatic regulator and vapor generator. 20 years' experience behind the X-Ray. Favorite with professionals and beginners.

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Shows incubators and brooders in color—just like looking at machines. Sent free with new price list. Write X-RAY INCUBATOR CO. 103 X-Ray Station DES MOINES IOWA

onies of exclusive poultry keepers on high-price land. Should you contemplate settling in such a colony, you will more intelligently assume your share of your community responsibility, if you appreciate the conditions. If your neighbors do the same, you will find that living in such a locality brings with it many blessings. But if you are careless, indifferent, or just plain lazy about such little matters as keeping your chickens clean and well, you menace the community with which you grace your presence. Fortunately, there are few of us like that. It only requires some eye-opening pointers to place us on our guard and enable us to see our obligations towards our birds, the community, and country at large in a clearer and more intelligent manner than ever before.

By all means let us continue to develop great poultry communities. Make them centers of the best methods of conducting poultry on a vast and fast-growing commercial scale. But let us not lose sight of our responsibilities nor the problems attendant upon them. With these frankly met and put into daily practice, we need never fear that the slightest cloud of doubt will appear above the horizon of our endeavor to "do unto others as we would have them do unto us."

Stop This Race for Novelities.

(Continued from page 18.)

for the admission of their variety to the Standard, and he adds that their plea should have the same consideration as that of the breeders of any other variety. This is one side of the case.

Let me present the other side by asking, are there not hundreds, yes thousands, of breeders of White Plymouth Rocks that have great financial interests in their variety, who are vitally concerned, if they have any foresight whatever, in the admission of Rhode Island Whites? Yes, there are, and I for one am opposed to admitting Single Comb Rhode Island Whites to the Standard because I feel that in the White Rocks we have a fowl so near like the Rhode Island Whites in the single comb variety that a Single Comb Rhode Island White is neither necessary or desirable.

Mr. Hewes states that the two varieties here discussed may be shown in each other's classes. That is, one variety may be sometimes panned off as a Rock when it is really a Rhode Island White, or a long backed White Rock may sometimes be shown as a Single Comb Rhode Island White.

This is already being done as I have observed at some of the Fall shows the past two years. Just recently a breeder of White Rocks in Wisconsin won all the prizes in the S. C. R. I. White class. The admission of the S. C. R. I. White will encourage more of the practice.

I believe that if Mr. Hewes were a leading breeder of White Rocks, he would not cherish the idea of having a closely similar variety admitted to the Standard. It certainly is not fair to the White Rock breeders or to the White Rock variety itself. Of course, the White Rock breeders are not afraid of fair competition with other distinct and independent varieties, nor are they afraid that the White Rock will fail to hold its own as far as that is concerned, but it is the principle of the thing that is wrong. It is an unfair thing to do and I for one protest against it. I am not a leading breeder of any variety but have in a small way been breeding White Rocks for many years and want to see them and their breeders get a fair deal, as I believe they will from the A. P. A.

Mr. Platt seems to think that a R. I. Black is not needed. I do not think that it is, and if anyone is interested in a long bodied, long backed, black fowl with yellow skin, and almost everything that a R. I. Black could be, then why in the name of common sense does said party not take up the old reliable Black Java? I for one am a friend of the old varieties and would like to see them come to the front again. Admitting other varieties to the Standard that resemble them in every way is a mighty poor way for the A. P. A. to create new interest in the worthy old varieties. If I was situated so that I could do so, I would enjoy nothing better than taking up some of the old, neglected,

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Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 116 Clarinda, Iowa

but meritorious varieties, and I firmly believe that the old Black Javas, Dominiques, Dark Brahmas, Cochins, Hamburgs, and other old varieties are just as good as many of the newer varieties today. All they need is a Sheppard, Fishel, Thompson, Delano, or someone like that to be a leader. It is up to breeders of these old varieties to raise more chickens and tell the public a little more about them so that they may keep them before the public. They can find ready sale for all the stock they raise. The difficulty today is to find enough Black Javas to meet the demand. No man in America could fill an order for 50 Black Hamburg pullets, yet where is there a more beautiful or more useful small breed?

Possibility of Too Many Types

Speaking of type, I still think and always have thought that we have too many types; too many different types of Standard breeds. Now please do not faint, but I can see no good reason why the R. I. Reds and Plymouth Rocks should not have been of the same type in the first place. We are continually being compelled to lower the tails and lengthen the backs of our Rocks. On the other hand the R. I. Red men are being compelled to increase the size of the Reds. Talk as you please, I will venture to say that there are today many R. I. Reds in the winning classes, that, if they had the feathers of one of the E. B. Thompson Barred Rocks put on them, could win in most of the shows in this country in the Barred Rock class. Of course, I know that there is a difference between Rock type and Red Type, but not as much as there should be if there are to be varieties admitted to the Standard of the same identical color in each of these two breeds.

It was only a few years ago that a few breeders were boosting "White Anconas," but somehow the poultry people seemed to think they were not needed, believing that White Leghorns filled the requirements, and I guess they were not far off. That is another case where I have always thought that the two types might be one, in Anconas and Leghorns. Most of the winning Anconas at the shows are very little different from Leghorn type. Many Ancona men whisper that they want more Leghorn type. And take my word for it, if the Leghorn men increase their Standard weights, the Ancona men will go right up with them. At the fall fairs the average judge, in handling Anconas, gives preference to Leghorn type. This may not be true at the larger fairs like New York State, Hagerstown, etc., but from observation the last few years, I feel it is true at nearly all the smaller shows. The two breeds are so near the same type, why not call Mottled Anconas Mottled Leghorns and be done with it? Of course the Ancona breeders would probably not stand for this but in my opinion they would have been just as far ahead if, in the first place, this had been done.

Judges Who Know Many Varieties.

I have often thought about the article by Mr. Hewes in the Journal last season, on how to make some "real poultry judges," by having them trained to use the score card correctly. Have often wondered how many "real" judges have been made in this way since that article appeared. There may have been a good many, but I do know that the score card judges are still rare in Pennsylvania; furthermore, they are getting rarer each year. I am not opposed to score card judging if the scale of points can be applied correctly, but it does not seem to work out so well when it comes to using it in the show room. I have seen some of the best judges in this country judge by the score card and I cannot honestly say that their work gave as good satisfaction as the comparison method.

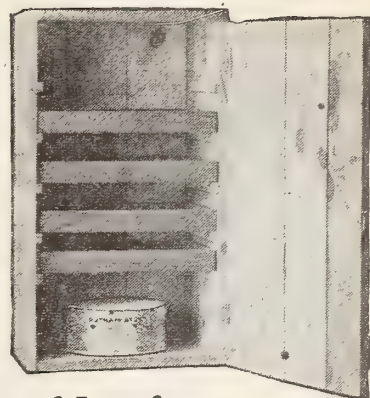
It was Dr. McCoy, of Missouri, I believe, who said no judge should be allowed to judge a class that he had never bred. If this rule were applied in small shows, how in the wide world would the small shows manage to hire enough judges to go around to the long list of varieties and the endless list of new varieties in the making?

It would be hard to find a judge that had bred every Standard variety. In fact, it would

(Continued on page 52)

Oat Sprouter \$2.49

THIS HOME-MADE oat sprouter was made in one evening by a 14-year-old boy with no tools but saw and hammer. The total cost, including stove for heating, was \$2.49. Thousands of these sprouters have been made at home by poultry keepers, and hundreds of letters in my files testify that it is the cheapest to make, the easiest to operate, and the handiest and best sprouter ever built.



Make Layers Out of Loafers

To make hens lay abundantly in winter you must feed growing green food that is rich in vitamins. Sprouted oats furnish the best of such food at lowest cost.

The Putnam Home-Made Oat Sprouter will supply better and sweeter sprouted oats with less fuss and dirt work than any other sprouter made. I will send you, free, easily followed plans for building this oat sprouter together with a full description of the Little Putnam Stove with which it is heated. The price of the stove is \$2 postpaid. Plans for building the Sprouter are packed with every stove, also instructions for using the stove to keep the water in poultry fountains from freezing.

You can't afford to be without this oat sprouter, even if you keep but eight fowls. Get a Little Putnam Stove from your dealer now. It will pay for itself many times before Spring. Most dealers keep it. If your does not, send me his name and \$2, and I will send you the stove, postpaid. Try it and if you do not find it all I claim and are not perfectly satisfied, send it back in 10 days and I will refund your \$2, together with the postage for its return. I'll run all the risk.

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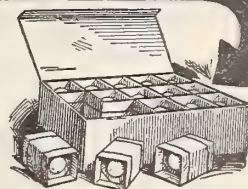
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Boxes shipped all assembled ready for use. Strong outer box can be used repeatedly

15 egg size each 35c.	-	dozen \$3.00	-	100 \$22.30
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Remember, above prices include postage PREPAID. Others don't pay postage. Besides our factory at Milwaukee we maintain our own warehouse at Kansas City, Mo. and Fultonville, N. Y., and will ship from nearest point. Order today and be ready. Send for our illustrated catalog and save money. 30 and 50 egg size sold in half dozen lots at dozen prices.



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Placed end to end, there are enough Old Trustys to reach from Chicago to Kansas City—enough to go around an entire state. And fifty or sixty miles more will be added to this long line again this year. Old Trustys hatch enough chicks every year to give every man, woman and child in the United States several good chicken dinners.

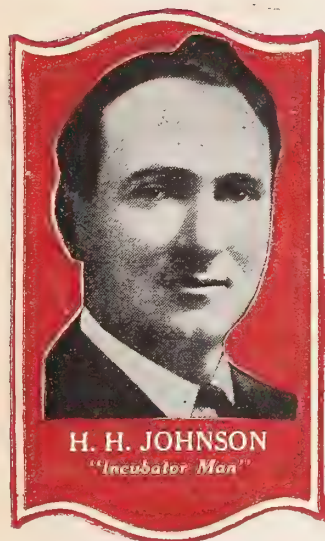
And when you consider the fact that there is an average of one Old Trusty to every six farms in the United States and every one turns out many dollar's worth of poultry every year, you can see the added wealth Old Trustys leave on the farms of the country annually.

Write To-day and Get My 1922 Reduced Prices

Old Trusty is a better bargain now than ever before. New improvements this year give you more for your money than at any time in Old Trusty's history. We turn out thousands of machines every year and for that reason we can give you a high quality machine at a mighty low price. Send now and get my new 1922 price and have Old Trusty on hand to get the most out of your early hatches—Old Trusty comes in four handy sizes with or without metal covers, so you see there is one to fit your needs.

The right temperature is the most important thing about getting a good hatch and we have taken special care to see that Old Trusty has the proper temperature at all times. It has triple walls of California redwood, insulated and covered with galvanized metal. And it has a pure copper heating plant invented by an engineer. Of course, copper costs, but we have found it pays in the better results it gives.

A new addition to Old Trusty is metal egg tray slides with a special moisture wick. This special wick is made to add just enough moisture to the air for proper hatching results. We have made conditions as natural as possible in Old Trusty and improved wherever possible. The big hatches that it gives to nearly a million customers year after year is proof that we have succeeded.



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Are you in the "Old Trusty Ten-Year Club?" Anyone using Old Trusty ten years or more is a member. There are thousands who have used Old Trusty ten to fifteen years.



Low
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Quick Shipment from
Clay Center, Neb., or
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Four Handy Home Sizes

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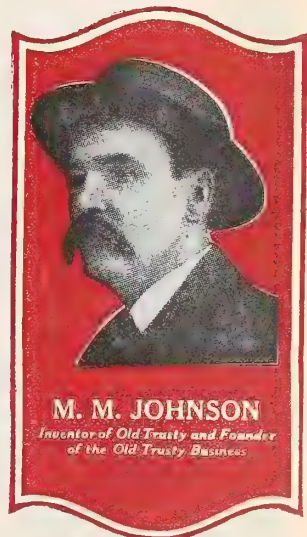
of OLD TRUSTYS Hatches Every Year

Why does Old Trusty outsell all other incubators by several times? The reason is the best one there could be—Old Trusty makes big hatches year after year. After all, that is what makes any incubator a good one, that is what it is for, to make good hatches.

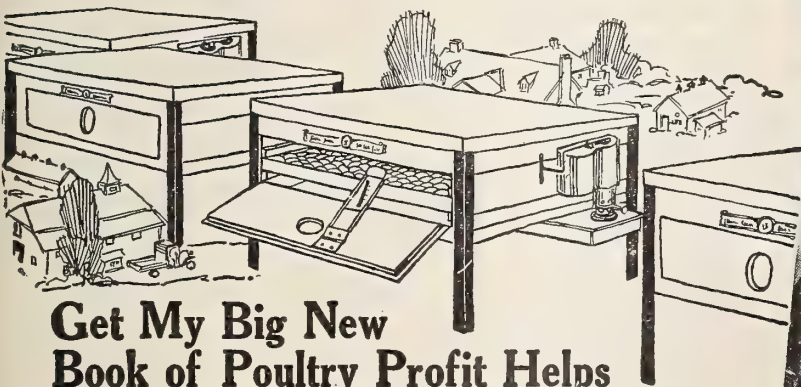
Old Trusty can be depended upon to make a good hatch every time, winter or summer, it makes no difference what the weather is. I could show you hundreds of letters from customers telling me that Old Trusty was giving the same good service though ten to eighteen years old—incubators my father made and sold.

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When you put good, fertile eggs in an Old Trusty, you know you are going to get a good hatch—you don't take any chances. My customers write me and tell me they wouldn't think of trying to raise chickens without my incubator. When they think of making money from poultry they naturally think of Old Trusty, because they can always depend on it to make the big hatches that make the big money. Besides the money side of it, there is a lot of satisfaction in knowing you have an incubator you can always depend on to do the work.



Have you ever read the "Ups and Downs of an Inventor?" It would do you good—cheer you on the road to success. See Page 4 of our catalog.



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Then you will get all the story of Old Trusty and a lot more, too. It is a kind of guide book in making a success of raising poultry for profit. While we wrote it ourselves and printed it here in our own printshop, I believe it is the best, most practical dollar and cents book on poultry ever written up to this time. It contains the best of 29 years' experience and if there is one thing that is valuable in poultry raising, it is knowing how others have worked out their problems. It tells how to pick the layers in a flock of pullets, how to feed for the best results, when to pull off hatches to get big profits, how to choose the best breeds, what size incubator to buy and scores of other "hows" and "whens" that mean more dollars to you. Just clip out the coupon or send me your name on a postal and I'll start this big free book in the next mail. Yours truly,
Harry Johnson, "Incubator Man."

M. M. Johnson Co., Clay Center, Neb.



H. H. Johnson
"Incubator Man"
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Yes, I will be glad to receive your new 1922 catalog J-25 and reduced price on Old Trusty.

**Mail the
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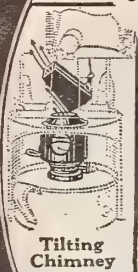
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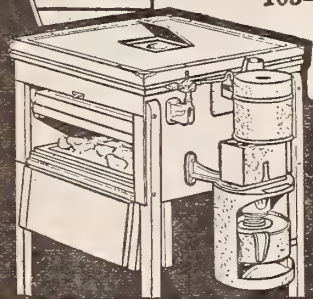
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Also small size stoves.
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and worry gone.
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be hard to find many of them that had bred very many of the leading varieties which we have today; and in some of the small shows where there are only a dozen or two, or forty or fifty birds at the most, in a class, the small show could not afford to hire enough judges to go around if they should attempt to employ a specialist breeder for each variety. One judge can do all the work in most of the small shows, or two judges at the most, and to have a breeder judge for each variety would simply be impossible.

As a matter of fact it is not always the breeders of varieties that are the best judges. At least, simply breeding a variety a term of years will not make you a good judge of that particular variety. It will not if you are not a careful student and a lover of the variety.

I still believe that the real good, first-class judges we have are not made but born judges; men who are natural lovers of Standardbred fowls and who have "it in them" to become judges regardless of book training.

Of course a certain amount of knowledge of Standard requirements, etc., is absolutely necessary, but there are men who can learn the Standard by heart and still be muttonheads when it comes to judging poultry.

A poultry judge should be well paid for his work, but the good judges are not paid adequately as far as I have been able to learn. They are practically forced not to work at this profession for the money there is in it, but because they love the work. If men like Howell, Oke, Dan Young, Cosh, Drevensedt, and many others were working at the judging game for the money it brings them, they would have quit years ago and gone at something that was more remunerative financially, because these men could make much more money in other lines than they possibly could judging poultry. At least this is the way I have always figured the matter.

A Standard Disqualification

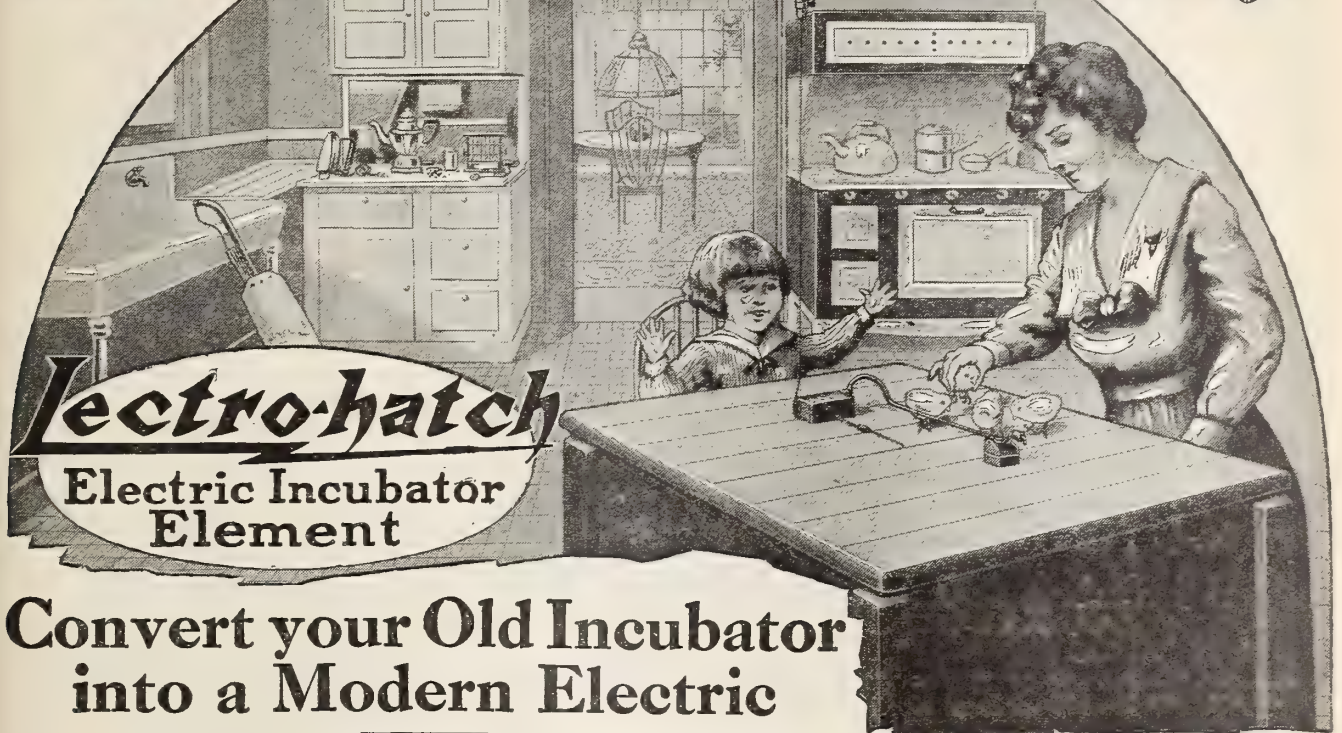
Now, here are a couple of random thoughts that I am going to tack onto this article. I recently was looking over a few of my youngest White Rock pullets, and picked up the most promising pullet I have on the home place this year. She was snowy white, with very white quills, a splendid body and back, with nicely carried tail, beautiful eye color and one of the neatest combs I have seen for a long time, and her leg color was as good as any in the flock and much better than the average ones of the flock. She was, in fact, just the kind of a pullet I have been wanting and lo! she has four or five very prominent stubs on the side of each shank.

Neither of her parents had any sign of stubs or have any of her ancestors for several generations back, but there they are, right on the pullet that I have been wanting to produce for these many years. What shall I do with her, breed from her anyway? No, I shall not; thought she might breed all right; but I do know that these things do show up in generations to come and I may still have other pullets just as good yet be free from this defect, and I shall cull this pullet for she is "down and out" by the Standard. If this were a wee bit of down between the toes it would be a different story and I would be tempted to keep her and breed her. In fact, I know that this is just what I would do, but when it is stubs, and a whole row of them on the shank, it is a different story. Down between toes is "down and out" too, as far as the Standard goes, but serious breeding defect like stubs on sides of shanks. To many breeders there may be little difference between down and stubs, but I feel that there is much difference.

Another pullet of almost as good quality is minus the first joint of the middle toe on right foot, which will knock her out from the show room, especially if I ever wanted to show her at a large show. It will not injure her for breeding, however, as the toe was injured by a horse or cow stepping on it and is really not a serious breeding defect, only it mars her a little from being "complete."

I have read many times how to cure scaly legs in chickens. If I am not mistaken Frank Platt said it was a sign of a careless poultryman or something along the line. Well, I had a bunch of chickens raised out on a farm several years ago and they were brought in in the fall and I had some scaly legs in that

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Large Commercial Hatchery Pleased with Lectro-hatch.

"The two machines we fitted with your Electric Element are working splendidly. The absolute safety in their operation, with the better hatched chicks and the elimination of all worry over regulation of temperature, regardless of weather changes, brings to the hatcher as near a perfect incubation device as seems possible. We hope shortly to install more machines fitted with your appliance."—SNOWFLAKE HATCHERY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Judge Walter C. Young, A. P. A. Judge, Supt. Moraine Farm, Dayton, O., says:

"Never have I operated a machine that holds such an even temperature, all through the hatch, as the Lectro-hatch. And the most pleasing feature of all is the size, weight and vigor of the chicks as they come out. Last year we hatched 75 percent of all fertile eggs left in the machine. One hatch in particular we brought out 83 chicks from 85 eggs."—WALTER C. YOUNG, Supt. Moraine Farm, Dayton, Ohio.

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bunch and I have been pestered with it ever since. I have tried a number of, advertised remedies and also a number of home-made ones, and while I have in some cases effected a cure, or at least a partial cure, I still have it present every year. To say that it is easily cured is, mildly speaking, stretching the truth until it is liable to break.

It is not easy to cure and I have not yet found a bird that once it had that has as clean, smooth shanks as it had before they were affected. The only way to get anywhere in combating it is to keep after it all the time, which for me is pretty hard to do, as I do not have a lot of time to put on the poultry during the spring, summer and fall months. If anyone can tell me how to cure scaly legs in fowls and do it quickly and easily and permanently, I am ready to listen, and admit that I do not know it quite all.

Advance of the Single Comb White Leghorn.

(Continued from page 14)

energies to the work in hand, and if we are able to accomplish results worthy of publicity or emulation, the deeds will speak for themselves. We will state, however, that the need for a wider distribution of a knowledge of the Standard requirements of the White Leghorn has become so urgent that at the 1921 annual meeting of the Club, a committee was appointed "with full power to act" to proceed with the preparation, publication and distribution of a White Leghorn Standard. Present plans call for an edition of 100,000 copies of this Standard, and it is to be distributed free of charge.

Certain persons who, for one reason or other, oppose the publication and free distribution of standards (chiefly, it seems, because it may affect the financing of the A. P. A. by reducing the sale of their standards) have spread the idea that the National S. C. White Leghorn Club proposed to issue a standard which would conflict with that fostered by the American Poultry Association. Whether this has been done deliberately or not—the fact remains that we have never failed to emphasize our intention of adhering strictly to the ideals recognized by the American Standard of Perfection, for the present, at least. Our main idea is to give a wider distribution to the Standard as set forth by the A. P. A. Standard, changing the verbiage and form of description sufficiently to avoid infringement of copyright, and to make certain sections more easily understood by the beginner.

We wish to emphasize, at this time, the reservation made in the last paragraph, namely that we intend to adhere to the A. P. A. Standard of Perfection, "for the present."

The Committee on Standards of the American Poultry Association, more commonly referred to as the Standard Revision Committee, is now beginning to function for the preparation of the 1923 revision of the Standard. We wish to go on record, at this time, as saying that we want nothing but a square deal for the White Leghorns, and that we intend seeing that we get it. It has been believed that, in the past, the standards as finally accepted did not always represent the true conception of those on the committee who were qualified to express an opinion on some particular variety. On the contrary, it has been persistently rumored that there has been too much trading, "bickering," or "peanut politics"; that Mr. A will agree to Mr. B's desires concerning the breast color of X variety, if Mr. B will support his fight for tail carriage on Y breed—or, that Mr. C will fight Mr. D's proposal to increase leg length on Z variety unless Mr. D will support the pet hobby of Mr. C. Too much a case of "you scratch my back if you want me to scratch yours."

To what extent this has actually been indulged in, we do not know—we simply know that the White Leghorn breeders are determined that the future of their variety will not be endangered by such bickerings in the coming revision, and therefore make this statement of position in advance.

We respectfully invite the attention of the Committee on Standards to that portion of Section 110, Article XXIII, of the Constitution of the American Poultry Association,

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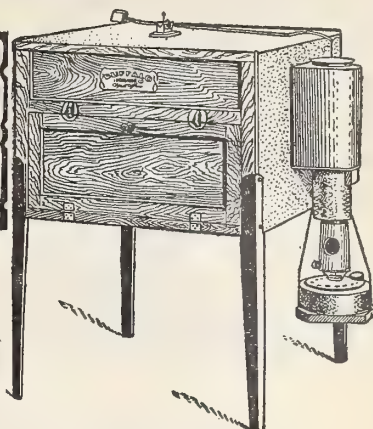


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IN A

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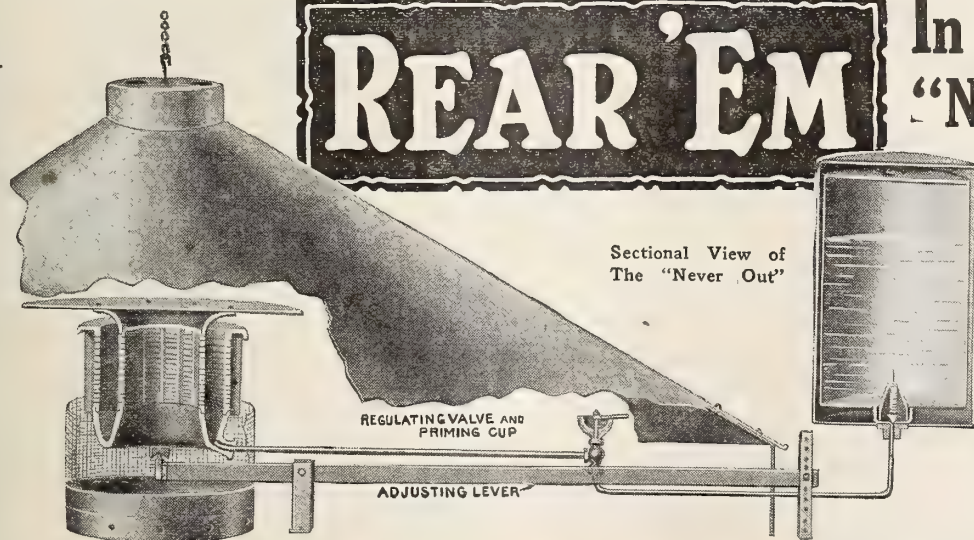
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8	Leghorns, etc....	.25	.45	.75	1.35	3.00	5.25		
9	Large Leghorns...	.30	.50	.90	1.50	3.25	5.75		
11	Rocks, Reds....	.30	.55	.90	1.50	3.40	6.00		
12	Asiaties35	.65	1.10	1.80	4.15	7.50		
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dealing with "Duties of Committee on Standards," and which reads:

"Where a Standard is submitted by an affiliated, and truly representative Specialty Club, the Revision Committee shall not have the power to alter or change it, except that it shall adequately protect breed type, preserve uniformity of variety characteristics, and shall edit the Standard so as to secure uniformity of technical forms and expressions."

We take this opportunity of informing said committee, also the poultry public in general, that a truly representative specialty club—the National S. C. White Leghorn Club is functioning efficiently in the preparation of a standard which will voice the sentiments of White Leghorn breeders, and said standard description and type outlines will be duly presented to the committee at the proper time.

We, the breeders of White Leghorns, wish to see the American Poultry Association prosper; we trust that the Standard Revision Committee will accomplish its purpose in making standards which will depict the ideals of the breeders of each variety; we will do anything within reason to promote such harmonious action—but: the National S. C. White Leghorn Club is built, and is functioning, upon the idea that our every effort will be to advance the interests of our variety above all else, and we shall insist upon the interests of our breeders being safeguarded to the limit, and especially in the matter of establishing the Standard requirements of the ideal White Leghorn.

Barred Rocks, Dark and Light

(Continued from page 17.)

our largest shows in the East. But the ultimate result of a few years' breeding without resorting again to fresh crosses is best expressed by the word anticlimax. I happened along the aisle when this once-prominent breeder was answering the question, "What did you get?" "Oh, nothing; I'm in the utility class now." The long and short of the problem is just this: in the Dark variety is best worked out mechanical exactness of the bars; but contrast is wanting. In the Light variety we secure the needed element of contrast. And it is by resorting to mixing of the two that we may have a happy blend of two distinct characteristics. And like many other good things in life, the best results attend the fresh mixing.

Again, it is frequently urged that the two-variety program leads to several superfluous or unnecessary matings, in this way comparing unfavorably with the one-variety plan. An absurd claim, as I will proceed to demonstrate. The two variety plan, as I will outline its breeding schedule, will standardize the actual breeding type of Light male, thus calling for but one mating to produce exhibition stock of both sexes. And as to the Dark variety, the same condition would hold but for the desire to produce more attractive females, matching the male's color tone. So we will enumerate two Dark matings and one Light—total three matings. With this manifest advantage: that with this rule of breeding the specialist in either variety would experience the need to make one mating only, or two, according to which variety chosen.

Let us now contrast this schedule with that presented by the one-variety plan of breeding—nominally one variety merely, because, as we have seen its advocates in practice, actually use the two-variety plan, offering for sale stock specifically such, and in fact offering no stock bred otherwise. Again, are they not using two matings in the production of each variety, Light and Dark? And in addition, does not the blending of these call for still another process, making five district matings as compared with one mating, two, or three all told, for the two varieties? I put this in the form of an interrogation merely. I have all a Missourian's proverbial curiosity concerning the mysteries of this one-variety business. Will the enemy come out in the open, clear the ambush, and let us into the inside facts? If they have some stock bred as one variety just as certain shows foist it upon the public, why is it not so offered for sale? And if one-variety breeding suffices, why exploit two varieties commercially? A clear and unequivocal explanation of this discrepancy between theoretical claims and accomplished facts, if forthcoming, should be spread upon the pages of this paper in 10 point double leaded, and will sell a thousand extras to the anxious public.

So much for the issue from the standpoint of the breed itself. But a still more vital consideration relates to the demands of the

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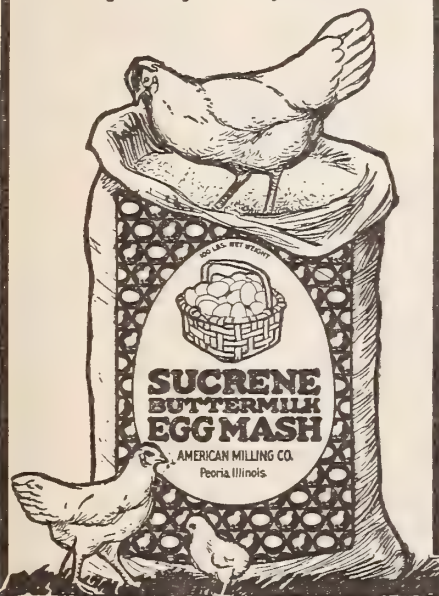
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breeders at large. I venture to assert that nine breeders out of ten are committed to the two-variety schedule. Exhibition policies are shaped by the popular demand. And when we see well nigh universal acceptance by show managements of the two-variety schedule, this fact speaks more eloquently than any amount of verbal argument. For years past our Barred Rock Club has contrived to overawe opposition to its bureaucratic policy, and by the hot-air route personal interest has continued to win the day against manifest popular sentiment. If better judgment does not prevail at this season's club meet it is up to the breeders to bring such influence to bear upon the Standard Revision Committee as will awaken them to the necessity of making a Barred Rock Standard to fit conditions of today.

The Present Standard.

Taking up the Standard to discuss its defects, as preliminary to suggestions for improvement, we shall notice several misstatements. One of these relates to the color of the "dark bar," specified as "stopping short of positive black." It is not difficult to surmise what the early standard-builders had in mind: which was to avoid metallic sheen. Black is the staple color. And the phrase black free from sheen carries the correct idea. Regarding what is styled in common usage, the "light bar," but more appropriately termed the field of color upon which the black bar is disposed, the Standard calls for "grayish white." Recent criticism in these columns refers to this as inappropriate. However, I will show that "grayish white" correctly expresses the color tone of the dark variety.

It has been assumed that inasmuch as the Barred type originated in loss of color upon plumage normally black, the light portions should be regarded as the bars and accordingly the black portions is the field of color. This view obtained with Prof. Pearl, who promulgated a theory of sex difference as arising in the varying capacities of the sexes to transmit this loss of color. If this theory is tenable it should dispose of the claim of the one-variety contingent that the sexes may be brought to the point of breeding to uniform color. Either this or the "double-dose" theory must go to scrap. If Barred Rock females can never transmit barring to daughters I am at a loss to explain how I once got a nice flock of barred chicks of both sexes from such mated with a White Minorca male whose ancestry I could trace back four generations as free from any Barred blood or tendencies. To be candid I don't take stock in either the "double dose" or the uniform sex-color theories.

As to which properly constitutes the field of color and which the bar, science is one thing and art another. The Standard models comprised of black lines printed upon white paper, are in keeping with our natural impression of the black bar as the visual objective and the lighter field as its necessary relief. Mr. Platt is correct in asserting the female's darker color to be "fundamental law," which nevertheless conflicts with the claim of uniform sex color. This larger secretion of the black pigment, together with the male's excess of plumage to receive his smaller allotment of pigment sufficiently accounts for his lighter color without resort to "double-dose" fallacy.

It is the tone of this ground color, or field of color, that comprises the most salient feature of distinction between the Dark and Light varieties. If the required "bluish appearance" is to continue an essential attribute of Dark plumage, "grayish whites," or better still "gray," unqualified is the proper description.

This bluish effect of the Dark plumage is a staple color feature. Let us see how it originates. The student of optics and the principles of color knows that black and white, gray and blue comprise three progressive gradations of neutral color. Black and white when finely divided, so that their integrity disappears, we term gray. But make the blending complete, as when we see the blackness of outer space through atmospheric white light, and the sensation we term blue results from a confusion of the senses. This same thing happens when the dark barred plumage comprises gray for a ground color. And in the degree that the ground color approaches white this bluish effect is lost. It becomes evident, then, that in the color tone of the field, whether gray or white we have a basis of distinctness between the Dark and Light varieties. And, further, the quality of narrowness has a modifying influence. The narrower the barring, the more bluish the effect. As blueness is a characteristic trait of the Dark variety, so do we find an equally pleasing character in the effect of contrast displayed by the Light. Narrowness here is incompatible with contrast, and we do not find it possible to get this "snappy" qual-

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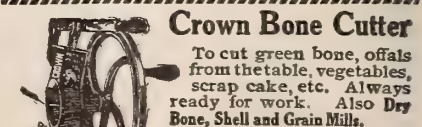
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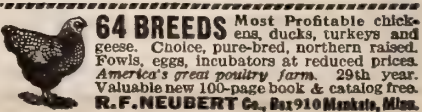
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ity upon specimens so narrow-barred as is of late years in vogue. Before leaving this topic it should be observed that even upon specimens of the Light variety a bluish appearance is observable in subdued light. This is not to be regarded as a normal trait of light plumage. It arises also in a confusion of the color sense, the light reflected from the white field receiving an impress from the adjacent black bars, an effect which disappears in ordinary light.

Our present Barred Rock Standard in its specifications of a gray field and narrow barring excepting certain errors in technical description, describes the Dark variety. But when we consider that contrast has never found a place in Standard description by any specific wording, we see the need to so modify the text to present this requirement for the Light variety. Also, as extreme narrowness conflict with contrast, this feature must be limited in degree. By assigning blueness as the distinguishing feature of dark color and contrast as that of the light we have separate and well-defined ideals upon which to establish the distinctness of the two varieties and to formulate Standard descriptions of the same.

The breeder who is responsive to the beauty of nature must have observed how, unlike any other breed, the Barred Rock finds its prototype in the sky's daylight cloud effects. When gathering clouds preceding stormy weather take on that subtle charm arising in narrow alternating tones of lighter and darker bluish gray color, we perceive upon a grand scale the peculiar nature of dark plumage. And again, when clear weather succeeds the storm, and occasional fleecy clouds are relieved against the dark sky the resulting strong contrast symbolizes the plumage of the Light variety. These differing phases of nature appeal to man's varying moods. It is not possible to realize in one sky's aspect these dissimilar appeals to human sentiment. Neither is it possible to realize in one Barred variety all of the breed's capabilities of beauty. Beauty is the paramount objective in the fancier's manipulation of animal types, and if one generation fails to respond to consistent ideals their work is doomed to be overthrown by those who follow with finer discrimination for the artistic quality.

We have traced the natural distinctions of color between the Dark and Light Barred varieties: subdued color tones in the one yielding the effect of blueness; and the black bars of the other strongly relieved by a white field yielding the beauty of high color contrast. And the problem is before us, how to outline a Standard description which shall set forth for the Light variety its peculiar attributes of color. Its paramount feature of contrast calls for a lesser degree of narrowness than is essential for the Dark variety. Extreme narrowness does not consist with pronounced contrast save, as with the Hamburg, when large patches of plumage are given over to pure white color. Not that we need coarseness of barring. As contrast has ever been an approved element in correct barred color, following unwritten law in this respect, so the matter of width of barring for the Light variety may be left unwritten, dark traditions being presumed to have their influence to correct tendencies toward too wide barring.

We now come to the specification of comparative width of bars as regards alternating spaces of the white ground. With contrast as prime objective in the Light variety the necessity of bar to match in width the adjacent spaces is not imperative. In spite of recent reaction against a strong degree of contrast once in vogue, I realize that changes of fashion are ever occurring, and what was once admired may be again. If the barring has fine preciseness of outline, the alternating spaces may exceed the bars in width and the effect be none the less striking. So much for the light female's color.

Recognize the Light Male.

The light male's color proportions are another matter. We want to put this variety upon another footing than the dark. The dark breeding female as an exhibition specimen has no standing. But upon the other hand, her counterpart, the light breeding male, when fine as to barring, is a joy forever. His barring as to spaces may be as one to two, and in addition to presenting a noble picture of beauty he represents worth as a breeder. In this way we may safeguard the single mating idea. Bred in this manner the Light variety bids for a degree of popularity among villagers and small breeders impossible with the Dark, as the latter's mating schedule calls for two matings.

Although never a Standard requirement specifically, contrast has always filled an important role as a tradition. Until within a few years, or when the influence of dark blood began to exercise its sway in narrowing both the bar and feather, contrast had ever been an essential and even a deciding factor.



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Within a decade a strain of light-females was much in evidence whose one outstanding feature was contrast, winning upon that one merit though wanting in bodily shape and accuracy of barring. Under a standard description which puts stress upon contrast, and with recent great improvement in barring technique we may confidently expect the Light Barred Rock to enter upon a degree of popularity never yet known.

My argument is not complete without reference to the constant need of the two barred varieties as feeders of each other. I. K. Felch, in his work, "Poultry Culture," employed the term "blood feeding" to indicate the means of providing for loss of color in breeding or to correct departures from ideal type. This principle is illustrated in the "foundation stock" which breeders of today specify as comprising certain matings. The present tendency is to bring a sharper degree of contrast into exhibition specimens. Of course the enlightened do not need to be told that such improvement will come from the judicious use of the Light variety.

The argument is used that two breeding classes which may be interbred may not consistently qualify as distinct varieties: the fallacy of which claim is shown by citing the system of breeding employed by breeders of games. In the "blood feeding" of Pyles and Duck wings the highest degree of perfection in color is not had without an occasional breeding back to a Black Red sire. And yet no one disputes the right of Pyles and Duck wings to stand as distinct varieties. Our Light and Dark Barred Rocks constitute a parallel instance of the mutual need of each other as "blood feeders," which at the same time qualify, by means of differing color ideals, as distinct varieties.

It has been said that if the original color schedule of the Barred Rock male had continued in force the necessity for two varieties would have been obviated, an assertion which does not accord with fundamental breeding principles. It cannot be denied that the successive stages of development the breed has undergone required two distinct breeding classes for its successful accomplishment. The ideals of breeds are a thing of gradual growth. I believe it practicable now, however, to write a color description for our breed so comprehensive as to ideals and so complete as to need no future revising. But finality in physical type is another proposition. In this respect both utility and beauty call for changes in our present Standard description.

I have still on hand notes for suggestions as to Standard improvement, to outline which would exceed the proper limits of the present article. I would say a closing word to breeders who have long been hoping for relief from the chaotic conditions afflicting our breed. The forthcoming revised edition of the Standard, due in 1923, and in all probability judging from experience to be looked for a year or two later, we need not regard as a finality. Within a few months we should know its provisions, and if not satisfactory, the time will be ripe to organize a special club devoted to the Light variety and proceed to prepare a Standard for the same. So let us possess our souls in patience, watch how the cat will jump, and act accordingly.

Poultry Inspection.

Wisconsin has just inaugurated a movement for the inspection of hatcheries in the state. Prof. J. G. Holpin, State College of Agriculture, is father of the idea. It occurred to him that chicken men in Wisconsin ought to have some protection in the buying of young chicks. He took the plan to the Bureau of Markets and it is now receiving their full attention.

It has been a practice in some places for city men to make a business of buying cases of ungraded eggs, incubating, and then selling the day-old chicks to the farmers. This gave the farmer no protection, for the shrewd business men would sell him anything that was white and call it a White Wyandotte, White Rock, or whatever was wanted. The buyer had no comeback, for when the chick was old enough to show breed characteristics, it was too late to return the bird.

By the new plan now in operation in Wisconsin any hatchery in the state desiring it can be inspected and placed on an accredited list. Both male and female birds are rigidly inspected at these hatcheries both with regard to the breeding of the bird and appearance. Those birds passing the tests are banded.

Death of Dr. Sledd.

Dr. J. Howard Sledd, for a number of years editor of O. K. Poultry Journal, Oklahoma, passed away at his home, Forest City, Ark., November 12, 1921. Dr. Sledd was the best known poultry journalist in the South. He was a fluent writer and ideals ever seemed to precede his expressions.

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At the Milwaukee National Show, November, 1921, in the largest class of White Rocks ever shown there on 19 entries and no pullet entry, White Quills won 13 regular ribbons, Best Display and Champion Male of the American Class, 169 cockerels in competition.

This should be convincing proof that White Quill White Rocks are topnotchers, can furnish you with very choice breeders or show birds in cocks, hens, cockerels or pullets at very reasonable prices.

Special: Exhibition bred-to-lay trios, \$15, \$25, \$35, and \$50. Pens (4 females and 1 male), \$25, \$35, \$50, and \$75. Order direct from this ad.

Book your order for Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks now.

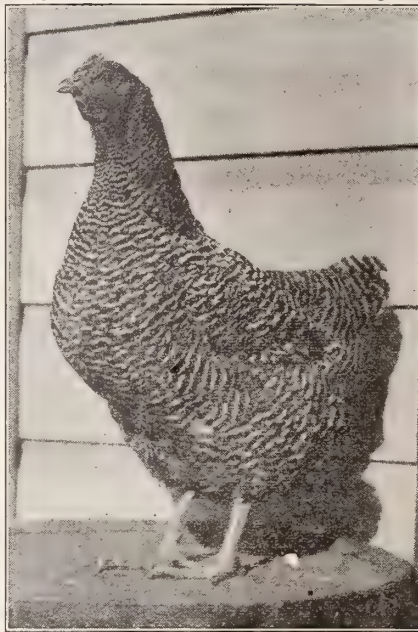
Adam F. Polt Dept. O. Hartford, Wis.

Contented and Active Hens Are the Layers.

(Continued from page 16.)

powdered gentian, one-quarter pound of powdered ginger, one-quarter pound of powdered salt peter, and one-half pound of powdered ferric sulphate. Mix the ingredients well, and use three tablespoonfuls to every ten quarts of dry mash. Make up moist as wanted. Use this tonic mash for about two weeks, one a day. It will work wonders.

Healthy hens in winter must have digestive systems in good running order at all times. The constipated hen is not a layer. Hens need green food



Healthy Hen! This Barred Rock hen laid continuously throughout December, and one day out in the sun on the barrel we caught her with the camera. She shows vigor.

to keep their systems in healthful condition. Sprouted oats, mangel beets, or other good source is necessary.

Charcoal added, by about 3%, to the dry mash will help to keep the digestive systems of the hens in better order during winter days.

Water, water, and then some more, good fresh water. Winter health is never there unless the flocks have constant access to fresh water. Eggs are mostly water, you know.

Force Exercise.

Health is largely a matter of feeling good, so says the hen. Her activities stimulate her blood circulation, and its circulation means a possible egg production. Make the hens exercise busily all the winter days. Feed the scratch grains in deep litter. Make them work for their greens. Healthy hens are normal hens kept normal by good care, a little thought, and common sense properly applied.

Tuberculosis.

The best way to handle tuberculosis is to keep no old hens. As a rule tuberculosis does not show so strongly in pullets. By hatching early and keeping only strong, vigorous pullets each year, you minimize the ravages of this disease.

It is important to disinfect liberally, use new ground, and get rid of all birds over one year old.

Stop Colds and Roup in Your Flocks

The wheeze of a fowl with roup or cold will surely cost you money. The chickens you buy don't bring profit, nor do wheezy, droopy, stunted fowls, make weight or eggs. Save losses—Gain profit. Use cleanest, simplest and most economical method to stop colds and roup. With

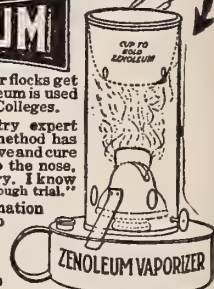
ZENDOLEUM

Disinfectant Vapor your flocks get well and stay well. Zendoleum is used and endorsed by 61 Agr. Colleges.

Dr. Koch, famous poultry expert says: "Zendoleum Vapor method has proven a positive preventive and cure of all diseases peculiar to the nose, throat and lungs of poultry. I know its merits after 3 years thorough trial."

Write for complete information and free folder—"How to Stop Colds and Roup."

The Zenner Products Co.
32V Zenner Building
Detroit Michigan



More AND Better EGGS

TRY
This
Sample
On One
Hen

A mineral poultry food that positively aids digestion, builds vigor and health in hen and chicks. Produces more and better quality eggs because it is 99.93% SOLUBLE carbonates, surpassing all ordinary kinds. An ideal lime and grit which will truly benefit your flock.

FREE

Enough EG-S-UR grit to test our claim that it is wholly absorbed in

to fowl's system. Watch the droppings. They will show no trace of it.

Write TODAY giving dealer's name. ROCKFIELD PRODUCTS CO., Dept. 10 Milwaukee, Wis.



Brower's Non-Freeze Lamplless Poultry Fountain



Keeps water at drinking temperature winter and summer. Made of galvanized iron, on principle of thermos bottle, with lined and sealed air space between. Guaranteed.

1 Gallon, \$2.50.

2½ Gallon, \$3.50. 5 Gallon, \$4.50.

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BROWER MFG. CO., BOX 10 Grafton, Ills.

Raise Silver Foxes

Easy to raise. Larger profits than any other live stock raising. Stands strictest investigation. Recommended by Government. 4 different plans. One will suit you. Complete description free. Send today.



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B

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We will tell you all about it. Write today for handsome free booklet, "Bees for Pleasure and Profit." Tell us if you keep bees now, your occupation and home location so we can better advise you.

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WHITE DIARRHEA
Easily Prevented or Cured
Get ready now for your first hatches.
Dr. Conn's White Diarrhea Remedy will save 90 per cent of diarrhea sick chicks. Guaranteed. Order package by mail, postpaid, 63 cents. Booklet free. Do it today.
CONN PRODUCTS CO.
Dept. 7B Waterloo, Iowa

Mating Partridge Wyandottes.

In the article under the above caption, which appeared in the December issue, two inches of type was omitted. In calling our attention to this typographical error in making up the pages, the author, Chas. E. Kraner, Ohio, sends us a copy of the matter which was left out, together with several additional thoughts on mating, as follows:

"If we study nature and thoughtfully look into the bird kingdom what do we see? We see that the males are of bright colors, while the females are of a dull color; but with our Partridge Wyandottes we want to retain the beauty in the female also. Now then, if we cater to the brighter color in the males, we will loose color in the females, and to overcome this, we must have the color in the male that we desire to have in his pullets. We cannot expect to breed a cock with a bright orange colored hackle and saddle and expect mahogany colored pullets. Although he may produce some good ones, providing he has darker blood back of him. To continue such mating is to weaken your color lines on the female side. That is why many breeders who have no trouble getting good, bright colored males have trouble with their females. Many of these breeders have been good customers of mine for years. Yet they persist in using males with orange colored hackles and saddles, expecting to get rich colored pullets from such males.

"Our experience has been different. The tone of color we expect to produce in our pullets, we must first have in their sire, and not only that, but he must be bred from a well penciled hen with good color.

"I would say the hackle and saddle of male should be blood red in color, free from black edging, but well striped; and the striping not too broad, as the black penciling of the female corresponds to the striping in the male, and if the striping is too broad, it will cause coarse penciling in females.

"Sometimes from our strongest penciled females, especially well penciled in back, we get cockerels that show a bit of penciling in saddle, generally called shafting. In reality it is not shafting, because the pencil extends beyond the shaft out into the web. The shaft of the feather is the quill and in saddle feathers that are shafted the quill is light or red nearly from top to bottom, and this is very objectionable, really one of the worst features we can have and hardest to breed out.

"Our Standard calls for mahogany or reddish brown color in females, so we must have plenty of red in the male where the Standard calls for it and in the female also. Much has been said as to shade of color or what is meant by mahogany color in the female. There is one shade that's the prettiest and that is what we want and every breeder will pick it as his choice. That is the medium shade of color. Should your females come a little lighter or darker, use males a little lighter or darker, but be careful and go little by little. Do not go to the extreme and mate very light birds to very dark birds, as it will not work. That has been one of the troubles with breeders of our buff varieties. Many had females that were too light in color and were over anxious to have them darker, so they mated them to real dark males, and the results were that nearly all the chicks were checkered or blotched in color.

"In selecting birds for a mating always be sure you know their breeding for several generations back, which is very important. This matter of pedigree reminds me of the old saying: 'When is the proper time to begin training a child?' The answer is: 'Begin with his grandparents.'

"Too many breeders buy exhibition males and do not know their breeding. Just so a male is a prize winner! I would not give a male room in my breeding pen if I didn't know his breeding, or if he did not breed good pullets.

"We cannot make a mistake if we line breed in families. That is, if we have a hen that is an exceptionally good breeder put her in a pen with her best daughters mated properly to a good male of same line.

For the rest of Mr. Kraner's article on Partridge Wyandottes, see page 1116, December issue.

Disabled Soldiers Hold Judging Contest.

A feature of interest held during the Washington, D. C., Show, was the students' judging contest held for disabled soldiers who are undergoing training under the direction of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau.

Judging teams were carefully selected from Maryland University, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Perryville Training Center, Soldiers Rest Training Center and St. Elizabeth's Training Center. The judging team from Soldiers' Rest made the highest team score

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SEND FOR OUR NEW FREE
ILLUSTRATED FOLDER. It
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Write for it.



Why Take Chances With Your Chicks?

The cost of young chicks is surely enough to warrant every possible protection. Statistics show a tremendous loss by the ordinary brooding system. The smoke and foul air that kill and stunt the growth of young chicks; the constant attention required and the fear of fire are entirely eliminated when you install the

WINFORD AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC BROODER

The new over-size Winford with its automatic control will work on any electric current. Set the temperature at any degree your climate requires and it automatically stays at that point—a feature that cuts the operation costs in half. The Brooder that Watches Itself makes the raising of young chicks sure and safe.

Winford Manufacturing Company

212 Madison Street, Seattle, Washington.

BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY

\$14.00 per Hundred and up for immediate or future delivery.

We here list 6 of the 14 Popular breeds shown in our free catalog; order 100 or more chicks and secure 1 of our BEAUTIFUL CALENDARS IN COLORS FOR THE YEAR OF 1922. 97 per cent live and prepaid delivery in lots of—

	25	50	100	500
S. C. White Leghorns.....				
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Thornwood Poultry Yards

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Crandall, Indiana

The Monmouth Strain S_c White and Buff Leghorns

Our Buffs stand supreme. Best display at Madison Square Garden 1921.

More firsts than all competitors combined at New York State Fair, Mineola Hempstead and Newark 1921. Birds of Grand Color and Type.

Our Whites won best display at Mineola and Hempstead 1921 and three firsts at Newark 1921.

Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs
Our pens are now mated and we are ready to deliver the goods and quality at reasonable prices. Write for price list.

MONMOUTH POULTRY FARM

Anthony's, Owners

Box 3, Freneau, N. J.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites

If you want show birds I have them. Just won 1st young pen at the Quincy, Ill., show and won the following at the Coliseum show Des Moines: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Pullet, 1st Cockerel and 1st Young Pen. Am now booking orders for eggs from such birds at the following prices: Pens, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00 per setting. Eggs from Utility flock, \$12.00 per 100.

Willow Crest Poultry Farm

F. V. Johnson, Owner

Dayton, Iowa

BETTER THAN GREEN FOOD

Turn the feed into eggs instead of all fertilizer and get eggs all the time even when they moult. Dissolve Wacker's B. T. G. F. Tablets in all water they get to drink. 5 hens laid 226 eggs from July 1 to October 31, while they were moulting and are still laying, feed cost 4 months \$5; eggs sold for \$16; 26 were sold for hatching. No meat scraps or green foods are needed when using these tablets. Did you ever try Wacker's Roup tablets; they will not fail you. Wacker's tablets will produce results or your money back. 600 TABLETS, \$1; 1300, \$2; 5000, \$5. C. O. D. orders promptly filled. WACKER REMEDY CO., Box 157-22, CAMDEN, N. J.

ALDEN'S Great Majestic White Orpingtons



The Kind You'll be Proud to Own
Line bred from some of America's greatest prize winners and layers. Wonderful breeding birds for sale at prices that are a real bargain.

Hatching Eggs

from some of the finest matings in America at prices you'll be glad to pay. Don't order till you get my prices and full particulars. Write promptly, as demand is always greater than I can supply. Satisfaction positively guaranteed.

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Harris Seeds

are sold only

"From the Grower to the Sower"

Their quality is the result of years of improvement and refinement. Harris' Seeds are pedigree Seeds that produce the finest types of Vegetables, Flowers and Fruits.

The Harris' 1922 Catalogue is loaded with valuable information for gardeners and farmers. It describes some unusually valuable varieties not obtainable elsewhere. It is free, send for a copy and at the same time send 20c for a $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of Buttercup Corn. The Sweetest corn grown. Many say it is the most delicious. Long ears; 8 to 12 rows.

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BUY BARTLETT BIRDS S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Our line of COCKERELS are SUPERB and our Hen No. 546, record 250 eggs, won a BLUE for "SUPERB PERFORMANCE" at the 10th. Annual Laying Contest, Storrs, Conn. Pullets, Hens and Cocks carrying the same blood. Recently sold 100 cockerels to one plant. Get yours now. Catalog on request.

Emory H. Bartlett, Box 19, Enfield, Mass.

**Our
Fruit Trees**

Will fill the poultry yard with fruit for your chicks and household. No cash with order. Get Catalog NOW.

PROGRESS NURSERIES
1319 Peters Ave. Troy, Ohio



Horticulture for Poultry Keepers

Conducted by Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Samuel Adams, editor of the American Fruit Grower, is being considered by President Harding as ambassador to Germany. Mr. Adams has a thorough knowledge of public affairs and is in close touch with agricultural and horticultural interests. He is sound, level headed and determined, and I feel, is exceptionally well qualified for this very important post.

Could you please give me information on how to cold storage eggs. What temperature should they be kept? Should they be ventilated? How about moisture? Would a refrigerator of one thousand dozen capacity be alright for such?

Missouri

P. W. Blunk.

Write the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The government issues a booklet on home cold storage.

For several good reasons it would be very difficult for me to put a concrete floor in the new hen-house that I want to build. I have been thinking of putting in a wooden floor with two layers of planks with a layer of roofing paper (tar) between them. I think that tar paper is supposed to be a repellent to rats and vermin. Can you tell me whether this is so or not? Is there any safe and convenient way for making charcoal out of corn cobs? Corn cobs are one of the things that I have not found of any use in the poultry house and they would be very acceptable if I could convert them into charcoal readily by means of some small burner that I might get on the market.

Maryland.

W. P. Sippel

Such a floor will be practically rat proof. Cobs may be easily converted into charcoal. Dampen the cobs and stack up in large pile. Burn slowly. I have seen this done by several western farmers who feed the charcoal to hogs and poultry.

I have an opportunity to get a farm in northern Michigan quite reasonable, but would first like to get your opinion of the section. Could poultry raising be a profitable venture there? How about markets and transportation facilities? Or do you think northern Indiana better suited. Also is the Delicious apple adaptable to the region around Shelby? Also what would be the best varieties of fruit in northern Indiana?

Indiana.

J. E. Koenig.

Fruit growing and poultry raising are profitable in northern Michigan. There are good transportation facilities, both rail, and steamship in summer. The climate is mild. The Delicious apple grows to perfection in northern Michigan, as it does in northern Indiana. Sweet cherries and apples are a big success in Michigan. I can not choose for you your future home.

C. L. Scheine of West Virginia sends me the following, which will answer, in a measure a number of inquiries I have regarding a substitute for the American chestnut trees. The article is by Prof. A. J. Legg, of the West Virginia experiment station.

I note that R. L. Watts suggests that we plant chinquapins instead of chestnuts on account of the chestnut blight. I have three small trees, the result of artificial cross of the chinquapin and Japan chestnut growing. They look as if they would do well. If the chinquapin is not subject to chestnut blight most likely these crosses are not. All of them bear nuts that are as large as the average native

chestnut and of better flavor. It seems to me that these crosses would suggest a better substitute for the chestnut than the native chinquapin. There is a very large chinquapin tree on my farm. It has been known for years as the largest tree of the kind in this whole section. The body of the tree last year measured a little more than nine feet in circumference. This tree is very old and seems to be on the decline. It does not bear as well as it used to, but what nuts it does bear are very large and of a good flavor.

Some young trees have come up about this large one and have come into bearing. They are not as large as chestnuts when they begin to bear and they bear full of nice large nuts, a single one to the burr. The whole tree more resembles the chinquapin than the chestnut. They usually bear very full of burs and the nuts mature into nice round ones.

Can you advise me which variety of plums are the late bloomers? D. J. Mackey
Kansas.

The Omaha, Wyant and Surprise are late blooming plums.

Prof. Adams of Iowa, has kindly sent me the following clipping from the Ames college bulletin. It will be of deep interest to those interested in the work of producing new varieties of strawberries:

Out of a bunch of seedling strawberries found by George Brandvig on his place near Jewell several years ago, one of them proved to be an Everbearing which has made a remarkable showing this summer in comparison with the progressive, which by the way has been the best variety since it was introduced. A very careful record of both varieties planted side by side last spring, has been kept this season up till the 17th of October. The result was the seedling yielded over 3 times as much and berries nearly twice as large as the progressive variety.

I live 12 miles from Camden, on the main line of P. R. R. and keep 500 Leghorn chickens and have very good results from them, but what I want is some good fruit trees. I have a piece of ground 50x300 feet, vacant. Please tell me how many trees I can plant and different kinds that would do well here. Don't send any apples as I have two Maiden Blush and two Delicious; I also have three Flemish Beauty pears. So divide up the space above, as I have nothing on that ground at all.

New Jersey.

On a piece of ground 300 by 50 feet you can plant about 20 apple trees. Would advise you to plant Duchess, Yellow Transparent and Henry Clay. These are compact growers. You can receive all state institution literature by addressing such institution.

I purchased 40 acres of land in Manistee county, Michigan and intend to increase this by 40 or 80 more acres in the future and my intentions are to raise poultry, fruit and some truck garden with enough live stock for my own use. What are the prospects in this line in the location mentioned—Would it pay? What breed of chickens would be the best? Egg or general purpose fowls? How is the climate there and are the winters cold and of long duration? Have a stream of water running through my place. Would you advise ducks? If so, what breed is the best for market purposes? How are the markets in this locality and which are the nearest and best shipping points? What fruit do you advise me to plant, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, strawberries, grapes, raspberries, gooseberries and currants? There is an experiment station in that vicinity, could you advise me where it is?

Montana.

Yes, I am sure a combination fruit, poultry and truck farm can be made a paying proposition in the section of Mich-

Wyckoff's S. C. White Leghorns

AMERICA'S BUSINESS HEN

Remember that we are the originators, and for over 40 years specialty breeders of the justly celebrated WYCKOFF STRAIN of S. C. White Leghorns, the most prolific strain of poultry in America today. Place your orders at headquarters and make no mistake.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the fact that, almost without exception, the most successful Leghorn egg farms in the country, and those making the highest records at the greatest laying competitions in the world have been proven to be of Wyckoff foundation.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

from the most carefully selected matings. Our breeding matings for 1922 are made up with the most exceptional lot of carefully selected stock in the country, barring none. Every egg furnished will be from a grand lot of special selected birds, representing our highest quality stock in every particular. For size, strength, vigor and laying qualities, together with the true Leghorn type, they are unequaled. **POSITIVELY NO SECOND GRADE OR IMMATURE BIRDS MATED, AND NO ORDERS FILLED WITH EGGS FROM "FARMED-OUT" STOCK OR OTHER BOUGHT UP JUNK. WE ARE BREEDERS, NOT HUCKSTERS.** Place your order for some of the eggs from this famous high grade stock, and get in line with the most profitable era ever known in the poultry business. Send for free catalog giving prices and descriptions, with numerous photographic illustrations showing type of the birds and sections of this most completely equipped plant.

C. H. WYCKOFF & SON, Aurora, Cayuga County, New York

The "SUCCESSFUL" 300 Unit Hatcher

Safe—Sane Practical Hatcher

"Among the seven different makes of incubators I used last year the Successful Machines proved to give the best results" writes one user. His letter is typical of thousands which we receive telling about profits made from the "Successful."

Twenty years of experience have shown us that the smaller unit incubator produces 10%, 15%, 20% and 30% better hatches than the large capacity incubator. The 300 Unit "Successful" is the most practical for hatching chicks in large numbers.

Big Capacity—Small Space

There is a big opportunity for customs hatchers. Install large hatching capacity and sell baby chicks. Always in demand. The triple deck arrangement of the "Successful" illustrated, gives you a capacity of 900 eggs with only 12½ square feet of floor space. Yet every section of every machine is right before you for easy care of the eggs. A child can safely turn the eggs in 30 seconds or easily adjust the trays for cooling. Heated with gas if you prefer or with the SUCCESSFUL lamp as illustrated, either at a small expense. Additional sections can be added as you need them. No waiting. Shipped immediately and can be set up in 20 minutes.

Costs Less to Install

Your cost of installing a "Successful" Hatchery will run from 10c to 14c per egg capacity as compared with a cost of 17c to 30c as charged for the so-called Mammoth Incubator.

Needs No Experts

"Successful" Equipment requires no factory experts to install, expert operators or night-watchmen. This, too, is a big reason why "Successful" users make such generous profits.

Let us send you a booklet on the "Successful" giving complete details, and experiences from a few of the many enthusiastic users. It is free. Tell us too about your plans or your present equipment and we will give you the benefit of our long experience.

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**We Have Helped
Others Profit—
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SEND FOR
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Planet Jr.
FARM & GARDEN TOOLS
ALL KINDS OF
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Accurate seeding pays

Seed costs money. Labor costs money. Save both by planting with Planet Jr. seeders. Planet Jr. sows regularly, rapidly and accurately in hills or drills at proper depths in even, narrow lines. A Planet Jr. leaves no gaps—wastes no seed. Every Planet Jr. has an adjustable index with the names of the principal seeds, enabling the user quickly to change the feed to sow the different varieties.

Planet Jr. sows so evenly and straight, it makes close cultivation of standing crops quicker and safer.

All Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Implements are scientifically constructed on proved, practical lines. Send for the complete Planet Jr. catalog, showing seeders, wheel hoes, horse hoes riding cultivators, etc.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Inc.

Dept. 94,

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No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Single Wheel Hoe and Plow. An economical, easy-working and serviceable implement for large gardens. Does most of the garden work from planting to cultivating right through the season. Built to last a lifetime.

Berries and Poultry

INTENSIVE and diversified farming makes for success in both small fruits and the poultry business. Baldwin's Fruit Growers' Guide is the best book yet published for farmers who specialize in poultry and berry growing. It gives you information on berry culture in a concise, practical form, handsomely illustrated, describing the standard varieties and everbearing strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, dewberries and grapes. It tells you how to get the biggest crop of the most delicious and finest fruit with a small outlay and little care and attention. Baldwin's experience of a third of a century and Baldwin's supremacy in the berry plant business is your guarantee of success. Poultry, eggs, luscious fruits and fresh vegetables constitute a large part of the table supply. Berries grown for market make a profitable business for the poultryman, as they come in the quieter season.

POULTRY, GARDEN AND FRUITS

make a safe and paying combination. Plant Baldwin's Berry Plants and produce healthy food. We have made a lot of changes and improvements in our Big Berry Plant Business, but we have never changed our policy of square dealing since our business was established a third of a century ago. Ours is a live-and-help-to-live policy. This principle was established by my father, by and through which we hope to hand it down to our growing up sons as untarnished as we found it. It is more than a business with us. It is a life, a service. We treat every order received through the mails just as we would treat you personally if you drove to our packing house for your plants. We sell plants by their true name; free from disease; freshly dug from our new ground for your order. Heavily rooted. Packed and shipped in the most approved manner to reach you in good condition at planting time. We have millions of plants, but the sure way to get them is to order early. Late orders may be too late. Get our Berry Book, a valuable Fruit Growers' Guide. Save a day. Write tonight.

O. A. D. BALDWIN, R. R. 14 Bridgman, Mich.



RHODES DOUBLE CUT PRUNING SHEAR

Patented

THE only pruner made that cuts from both sides of the limb and does not bruise the bark. Made in all styles and sizes. All shears delivered free to your door.

Write for circular and prices.

RHODES MFG. CO.,

337 S. DIVISION AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Grand Champion Pen. (Majority 200 Eggs), Grand Champion Hen. (Record 279 Eggs)

Also 3rd highest layer and tie for 5th highest layer. All breeds and varieties competing. 24 Diplomas, 10 Silver Cups, 11 Ribbons, and Cash Prizes. This is the Phenomenal Record of 5 pullets by a customer at the recent Illinois Laying Contest.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
Stock, Eggs and Chick. Catalog Free.
Mapleside Poultry Farms

O. F. Mittendorff & T. C. Green, Props.
Box F. Lincoln, Illinois

**290 EGGS
IN ONE YEAR**

igan you name. In fact, there are many such farms now being conducted successfully in that section. The climate is not severe, being tempered by the lake water. Advise you to plant Delicious, Northern Spy, King David, and Grimes Golden apples. Raspberries and blackberries do well there. Be sure to plant Fay and Red Cross currants, also Oregon Champion gooseberries. Do not attempt to do much with ducks. A few geese would be profitable. The state experiment station at Lansing will give you all desired information. Would not plant peach or pear trees for commercial purposes. Cannot advise you which breed of fowls you should decide upon as you do not state whether you wish to produce eggs or market fowls.

In reply to J. H. Thomas, of Maryland: The Cullasaga apple is a seedling found on a farm in Macon county, North Carolina. The tree is said to be more than 100 years old. The apple is a fall product, red, and of fairly good quality. Do not plant many trees of this variety. For winter apples plant Delicious, Golden Delicious, Stagman and King David.

The Golden Delicious are found on the farm of J. H. Mullen, in West Virginia, not far from the spot where the original Grimes Golden tree was found growing.

Today (December 6) Delicious apples are selling in Fort Wayne (and other cities), at 6 to 10 cents each, and the demand is greater than the supply. It is the high quality fruit which always pays the grower. Why will orchardists continue to plant varieties of inferior worth?

We have a number of inquiries from men and women who are planning to plant orchards next spring. The following will answer their questions and should be carefully read by all prospective planters. It is from Stark Bros' year book:

In planting by the square plan, the ends and sides of the field are staked off at intervals equal to distance between trees. Then, deep furrows should be plowed from stakes on one end to corresponding stakes on the other end. Then, plow furrows across the field between corresponding stakes on the sides. Wherever the furrows intersect is the position for a tree. This saves time by helping to dig the holes. To assist the man with the plow, stakes should be set in line between the end stakes. By sighting along these stakes the line can be kept fairly straight.

Another method especially applicable to small orchards is the wire method. Stakes are set on opposite ends of the field at intervals equal to distance between rows, beginning at the desired distance from the fence, usually 15 to 20 feet. Then a wire is stretched across the field between corresponding stakes. The wire can be marked by pieces of small wire wrapped and soldered to prevent slipping—these markers to be at intervals along the wire equal to the distance between trees. Set stakes at point indicated by the markers. After staking one row move to the next, and so on. Planting distance will vary in different localities and under different climatic and soil conditions. Some varieties should be planted closer than others. Orchards on very strong soil should be slightly farther apart than on medium soil. If the orchardist wishes to set trees closer than we advise, he can do so, if he will keep trees well pruned in.

Proper distances to plant are as follows:
Apple: 24 to 33 ft. apart. We advise 30 feet as being the most satisfactory.

Apricot: 16 to 20 feet apart.

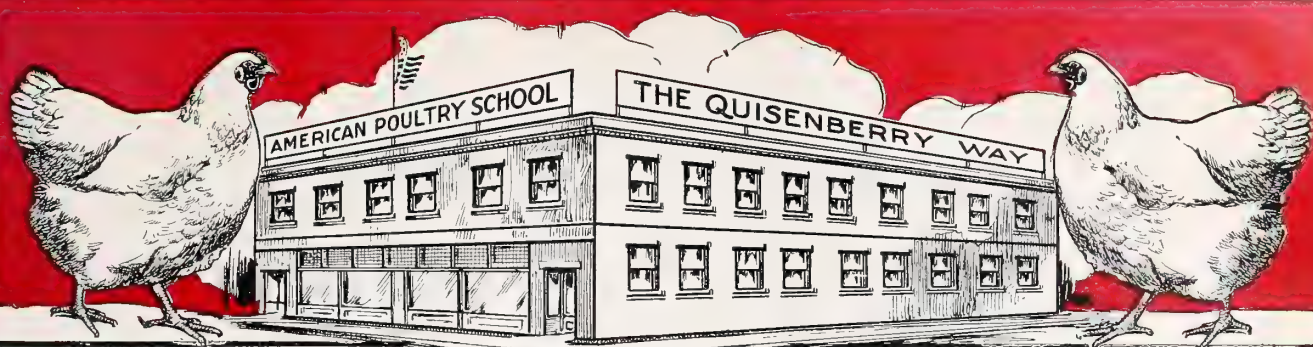
Asparagus: 1 to 2 feet between plants, in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart.

Blackberries: 3 to 4 feet between plants, in rows 6 to 8 feet apart.

Cherry: (Sour sorts) 16 to 20 feet apart.

Cherry: (Sweet sorts) 20 to 27 feet apart.

Currant: 4 feet between plants, in rows 5 feet apart.



More Than 40,000 Men and Women Now Know the Secrets of Poultry Profits!

IN every community there are people making big money with poultry. Some of your friends may be numbered among these "lucky" folks. But are they lucky? Poultry raising isn't a gamble—it's a business just like any other business. It isn't luck. Real success with poultry means having a thorough knowledge of what to do and what *not* to do. There are simple rules to guide you—simple, easy-to-understand methods to win success. If you know these methods and use them, poultry profits naturally follow.

Eggs Are High; Feed Is Cheap; Make Money NOW!

Eggs are high now — they are going higher. Feed was never cheaper and probably will never be as cheap for a long time. Any man or woman with even a little plot of ground—just a small back yard, for instance, can make splendid money with a flock of hens. Remember, "a family of five can live on the work of fifty-four hens," according to the testimony of a practical poultry raiser be-

fore the U. S. Commission on Unemployment. Mrs. H. A. Hume of Kansas made \$2,000.00 with her hens in 12 months' time by applying methods developed by Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, America's well known Poultry Authority and Dean of the American Poultry School. Thousands are reaping big profits by following these simple instructions. Now is the time to cash-in. You, too, have the same opportunity.

Which do you want?



**This
or
This**



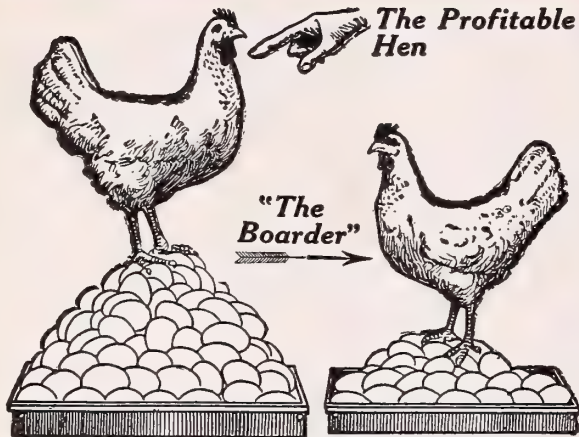
Know the Facts

Don't guess! Don't go by hearsay—do as others are doing—then success is certain. There is nothing hard about poultry raising. Anyone who will follow definite rules, that are all so very simple, can capitalize the back yard and make enough profit to pay the grocery bills and have ample left for other expenses and some to bank.

**Read the
Next Page!**

Get More Eggs

Treble Poultry Profits Quick



Which Kind Are You Keeping?

Don't bother with non-productive hens! Cull out the "boarders." Keep only good layers. Free Book Tells How.

T. E. Quisenberry positively guarantees to practically double egg yield of the average flock. All you have to do is to follow the simple methods outlined in his New Free Book.

Prof. Quisenberry will give you the secrets of successful Poultry raising and will guarantee absolute satisfaction. He has taught thousands of others—he can teach you. The information given through this poultry course covers every phase of poultry culture. And it is all so wonderfully interesting, so fascinating, so remarkably simple. Thousands of others have put his methods to the test and all agree that his methods are the greatest revelation in the history of the poultry business. You risk nothing. The Free Book is sent without obligating you in any way.

Hens Fed and Selected the Quisenberry Way Lay From 200 to 304 Eggs Per Year

What You Get: The complete course outlined in the Free Book shows you how to build practical and inexpensive poultry houses—how to feed for big egg and meat production—how to treat and prevent poultry disease—how to save baby chicks—how to prevent death in the shell—how to save on poultry feeds—how to dress and market—how to get winter eggs and spring broilers—how to show and judge poultry, etc., etc.

Eggs High—Feed Low Eggs are selling for money making profits this year, and are going higher. Feed has been the cheapest ever known. Those who know how will continue to make big profits. Never before has a dozen eggs bought so many pounds of feed as today. This makes egg production the most profitable in many years. Use proper methods and avoid mistakes by knowing methods that insure your success.

For Beginners and Experts

The methods offered are especially designed to meet the needs of owners of home or farm flocks, or side-line plants, of commercial poultrymen and breeders of fancy stock, or of exclusive poultry specialists, fanciers and judges.

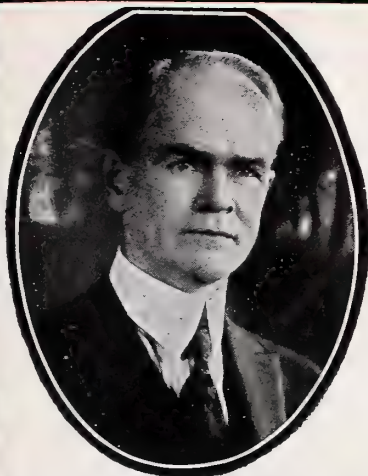
Easy to Follow Every subject, regardless of its extent, is thoroughly practical and reliable, since it is based upon past and present experiences and best practices followed the world over. There is always an opportunity in any line of business for the man or woman who knows, and the poultry business is no exception.

Free Book Offer Opposite



FREE Poultry Book

96 Pages of Money Making Secrets

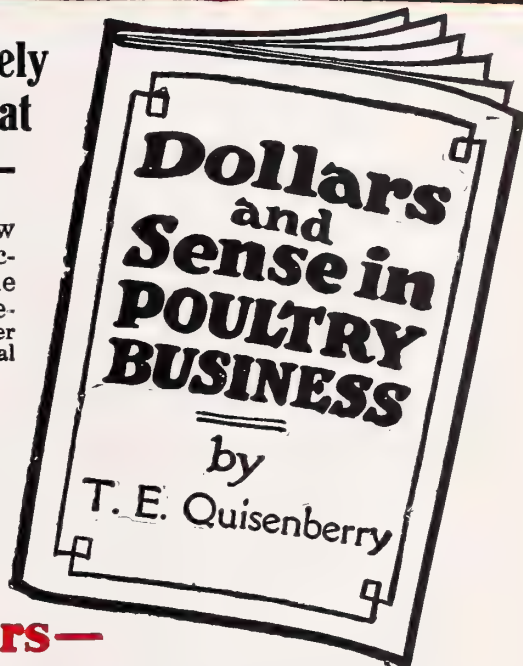


T. E. QUISENBERRY—the famous poultry authority, whose new book, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business," is offered Free to readers of this paper. He is recognized as the exponent of simple, practical methods that never fail in poultry raising.

This Book Completely Outlines Methods That Guarantee Success—

All the secrets that tell you how to get big winter egg production and how to cull out the loafers are given in this remarkable book. Nothing like it ever published before—this book is a real guide to poultry knowledge.

Thousands of persons everywhere—experienced poultry raisers and beginners find "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business" invaluable. And it's no wonder—all Prof. Quisenberry's practical experience is within its covers—condensed and made easy to follow.



Here Are A Few of the Chapters—

A poultry authority of world-wide fame shows you all the "ins" and "outs" of profitable poultry raising. Prof. Quisenberry was Director of the Great American Egg-Laying Contest, had charge of the Missouri State Poultry Experimental station as well as the Poultry Division of the great Panama-Pacific Exposition. Here are a few of the chapters covered in this 96-page book:

How to get big egg yields in cold weather.
How to tell good layers without using trap nests.
How to tell drones, slackers and poor layers.
How to tell the sex of an egg before setting.
How to tell the sex of a chick when first hatched.
How to start and feed your chicks successfully.
How to avoid white diarrhoea and bowel trouble.
How to tell your best breeding birds.
How to avoid dead chicks in the shell.
How to insure quick and strong growth.
How to avoid crooked breast bones and back.
How to tell if an egg is fertilized.
How to cull the money losing glutton hens out of your flocks.

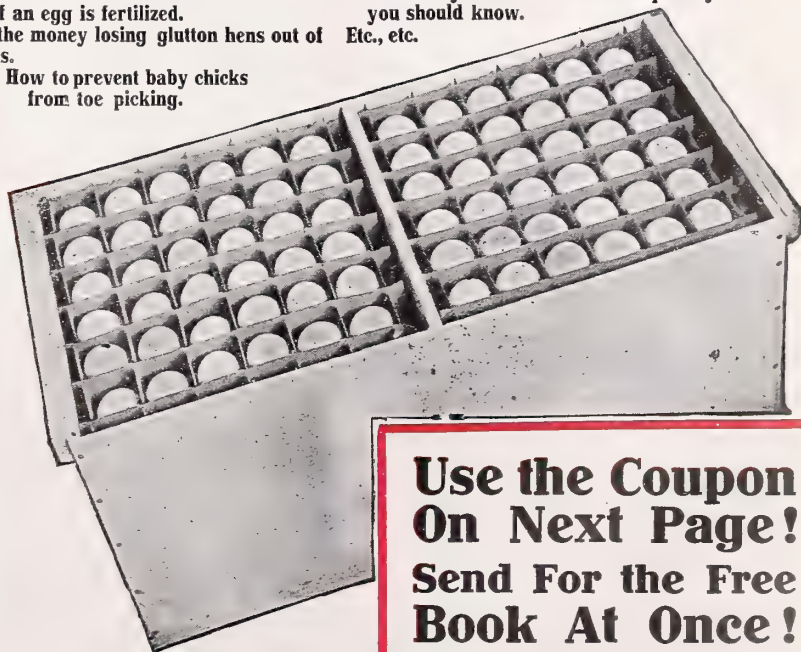
How to prevent baby chicks from toe picking.

How to rid flocks of the deadly intestinal worms.
How to prevent all chick disease.
How to feed chicks from start to finish.
How to educate chicks to roost.
How to prevent males from fighting.
How to save feed and get more eggs.
How to proportion feed so hens double egg yields.
How to feed capons or market birds.
How to cut spurs of male birds.
How to prevent hawks from killing chicks.
How to tell you hundreds of other poultry secrets you should know.
Etc., etc.

25 Years Experience Back of These Secrets!

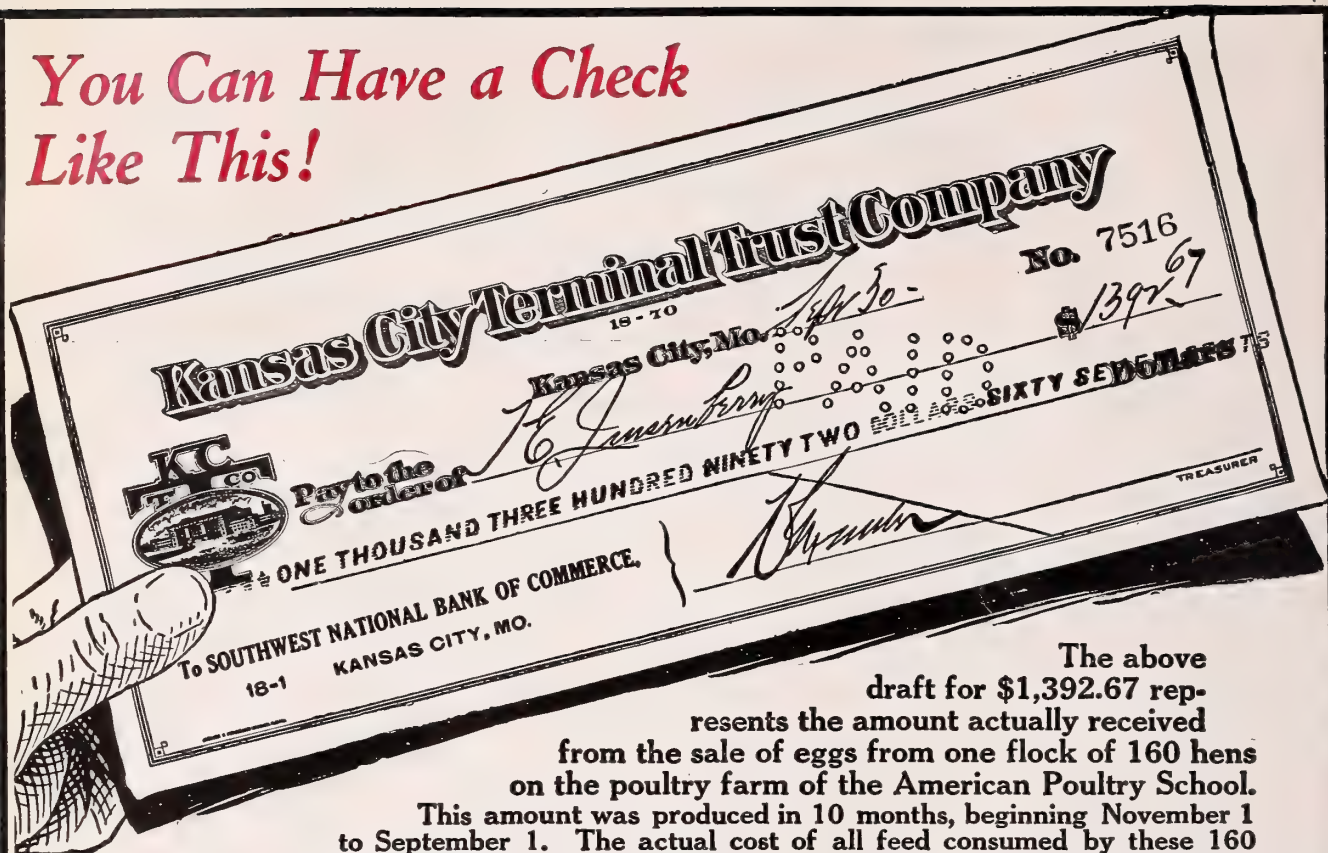
Every method—every suggestion—is practical. Prof. Quisenberry has successfully controlled large flocks on large farms and specialty poultry farms. He has directed the production of enormous quantities of table eggs and poultry. He has bred and exhibited prize stock. He has solved the problems of the back yard poultry raiser with the same skill and expert knowledge that he employs in handling the biggest problems.

Read This "Your methods are wonderful. I would not take \$100.00 for the information you have given me. I sold \$350 worth of eggs from 35 hens. I raised 250 pullets in addition that are now laying."
MRS. CHARLES ROOKS, (Ohio).



Use the Coupon On Next Page! Send For the Free Book At Once!

You Can Have a Check Like This!



The above draft for \$1,392.67 represents the amount actually received from the sale of eggs from one flock of 160 hens on the poultry farm of the American Poultry School. This amount was produced in 10 months, beginning November 1 to September 1. The actual cost of all feed consumed by these 160 hens in the 10 months was \$416, which left a net profit over feed cost of \$976.67 for the period of 10 months.

A Profit of \$6.10 A Hen This left a profit of over \$6.10 per hen for ten months, including the three coldest winter months and the three hottest summer months. This is positive proof that 200, 500 or a flock of a thousand or more hens, if properly housed and cared for, and if fed properly, will make any man or woman, any family, a comfortable living and a good big profit. The feeds which we recommend are those which can be obtained on any farm or from any feed dealer. But it matters not how much experience you have had, there are hundreds of facts outlined in this book that you will get in no other school nor find in any other literature.

Make The Start Today Every method which this book gives is practical information which you can put into immediate practice. The loss of a single brooder of chickens, the destruction of a single incubator of eggs, the waste of feed, shortage in winter egg production, improper mating, death from disease of only a few fowls, unnecessary waste of labor, faults in housing—any one of the numerous mistakes which you are almost certain to make in the course of a single season, can be avoided.

There is no reason to waste time, work and money when you can be sure. T. E. Quisenberry, America's Poultry Wizard, guarantees your success. Use the coupon below and mail for Free Book at once.

Send for 96 Page FREE BOOK Today!

Sending for Prof. Quisenberry's newest book does not obligate you in any way. The book is sent gratis—it's a gift to you that will point the way to permanent poultry success during 1922 and the years to follow. You'll be enthusiastic as you realize what the information outlined will mean to you.

Greater Success!

Your book started me on the road to poultry success. Since following your methods I have had no failures with my young chickens.

L. B. Vincent (Fla.).

55 Hens Clear \$275.34!

I kept 55 hens as a side line and have cleared \$275.34 in net cash during the year just ended. I am going in with more hens and expect to do even better, thanks to your methods. G. Marshall (Nebr.)

Three Times More Eggs!

Your book and the methods it outlines sure did work wonders even in coldest weather. I am getting three times more eggs in December than I ever did.

T. Crowe (New York).

FREE BOOK COUPON

T. E. QUISENBERRY, Dean
AMERICAN POULTRY SCHOOL
Dept. 2066 Kansas City, Mo.

Without obligation to me, please send your Free Book "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business."

Name.....

Town..... State.....

Sign and Mail Coupon Now!

Don't risk failure any longer. It is easy to make money with poultry—when you know how. Sign the coupon now and mail at once.

T. E. QUISENBERRY, Dean
American Poultry School
Dept. 2066 KANSAS CITY, MO.

Gooseberries: 4 feet between plants in rows 5 feet apart.

Grape: 8 to 12 feet apart, or 8 feet apart in the row, with rows 10 to 12 feet apart.

Hedge Plants: 1 to 2 feet apart. (To get a thick hedge quickly, plant two rows 10 inches apart, with plants alternating—that is, no two plants opposite.)

Mulberries: 22 to 28 feet apart.

Pecan: 35 to 40 feet apart.

Peach: 16 to 20 feet apart.

Pear (Standard): 20 to 27 feet apart.

Pear dwarf: 10-16 feet apart.

Plum: 15 to 20 feet apart. (On rich soil Japanese sorts should be planted at least 20 feet apart.)

Quince: 10 to 16 feet apart.

Raspberries: (Black) 3 feet between the plants, in rows 6 to 8 feet apart.

Raspberries: (Red) 3 feet between the plants, in rows 5 to 6 feet apart.

Rhubarb: 3 feet between plants, in rows 4 feet apart.

Roses: 2 to 3½ feet apart.

Walnut: 35 to 40 feet apart.

Pollination. Do not plant solid blocks of a single variety. In order to assure cross-pollination of the blossoms do not plant more than four rows of any one variety in a solid block—that is, plant four rows of one variety, then four rows of another variety, etc.

In answer to C. C. Holtzman, Wisconsin: The Champion is a very hardy apple. It is of only fair quality. Its strong point is its keeping qualities. It was found growing as a chance seedling in Missouri about 34 years ago. It is profitable to growers in Missouri, where it was and is being largely planted.

The Henry Clay is the earliest of all apples. It was originated in Kentucky. It resembles the Maiden Blush, but is two months earlier. It is extremely hardy everywhere apples can be grown. I have trees of it in Iowa that have withstood 37 degrees below zero. Champion, Delicious and Golden Delicious came through that winter unharmed. All other varieties were more or less injured.

In my opinion the present boom in pear tree planting is a mistake. In only a comparatively few sections of the country can pears be raised at a profit, commercially. The blight prevents the grower from realizing a profit. When it can be successfully grown the pear is very profitable.

There never was a time when the future looked better for the fruit grower, especially the apple grower, than it does today. The whole world is wanting apples of high quality. The European market is again open. I want to strongly urge every reader of the American Poultry Journal who owns a piece of land suitable for apple trees to plant such trees next spring. There should be apple or plum trees in every poultry yard.

Farm Poultry Flocks

Poultry keeping on the farm affords unlimited opportunities, and the more enterprising farmers are realizing this fact, and stocking their yards with high-grade stock under systematic management. The old-fashioned barn-yard flock was picturesque, and its multi-colored members lent an additional charm to the surroundings, yet there are many pure breeds that would grace the loveliest landscapes and yield the utmost satisfaction materially as well as artistically.

Prolapse of Oviduct.

Some times the oviduct of a laying pullet turns out. In this case the bird should be given plenty of green food, and easily digested food such as bread and milk, and it should be removed from all other specimens. Some times a bird completely recovers. For internal medication give all the pullets a level teaspoonful of Epsom salts; 1 pound to 100 birds.

If there is an egg broken in the oviduct death usually follows in from three days to two weeks.

To Insure Delivery When Needed File Your Order Now NEWTOWN COLONY BROODERS

"Raise the most chicks, the best chicks, with least labor and at lowest cost"

That's their record, at home and abroad.

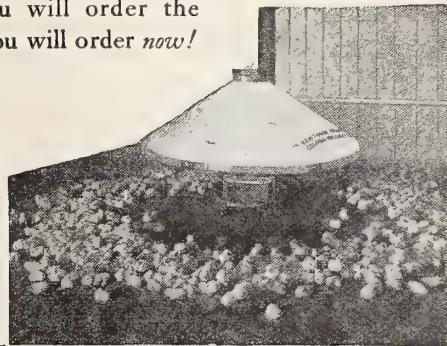
The Newtown was the first successful coal-burning colony brooder. It has been improved and perfected through many years of experience. It was years ahead—is still years ahead!

If you want the best, you will order the Newtown. If you are wise, you will order now!

**Brooder Catalog
Mailed Free**

**NEWTOWN GIANT
INCUBATOR CORP'N**

21 Warsaw Street
HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA



Braemere Quality White Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns

Braemere Farm's breeding operations are based on lines that produce birds of outstanding quality, either for egg production or exhibition. Let us supply your needs for the coming shows, or furnish you with layers that are ready to fill the egg basket. Exceptional values at exceptionally low prices. This our many customers attest. Every nest on our farm is a trap-nest. Remember this. When you buy our birds you buy no culls, but only such as we use in our own pens. Our culls are marketed. This we guarantee. We are, also, booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks for Spring delivery.

DR. B. H. MANSEL,

BOX 202,

QUAKERTOWN, PA.

Easy way to get eggs

Users of "OCULUM," the Egg Maker, have received lots of winter eggs for 15 years. One egg buys a year's supply for a hen, a drop a day, in the feed. Testimony from your State FREE. "I fed "OCULUM" to 48 hens 24 days. Eggs jumped from 8 to 42 a day." H. C. Miller, Judge A. P. Association, Akron, Ohio. "OCULUM" routs disease. After 10 years' use, we believe "OCULUM" has a place taken by no other remedy. "It saved a \$300.00 prize winner, which afterwards bred us fancy stock." Bradley, Bros., Lee, Mass. This Journal O. K.'s us.

Bottle 50c and \$1.00 postpaid. Sample 10c. Guaranteed. Dealers Handle It.
AGENTS WANTED! THE "OCULUM" CO., Box B, SALEM, VA.

Are Your Hens Lousy? J. H. Minks Louse Killer Ointment

Stand's supreme as a louse destroyer, kills all body, head and depluming lice with one application, never fails, keeps hens perfectly free six months to a year. Saves every baby chick from head lice, by just one treatment of mother hen. Safe and surest louse killer, it's permanent. Apply Ointment once, kills all lice. Money back guarantee. Order now. 75 hen size box \$1.00 prepaid. J. H. Mink's Mite Killer will kill every mite it hits. One spraying a year keeps coop clean. Circular FREE. MANKATO POULTRY SUPPLY CO. Dept. A. MANKATO, MINN.

Wheeler's White Wyandottes

R. & S. C. White Leghorns

2000 Birds For Sale Wonderful breeding and show birds in single birds, pairs, trios or pens. Our birds have won in the leading shows of America. Your opportunity to secure the best foundation stock at greatly reduced prices. Fifteen years of consistent breeding for heavy laying and standard requirements. Egg records now up to the 300 mark. Send in your order now. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Albert V. Wheeler, Route 1, Box A, Carlinville, Ill.**



TYPEWRITER SENSATION

Free Trial—Use as You Pay

After trial send us only \$5.00 a month until the low total price of \$59.85 is paid, and the machine is yours. This is absolutely the most generous typewriter offer ever made. Do not rent a machine when you can pay \$5.00 a month and own one. Think of it—Buying a \$100.00 Machine for \$59.85. Cash price \$54.00, just a little more than half its original price.

L. C. SMITH

Perfect machines, Correspondence size, Keyboard of Standard Universal arrangement, 38 Keys, writing 76 characters—universally used in teaching the touch system. The entire line of writing completely visible at all times, has the tabulator, the two color ribbon, with automatic reverse, the back spacer, ball bearing type bars, ball bearing carriage action, ball bearing shift action, in fact every late style feature and modern operating convenience. Comes to you with everything complete; tools, cover, operating book and instructions—nothing extra to buy. You cannot imagine the perfection of this beautiful reelected typewriter until you have seen it. We have sold thousands of these perfect late style machines at this bargain price and every one of these thousands of satisfied customers had this beautiful, strictly up-to-date machine on five days' free trial before deciding to buy it. We will send it to you F. O. E. Chicago for five days' free trial. It will sell itself, but if you are not satisfied that this is the greatest typewriter you ever saw, you can return it at our expense. You won't want to return it after you try it, for you cannot equal this wonderful value anywhere.

Send No Money **\$4.85** **AFTER**
Put in Your Order Now **TRIAL**

When the typewriter arrives deposit with the express agent \$4.85 and take the machine for five days' trial. If you are convinced that it is the best typewriter you ever saw keep it and send us \$5.00 a month until our bargain price of \$59.85 is paid. If you don't want it, return it to the express agent, receive your \$4.85 and return the machine. We will pay the return express charges. This machine is guaranteed just as if you paid \$100.00 for it. It is standard. Over half a million people own and use these typewriters and think them the best ever manufactured. The supply at this price is limited, the price will probably be raised when next advertisement appears, so don't delay. Fill in the coupon today—the typewriter will be shipped promptly. There is no red tape. We employ no solicitors—no collectors—no chattel mortgage. It is simply understood that we retain title to the machine until full \$59.85 is paid. You cannot lose. It is the greatest typewriter opportunity you will ever have. Do not send us one cent. Mail Coupon Today Sure.

Smith Typewriter Sales Co., Department 150, 218 N. Wells St., Chicago

Smith Typewriter Sales Co., Department 150, 218 N. Wells St., Chicago
Ship me the L. C. Smith Typewriter, F. O. B. Chicago, as described in this advertisement. I will pay you \$5 monthly as rent until the \$55 balance of the SPECIAL \$59.85 sale price is paid. The title to remain in you until fully paid for. It is understood that I have five days in which to examine and try the typewriter. If I choose not to keep it I will carefully repack it and return it to the express agent. It is understood that you give the standard guarantee.

Name
Street Address
City State
Occupation or Business

Free-Conkey's Poultry Book

80 pages ebook full of information about the feeding and rearing of chicks, culling of hens, etc. Tells how to keep chickens healthy and how to make them pay. Whether a beginner or a professional, Conkey's Book is worth dollars to you. Sent for 6 cents in stamps to pay postage.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO. 8521 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio

WEBER'S Best laying, best paying chickens, ducks, geese & turkeys. Fine pure-bred quality. Fowls, Eggs, Incubators all at cut prices. 40 years poultry experience, and my 100 page Catalog and Breeders Guide Free. **W. A. Weber, Box 50, Mankato, Minn.**

Monthly Prize Article Contest

American Poultry Journal pays \$4 and \$3, respectively, for the two best articles sent in each month on poultry subjects. Choice of subject is not limited. The articles need not be lengthy. Helpful suggestions based on the writer's experience afford the basis for awarding the monthly prizes. Photos or drawings for illustrations will be welcome when available. Articles may be mailed any time during the month. Write your name and address at top of first page and the words "A. P. J. Monthly Contest." Write article on only one side of the paper.

THE ARTIFICIAL HEN.

First Prize Article.

The artificial hen is the essential basis of successful poultry culture on anything like an extensive scale. It is necessary to the poultryman who would control his business whether raising chickens for the market or the show room. It is true that the natural hen will become broody and sit and hatch chickens but this condition does not obtain as early as we like so to make headway in hatching and starting off the new crop of chickens in time to make them most profitable and to get enough of them growing to get the best returns from poultry raising we must invoke the aid of the artificial hen.

In the way of heating there are two kinds of incubators the hot air and the hot water machine. I am not prepared to say which style is the better if there is really any preference for on our farm we have had about equal success with each kind. Some of our neighbors prefer the hot air and some the hot water heated machine. Anyway the main thing is to get an incubator and get busy and the best time to do that is now. Our experience and observation are that either the hot air or the hot water machine is a very valuable addition to the poultry fixtures and necessities that will give satisfactory results when the directions that accompany the machine are carefully followed and is worth a great deal more than it costs other things being equal.

It is essential that the machine distribute an even current of warm fresh air throughout the entire hatching chamber. Where the egg ray is lower in the center it will be found that the center of the machine is warmer than the outside and the low center is made to counteract the effect. If the slope is correct for a warm room it will be wrong for a cold room. The result is a compromise with more or less faulty heat distribution. When flat trays are used it will be found that the eggs are more easily turned the rows of eggs along one side can be removed and the tray tilted a little. This will cause the eggs in the tray to roll and fill the space left vacant by the removal of the eggs from the tray. The eggs first taken from the tray can then be returned to the other side of the tray. This is a simple way of turning eggs and saves lots of time. Where the center of the tray is lower than the sides this form of turning cannot very well be done and a slower form of turning will have to be adopted.

Best hatches are obtained when the incubator is placed where there is only a minimum change in temperature and where the wind cannot blow on it—in other words in a place as quiet and secluded as possible. On our farm we have an incubator house of concrete built above ground and we

always have satisfactory hatches. A dry cellar is a good place and so is an upper room where there is no fanning in and out during the day.

To be successful with either artificial or natural incubation it is extremely important to look to the vitality of the fowls from which eggs for hatching are obtained. If male or female are deficient in any way or unable to perform natural functions the eggs will not hatch. It does not pay to put eggs of a doubtful quality in any respect in any kind of an artificial hatcher and imagine the machine will pull them through for as a usual thing it does not for it cannot restore lost vitality. The safest way is to know the fowls that produce the eggs. Never, never would I incubate eggs from stock having mixed blood. The only kind of eggs we use are those obtained from purebred stock well nourished well cared for and properly mated.

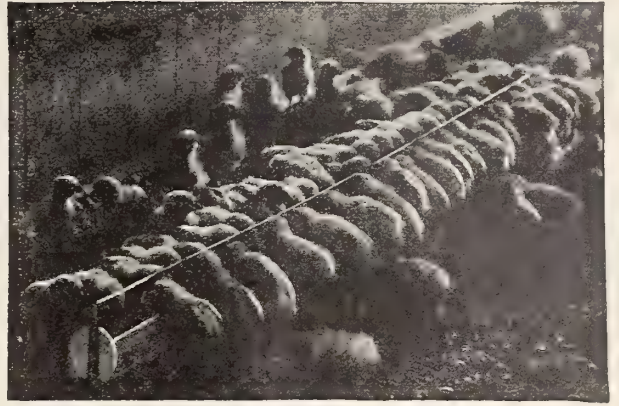
During a layer's pullet year she will usually lay one-fourth more eggs than any year following and for this reason we only use eggs from hens one year old. Their vitality is not taxed as severely as that of pullets and the germ in the egg is stronger and produces a more healthy chick. The eggs we select for incubation are medium in size and uniform in shape color and texture of shell. The growing embryo must not be improperly imprisoned and for this reason the color and texture of shell have less to do with the hatchability of eggs than the shape. Eggs which have smooth shells hatch more readily than eggs with rough shells which are uneven in thickness.

Washing eggs removes the delicate film over the shell and causes undesirable evaporation of moisture within. For this reason we never use washed eggs for hatching purposes. Eggs kept for any length of time should be turned each day to prevent the yolk from settling to the shell. If eggs, the yolks of which have settled to the shell, are placed in an incubator the results will be a lot of crippled or deformed chicks. We do not use any other than newly laid eggs. When the eggs have been carefully selected we place them in the tray at an angle of about 20 degrees, standing them on their small end. Standing the eggs on their small ends has a tendency to develop the air cell in the proper place which is the large end of the egg. This also starts the embryo where it is the safest from accidents.

Before putting any eggs into the incubator we run it about 24 hours so as to get the temperature properly regulated. In doing this we follow closely the directions of the manufacturer. When the temperature is thus regulated there is little difficulty in maintaining the proper degree of heat. The first week of incubation the machine is run at a temperature of 102½ degrees F. and an average humidity

Used for feed, milk or water

**They Save Chicks—
They Raise Chicks—
They Save Labor—
They Save Feed—
They Increase Profits—**



CONKEY-NORWICH CHICK FEEDERS

THE thousands of users of these perfect chick feeders often express wonder at the marvelous results they give. The explanation is simple:—

Chicks are most susceptible to bowel disorders, which are due to intestinal germs. Droppings of one sick chick in food or water supply infect the whole brood and heavy loss is sure to follow.

Conkey-Norwich Chick Feeders *positively prevent all contamination* and the healthy chicks remain healthy—and grow.

For this single reason alone it will pay you to use Conkey-Norwich Chick Feeders. But consider additional advantages:—Large feeding space—no

crowding—no chicks hung or stuck in openings—no drowning in milk or water. Always clean to handle because chicks cannot roost on wire guard. Feed, water or milk always available, yet always protected and none wasted. Easy to fill and clean. Rain guard permits use on open range. Simple—practical—inexpensive—durable—made of heavy galvanized metal—highest quality workmanship.

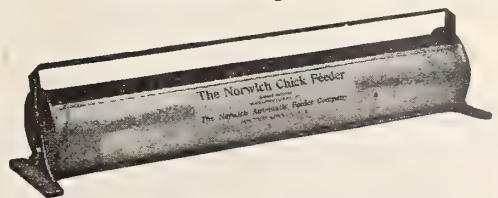
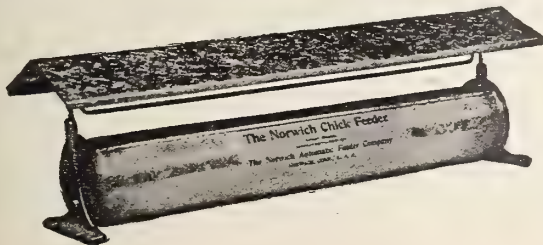
Conkey-Norwich Chick Feeders are used and strongly recommended by such authorities as Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, Prof. Harry R. Lewis, Mr. U. R. Fishel, Pennsylvania Poultry Farms and a host of others.

Order a supply of these feeders *now*, have them ready when your first brood is hatched. An early-season test will show you how to grow more chicks this year. Get the Conkey-Norwich from your local dealer or order direct. See prices below. Descriptive circular mailed free on request.

The Norwich Automatic Feeder Co.

7 Trumbull Street, New London, Conn.
The Geo. E. Conkey Co., Cleveland, Ohio

410 Washington Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Otto Weiss Milling Co., Wichita, Kansas



Feeders are 20 inches long.
Without rain top—75c. F. O. B. New London.
With rain top —\$1.00 F. O. B. New London.
Parcel Post prepaid, 15c additional

BUFF ROCKS S. C. R. I. REDS

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS—ESTABLISHED 1903

First prize winners at Kansas City, Chicago, New York National meets.

EGG RECORDS—Leavenworth, 214; Mountain Grove, 229. Our record is built on accomplishment, and we deliver the goods. Send for beautiful catalog, free on request.

C. R. BAKER

Box A.

ABILENE, KAN.

POULTRY LITTER

Our Peat Litter

Keeps your poultry yards and houses absolutely sanitary and odorless.

PEAT LITTER

Is an Enemy of
LICE

Absorbs moisture and binds ammonia. Will last at least six months without changing. Makes world's best fertilizer.

Perfect Litter for Brooders

Equal to Best Imported Litter

Order Direct

Central Peat Corp.

1006 Land Title Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

140 Egg Guaranteed INCUBATOR \$12⁴⁵

World beating low price offer on high grade *Guaranteed Hatcher*. You waste money to pay more. The Detroit has double walls, hot water heat, copper tank, no cold corners, big nursery, automatic regulation thermometer — all features that insure big hatches — strong, healthy, vigorous chicks. Equal to incubators costing twice the price. Only

\$7¹⁰ FOR A 140-CHICK DETROIT BROODER

An equally big bargain. Double walls, hot water heat. High class. Built to last. Write for complete description. You will marvel at the value. *Get Big Bargain Offer* on both machines ordered at one time. Save money Act quickly. Address

Detroit Incubator Company
Dept. 2 Meritt St., Detroit, Mich.



The DETROIT Ready to Use



of about 60 per cent. Great care is exercised not to allow the incubator to go above this temperature as the heat would very likely kill some of the germs. After the first week we gradually raise the temperature to 103 degrees, where it is allowed to remain until the chicks begin to hatch. Once the chicks begin to hatch we allow the temperature to vary between 103 and 104½ degrees. The increased heat outside will cause the chicks to break through the shell.

We leave the eggs standing on their small end in the incubator for about 72 hours; after this they are turned twice each day. In a double tray machine the trays are changed from side to side in the morning and end to end in the evening. This is continued above. This form of turning lubricates the inside of the shell and keeps the chicks from adhering to the membrane and becoming crippled. Beginning on the seventh day at the morning turning the eggs are left out to cool until the temperature is reduced equal to that of a normal man's eye; that is when we think the eggs have cooled enough we hold two or three to our eyelid and if they feel warm the eggs are left out a little longer. When we find the eggs are neither hot nor cold we replace them in the machine.

Cooling and airing eggs should not be confused with one another. We cool the eggs once a day in the morning so we have a chance to regulate the temperature throughout the day. Airing in a good incubator should go on 24 hours each day. This is to furnish a sufficient amount of oxygen to the growing and breathing embryos through the porous shells.

The moisture problem and ventilation are closely connected. After the first week the hydrometer is kept at about 55 per cent. We fill and clean the lamps immediately after the first turning and cooling of the eggs. This is to prevent any oil from the lamp getting on the eggs, which would close the pores in the shell and result in the death of the unhatched chick. We keep the lamps from smoking by cleaning the wire gauze with a toothbrush.

The eggs are tested on the 7th and 14th days. We place two trays in front of us, one empty and one with the eggs to be tested. As the eggs are tested they are placed in the empty tray, all bad ones being laid to one side and the infertile ones are placed in a box and later cooked for feed for the downy chicks.

At the time of the hatching a hen sweats heavily and swells out her feathers, giving added moisture and for this reason the humidity in the incubator is raised to 60 per cent. This added moisture softens the membrane and shell and prevents them from sticking to the chick.

When we first notice the first egg pipped we close the incubator until the hatching is over. Just before leaving the shell the chick absorbs the yolk in the egg through the navel cord. This furnishes the youngsters with a sufficient amount of nourishment to last them 24 hours and we offer no feed during that time.

After the chicks have been taken from the incubator and dried in the

Get This Profit-Bringing Collins Oat Sprouter For only \$4.00



Collins fireless sectional all-galvanized Oat Sprouter gives you the fresh, juicy, green food that your fowls must have to keep in heaviest laying condition.

Easy to use, clean, quick in results. Saves grain. Prices delivered to you:

8 pans 11 x 15 ins.	\$4.00
5 " 11 x 15 ins.	3.00
8 " 11 x 32 ins.	8.00

West of Miss. add 50c. West of Rockies \$1.00.

Order direct from this advertisement. Try for 15 days at our risk. Return if not the best you ever used. Ask for complete illustrated circulars of No-Freeze Fountains; Non-Waste Mash Hoppers; Grit, Shell and Charcoal Hoppers; Chick Milk Feed and Water Troughs; No-Mite Perch Supports; Celluloid Leg Bands; International Hovers and other Collins money-making poultry equipment.

Liberal discount to agents and dealers.

It will pay you to look up our October and November Ads.

W. H. Collins, 20B Harrison St., New York

Riebel's Zanoftrez Poultry Fountain

(Patent Applied For)



Fill like an ordinary pail. Absolutely sanitary. The only lampless, non-freezable fountain in which every part can be seen and thoroughly cleaned. Just as easy to clean as an ordinary pail or pan. Will keep warm in coldest weather; cool in the hottest weather. No mechanism to get out of order. Write for prices and circular on our line of Double-Seamed

Poultry Supplies. Manufactured only by

Fred Riebel & Co.

6221 Wentworth Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

Lice-Proof Nests

WRITE QUICK for Catalog and our SPECIAL OFFER

Nests won't cost you 1¢. You pay for them in More Eggs

Get from

20 to 50%

more Eggs,

have healthier

hens, make more

money with the Ever-

lasting and Sanitary

KNUDSON Galvanized

Steel Lice Proof Nests, 50,000

in use. Costs less than wood.

Unlimited guarantee. Send name today for Special

Offer and interesting literature. Also prices on Poultry

Fountains, Brood Coops and other poultry appliances.

WRITE TODAY!

Box 531

SEAMAN-SCHUSKE METAL WORKS CO., St. Joseph, Missouri

Now! Make More \$\$\$\$

from poultry, than ever before. Right now! reap the golden harvest of extra dollars, from more and bigger cash sales, of surplus stock. YOU CAN—we'll help you do it, with the business-getting ads, "catchy" designs, we plan for poultry keepers.

THIS BREEDER DID IT

"Your advertising pulled the business for me, breeders will profit using your Service and get the profitable results. I did."—G. W. Sims, Lake, New York. Now's the time to get more business, and to get more poultry dollars. Write for our moderate ad and design rates.

Poultry Service - Box 33-D Dodgeville, Wis.

HUMMEL'S

31st Annual Catalog Free

This catalog gives full description of

32—VARIETIES OF EANCY POULTRY—32

Write for it today

S. A. HUMMEL

Box 52

Freeport, Ill.



drying box they are ready for the brooder. It requires three or four hours for them to dry after they leave the shell. The temperature of the sleeping compartment of the brooder is kept at about 90 degrees during the first three or four days. We take the temperature about half way between the floor and the top of the brooder. At the end of four days the heat is decreased gradually until the chicks are three weeks old when a temperature of 70 degrees at night is sufficient. The sleeping compartment of the brooder is heated from the center by a lamp which is encircled by wire to prevent the chicks from coming too near the lamp. After a week or ten days we let the chicks come outside the brooder in a small yard but always get them back into the brooder early in the evening. This is done only, of course, when the weather will permit. If this is taught to them for two or three days, they will soon learn to take care of themselves in that respect.

The food we give the chicks the first two days in the brooder is equal parts of chopped hard boiled eggs with shells and bread crumbs. After this we feed coarse oat meal mixed with skim milk. In addition to this the chicks receive some bruised wheat. Chicks very quickly learn to eat, particularly anything white or light colored.

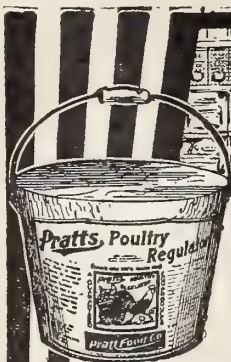
Of course they get plenty of fresh, clean water to drink and the drinking receptacles are well cleaned with boiling water once a day. Cleanliness at all times and in all things is a feature of the utmost importance in raising chicks successfully.

Illinois. M. E. Underwood.

TRAPNESTING. Second Prize Article.

The person who has one hundred hens, more or less, and whose time is mostly taken up with some other occupation thinks of trapnesting as an impossibility, and we would agree with him if it were necessary to let each hen out of the nest every time she layed an egg. However, we will all agree that to make chicken raising the most profitable we must have the best possible stock that we can get and that we must see to it that each fall finds us with better pullets than the year before. And how can we do this without trapnesting? Some say that by culling by some certain method the same result is obtained, but I have yet the man to find who can even make a close guess as to how many eggs a pullet will lay. The only sure way to select your breeding stock is to know just what each individual hen will do. To do this you must trapnest, and for the most of us, we must find some method whereby trapnesting is made easier and will not take so much of our time. Let me tell you the way we do it and have found the method successful.

In the first place we found that a chicken very seldom goes into a nest unless for the purpose of laying. Then came the idea that if we have our chicken house divided into two pens and no way for the hens to get from one pen to the other except by going through the trapnests, and if we have all of the hens in the same pen in the



Your Hens Will Lay or We Will Pay —

The Pratt Food Company guarantee to poultrymen is nothing in the world but a contract—and a one-sided contract at that.

It means exactly what it says in plain English:
—If you use

Pratts Poultry Regulator

and your hens don't *lay more eggs*, your purchase price comes right back to you—and without argument. Now, do you think for a moment that we could issue this guarantee and call your attention to it if it didn't mean *exactly what it says*, every word of it? Yes, and if we weren't mighty sure after fifty years experience that Pratts Poultry Regulator will do exactly what we say it will!

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Go to your dealer today—there's one near you who sells Pratts Poultry Regulator. Save Money! Buy Pratts in 12- or 25-lb. pails; 50- or 100-lb. bags.

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The answer to rapid growth and heavy egg production—Pratts new Growing and Laying Mash and Scratch Feeds.



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1000 Breeders of All Leading Varieties of Chickens, Bantams, Geese, Ducks, Turkeys, Guineas.

All our stock farm raised, strong, healthy birds. We are the largest purebred poultry Association in U. S. We are no jobbers—one hundred members who raise them. We offer special low prices for 30 days, price list free. Young and old birds unrelated. Address The Gem Poultry Association, Dept. 16, Mason, City, Iowa.

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Every bird entered at the Northern Michigan Fair in September, 1921, won a ribbon. Have 50 fine utility cockerels from \$3.50 to \$5. Have selected 50 large, beautiful, dark cockerels which conform closely to the Standard, for breeders. Sale prices for December \$7.50, \$10 and \$15. We guarantee to please or refund your money. Will accept orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks, from this season's winners any time after January 1.

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All best Quality Stock, right prices. Best Leghorn laying stock \$13 per 100. Assorted Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons of purebred stock at reasonable prices. We pay postage and ship anywhere. 95% alive delivery guaranteed. FREE CATALOG and price list.

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PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Putnam's Light Brahmas Win Best Display at Chicago Coliseum

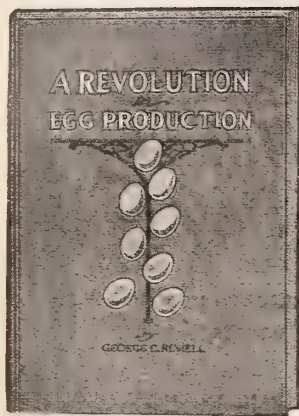
Fine Breeders and Show Birds for Sale

O. L. PUTNAM

Ayer St., S. E.

HARVARD, ILL.

Artificial Light in the Poultry House



has increased the egg production of some flocks as much as **100%**

GEORGE NEWELL discovered that by the use of artificial light in his laying pens during the early morning and evening of short days, he doubled his egg yield. He put the results and methods of his experiences into a book called

A Revolution in Egg Production

This book is not a collection of clippings and theories like so many poultry books, but contains the results of common-sense ideas which have been put to test and found practical. They do just what they say they will do—**increase the average egg yield 100%.**

is profusely illustrated and contains chapters on Care and Feed in General—Balancing the Itation—Conditions Should Be Watched and Noted—What to Feed—Underfeeding—Overfeeding—Automatic Feeders—Fussing vs. Economy of Time—Water Problems—Housing, Ventilation and Light—Trap Nesting—Incubators or Hens for Hatching—Brooding Problems—What Breed?—Meat Production a By-Product—Yards and Exercise—Spring and Summer Eggs—Fall and Winter Eggs—Care of Eggs—“Ask the Birds; Their Judgment Is Good”—Production Under Present Conditions—Production Records.

Cloth bound, 112 pages, handsomely illustrated, postpaid, price \$1.00

American Poultry Journal Pub. Co., 523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill.

MAHOOD'S S. C. R. I. REDS THEY POINT THE WAY ~

Make the biggest win at Chicago Coliseum, December 1921

which has been made at a national show by any one exhibitor of S. C. Reds for over ten years. This is merely the culmination of ten years' successive seasons of winnings at this, the world's greatest Red Show. Their winnings at this show are: 1, 2, 5, old pen; 1, 2 young pen; 4 cock bird; 1 hen; 1, 4 cockerel; 1, 2, pullet; best display; shape special on male and shape and color special on female.

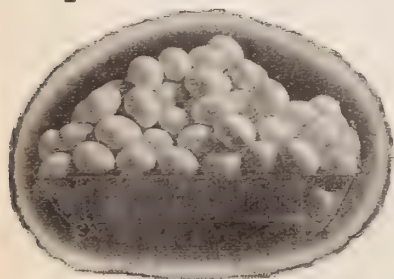
Cockerels that will improve your flock 100 per cent, for sale \$7.50, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00 each. Carefully and scientifically mated pairs, trios and pens.

Send for our beautifully illustrated free mailing list.

E. W. Mahood, Box 4, 616 Lee Ave., Webster Groves, Mo.

EASTERN MARKETS ARE RETAILING LARGE WHITE EGGS AT \$1.20 per dozen quite a premium over any other size or color of eggs. Surely an incentive to specialize with

Pape's Mammoth S. C. Black Minorcas



acknowledged prolific Winter producers of Large White Eggs, Delicious Meat—insuring a steady cash income. Four hens owned by Mass. customer produced 284, 289, 291 and 300 eggs from Nov. 1st, 1920, to Sept. 21st, 1921.

Our free four-color catalog illustrates our Chicago Coliseum winners; quotes introductory prices on EGGS that hatch and day old chix that live and thrive, chesty prepotent cockerels, Continuous Layer quality hens and pullets and well mated pens and beautiful Triumph Exhibition quality birds. State requirements please. Accepting war savings stamps and Bonds same as cash.

CHARLES G. PAPE

Box B-74

FORT WAYNE, IND., U. S. A.

WHITE ORPINGTONS

Eggs and Chicks. Our pens are mated and ready to ship eggs for hatching and baby chicks for prompt or deferred shipment, our pens are headed by males that were winners at such shows as Coliseum, Pittsburg, Kansas City, Augusta, Ga., and Hagerstown, Md., and many others. New mating list ready Jan. 15. Free. Book your egg and chick orders now, and save disappointment.

R. E. SANDY

Box A

STUARTS DRAFT, VA.

morning, those which we find in the other pen in the evening are the ones that have layed the eggs. So we set to work and divided our chicken house in two parts. The house is 20x30 and faces south. The roosts are all along the back side of the house, or in the north part of the house. We separated the roosts from the rest of the house with wire netting, making the part containing the roosts 8x30 and the other part, which is the scratching pen 12x30. The nests form a part of the partition between the two parts.

In the morning I throw the scratch grain in the scratching pen, then see that all of the hens are on the scratching pen side and close the doors between the parts. Then during the day whenever either my wife or I (she is just as interested as I am) are near the chicken house, we go in and take down the numbers of the hens that are on the roost side of the house and let them back into the other pen again. In the evening we tear the sheet from the pad which is hanging in a handy place on the side of the trapnests, and on which we have entered the numbers during the day and take it to the house and register the numbers on our records. If we have taken down seventy numbers during the day, you may be almost sure that we have gathered seventy eggs in the egg basket. In the fall it happens once in a while that a pullet which has not yet started laying will, in looking for a nest, go into the trapnests once or twice before she lays, but after we get them all started once we do not have any more trouble.

In the summer when the chickens are outside, we have an outside pen opening out of the roost side of the house so that those who lay are not shut in the house until we let them out, but can go into this outside inclosure until such time as they are liberated. In the winter time when they are in the house all of the time we have a small scratching place in the roost part of the house so that they can go to work if they want to as soon as they have layed. At all times we keep mash and water on both sides, and if necessary we can go away and leave them to themselves all day and in the evening be able to get a perfect record of all eggs layed.

In this way when it comes time for breeding in the spring we know exactly which hens are the best producers and we put them in a pen by themselves with our best rooster. This pen is made by dividing our house again, only this time the other way so as to give them part of the roosts and part of the scratching pen. In fact, they are in the same quarters as before except that they must now stay in the one end of the house. There is quite an advantage in this, as it is always best not to move chickens out of their accustomed quarters.

If at this time you can find time to trapnest by the method of letting them out of the nest when they have layed, you can do so by putting trap doors on the back of your nests, so that you will know which hen lays each individual egg. In this way you can get pedigreed chicks from your eggs. If you do not have the time nor inclination to do this you will still know that you are getting your breeding eggs

MARCY FARMS *Jersey Black Giants* The Largest Domestic Fowl



The new-old breed which is creating such a sensation. New to fanciers, who are now refining and perfecting it. Old to the farmers of New Jersey, who for a half-century have been using these big, black, yellow-skinned birds to produce the finest table poultry in America, the famed "Philadelphia chickens."

Big, but not clumsy. Beautiful, but lacking in "fancy frills." Best for producing big, yellow-skinned, full-breasted table fowls because of real quality and astonishingly rapid growth.



Excellent layers of brown-shelled eggs of uniformly good size. Above all, rugged, vigorous and husky because they have been grown that way for fifty years.

We were, we believe, the first to begin the work of improving this remarkable breed. In six years we have well established the proper type and our birds have won leading prizes in the big eastern shows, as the Garden, Boston, Syracuse, Trenton, Hagerstown and Allentown. There is still work to be done in refinement of minor points, but this is comparatively easy and will be quickly accomplished. The "boom" is on—the result of real merit.

Marcy Farms is the recognized headquarters for Jersey Black Giants, the home of the choice specimens of the breed. We offer—at prices you can well afford—Breeding Stock, Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs. Poultrymen in America and abroad who recognize a good thing are already placing heavy advance orders for Marcy Farms Giants. We advise you to investigate at once.

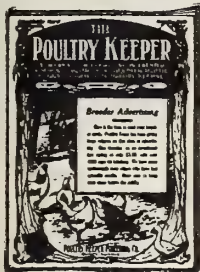
Giant Circular FREE. Complete Illustrated Catalog, 10c in stamps.

U. L. MELONEY,
W. H. MARCY, Props.

MARCY FARMS

Box A
Matawan, N. J.

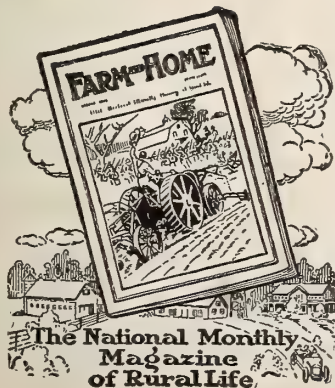
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FOUR BIG MAGAZINES for one full year **\$1.25**

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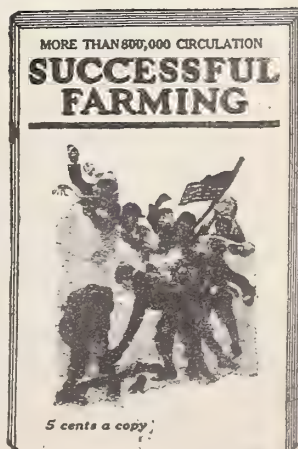
*Poultry Keeper, Farm and Fireside,
Farm and Home,
Successful Farming*



These magazines will bring you each month a wonderful supply of information in relation to Poultry, Horticulture, Dairying, Gardening and kindred subjects.

They are filled with instructive, sensible reading matter that will help you in your every day work. If you take this club once you will always want it because it will appeal to you as giving so much in value for so little money.

Don't forget that you will receive all four magazines one full year and the price is only \$1.25. Write now, before you forget, send your order to A. OTIS ARNOLD, Publisher, Quincy, Illinois



5 Big Issues for 25c

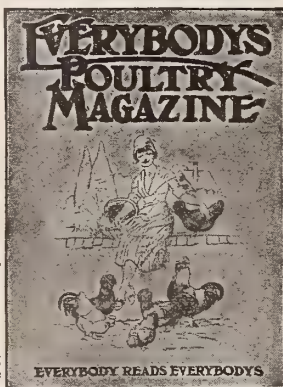
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pages in
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Get the five big issues. Read the exclusive copy-righted articles by such authorities as H. P. Schwab, Chas. D. Cleveland, D. E. Hale, H. H. Collier, Prof. H. R. Lewis, and learn why



EVERYBODY'S

is known as America's most popular poultry magazine. Our editors are active poultrymen. They write from experience; give practical working facts about the best way to mate, breed, rear, house, feed and manage poultry for pleasure and profit—as an exclusive occupation or side-line. Helpful to the veteran—a safe guide for the beginner. Fully illustrated. Enclose stamps, money order or registered cash with your order. Monthly—5 issues, 25c—1 year, 60c—2 years, \$1—5 years, \$2.

Everybody will surely please you.
Poultry book catalog FREE.

EVERYBODY'S POULTRY MAGAZINE
Department 104 Hanover, Pennsylvania

PROFITABLE LEGHORNS

Cockerels now ready for the poultryman who is breeding for eggs. Deep bodied, broad backed, chesty heavy combed, low built, sturdy birds—every one toe punched and range raised from our own Queensbury Special Pens of hens that have laid more than 200 eggs in the trap-nests.

Order direct from this ad now to get best selections and immediate shipment.

94 Cockerels (dams 200-226, sire 240-249), \$6 each, 6 for \$25.

42 Cockerels (dams 230-242, sire 250-259), \$7 each, 6 for \$35.

18 Cockerels (dams 246-259, sire 260-272), \$10 each.

Whenever you see this trade mark remember that Queensbury Leghorns are guaranteed to please you.

QUEENSBURY FARMS
123 NORTH MAIN ST., TOMS RIVER, N. J.

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A Dollar Bill will do—We take the risk
Send all orders to

Whitlock & Summerhays
25 North Dearborn Street, CHICAGO

Mayroyd Poultry Farm

S. C. W. Pedigreed LE GHORNS Baby chicks, send
WHITE That lay & pay for our price list.
NEW DORP HEIGHTS, Box A, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

from the very best stock that you have.

Now a word as to the trap-nests. These are very easily made. I have thirty of them in a space 5 ft. by 6 ft., each nest being one foot square and two feet long. A door swinging from the top of each nest which will push in but not back will do the trick. Cut an inverted V-shaped notch in the bottom of the door so that they can put their heads inside and they will not be long in pushing it the rest of the way. The back end has nothing but a six-inch board on the bottom of each row of nests to hold the nesting material from falling out.

Kansas. J. M. Ho'sommer.

Waterfowl at Chicago Coliseum.

By Oscar Grow.

Even the old timers agreed there had never before been assembled in the United States such a display of waterfowl, both numbers and quality. This resulted in such keen competition that many of the veterans who had heretofore been monopolizing all the blue ribbons were compelled to divide honors with less known exhibitors showing waterfowl for the first time.

The co-operation given the Waterfowl Breeders' Association by Secretary Hewes was the chief factor in bringing out such a record-breaking entry. Not only did the ducks and geese occupy one of the most conspicuous positions in the entire show but they were given special care by the attendants in the shape of frequent waterings in large-capacity cups and whole grain in place of scratch feed to eat. The result was all the waterfowl were in excellent condition at the end of the week and the exhibitors were most enthusiastic over the treatment received.

Toulouse geese were out in large numbers, and their size and type proved a revelation. With very few exceptions even in the young class of this breed the entries displayed the much sought for long, straight keels, and pendulous dewlaps, while the color was exceptional.

There was likewise some wonderful specimens of Embdens and Africans, although the entries in these classes were not as heavy as in the Toulouse; quality was of an equally high order; in fact, the equal of that shown anywhere in the United States.

Ducks were well represented in Mallards, Pekins, Buffs and Rouens. There were many beautiful Mallards and a small but high class entry of Buffs; the real strength of the duck exhibit, however, lay in the Pekin and Rouen classes. While competition was very hot in both these alleys, it was especially so among the Rouens, the size, type and color having never before been equalled. This breed of ducks is rapidly forging to the front and if the type and color shown here is maintained their future is assured.

Barred Rock Breeders Meet

The American Barred Plymouth Rock Club held a meeting during the Coliseum show. About 35 breeders were in attendance. On the matter of Light and Dark varieties 15 of those present voted. The vote stood 8 to 7 in favor of referring to the entire membership of the club, by mail ballot, the proposition of two varieties. We do not approve of two varieties, as set forth in the Chicago show report this issue, although in fairness to the opposition we are publishing the article by Mr. Proctor.

Poultry Floor Litter.

Of the whole range of litters that we possess there is not one that will fulfil all these requirements better than peat-moss, more especially a good fibrous sample, and though this is comparatively expensive stuff I am convinced that it is the most economical in the long run. Peat-moss is not only a splendid absorbent and deodorizer, but, like the Sphagnum of which much of it is composed, it is extraordinarily durable, appearing to be proof against the normal processes of decay and wear. It is of the right consistency for a scratching medium (though some brands may work a little fine) and there is nothing I am aware of that can so effectually seal up the nitrogen of the manure and hold it until such time as it is transferred to the land, when that precious fertilizer is liberated by moisture.—Poultry, England.

STOPS PREVENTS ROUP

SID SMITH SAYS: Last year my O. D. Mitchell's Roup Germicide was used on high priced poultry at the big Chicago Coliseum and Stockyards Poultry Shows where it saved the lives of valuable prize winning birds. That's proof it ought to be good enough for you, isn't it? I want to prove to you that it's the very best preventive and cure for Colds, Roup and Cholera you ever used. Use it as a preventive and keep your flock well. No matter how bad your chicks may be, I positively guarantee a cure. When

U.S. GOVERNMENT EXPERTS

recommend the main ingredient in O. D. Mitchell's Roup Germicide, you can be sure that it is right. Three sizes; 50c, \$1.00, \$3.00 postpaid.

SEND NO MONEY

Just send your order. Pay postman on arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Big circular on Poultry Diseases FREE. Send your order today.

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All wood, made of cypress. Sanitary, removable floor. Easy to clean. Shipped knocked down. Price low. Send for catalogue.

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SPIRAL LEG BANDS

Know your birds on sight. Red, White, Blue, Light Blue, Pink, Amber, Ruby, Black, Yellow, Green.

Size for	25	50	100	250
Leghorns.....	\$.30	\$.50	\$.90	\$2.00
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Prize winning Standard bred Poultry. Ducks, Geese and Guineas. 65 varieties. Profitable, vigorous, heavy laying fowls. Stock and eggs for sale reasonable. Leghorns in 100 lots. New catalog ready, 5 cents. Perfect

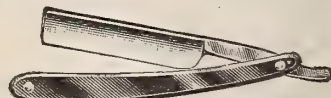
arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Write today.
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All leading varieties. Purebred. Lowest prices. Postage paid. Live delivery guaranteed in U. S. Price List FREE.

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Use this fine Razor for 30 days. If satisfied after using, send \$1.50 or return razor. ORDER AT ONCE.

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S. C. White Leghorns

EXCLUSIVELY

A nice lot of choice pullets, cockerels at low prices. If you want chicks and Eggs get our prices before ordering elsewhere. Price list free.

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99 per cent of sick chickens are sick because of vermin, colds, roup, canker, indigestion, bowel trouble, chicken pox, skin disorders or over-feeding. No expert diagnosis needed. **GERMOZONE** is the best remedy for all except the (that) and the over-feeding (easily remedied). The best about Germozone is its wide application or use, its quick and sure results; and its wide sale—easily obtained at most every town, generally the dealer who handles Lee's Poultry Supplies. If no dealer there, order by card, 75c or \$1.50 size with free books. Send no money. Postman will collect. No extra charge.
Geo. H. Lee Co., Dept. P-2, Omaha, Neb.

American Silver Wyandottes

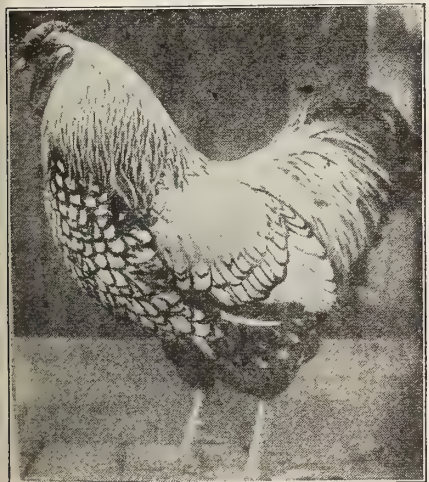
By W. E. Sampson.

Claiming to be the oldest or as old a breeder of Silver Laced Wyandottes as any man living that has bred them continuously, I was greatly interested in the articles by Judge J. H. Drevensedt and R. G. Williams, which appeared in American Poultry Journal last year. The writer began breeding this variety in 1885 or 1886, and am still at it with as much interest or even more interest than ever.

The older breeders know what various changes the variety has passed through during these years. While at times certain things were not called for by the Standard, the writer ran ahead and strived to advance. He was striving for a laced wing bow when the old Standard called for spangled bar. That spangle was not in harmony with a laced breast. So we figured on a laced wing bar. When the Standard allowed gray on thigh and knee, we strove to have these laced black and white; also the body the same.

Then when the Standard called for a female with top main tail feathers laced with white, we wrote that this would never do as the males would show the same white in sickle feathers and in them it would be a fault.

What we have been striving for as a Wyandotte, in all sections, that has type as well as lacing. Not the long leg, long



An American bred Silver Wyandotte. W. E. Sampson, New York, breeder, who has practiced single mating for many years.

neck, with long head and back; nor the great big English centers. Such females do not have the correct hackle and usually a coarse head; and such females usually have a faulty breast and in most cases molt out nearly white on breast, with the black lacing reduced to merely a tip to the feather.

Males molt out better than females, and this is something that we cannot account for. Most of our females molt better as hens than they do as pullets. We have had them come in gray the third season, others molting fully as well as when pullets. One pullet, as fine a laced female as we ever saw, molted in some brown every season after pullet year until she was seven years old then came in clear again. She was a wonderful layer of large brown eggs. Some hens will molt twice in a season, the first molt being gray, then coming in nice and



Actual Record Made in One Year by R. E. Sandy, a Virginia Poultryman

Brower's Perfect Shipping Boxes

(Formerly Called RIPLEY)

were used exclusively. Made of strong corrugated paper, with double faced corrugated paper partitions. Cushion effect protects every egg from shock and from heat or cold. Top, bottom, sides double lined. Space for address on lid. Can be set up and packed in minute.

	Prices F. O. B. Grafton, Ill.		
1 to 9 doz. incl. of one size.	10 to 24 doz. incl. of one size.	25 to 99 doz. incl. of one size.	
15 Egg Size \$1.75 doz.	\$1.65 doz.	\$1.50 doz.	
30 " " 2.50 "	2.40 "	2.25 "	
50 " " 3.45 "	3.25 "	3.15 "	
100 " " 5.50 "	5.25 "	5.00 "	

Sample 15 Size Egg Box, 35c. Postpaid.

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APPROVED BY INTERNATIONAL BABY CHICK ASSOCIATION

Can be ventilated to suit weather conditions. Space for customer's name and yours on lid. Made of tough, corrugated cardboard.

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25 Chick Size \$1.25 doz.	\$1.10 doz.	\$0.95 doz.	
50 " " 1.75 "	1.55 "	1.35 "	
100 " " 2.40 "	2.15 "	1.95 "	

Sample 25 Chick Size, 35c. Postpaid.

Write for prices on lots of 100 doz. or more. Prices cover boxes complete. No extra charge for cleats and labels.

FREE—Special Poultry Supply Catalog.

Brower Manufacturing Co.,
Box 100 Grafton, Ill.

NOTICE. If you want your orders sent Parcel Post, remit sufficient postage. See your Postmaster, or write for postpaid prices.

GUARANTEE

Money Refunded if Boxes are not what we claim.

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1½ Million Chicks for 1922

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All American Strain and SPECKLED SUSSEX. Prize winners at the largest shows. We are now ready to furnish you with any grade of stock from the best utility grade to the finest show birds. Send for catalog and write your wants.

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A book that explains everything you will ever want to know about CAPONS. 50 pictures from life that show each step in the operation. List of Capon Dealers' addresses. Tells how to prevent "Slips" where to get the best and cheapest capon tools. Capons are immense eating. Big profits realized. Get wise. This book tells how. Copyrighted new and revised edition. Regular 50c copy, prepaid to your address (a short time only) for a Dime in coin or stamps. GEORGE BEUOY, R. R. No. 7, CEDAR VALE, KANS.

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EGGS. EGGS! LARGE EGGS! WHITE EGGS! MORE EGGS!—That's just what you see when you have a flock of these wonderful Egg-Strain Anconas. Write now for my new catalog. Get your order in early. Eggs, Chicks, Stock.—Wieder's Ancona Village, Dept. A, Attica, Ohio.

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My strain as usual are proving their worth from coast to coast. A grand lot of cockerels at reduced prices that will improve your flock, birds that have the size, type and color. Many exhibition birds ready for the better shows. Ten mated pens for the egg trade. Big free catalog.

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ANDERSON, IND.

Wipe Out Every Rat and Mouse

Amazing New Discovery Quickly Gets Every One. Not a Poison.

Don't be satisfied with trapping or poisoning just a few. Exterminate the whole bunch—old, young, big and little. Rats do millions of dollars' damage each year. They kill chickens, destroy grain, damage buildings, merchandise, and are filthy disease carriers.



A wonderful new scientific discovery called Imperial Virus now enables you to clear your place of every rat on it. The amazing feature of it is that it is not a poison and affects rodents such as Rats, Mice, Gophers, etc., only. It is perfectly harmless to humans, stock, poultry, pets. It can, therefore, be spread anywhere knowing it will kill only the pests you want to get. One rat affects the others and in a short time the whole colony is exterminated, root and branch. They die outside, too, hunting air and water.

You Can Try It FREE

The manufacturers of this amazing Virus, to get it quickly established and widely used, are making a Special Guaranteed Introductory Offer of two regular, big, full sized (double strength) \$1.00 bottles, for the price of one. Use one yourself and sell the other to a neighbor, thus getting yours free. They will also tell you how you can make money telling your friends about it. As this offer may not appear again, you should act at once or clip for future reference.

Send only \$1.00 (currency, M. O. Check, etc.) and the two \$1.00 bottles will be mailed you, postpaid. If more convenient, send no money; just your name and address to the Imperial Laboratories, Room 248, 2110 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., and pay the postman \$1.00 and a few cents postage, when the Package containing two bottles arrive. It costs you nothing if it does not do the work, as they positively guarantee to refund your \$1.00 any time after 30 days if you are not satisfied.



ROUP

It's choking to death thousands of chickens a day. You know the symptoms—face swollen, running at eyes and nose, comb pale, whistle or sneeze when breathing, catarrhal odor. When it attacks your flock—

Stop It Quick with

Conkey's Roup Remedy

Just put it in the drinking water—chickens doctor themselves. Also use it for prevention.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic

Keeps Hens Healthy—Gets Winter Eggs It is a Regulator, Laying Tonic, Moulting Powder and Chick Conditioner of the highest type. No cayenne pepper—no filler.

Conkey's Poultry Book is worth 50c to any poultryman. Sent for 8c stamps.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO.

6531 Broadway Cleveland, Ohio

clear later. Usually those a little heavier laced than our present Standard calls for molt clearer and hold their color better than the more open laced.

Mr. Fred Houdlette, the man who gave the Wyandotte its name, about the year of 1900, imported one of the best Silver males he could buy in England. He wrote me for six females, which I sent him. They were as near perfect in type as were produced, good size and medium in color. We were to go 50-50 on eggs. From these eggs we raised a cockerel that was splendid in markings. Mr. Houdlette also sent us a male from his imported male, which he called "Samoset." These males produced some finely marked birds but away off in type, and threw many white spots. There were more white spots in the same matings. We tried this English blood for a while but "cut it out" as there were so many culls of different colors.

We also tried the double mating on the side with about the same result; too many culls of different colors, some like Columbians, some gray, others white, and some nearly white with just a black tip



It is somewhat easier to produce good males than females in American Silver Wyandottes that are bred by the single mating system. This female is one of Mr. Sampson's best and Shows the possibilities of single mating.

on end of feathers. We did not raise a better bird than by single mating, with no certainty of what the well marked birds would reproduce. We have bred pullets from the cockerel mating that were marked fine, but when they molted you would not know they were Silver Wyandottes. We have tried it out to our satisfaction and when we can produce birds, males and females, better than the unretouched photos which accompany this article we are bound to feel satisfaction with single mating. And we do consider our first cock at N. Y. State Fair, 1921, a much better bird. He, and also the first cockerel and first pullet were produced by single mating.

We have kept hens until nine years old which laid good all the season, and we have found those nearest to Standard type the best layers. The Silver Wyandotte has proven its ability as a layer in our national contests. The latest report from Australia, where 84 pens were entered, for 50 weeks, shows the Silvers leading all others. Six birds in a team, each bird in a separate pen. The Silver team has laid 1,345 eggs each as follows: 199, 201, 261, 213, 236, 235—1,345.

Your Money Back

WE GUARANTEE that, if you will divide an orchard, your worst or best, in two parts equal in general condition, and for three years spray one part with Scalecide according to our directions and the other part with lime-sulphur, giving the same summer treatment to both parts, the parts sprayed with Scalecide will be better than the part sprayed with lime-sulphur—in the judgment of three disinterested fruit growers—or we will refund the money you have paid for the Scalecide.

Scalecide controls scale, fire blight canker pear psylla and aphid—and it does more; it has an invigorating effect upon trees and foliage, insuring plumper fruit spurs and a better chance for fruit the following year. Write today for information and price. Address Dept. 21.

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THE IDEAL ALUMINUM LEG BAND

The Acknowledged Leader

12 for 15c, 25 for 25c, 50 for 40c, 100 for 75c, 250 for \$1.75, 500 for \$3.



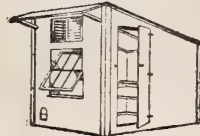
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12.....	\$.15	\$.20	\$.25
25.....	.30	.35	.40
50.....	.50	.60	.65
100.....	.90	1.00	1.20
250.....	2.00	2.25	2.70
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12 for 30c, 25 for 60c, 50 for 90c, 100 for \$1.50, 500 for \$6.50, 1,000 for \$12.50.

COLORS—Blue, Red, Pink, Yellow, Green and White Circular and variety of samples mailed for 10c.
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Young's DRY FRONT Poultry House

Write for 1922 Booklet

Note the features of the overhang roof, absolutely rain proof; also, ventilator above the swinging window. The above is the type that Prof. Harry E. Lewis, head of the Vineland Egg Laying Contest, is equipping his new farm with, at Davisville, Rhode Island. Made in all sizes. Write for free booklet showing forty different cuts.

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MICHEL AUTOMATIC Flame Regulator or Incubator Governor.

You can positively prevent over-heating or chilling eggs in incubator by equipping it with a

MICHEL AUTOMATIC FLAME REGULATOR

It automatically regulates flame on lamp—maintains even temperature in incubator—requires no attention, and saves half the fuel. Send name of incubator, number of lamp burner and \$3.50, and we will send you a Regulator, prepaid, on 15 days' trial. Money back if not satisfied.

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Highest Quality

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE

Eggs \$5.00; \$10 Per 15

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GOLDEN WYANDOTTES

Won all 1sts at Chicago Coliseum 1920. Rich bay color. Cockerels, pairs and trios sired by noted winners. Write J. S. Pennington, Box A, Plainfield, Illinois

Their nearest competitors were White Leghorns with 1,344 eggs.

Could we have a few such men as John S. Martin, E. B. Thompson and others to put the Silvers before the public, there is no breed that could compete with them. As a market or general purpose fowl they provide large, plump carcasses.

In our forty years' experience handling and shipping dressed and live poultry, also over thirty-five years as a breeder and judge we claim that there is not an experienced breeder of the true bred Silver but knows that when all points are considered the Silver Wyandotte is the best. The Silvers combine winter laying quality, table qualities, most rapid development, early maturity, popular market size, robust constitution, economical maintenances, docility and attractive beauty.

Other varieties may compare favorably with them in one or more of these desirable qualifications.

This combination of qualities never existed prior to the introduction of the Silver Wyandotte.

All poultry history shows clearly that the introduction of the Silver Wyandotte revolutionized the poultry industry. Unquestionably the Silver Wyandotte is today the best all purpose fowl, best commercial variety in the world, and when proper justice is done them and proper credit given them, they will be so esteemed by the general public.

Sure it is hard to get every feather just as we would like to see it, but does that not make it all the more interesting, and test our skill as breeders?

Referring again to the photos here reproduced. There is no retouching by any artist on them; they are just as the camera caught them. They are products of single mating, and to repeat, not as good birds as we showed at Syracuse in October, 1921.

In closing let me say keep your females that molt clear as hens, and if they have the type and laying qualities you desire, as long as they lay and are active.

Starting a Poultry Plant.

In the September issue of the American Poultry Journal, you published an article by Mr. H. G. Foster, purporting to give an estimate of the cost of starting a commercial poultry farm.

I believe that this article will do harm to the poultry business and discourage a great many persons that have hopes of some day owning a poultry farm.

In direct contradiction to Mr. Foster, I do not believe that \$10,000 in cash will start a successful commercial poultry farm; but I do know that a few dollars in money and a wealth of experience will grow into a successful poultry farm in much less time than is required for the average attorney or physician to build up a successful and paying practice.

To many commercial poultry plants are started with only the money end of the business attended to, and the experience gained afterwards. This would read failure in any business, more especially in the poultry business, as it is essentially a personal affair, and so very much depends upon the individual who has the farm in charge; and for this reason I do not believe that \$10,000 cash is enough to start a successful poultry farm. In fact, money cannot do it. But I do know that one can start a commercial poultry farm and make a success of it if he is willing to start on a small scale and take the time to enlarge his plant as his flock grows.

I do not believe that it is practical to start with too big a flock. There are so many problems to come up; so many things to learn, that it takes several years to get a good start; but after the business is learned in the good old "University of Experience," there is no more interesting or paying business than a commercial poultry farm.

Stop Hatching Weak Chicks

With Cheap Incubators

Remember it is not how many you hatch that counts, but how many you raise. Chicks that hatch out weak and wobbly, and live but a few days, mean nothing to you except trouble and loss. They make one sick of the poultry business. Most of the chicks you lose in the first two weeks die because they did not hatch out with enough vitality or strength for a good start.

Queen Incubators

Hatch Chicks That Live and Grow



The Queen is accurately regulated—taking care of a temperature variation of 70 degrees without danger. It is built of genuine California Redwood—very scarce in these days of imitation and cheap substitution. Redwood does not absorb the odor from the hatching eggs. Cheaper woods, and pasteboard lining in iron and tin machines, retain the odors, to weaken and kill the hatching chicks.

Start your chicks with a Queen constitution and they will make money for you. The Queen is not a cheap incubator, compared with many of the cheaply constructed machines on the market, but it is cheap in the long run. It will be turning out high percentage hatches years after the cheap machines have been junked.

Sold by dealers. Catalog sent free on request.

QUEEN INCUBATOR CO., Lincoln, Neb.

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Kansas City and Omaha Winners 1921

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At Kansas City my first pen showed all the fancy qualities so much sought for and were judged by utility judging teams from six states as the most wonderful egg producers.

100 Great Utility Cockerels—Exhibition Bred

have been carefully selected and will be shipped on approval at \$10.00 each. Can furnish cocks, cockerels or fancy females fitted to show and win anywhere at \$25.00 for males and \$10 for females. Mated pens of 1 male and 4 females that will produce winners and layers. Special price this month only \$50. Hatching eggs from best matings, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00 per 15.

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ANCONAS

Sheppard's Famous 331 Egg Strain Stock Eggs, Baby Chicks. Also choice Chicks, well hatched from eggs from heavy laying hens of ten leading varieties, shipped safely anywhere. Price right. Catalog free.

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Bloomington, Ill. R. F. D. 4.

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW FOR BABY CHICKS,

our flocks have been culled by the Hogan System or Lay-bone Method for years and have the lay bred in them and are from Standard-bred flocks that are true to name. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Ancona's and White Leghorns from \$10.50 up.

Send for Catalog and prices. Postage prepaid with 97 per cent live delivery.

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Hatches off January 15 and each week thereafter. Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, S. C. White Leghorns. Exhibition and laying strains. Catalog mailed on request. Discount on orders placed early.

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"DANDY" BONE CUTTER

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The Dandy costs less than most bone cutters and it works infinitely better. Also cuts meat, vegetables, roots, etc. To ensure big sales this year we have made special reduction in prices. Write quickly for free booklet. Prices are liable to rise next month, owing to big demand for raw material. STRATTON MFG. CO., Dept. G, ERIE, PA.



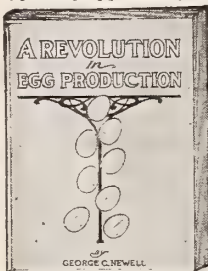
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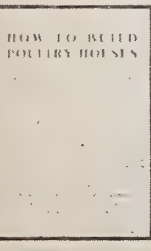
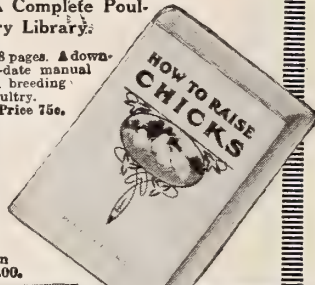


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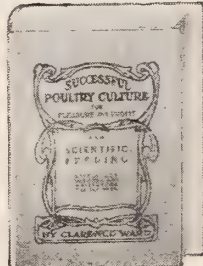
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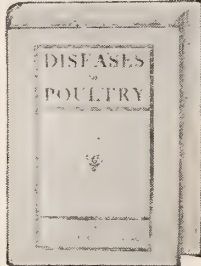
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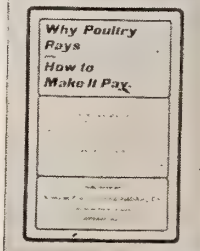
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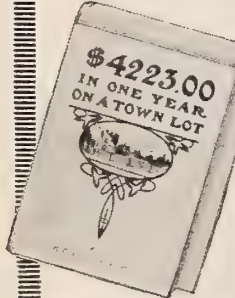


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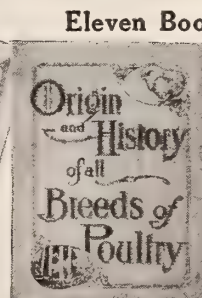


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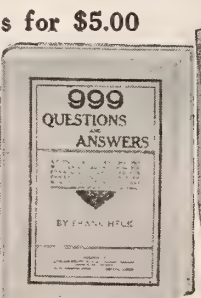
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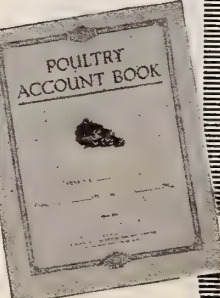
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This is a saving to you of one-third the regular price. If you have one or more of the above books, you can get the balance at one-third off the regular prices by ordering six or more at one time. No order for less than six accepted at reduced price. Take advantage of this liberal offer today. If not satisfied with your bargain, return the books and we will return your money.

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL, 523 Plymouth Court, CHICAGO

Personally, I have known several ventures that started out with plenty of money and no experience that were expected to make a fortune from the sale of eggs or broilers, and they all failed in a few years. Again, I have also known about a number of persons that started with a few good hens, on a back lot, grew up with their flocks, and today have a very profitable business.

Start small and grow up with the business. One does not need \$10,000 to start with, nor \$1,000, for that matter. Start with a good pen of the breed you expect to raise, and then gain your experience and profit as your flock increases. You will have to pay out some money until you get a flock large enough to commence bringing in returns, but it will not require much money, and you will be surprised how soon the flock will be paying for the new building, incubators, feed and supplies.

Personally the writer has raised chickens during the past fifteen years. No effort was made to make a profit, but the pleasure of possession was profit enough. The winter of 1919 found me in bed with a very severe attack of heart trouble, and the spring of 1920 found me hardly able to walk, only weighing 127 pounds, when my normal weight was 190. If you have ever been confined to your bed for six months with three physicians in attendance, you can appreciate the situation of my purse for ready money. Something must be done and the chickens were our first thought. We had 600 splendid Leghorns and a lot of second hand incubators; but the best of all we knew something about the poultry business, as we had studied it for years. We went after the business side of the matter. I say "we" as my wife was as much interested as I. We worked hard and we made a success of it; and I will "tell the world" that it does not require \$10,000 to start a successful poultry farm. I know from personal experience.

An acquaintance remarked when she heard that I was raising chickens, "that I was letting my wife make the living." Let me tell you it is no woman's or even a boy's job to look after 1,500 "up to the minute" Leghorns. It is a job for a "He" man and you will find it out if you even tackle the job.

But, as to Mr. Foster's statement. He is absolutely correct in his estimates, but he does not start at the beginning. You must use some money and a lot of time before you get to a point where you will need the equipment that Mr. Foster places a price on, and by commencing small and building up, so that when you need the equipment mentioned, you will have the money from your flock to pay for same.

A very successful poultry man, when I visited him five years ago did not have \$50 invested in buildings and equipment, and was working for a very low wage at his trade. Today he has several thousand dollars invested in buildings and devotes all his time to the poultry business.

You can make a success raising poultry if you will work and learn.

Indiana.

Harry A. Axtell.

Yellow Shanks in Leghorns.

Editor American Poultry Journal:

I was much interested in the letter of F. W. Smith, on page 1114 of the December, 1921, issue.

I think, however, that there is an aspect of this leg color question which is often disregarded by those who discuss it, particularly in the case of those who say that our Standard of Perfection and system of judging gives the awards to the non-producers.

I have bred White Leghorns myself, and am now a breeder and exhibitor of Single Comb Buff Leghorns. It is true that the beak and shanks of a pullet start to fade with the first dozen eggs. After five or six dozen eggs have been laid the yellow color is perceptibly fainter. It has been loudly heralded in the past from certain quarters that when such birds were not placed, our system of judging was encouraging low production.

But expert exhibitors of Leghorns seldom show a pullet that has laid more than a very few eggs; it may be done at county fairs, but it simply is not done at winter shows, and at large fall fairs. When a Leghorn pullet has laid two dozen or so of eggs, the plumage becomes somewhat rough and disheveled; the comb sometimes becomes coarser than it was, and the bird in general loses its first sleek and lustrous appearance. Now, every pure-bred Leghorn pullet has yellow legs until it has laid three or four dozen eggs; hence, if Leghorn pullets are out of show condition after laying two dozen, it seems to me that as far as pullets are concerned, the leg color question is entirely beside the point.

Those who say that our present Standard of Perfection penalizes high production in this instance, simply show their ignorance of the art of exhibiting poultry, for at any real show,



Make Big Money Start a Hatchery

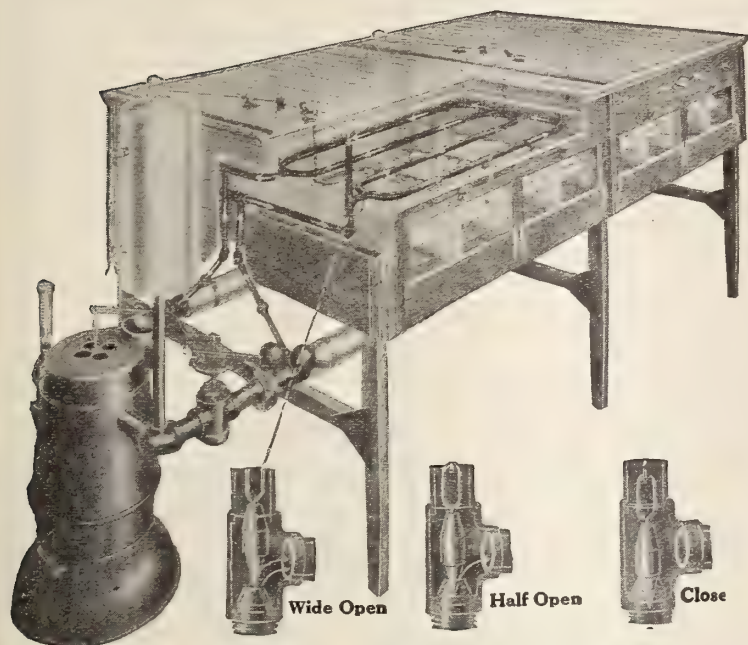
Whether you hatch for yourself or for others, you want the best possible percentage of strong, healthy chicks.

CANDEE double temperature control—an automatic regulator at heater plus an automatic regulator at each 300-egg compartment—gives you results not obtained by other methods. Perfect ventilation—no robbing eggs of their original moisture.

Immediate shipment guaranteed. Send to-day for big, free catalog that gives experiences of many successful poultrymen.

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Manufacturers of Incubators, Hot Water Brooding
Systems and Colony Brooders.



You can start with this 1,200-egg machine, or a 600-egg size, and add extra sections as your business grows. You can hatch up to 300 eggs separately in each compartment. Note thermostat regulator and enlarged views of valve that controls hot water flow into each compartment.

HAROLD TOMPKINS' RHODE ISLAND REDS

Single and Rose Combs

Fancy and Utility Birds

For years this famous strain has demonstrated its superiority. The matchless winnings made in 1921 at the great Red Meets held at Boston and Rochester prove that my birds possess the very latest present day requirements for Standard Rhode Island Reds, and are unexcelled as Prize Winners.

Show Birds



FIRST PRIZE C. COCKEREL

Boston, December, 1920; January, 1921.

From my large number of different styles of birds linked with my years of experience I can select just the kind that will help you win. These birds possess such a striking resemblance to my famous winners that their popularity is assured in the show room.

BREEDING BIRDS

If you want to produce Rhode Island Reds that will win and lay for you, order breeding stock from this famous strain of producers.

Utility Birds

Early hatched cockerels and pullets that will improve your color and egg production. No matter what your wants may be I can take care of them satisfactorily. Order at once.



CHAMPION MALE
COLOR SPECIAL

FIRST PRIZE R. C. RED COCKEREL

Rochester, January, 1921.

H A R O L D
Tompkins
BOX A CONCORD, MASS.

KILL all the RATS before the chick season opens

Get the rats or they will get your chicks, cause you heavy loss of valuable youngsters. Kill rats to prevent the year-round loss of feeds. Kill them to avoid danger of diseases, the germs of which are carried by this filthy vermin.

The best season to attack rats is now, when they are concentrated in winter quarters in your poultry houses and other buildings. The best way is to use



the scientific bacteriological preparation of pure cultures of a virus which is sure death to rats but absolutely harmless to all other animals and poultry, as well as to human beings.

Rats eat Rax greedily, then sicken and die within a few days. The disease passes from rat to rat and frequently the whole rat population of the premises is exterminated. RAX is inexpensive—easy to use—free from danger—does its work thoroughly—is absolutely guaranteed.

WARNING—Since RAX—the perfect rat virus—was discovered and introduced several years ago by Dr. Earp-Thomas the noted bacteriologist, it has been widely imitated. If you have tested the imitations and found them unsatisfactory, the reason lies in two factors. First, the virus itself—second, the package.

To be effective, rat virus must contain live germs of the right kind and in large numbers. RAX is prepared in our own great laboratories and is kept up to the highest standard.

To be kept alive and active, the virus must be packed in receptacles to which air is admitted. Without air the germs weaken and die. Ordinary corked bottles kill the germs in a short time. RAX is packed in bottles fitted with the ventilated Earp-Thomas Stopper, which admits air through plugs of fine cotton. The cotton checks all molds and other organisms so RAX cannot become contaminated. This wonderful stopper is patented—is used exclusively by us. It is the device that enables us to guarantee delivery of rat virus to you in live, active virulent condition.

When procuring rat-killing virus protect your money by insisting upon two things. First, that the bottle is labeled RAX, manufactured by Earp-Thomas Cultures Corporation. Second, that it is fitted with our patented stopper having a glass tube shaped like a button hook. Then only can you be sure of material which will positively exterminate all the rats on your premises.

Long experience in this field—scientific exactness in manufacture—the one ventilated package—enable us to positively guarantee that RAX will kill rats and mice. And we do! Don't bother with troublesome and dangerous traps or poisons. Just use RAX and your premises will be free from rats and mice. No trouble—trivial cost—sure results.

Write today—a postal will do—for our free circular with directions for use of RAX.

Earp-Thomas Culture Corp.
80 Lafayette St. New York

a pullet that had laid enough eggs to affect the leg color would not have a ghost of a chance to get fifth prize. Any experienced exhibitor will confirm these statements.

Mr. Smith says that certain breeds "have pure white shanks at the end of the laying period." To be sure they do, but they are not shown at the end of the laying period. They are shown at the beginning of the laying period.

The above refers to pullets. In the case of hens (Leghorns in particular), I think that there ought to be a little toleration for paleness in the beak and shanks.

Mr. Smith states that he considers our Standard of Perfection inconsistent in requiring yellow legs and white ear lobes in Leghorn males. Why should this be thought inconsistent? We see constantly at the large shows White Leghorn males with yellow legs and pure white ear lobes, do we not? It seemed at one time difficult to breed White Leghorns with yellow legs and still have the plumage and quills pure white, but by long continued, careful breeding it has been done. I do not think that there is any basis for thinking that yellow shanks and yellow ear lobes are necessarily correlated. In the American varieties we have yellow legs and beak, and red ear lobes. We do not call the Standard inconsistent here in requiring the ear lobes to be different in color from the legs and beak. I think that it is all a matter of breeding. Likewise in the Minorcas, Spanish, Andalusians, and many other breeds, the shanks are slaty blue or black and the ear lobes pure white; yet we do not accuse the Standard of being inconsistent. In still other breeds the shanks and beak are white, to-wit: Orpingtons, White Minorcas, and many others. Yet we do not say that the Standard of Perfection is inconsistent.

I heartily agree with Mr. Smith when he says that he does not consider a creamy lobe out of place on a Leghorn male. I for one think that the creamy lobe looks much better than a pure white lobe, on the Buff Leghorn if not on the White. And perhaps Mr. Smith is not aware of the fact that the present Standard of Perfection permits either white or creamy ear lobes for Buff Leghorns. If the White Leghorn breeders want the same, let them tell the revision committee about it; now is their chance.

Mr. Smith is right when he says that to most people the Leghorn is an egg producer, and should be taken that way. But stock that is forced for egg production will never win in real competition.

In closing I wish to say a word about the American Poultry Association's policy in admitting new breeds to the Standard. They admitted the Chanticleers, although there is not a single breeder in the United States, and only a very, very few in Canada. They admitted Missouri Fluffs, which are a freak, and have not now, nor never will, have sufficient popularity to amount to anything. They are in the same class with Red Pyle Leghorns. I venture to say that many licensed judges do not know that the latter are in the Standard. The A. P. A. has repeatedly turned down the Rhode Island Whites which have many, many supporters in the United States and Canada, and I believe also a specialty club back of them. I think that it is a shame that the A. P. A. has treated the breeders of R. I. Whites as it has, and if I were a breeder of Rhode Island Whites and someone asked me to join the A. P. A. I know just about what I would tell them. I would say that I would not become a member as long as the A. P. A. discriminated against my breed.

Michigan.

J. G. Vos.

A. P. A. Election.

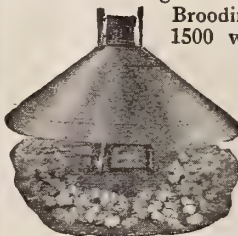
We respectfully invite nominations for officers. A member may ask to have his own name placed on the nomination ballot or he may propose others for different offices. Advise us your wishes in the matter and be prompt as the proposed names must be mailed to the election commissioner in time to appear on the printed ballot. For further details address the American Poultry Association, E. B. Campbell, Secretary, 655 West Third Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Arthur G. Duston is now located at Independence, Mo., as manager of the White Wyandotte flock of R. L. Train. Mr. Duston offered to wash and fit birds for the Kansas City show; and announcement to that effect was published in the Kansas City premium list. Many birds were received from Oklahoma and Texas, but the demand for conditioning was so great that several breeders had to be turned away.

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Insures Clean Fowls — Larger Profits

It has been the Standard Lice Killer for over 30 years—the standby of Successful Poultry-keepers. Easily used, absolutely safe, sure and quick in results. Most economical because it goes farthest. Try it and see young fowls grow faster and hens lay. Prices \$1.00, 50c, and 25c per Package. Sample 10c. Head-Lice Ointment 25 and 10 cts. per box. If not at your dealers, send direct, including postage for mailing. Address

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Houses \$16 Up.

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You can buy the famous Potter Portable Houses, Coops and Roosting and Nesting Equipment cheaper than you can build. Easy to set up and take

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Makers of Smith Sealed and other standard bands.

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Partridge Wyandottes of Today

By W. L. Bender.

We often read articles of how the Partridge Wyandottes were originated and who were the principal breeders. It has come to a time now where the beauty breed has found home after home in the yards of well known breeders. Every one of these fellow breeders are breeding better Partridge Wyandottes every day.

Here is what The American Poultry Journal had to say of a recent show winner: "More than once first Partridge Wyandotte cock has been in the best feather of any cock at the New York State Fair. The outstanding winner this year was a worthy successor of the great line of predecessors; elegant in type and style, 'bright yet rich top color; soundly striped.'"

Do you know that the Partridge Wyandottes of today breed as near to type as any of the Wyandotte family and more so than most of them? They are the most lovely birds any one ever saw, with their curved body moderately short, body of good depth, standing erect on good yellow legs set well apart, and showing against that glossy black breast a lovely shade of red in their hackle and saddle with the same shade of red in wing bow. This made them an elegant bird to look at indeed.

They, like all breeds, have had a few breeders who have raved and torn on color. Some wanted the darker shades and some wanted the brighter tones. Some made fools out of themselves on the color question in breeding them to light. Bright does not mean light or lemon, and too bright a male will do great harm to your offspring, throwing many lemon neck females. But the breeders of today are now coming to their senses and breeding the bright red males not to extreme either way.

Some people seem to think we have to double mate to get those elegant show cockerels and those extremely well penciled pullets of mahogany brown ground color. That is all gone and past. We are today getting those fine show birds out of our single mating. What I call show birds are birds that can go into the leading shows and bring home the blue ribbons as well as bringing home the purple ones where there are any up. Will mention one at the recent Ohio State Fair, where there were four thousand birds cooped. A Partridge Wyandotte pullet was awarded the Grand Championship female of the exhibit. This pullet was bred by the single mating system by Mr. Kraner of Ohio.

They used to talk about what fine hens and pullets such a breeder had. Now they talk about what fine quality runs through a complete line of specimens such a breed shows. Here is one thing that I want to bring to your mind about the female of today. Here is what one fellow had to say at the recent Hanover Fair: "Those females are the best I ever saw, and did not think that there was anything like it. I am glad I could see them." It is surely a pleasure to have such nice females.

Here is another show where there were females of that makeup. Here is what A. P. J. said of the first hen at Syracuse: "First hen had better penciling in fluff than most hens have on their backs." Every show room you are in

(Continued on page 88)

MOE'S COAL BURNING BROODER

Special 60-Day Sale Price

Moe's Coal Burning Colony Brooder is an absolutely reliable and efficient Brooder which always gives complete satisfaction. Simple and Safe. Provides an even, correct temperature. Plenty of fresh warm air for the chicks, with ample room for exercise.

Automatic Control. Regulated by twin thermostats, keeps a steady fire in the coldest weather. Filled from the top, burns any fuel. Rocker grate, no clinkers.

Heavy Galvanized Iron. Hover, easily raised and lowered. Complete with rope and pulleys ready to use.

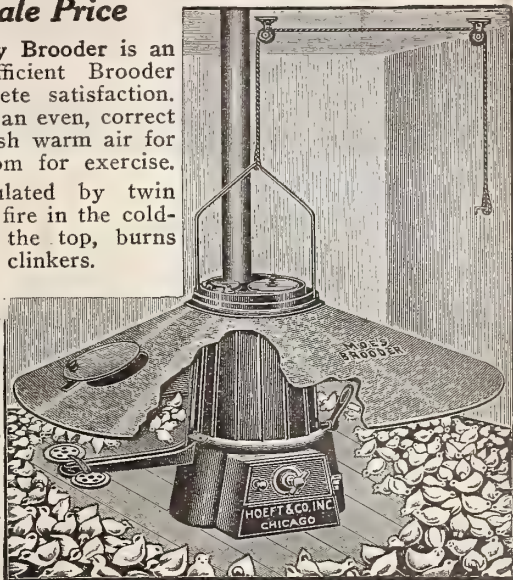
Special Prices, Freight Paid

No. 112—Hover 42 in., capacity 500 chicks. Complete \$20.00

No. 113—Hover 52 in., capacity 1000 chicks. Complete \$25.00

We pay the freight east of Rocky Mountains.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED



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Post's Super Anconas

Rose and Single Comb

Won First S. C. Cockerel, Chicago Coliseum, 1921

Pronounced the greatest cockerel ever shown at Coliseum. The big sensation of Ancona Alley. Eighteen of my birds were winners in competition with the country's best breeders. My birds have been consistent winners at America's greatest shows for years. Come to Ancona Headquarters for America's greatest egg contest and show winners. Winning more egg victories and specials in competition with all varieties than any competitor. Order your hatching eggs and chicks now. Young and old stock for sale. Free catalog.

SWEET BRIAR FARM, Ontarioville, Ill.

HEAVY FLOCK AVERAGE

PROFIT Is what you want from your flocks. An occasional high record individual does not always mean a profitable flock.

GREWE'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Have been bred and selected for years for CONSISTENT FLOCK PRODUCTION. Generations of pedigreed breeding and high record producers up to 286 eggs in one year are back of them. No guesswork. A customer reports average flock production of 232 eggs per hen from two-year old hens.



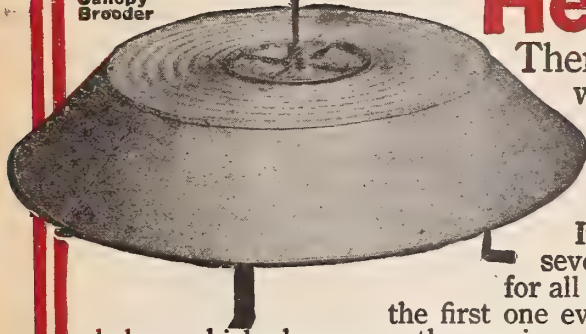
First Egg Type Pullet, December, 1920, at Coliseum, Chicago.

work. A customer reports average flock production of 232 eggs per hen from two-year old hens. If it is LAYING LEGHORNS you want—If it is EGG PROFITS you want, get my Circular and full particulars before placing your 1922 orders for CHICKS or EGGS FOR HATCHING.

White Feather Egg Farm A. H. Grewe, Box 48 A, Des Plaines, Ill.

The FIRST Oil Burning Colony Brooder-Who Made It?

The First
Oil Burning
Canopy
Brooder



Here is the Answer

There has been some confusing statements made with regard to who originated the oil burning canopy brooder. In order that the poultry raising public may know the FACTS—know WHO is the actual originator and patentee of this now very popular brooder, we show herewith the FIRST one ever made.

It was originated and designed by H. M. Sheer and tested for several years before being offered to the public. To set at rest for all time, the question as to WHO did originate it, we illustrate the first one ever made and as further evidence give the list of patents below, which also cover other equipment originated by us, is conclusive as to WHO originated the Oil Burning Canopy Brooder.

Patent No. 961,654
Patent No. 977,973
Patent No. 1,005,660
Patent No. 1,056,595

Patent No. 1,065,650
Patent No. 1,128,535
Patent No. 1,149,959
Patent No. 1,262,397

Patent No. 1,273,679
Patent No. 1,280,091
Patent No. 1,285,428
Patent No. 1,373,362

Patent No. 1,392,708
Patent No. 1,392,709
Sol-Hot
Trade-Mark 134,438

From this FIRST AND ORIGINAL brooder, the Sol-Hot and then the Super Sol-Hot Heaters and Brooders were perfected. The history of the development of the Wickless Oil Burner is a very interesting story. It is being made ready for publication. It will tell, step by step, how the present highly efficient Sol-Hot Heater has been developed. You will then appreciate as never before, after reading this story, what a vast improvement and superior heater the Super Sol-Hot is over anything ever offered to the poultry public.



All Metal Vaporizer
Patented

Why the Super Sol-Hot is Supreme

The reason the Super Sol-Hot Heater is so far ahead of all other types of heaters is because of my patented float oil control. The Super Sol-Hot is the **only** heater on the market with a **positive**, constant oil level. The sectional view below shows how positive and constant the oil level is maintained in the Super Sol-Hot with my patent float control. The float is placed at the bottom of the oil container just below the filter. This float operates automatically, the same as the float in a carburetor of a gasoline motor and maintains a constant oil level that cannot fluctuate and flare up as other heaters do that depend simply on the open pipe, bottle feed.

In ordinary heaters with **open pipe feed**, there is nothing to control the oil feed and the flame naturally flares up every time the bottle feeds, burning much larger at first and gradually growing smaller until the bottle feeds again. This is

Sectional View of Super Sol-Hot

The patented oil level control is accomplished by means of a float and thermostat in the lower part of the oil chamber directly under the filter. This float operates automatically the same as a float on the carburetor of a gasoline motor—it never requires attention—never causes any trouble. The thermostat is made of brass carefully and thoroughly tested. Owing to the fact that it is enclosed and sealed in bottom of oil container and that varying changes of temperature never subject it to more than 1/32 of an inch expansion, it will last a lifetime without ever requiring attention—it is never subjected to over-expansion like thermostats which are used on incubators where they are exposed to the direct radiation of the hot air.



PATENTED MARCH 29, 1921

why an even flame is impossible without a constant feed control. This is why a low flame can't be maintained in ordinary burner with **open pipe feed**, and often the feed drops to a point where the flame goes out entirely.

H. M. Sheer Co.

H.M. Sheer, Inventor Designer and Patentee



Two Outstanding Features: Float Oil Control and Metal Vaporizer

The "float oil control" in Super Sol Hot Heaters is the big outstanding advantage of my heaters over all others, and together with the Metal Vaporizer, which does away with all wicks and asbestos ring, makes Sol-Hot Heaters **incomparable**. There is none that approach them.

They give you a brooding equipment which you have hoped for—wished

for, yes, prayed for. All you have to do is to set the size flame you want when you start it,

keep the bottle supplied with oil and forget

all the old troubles so common with

all other heaters. If you want a low

flame you can have it without fear

or danger that it will go out or fluctuate in the least. Our patented Metal Vaporizer

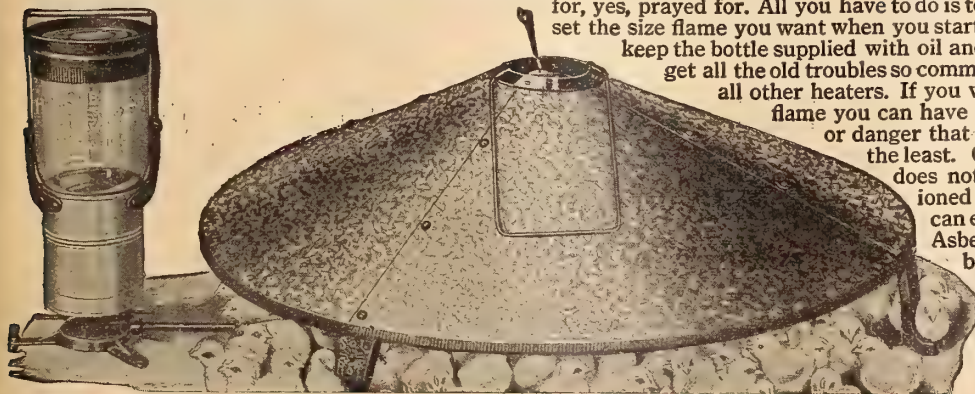
does not carbonize like the old-fashioned asbestos ring vaporizer, and

can easily be removed and cleaned. Asbestos ring vaporizers can also

be used on the Super Sol-Hot, but why should anyone use

the old-fashioned carbonizing asbestos ring vaporizer when

this new better equipment is now available?



Why Buy the Imitations—Get the Best

Ever since I made the first Oil Burning Canopy Brooder years ago, Sol-Hot Brooders have always maintained their lead in the public's approval, strictly on their merit.

This season I have attained that for which I have strived for years, namely, to perfect a positive automatic oil control heater—one without valves to adjust—no springs or mechanisms of any kind. With a Super Sol-Hot you simply light the burner, that's all—no hand adjustments—the burner won't go out—won't overflow—won't smoke—burns evenly all the time. My new patented oil control entirely eliminates the element of human control—it's the sensation in the poultry equipment field this season—nothing like it.

Don't Be Misled—Be on the Safe Side

When you are in the market for an Oil Burning Canopy Brooder, come to the **ORIGINATORS** for it. Get it at headquarters. Why buy the imitations?

With a Sol-Hot Brooder you never have to worry about your chicks—you know they are safe and comfortable all the time, because Sol-Hot is always dependable—always on the job. Sol-Hot Canopy Brooders are furnished in three sizes, 32, 42 and 52 inches in diameter. Remember, too, we furnish the correct size Sol-Hot Heater for each size brooder—not the same size for small and large brooders as some do. For the "back lotter" or poultryman who has only a few chicks we also furnish the "Baby Sol-Hot" with 22-inch canopy.

Made in 5 sizes suitable for Small Brooders and Incubators from 60 egg and chick sizes to 3000 egg and chick outfits.



Send your name and address and we will send you free and postpaid, beautiful catalog folder in colors, telling all about Sol-Hot Heaters and Brooders. How they are made — why they are better — why it is the equipment you should buy,



Dept. 26 , Quincy, Ill.

Rhode Island REDS

Correct Type and Color

REMARKABLE BOOK "Blue Ribbon Reds"

Sent Free To Everybody
Who Mails Coupon Below

By means of the most remarkable set of Rhode Island Red illustrations ever produced, W. H. Card, secretary of the Rhode Island Red Club and the greatest living authority on REDS, in "BLUE RIBBON REDS," shows in a way so simple that every beginner can understand what constitutes the correct type and color of Rhode Island Reds. There are twelve drawings illustrating type and fourteen illustrating color. These drawings show the ideal Reds, both male and female, as well as the various shape and color defects most commonly found. Mr. Card also points out which defects are serious and which are of only minor importance.

Here are a few of the many subjects in "Blue Ribbon Reds"

An A-B-C course in Judging Rhode Island Reds (in five lessons)

How Rhode Island Reds originated.

Mating Rhode Island Reds for Color and Shape.

How to obtain fast growth and large size on Rhode Island Reds.

How to breed up an egg laying strain.

How to cull Rhode Island Reds.

How to prepare Rhode Island Reds for the Show Room.

Which is the correct Rhode Island Red color.

Disqualifications.

Standard weights

Feeding Poultry at all ages

Linebreeding.

How to treat sick fowls.

How to get rid of lice and mites.

How to build poultry houses and equipment.

Special Illustrated Features

A picture of Rhode Island Reds in natural colors, suitable for framing, the latest and best ever published, copyrighted 1919. Pictures of many prize winning Reds at National Shows—Description of a common sense window for fresh air poultry houses and detailed illustrations made from blue prints—How to build a practical poultry house for a small flock of chickens—How to make a good home-made trapnest.

"Blue Ribbon Reds" is a veritable encyclopedia of useful poultry information. Cost \$3.00 to produce. You must see a copy of this book to appreciate its value. Mail the coupon. Enclose \$1.00. Get this remarkable book absolutely free with 3-year subscription to the

Rhode Island Red Journal

the official organ of the Rhode Island Red Club of America. Published monthly, at 50c per year. It is the "Red Breeders' Bible." Those who know it say they would not be without it for \$5 per year. It keeps you in touch with all the leading breeders of Reds and keeps you posted on everything pertaining to Rhode Island Reds.



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Rhode Island Red Journal, 4031 Bremer Ave.
Waverly, Ia.

Gentlemen: I have enclosed \$1.00. Send me your FREE BOOK, "Blue Ribbon Reds" and enter my name for a 3-year subscription to the Rhode Island Red Journal. Please send book and paper at once.

Name

Street or R. F. D. No.

Town State

you hear the same thing, and every farm or back yard you visit where Partridge Wyandottes are being raised, it is the same old story of relatively beautiful quality.

Now, you ask a breeder why he likes the Partridge Wyandotte. He comes right back at you without hesitation: "Why they are good layers in the winter time when the eggs bring the very highest price; they are good market fowl, as they mature quickly, and they are so plump when dressed with such golden yellow skin. Another reason is, when you go to the yard or farm they all look the same; they are not all stained up like white birds, and when you come to show them you are not bothered by having to wash them. Washing a bird disgusts if not discourages many fanciers.

I wish to say if any of the readers have the pleasure in attending the National Poultry Show in Chicago January 11 to 17, do not forget to call at Partridge Wyandotte alley and get acquainted with the best bunch of club members on earth today. They will make you think you have always known them all your life. They will be pleased to show you down the line and explain all about their beauty breed. That is the club show for this year.

Poultry Tariff Situation:

By Jas. E. Rice.

The history of the poultryman's tariff fight cannot yet be written. Victories have been won but the big final drive to put the law on the statute books is yet to come. Thus far the campaign has been largely preparation and presentation of facts. We were obliged to know our case before we could argue it. It was necessary to make a thorough study of the world poultry situation as regards sources of supply and demand for poultry and poultry products, the imports and exports of eggs and egg products for periods of years, costs of production, time and cost of transportation, in order to proceed intelligently to ask for tariff rates which, if granted, would prove to be of the best interest to all of the people.

Until now the burden of responsibility has rested upon a comparatively few persons, but from now on every person who keeps poultry, or handles poultry or poultry products produced in the United States, or who eats poultry and eggs or egg products, has a personal duty to perform. All of these persons should be interested in our common problem involving the general welfare of our whole country. All of our people are vitally concerned in the quality of our food products and the prosperity of those who produce them. It is in the interest of the consumer to have the things he eats or wears or rides or reads or hears or sees produced in America, if they can be produced here economically. Farm products produced in America now should be as popular a slogan as "Made in America" has been in the past and should continue to be in the future for manufactured products.

This means that from now on our campaign must be one of informing the public of the needs for tariff legislation and for the personal effort of voters in letting their representatives in Congress know how they want them to vote, and to be able to give a valid reason why they are justified in urging a tariff on poultry products.

The following tabulation shows the situation past and present regarding the tariff rates on eggs and egg products, and the rates recommended by poultry committee for the Senate tariff bill, 1921:

	Tariff Present	Tariff Fordney	Proposed Rates
Eggs in shell.....	Free	.06c	.08c
Whole eggs .....	.02c	.04c	.08c
Frozen or liquid 10% advalorem		Equivalent	
Egg yolks .....	.02c	.04c	.08c
	.02c	.04c	.08c
Frozen or liquid			
Egg Albumen.....	.01c	.04c	.08c
Dried whole egg....	.10c	.15c	.24c
Dried egg yolks 10% advalorem		Equivalent	
	.02c	.15c	.24c
Dried egg albumen	.03c	.15c	.24c

Altogether the prospect looks brighter now than at any time heretofore. The particular features of encouragement are, first, the thorough organization of the various national

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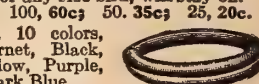
Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3\$4.75\$1.60
30x3 1/26.751.76
31x3 1/26.001.85
32x3 1/2	S.S. only 6.252.00
31x4	.....7.25	.....2.25
32x4	.....7.50	.....2.40
33x4 S.S. only...	7.752.50
34x48.002.60
34x4 1/29.252.80
35x4 1/210.253.15
36x4 1/210.753.40
37x512.753.75

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	25	50	100	250	500
No. 1 Brahmas, Giants, etc.	\$.45	\$.75	\$1.20	\$2.75	\$5.00
No. 2 Rocks, Reds, etc.	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
No. 3 Leghorns, Anconas, etc.	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices are postpaid. Slate color and breed.

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farm groups and their earnest efforts to arrive at a sound method of determining equitable tariff rates on all commodities, and their determination to see that exact justice is done in the construction and passage of a tariff law; second, the appointment of a Congressional Committee and the earnest efforts of that committee to study the whole problem of the agricultural condition and the needs of legislation for its development.

If we are to win it will be by virtue of the personal efforts of individuals, firms and organizations who are most vitally concerned in the promotion and protection of the poultry industry. The best information available on the world poultry situation indicates that we are likely to have larger rather than smaller importations of poultry, eggs, and egg products from the cheaper producing countries, particularly the Orient, Australia and Argentina.

If the American people prefer to eat home-grown products and thus develop home industries, now is the time for them to take an active part in securing tariff legislation that will provide equitable protection for the things that farmers sell as for the things which they buy. Write your congressman and senator today in support of the proposed rates listed above.

Chicago Coliseum Show

(Continued from page 19)

classes. First and second hens. C. N. Myers, stand at head of class; wonderful quality; our choice being second. First cock, good body, clean color, in pretty good feather. Beyond this prizes seem to go to under color of back. First pullet has two kinds of barring; mature feathers on wing; hide-bound with chick feathers on back and in tail; and chick feathering wins. First pen has pullet in it devoid of secondaries, and primaries half gone. Such a bird would throw out a pen in any other variety in the show. Fourth cock, heavy in rear of body, no tail. First and second cockerel show improvement in right direction, but goal will not be reached until cockerel like 115, Irvine, can win. Judge seemed to prefer heavy under color in back to anything else. He overlooked finish in cocks, chick feathers or no feathers in pullets, and metallic in cockerels.

We have been harping on lack of finish, chick feathers, chick tails, twisted wings, split tails, need of balanced type, deficiency in cleanness of surface barring, for three years. The hide-bound stuff that has not molted its chick feathers; and bob-tailed cocks still win; the judge still allows, in this season 1921-22, rust and metallic sheen on back of males in order to ride the old fashioned hobby of undercolor on back.

It is discouraging to constructive breeders in the West. John W. Yant, who has devoted twenty-one years of his life to his birds, expressed keen regret that such types should win. Progressive men should see to it that this class next year brings forth different sort of comment. There are good birds being shown in Chicago, and it is absurd for the West to tolerate longer the strange assortment of bobbed tailed, off type, bad-winged, chick-feathered stuff. A house cleaning is needed. This was the condition two years ago. Then the management hired cock to judge last year, and with a return engagement this year, he could have done the breed a service. As it stands, he lost his opportunity, and good breeders share their disappointment.

Barred Rocks Exhibition—Jas E. Huey, Union, Ky., 1 cock, 3 hen, 4 chl., 3 pl. Cowan & Pattison, Waterloo, Iowa, 2-4 cock, D. F. Palmer & Son, Yorkville, Ill., 5 cock, 2 pl., 1-3-4-5 pens. J. D. Veach, Helena, Mont., 3 cock, 4 hen, 3 chl. C. N. Myers, Hanover, Pa., 1-2 hen, 5 pl. Mrs. W. G. Curd, Saverton, Mo., 5 hen. John W. Yant, Canton, Ohio, 5 chl., 2 pen. E. C. Pendleton, Golden, Ill., 1-2 chl. Arthur Irvine, Lake City, Minn., 4 pl. E. A. Webb, Mulkeytown, Ill., 1 pl.

Barred Rocks Cockerel Bred—John E. Scudder, Center Port, N. Y., 1 hen. Cowan & Pattison, 5 hen, 2-4 pl., 2 pen. D. F. Palmer & Son, 2-4 hen, 5 pl. J. D. Veach, 3 hen, 4 pen. W. H. Overbaugh, Hanover, Pa., 1-2 pl. John W. Yant, 3 pen. E. C. Pendleton, 5 pen. W. E. Russell, Danville, Ill., 1 pen.

Barred Rocks Pullet Bred—C. N. Myers, 1-5 cock, 2 chl. Louis Rausch, Creve Couer, Mo., 4 cock, 4 chl., 2 pen. Arthur Irvine, 5 cock, Mrs. W. G. Curd, 2 cock. John W. Yant, 1 chl., 1 pen. W. W. Henderson, Bridgeton, Mo., 3 chl. M. B. Hickson, Lynchburg, Va., 5 chl. D. F. Palmer & Son, 4-5 pen. Fritz Farm, Staunton, Ill., 3 pen.

R. C. Barred Rock Exhibition—S. B. Wenger, South English, Iowa, 1-2-4 cock, 3 hen, 1-3 chl., 2-3 pl., J. I. Niswander, South English, Iowa, 3 cock, 1-3 hen, 5 chl., 5 chl., 1-4 pl. Isaac Green, Pemberton, Ohio, 5 cock, 5 hen, 2-4 chl., 5 pl. M. S. Hoke, Monticello, Ill., 4 hen.

Pennsylvania Poultry Farm

1918-1919

Champion

Keystone Maid

306 Eggs per Year

A Breeding
Institution
founded on



Official
Contest Winnings
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One New Year's Resolution

You Will Never Want to Break

"I will introduce into my flock the egg-laying strains that have consistently won in leading Official Contests—that have produced the only two consecutive contest winners with over 300-egg Official Records."

From North-East-South-West, letters from thousands of pleased customers prove that the Pennsylvania Poultry Farm strain pays.

NORTH

\$71.00 from One Bird Not
A Year Old

Canada.—I have one pullet from you last year out of Keystone Maid. I have 23 chicks out of her and sold \$71.00 worth of eggs from her and she won't be a year old until the 28th of June. Every egg hatched. —C. S., Waterloo, Canada.

EAST

\$100.00 for Twelve 8-Week-Old
Cockerels

Pennsylvania. —Enclosed find \$20.00 for cockerel.

I am more than pleased with the results I have obtained from the day-old chicks purchased last spring at six weeks of age. The cockerels were crowing at the age of eight weeks. I sold 12 of them for \$100.00. The pullets have been laying constantly all winter. It pays to buy good stock. That is why I am coming back for a cockerel.—J. R. G., Palmyra.

SOUTH

\$600.00 Profits

Texas.—The eggs we got from you three years ago have proven excellent; cleared from 180 birds, offspring of the above mentioned eggs, around \$600.00 last year. I have kept different breeds on my farm the past 27 years. Yours are the best ever.—S. Bro., Dallas.

WEST

\$975.60 Profit for Ten Months

The 162 pullets of which I have previously told you had laid up to Sept. 1st, 176 eggs each since last November 1st. And during that time their eggs have been sold for \$97.56 above feed cost and sold on the open market. They will just about net \$1,000 for the full twelve months.

From the chicks I received from you this Spring we have a fine flock of 250 pullets nearly developed and about ready to lay.—P. R. C., Ashtabula.

There are hundreds of letters of similar strain in our files. There are hundreds of birds of similar strain in our flocks, ready and able to do the same for you as they have done for us, for thousands of customers, and at the Official Egg-Laying Contests of which they have been winners. No better claim than ours exists to

World's Champion Layers

S. C. W. Leghorns, White Wyandottes, S. C. R. I. Reds Contest Winners by the column—at left and right. Winnings that are based on EGGS, the only real foundation for poultry profits.

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Hatching Eggs, Day-old Chicks, Breeding Stock, Fine Pullets and Cockerels for delivery at once or make reservations now for Spring deliveries.

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America's Foremost Breeders of Hens that Lay

OFFICIAL
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5 HENS
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1301 EGGS
AMERICAN
CONTEST
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5 HENS
LAID
1165 EGGS
N.A. INT.
CONTEST
1916-17

5 HENS
LAID
1139 EGGS
N.A. INT.
CONTEST
1913-14

10 HENS
LAID
2006 EGGS
MO. NAT.
CONTEST
1913-14

10 HENS
LAID
2073 EGGS
MO. NAT.
CONTEST
1912-13

MORE
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KEYSTONE
MAID
laid
306 Eggs

LADY
VICTORY
laid
304 Eggs

LADY
SNOW
laid
287 Eggs

SUPER
MAID
laid
272 Eggs

LIBERTY
BELLE
laid
294 Eggs

WORLD'S
RECORD
109 Eggs in
109 consecutive days

LIBERTY
LADY
laid
267 Eggs

RED
ROSE
laid
254 Eggs

MORE
PROFITS



Write for Free Circular detailing attractive bargains that we are now offering. Or get our handsome illustrated catalog, "The Story of the 300-Egg Hen." Price, 10c, deducted from first order.

R. C. Barred Rock Cockerel Bred—S. B. Wenger, 1 hen, 2 pl, 2-4 pen. J. I. Niswander, 2-3 hen, 3-4 pl, 1-3 pen. Isaac Green, 4-5 hen, 5 pl. W. S. Hoke, 1 pl. Mrs. G. R. Good, South English, Iowa, 5 pen.

R. C. Barred Rock Pullet Bred—S. B. Wenger, 3-4 cock, 4 ckl, 2-4 pen. J. I. Niswander, 1-2-5 cock, 2-3 ckl, 1-3 pen. W. S. Hoke, 1 ckl. L. F. Roblee, Lockport, Ill., 5 ckl.

Fifty-three single birds cataloged and 47 prizes awarded; there being 8 single classes; 9 pens, and every pen under ribbons, 2 classes. Ninety-eight birds and 92 stand under ribbons. There are not only Dark Barred Plymouth Rock hens, but Rose Comb Dark Barred Plymouth Rock hens. This multiple classification may mean more entry money for the show, but after playing this game, Mr. Hewes may find it turns out like the Chanticleer, a breed which he provided classes for at the Coliseum for two years, recommended into the Standard, and is repaid this year by not a single specimen in competition. The rose comb is easy to put on any single comb breed. It is dominant to the single type of comb in breeding. Heretofore, however, the rose comb has been typical of the Wyandotte and a Barred Wyandotte has never been made to go.

White Plymouth Rocks—Adam F. Polt, Hartford, Wis., 2-4-5 cock, 5 hen, 3-5 ckl., 3-5 pl., 1 old pen, 2-3 young pen. Starks Farm, Starks, Wis., 1-3 cock, 1-2-3-4 hen, 1 ckl., 1-2-4 pl., 2 old pen, 1 young pen. O. K. Poultry Farm, Lebanon, Ohio, 4 ckl. W. H. Martin, Jr., Mobile, Ala., 2 ckl. Fritz Farm, Staunton, Ill., 3 old pen.

First cock, good head and type; smooth feather. Second, another splendid cock. First hen, best modeled body we ever saw at the Coliseum. First cockerel, big, good head and back, rather open tail. Second, lower set, nicely finished. Cockerel 350, Martin, in full plumage, good type, white. First pullet, like first hen, finely turned out head, correct back, tail, breast, wings and sides of body, white. Second pullet on same order; wonderful quality. Such females leave nothing to be desired. Third, another large, long-backed, nice-tail pullet. Golden yellow legs and white plumage in this class.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Rothgeb Bros., Milford, Ill., 1 cock, 4 hen, 4 ckl. Lichtenwalter & Ellis, Girard, Pa., 2 cock, 2 hen, 1-2 pl. Frank W. Kramer, Ft. Atkinson, Wis., 4 cock, 3-5 hen, 3 pl. Cory & Cory, Muskogee, Okla., 3 cock, 5 pl. Edward E. Minard, Lorain, Ohio, 1 hen, 1-5 ckl., 4 pl. J. O. Anders, Newark, Ill., 2-3 ckl. Mrs. L. B. Eminger, Gibson City, Ill., 1 young pen.

First cock, big, level color; trifle long in head and drum stick. First hen beautiful color. Second, outstanding Rock shape of class. Good entry of cockerels. First, big, long-bodied bird, good head; nice sheet of top color; shy in breast. Second, another grand, big bird, tail blending with back. First pullet, attractive type and color. Second, comb turns. Clear tails and smooth color all through pullets.

Partridge Plymouth Rocks—E. H. Hamann, Hamilton, Ohio, 2 cock, 1 hen, 5 ckl., 2 pl. L. Bowers, Winnipeg, Man., Can., 1 cock, 2 hen, 2 ckl., 1 pl. Riley E. Smith, Albion, Ind., 3 hen, 4 ckl., 3 pl. Ray R. Finders, Ferguson, Iowa, 4 hen, 1 ckl. Har-

ry Katzen, Sykesville, Pa., 3 ckl.

First cock, big, long bodied, bright ground color. Second, darker, pale in lobe. Second hen, good Rock type, clear penciling; first nice penciling, ragged in tail. Cockerels not up to what one sees at New York. First pullet, beautifully marked; little more range would help her.

Silver Pencil Rocks—Geo. F. Greenwood, Lake Mills, Wis., 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2-3 pl.

Best display ever seen in West. Here is size and type, with silvery white backs in males, beautifully striped; and fair penciling in females; good Rock heads. A better cock than first, rare indeed. More wonderful exhibits of this kind will mean a tremendous increase in number.

Columbian Rocks—J. W. Bowen, Mechanicsburg, Ohio, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 young pen.

First cock, lacks black striping. First hen, biggest and best formed hen we have seen in years; good neck, wings and tail.

Black Java—Henry C. Turck, Chicago, Ill., 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1-2 pl.

Real Javas; good type in females; black eyes, nice sheen to plumage. Male too short in back and body.

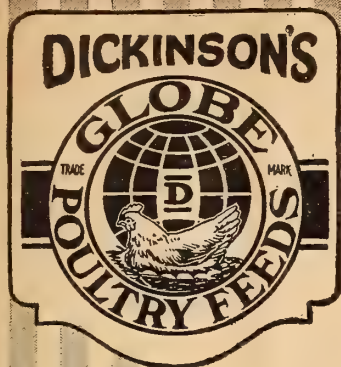
Silver Wyandottes—W. E. Sampson, Kirkwood, N. Y., 3 cock, 1-2 ckl, 5 pl. A. & E. Tarbox, Yorkville, Ill., 1-4 cock, 1-2 hen, 3-4 ckl, 1-2 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. N. C. Rublee, Fitchburg, Mass., 2 cock, 4 hen, 5 ckl, 3-4 pl. Chas. F. Schrader, St. Peter, Ill., 5 cock, 2 young pen. W. D. Topp, Tupelo, Miss., 3 hen, 2 old pen, 3 young pen.

Improvement evident in Silvers. First and second hens, good size and type; nice



The five Imperial "Ringlet" Barred Rock cocks winning all prizes, first, second, third, fourth and fifth, at Madison Square Garden, New York, January, 1921. Owned by E. B. Thompson, Amenia, New York, originator of the world renowned Imperial "Ringlets."





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In feeding for eggs, you want something more than just a lot of eggs. You want eggs that will hatch sturdy, healthy chicks.

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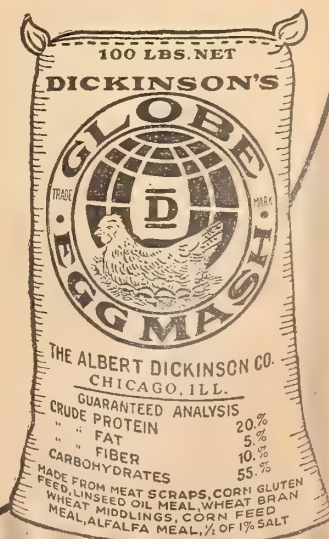
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CONRAD ANDERSON, JAMESTOWN, N. Y., says: "I have a fine, up-to-date poultry farm and raise White Leghorns exclusively. I want to say that after trying many feeds in the past five years I have at last found the kind that cannot be beat. Globe Feeds are the best on the market today."

L. W. WELLS, AMSTERDAM, N. Y., says: "I have been using your feeds for some time and like them very much. My only trouble is that the ——— Co., where I get my feed, tries to push substitutes. I would appreciate it if you could arrange so I could get Globe Feeds all the time."

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The Morris White Orpingtons

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QUALITY SIZE LAYERS

We breed Orpingtons that combine in the same birds Sensational Winners in the Show Room and Sensational Layers in the Egg Laying Contest. Exhibition winners at New York, Chicago, Memphis, Detroit, Kansas City, Cincinnati, etc.—winning more points at all shows than all our competitors combined.

Our latest and best win at Chicago Coliseum show, December 6-13, 1921:

1-2-3-4-5 cocks; 1-2-3-4 cockerels; 1-2 old pens; 1-2-3-4 hens; 1-2-3-5 pullets; 1-2 young pens; all specials, best display.

Last year's winnings at Chicago Coliseum show, December, 1920:

1-2-3-5 cocks; 1-2-3-5 cockerels; 1-3-4 old pens; 1-2-5 hens; 1-2-4 pullets; 1-2 young pens; best display; all specials.

We have won First Cockerel—

Madison Square Garden—1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1s20.

Chicago Coliseum—1913, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1920 and 1921.

We have won First Cock—

Madison Square Garden—1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920.

Chicago Coliseum—1912, 1913, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1920 and 1921.

Egg-Laying Records in Official Contests

Princess Pat.....	303 per year
Pauline	245 per year
Peggy	241 per year
Polly	226 per year
Pansy	216 per year

All females entered laying around the 200-egg record, and we can pick at random from our best females, and they will lay at the same rate.

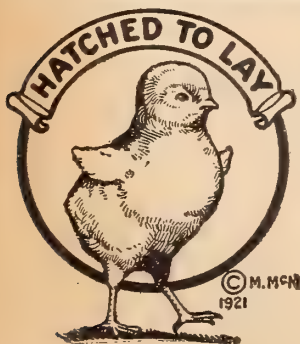
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R. C. CLOVERLAND ANCONAS R. C.

Here is what a pen of 50 Cloverland Ancona pullets did one week before they were six months old

Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
Dec. 8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th
19 eggs	27 eggs	19 eggs	26 eggs	23 eggs	33 eggs	29 eggs

This is better than 50 per cent production from mid-June pullets. The above days were cloudy and cold. As for lookers they are there also.

HERE ARE OUR WINNINGS AT THE NORTHERN MICHIGAN FAIR:

First cock, 1 entry; First and Second cockerel, 2 entries; First pullet, 1 entry; First and Second hen, 4 entries. Cockerels on sale now. Orders booked for hatching eggs and baby chicks. Place order early to be sure of delivery.

E. J. & M. E. MacMartin

Lake Shore Drive

Escanaba, Mich.

lacing. First and second cockerels, frosting on breast. First cock, well laced breast and back; good wing bow. Second cock not as clear on surface of hackle or as good in wing bar. Third, another good cock. Judge Walter Young laid emphasis on open diamond shaped saddles in males. First pullet, good Wyandotte type; nice lacing. Second, longer back, slight frosting.

Golden Wyandottes—N. Malott, Tunnelton, Ind., 2 cock, 2 hen, 3 ckl., 1 pl. Wm. Stewart, 3 cock, 1 hen. J. S. Pennington, Plainfield, Ill., 1-4 cock, 1-2 ckl. A. C. DeSmidt, Racine, Wis., 2 pl.

Improvement here. Cockerels have well-laced backs. Cock good breast and fluff. Females rich ground color, fair lacing.

White Wyandottes—L. J. Demberger, Stewartville, Ind., 1-3-4 cock, 3-5 hen, 1-3-4 ckl., 1-3 pl., 1 old pen, 1-3 young pen. C. D. Smith, Lyons, Iowa, 3-5 cock, 4 hen, 2 pl., 3 old pen, 5 young pen. Cabeen-Denton White Wyandotte Farm, Stamps, Ark., 1-2 hen, 2 ckl., 4 pl., 2 old pen, 2 young pen. Otto Newlin, Georgetown, Ill., 5 ckl., 5 pl. Whitney & Werderhoff, Toledo, Ohio, 4 young pen.

First cock, big, broad bird, good head, nice front; tail grown and not bobbed off as formerly seen at Chicago. Second, well rounded; a good Wyandotte. Third, shy in breast and tail. Fourth, pinched in tail. First hen, splendid Wyandotte. Second, similar. Third, larger hen; loose in fluff. Fourth, legs too far back; tight tail; stringy feathers in cushion over tail. First cockerel, well set bird; good breast and back; well finished. Second, broad and square at shoulders; elegant character of feather; will make great cock. Third, younger; full of quality. First pullet, too loose in feather. Second, square shoulders, smooth lines; trifle high in tail. Pullet 508, Smith, would look better in this prize pen. Third, fine head, nice type; improvement in spread or tail.

Buff Wyandottes—Chas. Howison, Sandwich, Ill., 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-5 ckl., 5 pl., 1 old pen, 4 young pen. Culver & Warren, Sandwich, Ill., 4-5 cock, 2-3-4 hen, 2-3 old pen, 1-2 young pen. B. Hazelton Smith, Niles, Mich., 1-5 hen, 4 ckl., 1-2 pl., 4 old pen, 3 young pen. Ralph E. Larson, Elgin, Ill., 3 ckl., 3 pl. Floyd A. Diedrich, Rush Lake, Wis., 4 pl.

First cock, strong, broad, round; level buff; tail missing. Second and third, good cocks; latter having spread and covering of tail. First hen, smooth colored, well formed. Second, another well-built hen. Third, ruffier feather. First cockerel, beautiful Wyandotte; correct back, tail and underline. Second, big; tail not covered. Third, same color in tail coverings as on back; tone lighter than winner. First pullet, good type, smooth color; clear tail. Second pullet, tight in tail.

Partridge Wyandottes—Culver & Warren, 1-2-4 cock, 1 hen, 2-5 ckl., Sheffield Farms, Glendale, Ohio, 3-5 cock, 2-4-5 hen, 1-3 ckl., 1-2-3 pl., 1-3 old pen, 1 young pen. W. L. Bender, Angola, Ind., 3 hen, 4 ckl., 2 old pen. John H. Murphy, Geneseo, Ill., 4-5 pl.

First cock, none too large; poor comb. Second, good type; coarse points on comb. Third, not the best condition. Fourth and fifth, dark. First hen, coarse face; legs far back, throwing up shoulders; elegant penciling; good comb. Second, better balanced hen; tight in tail. First cockerel, beautiful bright color, well finished tail; good head and round back. Second, another well-built bird; nicely striped; tone stronger in ground color. First pullet, at head of class; type, color, penciling right; good head. Second, darker. Third, lighter.

Black Wyandotte—Ed. Reilly, Maywood, Ill., 1 ckl., 1-2-3 pl. Small size; round pails; little interest here.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds—E. W. Mahood, Webster Groves, Mo., 4 cock, 1 hen, 1-4 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1-2-5 old pen, 1-2 young pen. E. L. Boehm, Ft. Dodge, Iowa, 1-3 cock, 3-5 hen, 4 pl., 3 old pen, 3 young pen, Red Cloud Poultry Farm, Cincinnati, Ohio, 2-5 cock, 2 ckl. W. H. Laabs, Waupaca, Wis., 4 hen, 5 pl., 4 old pen. J. D. Veach, Helena, Mont., 2 hen, 3 pl., 5 young pen. J. F. Craig, Danville, Ill., 5 ckl. John Greenwood, Geneseo, Ill., 3 ckl. H. A. Fischer, La Crosse, Wis., 4 young pen.

First cock, good type and head; level rich color. Second, higher in shoulders, not as hard feather, more red in tail coverts. Third, another strong cock of superior quality. Fourth, good type; trifle black at base of hackle. Fifth, showy male; falling in comb. First hen, the outstanding Red female of the show. Here is smooth, bright face, true Red type over back, tail and underline; smooth feather of a lustrous rich tone. Second, shade smaller; fails to winner in hard, smooth web of feathers. Third, on type of first, but fails to winner in black at base of hackle. Fourth, legs set too far back; coarse, gamey faced. All the competition in cockerels that anyone wants; here is size, type, and color. Winner has length, balance on legs, finish, level rich color. Second, same kind of a bird; better in comb, perhaps not quite as hard a feather or well finished over tail; close runner up. Third, again type, size, and color. To judge such birds, they must be

The Egg is $\frac{3}{4}$ Water

Heavy Drinkers are Heavy Layers

Each hen must drink one-fourth pint water every day to produce high priced winter eggs. *Water must be warm.* Hen's temperature is 110 degrees F. Don't let your hens drink ice cold water a single day this winter, for it will chill to the bone and may stop egg production a whole month. Why permit unnecessary loss when the

EUREKA Sanitary Non-Freezing FOUNTAIN

KEEPS WATER WARM 24 HOURS

No lamp, no fire, no danger. No upkeep. No trouble. *Only up-to-date Sanitary Fountain.* Drinking cup does not project beyond outer can. No possible chance to catch litter or filth. No contamination to cause disease. *Water always warm, clean and pure.*

Made of heavy galvanized iron. Built like fireless cooker. Works like thermos bottle. Simply fill every evening with hot water—that's all. Hens will have plenty of pure, clean, warm water early in the morning just when they want it and need it most.

Water is a natural tonic just as important as feed. Get full value from high priced feeds. Increase egg production and profits by keeping warm water before your hens all the time.

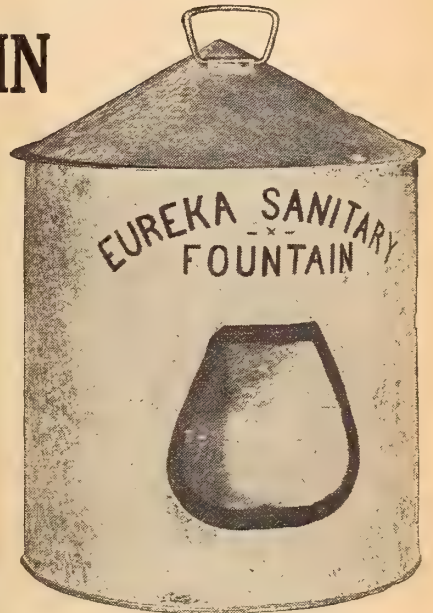
The heavy drinkers are heavy layers. 100 layers will drink 12 to 15 quarts of water a day. Just think of it! The egg is three-fourths water! Every hen you have must drink one-fourth pint water every day or she cannot produce. Only warm water can be consumed in this quantity, in cold weather. *The water must be as nearly*

clean, pure and fresh at all times as the water you drink yourself. This cannot be done with open containers. The *Eureka Sanitary Fountain* is not a luxury. It is a necessity—a year round fountain. It keeps warm water warm in winter and cold water cool in summer.

Winter Eggs Bring Big Profits—Get ready now to make these profits. Eggs are now rapidly going up in price. Winter eggs are more than double the summer price. If you get three-fourths as many eggs in winter as you do in early summer you can make four times as much money, for the profit will be infinitely greater. Anyone can make a hen lay in springtime. Only proper care will make them lay when eggs are high.

Money Back Trial Offer

You can't afford to be without the "Eureka." It pays for itself in 30 days. Lasts years. Thousands of satisfied users. Order today for you take no risk—no chance whatever. If you are not absolutely satisfied that it's the best fountain you ever saw or used, or if you are not entirely satisfied in every way, you get your money back. *Order direct from this ad today. Don't put it off. It means greater profit to you, more eggs than ever before, a healthy, happy, money-making flock. Order at once—NOW!*



Note These Pre-War Prices

Made in three sizes as follows:

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| 2 gallon size, 15½ inches high, 13 inches diameter, 15 lbs. weight | \$3.75 |
| 3 gallon size, 18 inches high, 14 inches diameter, 20 lbs. weight | \$4.25 |
| 5 gallon size, 22 inches high, 15 inches diameter, 30 lbs. weight | \$5.50 |

TERMS: Cash with order. We open no accounts and proper remittance must come with all orders in every instance. In this way we can quote these low prices.

SIGN AND MAIL THE COUPON TODAY

EUREKA SUPPLY HOUSE

101 Wesley Avenue Mount Morris, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send me your.....gallon size Eureka Fountain. I have enclosedin full payment of same. It is understood that I may return the fountain and you will refund the money if I am not perfectly satisfied with it. Please send the fountain at once.

NAME.....

Street or R. F. D. No

Town..... State.....

READ WHAT SATISFIED USERS SAY

Could Not Get Along Without "Eureka" Fountain

Gentlemen: I am writing to say that I purchased two of your Eureka Non-Freezing Poultry Fountains and they proved entirely satisfactory. They are certainly fine. I could not get along without them now.—Freeland Irish, R. R. 1, Royal Oak, Mich.

Provides Good Water at All Times

Gentlemen: Your Eureka Fountain has been in use now for several months. It is a great convenience as it provides good water at all times with very little bother. It should last a long time for it appears to be well made.—H. L. Doty, Linn Grove, Iowa.

Entire Satisfaction Both Winter and Summer

Gentlemen: Your Non-Freezing Poultry Fountain has given entire satisfaction both winter and summer. Should not like to do without it.—R. E. Pethick, Payntelle, Pa.

More Than Pleased—Good Year Around

Gentlemen: Last April I bought three of your Eureka Fountains and I am more than pleased with same, they are good the year around. I want more of them soon.—G. Y. Posey, Nash, Okla.

Perfectly Satisfactory—Orders Another

Gentlemen: Having used one of your Non-Freezing Fountains for two years I find it perfectly satisfactory. In fact I liked it so well I purchased another last spring and am getting good results.—H. Clay Beittler, East Millstone, N. J.

You Take
No Risk

Chicago Brooder

30 Days
Trial

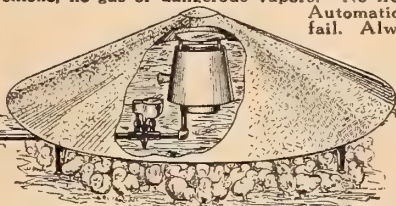
America's Five Greatest Poultrymen Use the Chicago Brooder

Successful, money-making poultrymen use and recommend the Chicago Brooder. They must have results. They must raise all healthy chicks. They must have a brooder that gives no trouble, requires the least attention, costs the least to operate. That's why they use the Chicago Brooder.

Positive Automatic Control



The Chicago Brooder is positively automatic. Burns evenly. No wick, no smoke, no gas or dangerous vapors. No trouble, no adjustments necessary. Automatic oil control positively will not fail. Always a uniform heat. Safe and dependable day and night. Produces better and healthier chicks that develop into prolific winter layers. Take no chances—order a Chicago Brooder today on thirty days trial—our money-back guarantee protects you. It's the greatest brooder on the market today. It has stood every test and is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.



TEN REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY THE CHICAGO BROODER

1. Automatic Regulator Endorsed by Leading Engineers.
2. Requires Absolutely No Attention.
3. One Filling Will Last from Ten to Twenty Days.
4. Finest American Standard Burners.
5. Produces Twice the Heat of Any Other Oil Brooder.
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8. Has Every Brooding Perfection.
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MONEY SAVING PRICES

200	CHICK BROODER	\$16.50
300	"	18.75
500	"	21.75
800	"	23.75
800	"	26.00
1000	"	28.75

We take all the risk—you risk nothing. Order direct from this advertisement and save time. If not entirely satisfactory after 30 days trial—return at our expense and we'll promptly refund your money.

WRITE TODAY. Send for our big illustrated folder now. It tells how The Chicago Brooder is made, why it is the best brooder on the market at the lowest price. It contains valuable information that will show you how to make more money this year. It will pay you to answer this adv. right now.

CHICAGO BROODER CO.

EIGHTH FLOOR—DEPT. 16

20 East Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

put together and carefully compared in good light. First pullet, same smooth face, smooth surface of plumage and good type as first hen; elegantly covered tail, a thing few Red females have; one rich tone of lustrous color all over, including breast and sides of body; uncommonly deep, strong undercolor. Second, not quite as hard webbing; as red in fluff as back; splendid type. Third, fails to winners in lighter neck. Fourth, a big, superior pullet in type; failing with small trace of ticking on wing bows.

R. C. Rhode Island Red—Glen R. Brown, St. Joseph, Mich., 3-4 cock, 3 hen, 3 ckl., 1-3 pl., 2 old pen. J. D. Veach, 1-2 cock, 1-4 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1 old pen. Clarence Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind., 5 cock. Geo. E. Haynes, Swanton, Ohio, 2 hen; 4-5 pl. Mrs. E. C. Lindstrom, Wilcox, Neb., 5 hen, 4 ckl., 1 young pen. L. C. Knorr, Detroit, Mich., 5 ckl. Lee W. Fox, Brookville, Ohio, 2 pl. Geo. Clausung, Delaware, Ohio, 2 young pen.

Big size in cock class; first and second hens, not as smooth feathered as we like. First cockerel, a real Red in type. There has been tendency to shortness in rose combs. First cockerel an advance that comes from the far Northwest. This is worthy of special note as we are all accustomed to advanced quality in most all breeds moving from the east to the West. Second cockerel, uniform colored bird, and only needs more growth of tail to come with age to go ahead of winner. First pullet, big, long, well stationed; strong head; hard surfaced feather; an outstanding pullet. Second little long in beak, but same nice feather. Third, similar to first, but not quite as horizontal in back and tail.

R. C. Rhode Island White—T. D. McAuliff, Lyons, Iowa, 4 cock, 2-3 hen, 2-4 ckl., 2-3 pl., 1 young pen. O. W. Binder, Fort Wayne, Ind., 2-3 cock, 1 ckl., 1 pl., 2 young pen, Martin Norburg, Franklin, Neb., 1 cock, 1 hen. L. A. Holt, Stevensville, Mont., 4 hen, 3-5 ckl., 4 pl. Arthur J. Ginter, Maywood, Ill., 3 young pen.

Here is good breed type. First cock completely distinct from White Wyandottes; a superior bird. Second, rounder back; fails in comb. Hens need further work. Fourth, round and short. First cockerel, like first cock, superior bird, having length, station, balance and good color. First pullet, again good. Second not so long.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITE—O. W. Binder, 1 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1 pl., 1 young pen. L. A. Holt, 2 hen, 3 ckl., 2 pl. Fail decidedly to the Rose Comb Whites. Ordinary chickens in Single Comb Whites.

Buckeyes—Chas. W. Happ, Rockford, Ill., 1 ckl., 2 pl.

Russian Orloffs—Dr. M. A. Hansen, Osage, Iowa, 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2-5 ckl., 1-2-3-5 pl. Elliott & Forbes, Grand Meadow, Minn., 3-4 ckl., 4 pl.

Improvement here. First cockerel has red breast, opening the way for more fine red females. Splendid beards and muffs on pullets. First to third have mahogany hackles. Fourth pullet, orange at base of hackle, which will lead to more two colored males. First and second cocks, first and second cockerels upstanding birds; high in shoulders, giving bizarre character much desired. Third and fourth cockerels, soft in feather.

Buttercups—Dr. M. A. Hansen, 1-2-3 pl. All marked right; a fine trio.

Light Brahma—O. L. Putnam, Harvard, Ill., 3 cock, 3 hen, 4-5 ckl., 2-4-5 pl., 1-2 old pen, 1-2 young pen. Oscar L. Clogg, Berea, Ohio, 4 cock, 1 ckl., 1 pl. Lora Vandiver, Franklin, Ind., 1-2-5 cock, 4 hen, 3 pl. Folly Farm, Libertyville, Ill., 5 hen, 4 old pen. J. S. Hawkins, Waco, Texas, 1 hen, 3 old pen, Fairview Farm, Portland, Maine, 2 hen, Oscar Grow, Waterloo, Iowa, 2-3 ckl.

First cock, big, magnificent bird, splendid hackle, good back and tail. Second, close runner up. Third, rich colored bird; trifle high in shoulders. Hens not as good as we would like. First standing head of class with strongly laced neck, and tail; darker in undercolor than used to win here. Second, good hen; rather heavier cushion on back. First cockerel, bad fold of wing; short tail; large; good color. Second, younger; broader feather would improve appearance. Pullets as a whole lack squareness across shoulders; how can you breed broad shouldered, heavy fronted males from round shouldered pullets? First, well built; good color; a good selection. Color of pullets shows improvement.

Black Langshans—M. S. Barker, Thornton, Ind., 2-3 cock, 1-3 hen, 2-5 ckl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Geo. Cooke, Racine, Wis., 1-4-5 cock, 2-4 hen, 1 ckl., 1-5 pl., 2 old pen, 2 young pen. Chas. D. Spencer, Glencoe, Ill., 5 hen. R. L. Gill, Spencer, N. C., 3 ckl., 4 pl. L. S. Farquhar, Jamestown, Ohio, 4 ckl., 2-3 pl.

Big Class, good quality throughout. First cock, fine big bird. Second, longer main tail feathers; too big to show off in his coop; our choice. First hen, high class Langshan in every particular when shaped up. Second, big hen, in splendid plumage. Third, naturally fine carriage; an unusually well-formed hen of beautiful color. First cockerel, big and good. Second, younger,

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

20,000 BREEDERS, bred exclusively for high egg production, and standard qualities. Every fowl selected by the Hogan Test. Our Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, and Anconas bred to capacity of 200 egg hens.

LARGE PRODUCTION enables us to sell quality chicks at price of common hatchery product.

INCUBATOR CAPACITY 10,000 eggs each day, all eggs used are from these flocks.

Our 32-page illustrated catalog is free, and gives valuable information on care of chicks and poultry. Hatching eggs in season at very reasonable prices. Chicks shipped by parcel post prepaid, live arrival guaranteed.

Missouri Poultry Farms

Columbia, Mo.



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HALBACH WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS?

"The Proven Leaders"

Yes, they won CHAMPION BIRD in SHOW at EVERY show they have competed. They are leaders in producing lots of large brown eggs. Does this combination appeal to you? Cocks, hens, cockerels, and pullets that will win anywhere. Thousands to select from. Superb in shape, wonderful in color and outstanding in size and style. Egg machines that will "shell out" the eggs. Our policy is to give biggest value for the money. Write your wants. Ask for our Sales List. Make up your mind to own the BEST.

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Kretsinger's Supreme S. C. Anconas

Just what the name implies, as show winners—SUPREME—as extra heavy layers. Hogan tested and up to the minute in every respect. Baby chicks and high grade hatching eggs for sale. Send for my new catalog and learn more about my wonderful strain of Anconas.

B. R. KRETSINGER

EGAN, ILLINOIS



600,000 EGG BASKET STRAIN CHICKS

Shipped in last five years. Order your 1922 chicks from one of the largest hatching and breeding institutions in the U. S. 300,000 chicks shipped in 1921 to nearly every state in the Union. We have doubled our capacity this year to produce 400,000 chicks to supply the ever-increasing demand for our famous EGG-BASKET STRAIN S. C. White Leghorns. One-third of our 1922 output is already ordered by satisfied customers.

Don't buy ordinary chicks when you can get these high quality chicks at the right PRE-WAR PRICE. From Hoganized, Typetested, Trapnested, Selected Breeders; the long, deep-bodied kind with large looped combs. Years and years of breeding has developed for us this strain of birds which is far superior to ordinary Leghorns. Bred for heavy egg production with Standard qualities combined. The American type Egg Record Layers. Winners at Nat'l Egg Laying Contests of Cups, Ribbons, Diplomas, and winners at Chicago Coliseum of Silver Cup for best display of large white eggs.

Get our new FREE Mating List describing our wonderful birds with many photos of plant and stock, and testimonials of some of our hundreds of satisfied breeders of the EGG BASKET STRAIN now making big money.

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THE GRAND VIEW
POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
ZEELAND, MICH.

What a Few Customers Say

North Star, Mich., May 5, 1921.
Rec'd the 500 chicks this morning all O. K. and full count. I will say they are the liveliest and most healthy chicks I ever saw. Want 500 more June 7th.
Cecil Boves.

Hill Crest Farm, Streeter, Ill.
I rec'd the 500 chicks. They are now ten days old and lost only 4. They are fine husky bunch. Am well pleased and write this in appreciation of your service.
M. B. Meils.

Cowgill, Mo., May 2, 1921.
Rec'd the 1600 chicks O. K. with only 2 dead. They are doing fine and dandy. Raised 95 per cent so far, nearly feathered out already. Will be productive layers. Make price on 1000 more.
Turyman Snider.

WE HAVE TWO GRADES.

Grade A—Are from selected birds of the Egg Basket Strain. Mated to Pedigreed males of high record dams. Undoubtedly one of the finest matings in the country. Same blood lines as our Laying Contest Winners. Price \$22 per 100, \$20 in 500 lots or more. Grade B—Are same Egg Basket Strain as Grade A; are not so closely typetested and selected as Grade A and not mated with Pedigreed males. Price \$17 per 100, \$16 in 1,000 lots or more. 10 per cent deposit holds your order and assures delivery when you want them.

Guaranteed safe 100 per cent alive delivery. Parcel Post paid to your order. Shipped safely to any state east of the mountains.

ECONOMIZE — Buy the "SUCCESSFUL" Of All Standard Makes Lowest in Price — HIGHEST IN EFFICIENCY



"That's the secret of our success" say thousands of owners of "Successful" Incubators. Here is the incubator with something more than the ordinary incubator construction.

It is a cabinet-made machine—built to give you not only the biggest possible returns from every hatch, but many years of successful service. Remember, the profits in getting those early chicks in only one or two hatches, will more than pay for the extra quality construction you get in

"SUCCESSFUL" Incubators and Brooders

Now is no time to experiment or try to get along with a makeshift machine. Why not be sure of a money-making success this year with a "Successful" machine?

Write for My Money-Saving Offer

Don't overlook the fact that "Successful" Incubators have had 29 years of experience and have always been the stand-by of the biggest money-makers in the poultry business.

Poultry Lessons FREE to every buyer of a "Successful" Incubator or Brooder. Famous little booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," sent for 10 cents. Big catalog is free. Send for it.

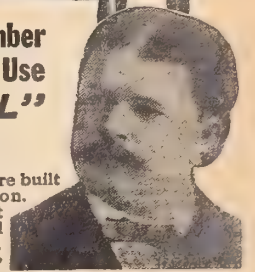
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"SUCCESSFUL"
Colony Brooder Stove.

"Successful" Brooders, too, are built better than ordinary construction. Raised floor, glass drop top, real hot water heating plant, rain and cold proof. Write for catalog and prices. Also get offer on "Successful" Grain Sprouters. All steel—made in sections. Turn 1 bu. grain into 3 bu. of crisp egg making feed.



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Artificial Light

Makes a greater net profit at a lower cost than anything else you can buy.

Hens must have 12 to 14 hours' daylight to eat enough and to exercise enough to produce high price winter eggs. This portable light makes daylight at a cost of less than one-half cent an hour.

Portable 300 Candle-Power Light

Makes brighter, whiter, more brilliant light than electricity. Burns kerosene or gasoline. Costs less than one-half cent per hour. No odor. No smoke. No wick to trim. No chimney to clean. No carbonizing. Storm, rain, sleet and snow proof. Easy to carry, hang up, or place anywhere.

Made of heavy metal, nickel plated. Shines like mirror. Has special reflector top; throws light down equally all over room. Automatic tip cleaner prevents clogging of dust from fowl's scratching. Can adjust light high or low. One light sufficient for 100 fowls, or house 18 by 18 feet.

This is the only light of its kind on the market that will give you absolute satisfaction. Carbon will positively not collect in the generator. No other lantern gives such a uniform distribution of light; and that is what counts in the hen house.

Write for Free Circular and Price Today

Give your fowls 14 hours' daylight. Keep this light burning in your poultry house morning and night. Nothing will pay you better. The days are still short. You will need lights three months yet. It will pay you to answer this ad today.

Piepgas Light Co. DEPT. 32 Tinley Park, Ill.



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Do you know that the Chicago Coliseum Show, December, 1921, was the High Tide Quality event of recent years in Orpingtons?

Do you know that the Big Golden were the only winning line of December, 1920, that came back to this 1921 Revelation Classic and won stronger than ever?

CONSTRUCTIVE BREEDING MEANS PROGRESS

This line unmistakably demonstrated constructive achievement of the highest order in this test of supreme merit. We won third display and in view of the above facts, it means much to one looking for new blood or foundation stock.

BIG DOMINANT MALES at \$5, \$10, \$15, and \$25.

MATRONLY FEMALES at \$4, \$7, \$10, and \$15.

PENS at \$20, \$35, \$50, and \$75.

Special quotations on winners for the keenest competition. Approval and C. O. D. shipments. Satisfaction always.

WYANT BROS.

THORNTOWN, IND.

At Chicago Coliseum Dec. 6-11, 1921, in the strongest competition

SCHMIDT'S BUFF MINORCAS

stood supreme by winning 6 FIRSTS, 6 SECONDS, 6 THIRDS, 4 FOURTHS, 3 FIFTHS AND EVERY SPECIAL OFFERED

This is the most remarkable winning made by any Exhibitor at Chicago Coliseum Show.

If you want a variety which is gaining fastest in popularity buy Buff Minorcas. They will make good for you. I have this year the finest line of cockerels I ever owned. Every bird is bred from my last years' Chicago Coliseum Winners. They will improve anyone's flock 100 per cent. I am prepared to furnish outstanding Exhibition birds for any show and powerful Breeding birds which surely will reproduce.

Exhibition Males, \$15, \$25, \$35, and \$50. Exhibition Females, \$15 and \$25. Breeding Cockerels, \$5, \$7.50 and \$10. Breeding Females, \$5, \$7.50 and \$10. Pens (4 Females, 1 Male), \$25, \$35, \$50, \$75 and \$100.

EDW. F. SCHMIDT,

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BAKER'S The Original
TRAP-NESTED **ANCONAS**

Why? Because They've Been Bred for
Over a Decade for Constitutional
Vigor and High Egg Production.

You
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COCKERELS
PULLETS
AND CHIX

OTTO WHITE ORPINGTON SALE

Our annual sale is your opportunity to secure hens and pullets for foundation or new blood, from our winners at Indianapolis, Indiana State Fair, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Chicago Coliseum, at \$5, \$7.50, and \$10. Males for pen-heads from our "Jack Frost" line—some with show-room records. Cockerels at \$7.50, \$10, and \$15 that are worth double. Write for 1922 mating list—now ready.

WILLIAM N. OTTO

5425 College Ave.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

and with age will be magnificent Langshan. Third, big bird, tail not covered. First pullet, a real Langshan, falling slightly in comb. Second, again great type. We feel that following these pullets, 851, Barker, should have been recognized. Both third and fourth are big but tight in tail. No. 851 was young.

S. C. Dark Brown Leghorn—Carl W. Kidd, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 4 cock. Earl Young, Fairbury, Texas, 5 cock. W. G. Warnock, Geneseo, Ill., 3 cock, 1 hen, 2 chl., 2 pl., 2 young pen. J. H. Larsh, Dayton, Ohio, 2 cock, 3 hen, 3 chl., 4 young pen. Hether Farm, Portland, Ind., 1 cock, 5 hen, 1-4 chl., 1 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Will C. Does, Lostant, Ill., 4 hen. A. S. Miles, Plainfield, Ind., 5 chl. W. F. Rolf, Zumbro Falls, Minn., 5 chl. D. E. Doig, Sixteen, Mont., 3 pl. H. C. Adams, Lynchburg, Va., 5 pl. G. S. Korell, Columbus, Ohio, 4 pl. Dean Theobald, Williamsville, Ill., 2 old pen, 3 young pen. Leaman D. Rau, Latham, Ill., 5 young pen.

S. C. Dark cocks, show size, length, finish of tail. First cock not as much station as some, but so many points in Brown male that award cannot be placed on one point. First dark hen, splendid sweep of back and tail, clean, bright hackle that suggests good top color in her cockerels. First cockerel, good head, back, tail, station; same shade red over neck, wing bows and saddle; glossy black stripe that stops short of end of feather; with green sheen in all black parts. First pullet, similar to first hen in color of neck; beautiful exhibition pullet in comb and type. H. V. Tormohlen entered as Hether Farm.

S. C. Light Brown Leghorn—Russell R. Stauffer, Wooster, Ohio, 3 cock, 3 hen, 1 chl., 1-5 pl. Dr. O. G. Grady, Orrville, Ohio, 5 cock, 5 chl. Hether Farm, 1-4 cock, 2-4-5 hen, 2-4 chl., 2-4 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. A. S. Miles, 2 cock, 1 hen, Will C. Does, 3 chl. Wm. Marold, Sheboygan, Wis., 3 pl. W. G. Warnock, 3 young pen.

Light Brown males attractive to any artist who appreciates blends of color and knows nothing of established tendency in chickens toward levelness of color in all males. Glad to see this male encouraged. It is a pleasure to see such quality throughout light females, and to note such competent sorting and placing on the part of a judge. Anyone who thinks the light is weaker than the dark should see the good type and substance in hens and pullets, and the large, strongly masculine males shown here.

R. C. Dark Brown Leghorn—Kerlin Farm, Pottstown, Pa., 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 4 chl., 2-3 pl., 1 young pen. Gus Stadler, Altoona, Pa., 2 cock, 3 chl. The Modern Poultry Yards, Orrville, Ohio, 5 chl., 2 young pen. Otto Chastain, Mitchell, Ind., 1-2 chl., 1 pl. More and better than heretofore. First, second cock, first cockerel, good males; good size, type and color.

R. C. Light Brown Leghorns—Otto Chastain, 1 cock, 2 chl., 4 pl. Gus Stadler, 3 cock, 3-4 hen, 1 chl., 1-2 pl. Modern Poultry Yards, 5 hen. Kerlin Farm, 1-2 hen, 3-4 chl., 3-5 pl.

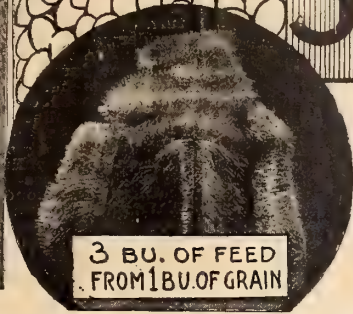
In pullet bred, nice color and type. Fifth, hen, disgrace. Such bird should not be awarded a ribbon in a national show, even though there is no competition. First Light pullet, spike sunk in comb; beautiful bird otherwise. If comb is worth 10 points of the hundred then cork comb is bad in a Leghorn.

S. C. White Leghorn—Hillview Farm, Bend, Ill., 1-2-5 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-3-4-5 chl., 1-2-3-5 pl., 1 old pen, 1-3-4 young pen. Warren's Farm, Webster Groves, Mo., 3-4 cock, 3-5 hen, 2 chl., 4 pl., 1 old pen, 2 young pen. Geo. B. Ferris, Grand Rapids, Mich., 4 hen, 2-3-5 old pen, 5 young pen.

Double coops for cocks. Some cocks not placed here would win any show in West. First cock starts with neat, 5-point comb and ends with broad sickles on elegant finished tail. No break in this bird's back; too much saddle for him to ever stick his tail up through it. Bird stands on strong legs, set apart. Second cock, rangier built bird, tail not as well finished; same broad tail coverts and abundant saddle; sire of first young pen cockerel. Third cock, lower set than second; longer in wattles; otherwise similar. Fourth cock, elegant head, nice tail; wings longer than body; lacks underline. Fifth, big cock; firm comb, heavier texture; tail needs little more time to finish. A dozen cocks in this class that are big, strong birds; nothing else has a chance. First hen a model; never tired, always right. Underline rounded as well as top line. Could fan out her tail like a fan-tail pigeon. Plumage on back, at base of tail, deep and heavy. Second hen, similar, except comb straight and tail closer together. Third, another beautifully plumaged, well modeled hen. Fourth, smaller. First cockerel subject of much favorable comment; choice of number judges; well modeled bird with no excess anywhere from which to deduct. Second well modeled bird, good size and proportions, lacks broad furnishings at base of tail. Third, fails to winners in comb wrinkle over beak. Fourth, needs time to grow. Fifth, great bone;

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LAY BRED IN THEM

LADY LAYER
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Start the new year right by getting your eggs, chicks and stock from the world's greatest layers. Starting with the best, means plenty of eggs and success. If you want a big, strong, beautiful, pedigreed cockerel or

some heavy laying pullets or yearling hens or eggs for hatching or baby chicks, please send your order early. We guarantee all our eggs to be fertile and all our chicks to reach you alive and lively. Send for our big 1922 instructive catalog. It gives prices of eggs, chicks and stock, photos of our Leghorns and farm. Many letters from satisfied customers. Tells how to feed chicks and laying stock, and much other information. Send for it today—we'll be glad to send you a copy.

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Buttermilk Producers Inc.
Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:

The barrel of Semi-Solid Buttermilk arrived safely ten days ago. I was over three weeks without the Buttermilk and during that period the laying of my chickens fell off nearly 70 per cent. After using Semi-Solid for the last nine days they are again laying nearly as well as before. I know the cause of the laying "come back" is due absolutely to the buttermilk—for when I was short the Buttermilk I fed them in every other respect just the same. The only difference in the feed that they are receiving today is the addition of Semi-Solid. Semi-Solid Buttermilk certainly makes eggs.

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Prof. Harry R. Lewis has conducted an exhaustive, comparative test to determine the value of Semi-Solid Buttermilk in the raising of poultry from the brooder through the laying season. Over 1,800 birds were used, and detailed scientific observation made. His report and conclusions contain a number of fundamental discoveries of utmost importance to every thinking poultryman. You need this report. It means more eggs and greater profits to you. The complete results on this test of feeding chicks, growing stock, and the laying flock, together with Prof. Lewis' own conclusions, will be sent you on request.

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back and tail couldn't get out of shape; selected by some to win first but being big boned bird is little heavier in lobe and comb than winners. Gloeckl is getting bone and holding style and breadth of covert and sickle feather, with fullness of covering, that gives distinctiveness to his line. Such substance of body reminds one of days when Dan Young showed fine-turmed, 7-lb. cocks in New York to the wonder and applause of breeders. First pullet; the range, size and style of a great Leghorn; judge overlooks her 7-point comb and places her in preference to any other one of the 30 odd entrants. First, second and third pullets weighed 10 days before show; 4½ lbs., 5 lbs., 4 lbs. 4 oz. each. Flat shoulders, strong beaks, prominent eyes on these pullets; large without loss of style. By close examination, more back feathers on second pullet than on 2nd R. C. White Leghorn hen directly opposite across aisle. Second S. C. pullet had back feathers 4½ inches long, web at widest part, 1¼ inches wide. Feather from second R. C. W. Leghorn hen 3 inches long, web ¾ inch wide. This is the mechanical reason why Hillview pullets cannot stick their tails up; their back plumage is too heavy; and why their backs feel like a feather bed without delusion or snare. It also accounts for the broad feathers at base of tails of the males that are bred from this line. Every age has its master. Gloeckl reigns supreme at Chicago, 1921.

R. C. White Leghorn—Geo. A. Rigler, Bentonsport, Iowa, 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2-3 chl., 1-2-3-4-5 pl., 1 young pen. John J. Peters, Belleville, Ill., 1 cock, 3 hen. Warren T. Heaps, Kewanee, Ill., 3 cock, 4 hen, 1 old pen. Mrs. John Hamilton, Mayville, Mo., 4-5 chl. Folly Farm, Libertyville, Ill., 2-3 young pen.

First and second cocks, good team. Third, V-shaped underline. Fourth, fails in comb, furnish of tail. First and second hens, good Leghorns. Third, big, looser feathered, lower set. First cockerel has bone, length and carriage. Second and third, same order; creditable birds. Interesting competition in cockerels, with only one big, coarse comb; better backs and tails than formerly. First, second and third pullets, big, long birds, firm combs; coverts well out on tails.

S. C. Buff Leghorns—Geo. C. Dietz, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 4 cock, Floyd Purdy, Tomah, Wis., 5 cock, 1-3 hen, 4 chl., 1-3 pl., 1 old pen, 1-2 young pen. Geo. W. Rex, Slatedale, Pa., 2 cock, 1 hen, 3 chl. Wm. E. Crevoisat, Freeport, N. Y., 1 cock, George Gable, Toledo, Ohio, 2 hen, C. M. Herren, La Junta, Colo., 1-2 chl., 2 pl., 3 young pen. M. H. Mann, Woods Cross, Utah, 5 chl. James Buff Leghorn Farm, Ft. Atkinson, Wis., 5 pl., 5 young pen. F. S. Smith, Hamilton, Ohio, 4 old pen. Hillside Hatchery Farm, Holland, Mich., 2 old pen, 4 young pen.

East met West. Some complaint on judging. Large class, divergent views, many kinds of birds. Comb of males held highly important by judge. Two largest, best bodied, best furnished cocks in class, not placed; one large comb, other frozen. First cock, smaller, fine comb, wattles, lobes; smooth color, shown in nice shape. Second, short and low. Third on order of first; trifle larger. First hen, smooth, even color; lacks drum stick. Second, nice hen, better station than first. Third, smaller, low set, poor condition; neat comb smooth color. Fourth hen, clean and smooth, good type. Fifth, on same order; elegant length, correct tail, proper station. First cockerel, beautiful comb, wattles, lobes, eyes. Milo, even shade buff except tail shade darker; good top lines, nice station. Second similar, except tail furnishings not as far along. Third, larger comb, coarser texture, lacks underline, narrows down to small stern. Fourth, young, nice cockerel. Forty-one cockerels, 39 pullets; latter especially even. First will mature low like first hen; beautiful color, long back, full tail, good head. Second, better comb, another elegant sheet of color; whipped tail. Third pullet, tone of green in shanks.

S. C. Black Leghorns—J. Michael Huber, Marysville, Ohio, 1 cock, 1 hen, 3 pl. Tip Top Farm, Evans City, Pa., 2 cock, 2-3 hen, 2-4 chl., 2-5 pl., 1 young pen. Sunny Slope Poultry Farm, Danville, Ill., 1 chl., 1 pl. J. W. Farber, Sandyville, Ohio, 3 chl., 4 pl.

Small showing. First, cock needs more station; a nicely furnished bird. First, good hen. First cockerel, little angular. Second, smaller; pure yellow shanks. A half dozen nice pullets, making competition.

Silver Leghorns—J. W. Farber, 1 chl, 1 pl. Nice cockerel; fair pullet. S. C. Black Minorca—Chas. G. Pape, Fort Wayne, Ind., 1-3-4-5 cock, 2-4-5 hen, 2-6 chl., 1-4 pl. 1-2-3 old pen, 1-2-3 young pen. A. Didricksen, Whitewater, Wis., 2 cock, 1-3 hen, 4 chl., 3 pl. John B. Allison, Gardner, Ill., 1-3 chl., 2-5 pl.

First and third cocks, great team; giants, with strong backs, correct station and tail carriage. Winner excels in firm, smooth comb. Second, fails in contrast with softer comb that twists over beak and red eye; a big upstanding bird, yet lacks length and

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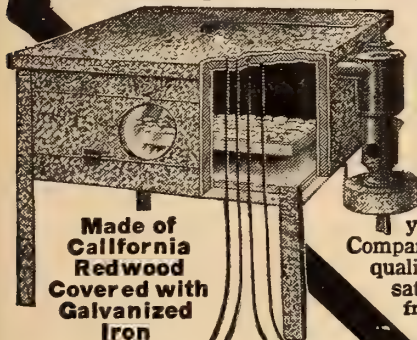
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This is our third season with Reds. We are raising some great quality birds. All our young birds we offer for sale are grandsons and granddaughters of males that have won First Prizes at Madison Square Garden. Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets for sale at reasonable prices. Our mating list will be ready January 1st. It will be interesting.

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Last year R. E. Smoyer of Sebring, Ohio, wrote us: "Since using H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED we have been able to produce more winners and exceptional stock than ever before."

The Pennsylvania Poultry Farm—famous for their prize stock—writes: "This year we have the finest lot of young stock we have ever reared, thanks to H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED." And many other such letters come to us from enthusiastic users.

Whether you raise prize or utility stock, feed your next hatch H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED. You will be surprised at the wonderful results it produces.

It is now packed in the handy five-pound package, obtainable at your local grocer; or get a supply from your feed dealer.

Sample of this wonder feed and literature, free on request.

THE H-O CEREAL CO., Inc.
Feed Dept., Desk 10, BUFFALO, N. Y.

finish of tail carried by first or third. Fourth heavy in lobe, light eye, pinched at rump. First hen, splendid plumage, good type. Second, larger hen, bright sheen. Third, lacks lustre of other two. First cockerel, early hatched, well grown and fully finished, good station, long back, elegantly furnished tail. Second, same type, size and color, excels in firm, well-formed comb; fails to win in red eye. Third, another magnificent, big, rangy cockerel. Fourth, another fine big bird; shallow in breast. First pullet, big, typical profile; weak at knees. Second, another good one; stands little narrow. Third, magnificent Minorca; fails to win in eye color.

R. C. Black Minorca—Geo. F. Timmers, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2-3 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. O. N. Allen, Butlerville, Ind., 2 cocks, 5 ckl., 3 pl. B. R. Cleaver, Milford, Ill., 4 ckl.

Deficient in size to Single Combs. First cockerel, first and second pullet tops of class.

S. C. Buff Minorca—Edw. F. Schmidt, Hazelrigg, Ind., 1-2-3-4-5 cock, 1-2-3-4-5 hen, 1-2-3-4-5 ckl., 1-2-3-4 pl., 1-2-3 old pen, 1-2-3 young pen. Tip Top Farm, Evans City, Pa., 5 pl., 4 young pen.

First to fifth cocks, best full string shown to date; good bone, reach, length. Color shows uniformity, tails well covered and matching. Good lobes on these cocks. Three small hens against the winners; one marked \$5, and looks like it against first to fifth hens, which are real Minorcas with station, length, proportions and even sheet of color. Five such hens have not been seen before. Nothing like first cockerel has ever been seen; firm comb, good length, finished tail, good size and station. Needs larger lobe. Smooth, lustrous buff color. Same size, proportions and even color in second to fifth. Several cockerels left out that would have won other years.

S. C. White Minorca—Mary Meiselbach, Melrose Park, Ill., 1-3-4-5 cock, 2-3-5 hen, 1-4 ckl., 2 pl. Thos. Brodgen, Rush Lake, Wis., 2 cocks, 2 ckl., 3 pl. Hamilton Egg Farm, Rochelle Park, N. J., 1-4 hen, 1-5 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. M. E. Fish, Mound City, Kan., 3 ckl. Tyrone Poultry Farm, 5 ckl., 4 pl.

White Minorcas, outstanding size and Minorca type in cock class, with first leading in immense body proportions and true Minorca characteristics. The same length, size, and station in hens, with the first to fourth hens of quality that would be considered in any class ever penned in America. Quality in cockerels mixed; first, good profile; lacks breadth of shoulders and breast. Second narrows down to narrow rump and tail. Third, firm comb, but coarse texture of head parts. First pullet, splendid. Second, more station but narrow between knees. Third, narrow head and rump.

Lakenvelder—Arthur F. Dau, Lombard, Ill., 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen, 1 ckl., 3 pl. Baldwin Gerhard, 1-2 pl.

First cock and first pullet sound black heads, necks and tails, with white bodies; nice quality.

White Face Black Spanish—Frank Miller, Crestline, Ohio, 1-2-3-4 cock, 1-2-3-4 hen, 1-2-3-4-5 ckl., 1-2-3-4-5 pl. J. W. Freisner & Son, Bremen, Ohio, 5 cocks, 5 hen. Clarence Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind., 1 old pen, 1 young pen.

Growing tendency to consider disadvantage of extreme face development. Clarence Hewes leads effort to have stricken out of Standard the injunction "longer face the better." Lobes on male as long as wattles, suits him. He attaches more importance to smooth face, free as possible from wrinkles around eyes. He shows the birds that exemplify his conviction of a useful and distinctive Spanish. Albeit, the winners are not as extreme in face as we have seen in years past. Good bodies and substance of males and females much in evidence here.

Blue Andalusian—A. W. Sperber, Milwaukee, Wis., 4-5 cock, 5 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2-5 pl. M. R. Knox, Downers Grove, Ill., 2-3 cock, 4 hen, 3 ckl., 4 pl. Walter C. Dobe, Buffalo, N. Y., 1 cock, 2 hen, 4 ckl., 3 pl. Trout's Poultry Farm, Fostoria, Ohio, 1-3 hen.

First cock, massive body, heavy head appendages; blue tail. Second, more upstanding bird; fails to win in lacing. Third, best head, type and lacing in class; dark in tail coverts. First hen, good type, well laced. Second, blue ground, which judge likes; faint lacing. Third hen, splendid type and lacing; just little rust on shoulder. First cockerel, nice all around bird; tapers off too much at stern. Second, good type and color; trifle high in tail. Third, superior head; good body; tail not finished. First pullet, blue not clear; low set. Second, clearer ground color on back; smoky throat and breast. Third, good type and color. Fourth, best type in class; little weak in lower wing bow.

S. C. Anconas—Frank C. Stier, Lakewood, Ohio, 1-3-4 cock, 1-4 hen, 2-3-5 ckl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. E. R. Post, Ontarioville, Ill., 5 cock, 2-5 hen, 1-4 ckl., 4-5 pl., 3 old pen, 2 young pen. Otto Berger, South Elgin, Ill., 2 cock, 3 young pen. R. N. Dumlup, Paris, Tenn., 3 hen. F. M.

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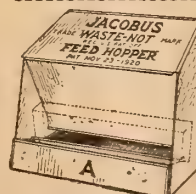
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Bauer, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3 pl. Porter F. Ash, Centerville, Iowa, 2 old pen. Stewart A. Peterson, Chicago, Ill., 5 young pen. J. O. Gnagy, Waterloo, Iowa, 4 young pen.

First cock last year wins third. Son of his, third as cockerel at Garden, wins first as cock; strong body, well furnished tail; long in wattles. Second cock, big, good station, long; dark color. Fourth, dark. First pullet last year wins first hen. Last year, as pullet, 80 per cent feathers tipped; this year, as hen, every feather tipped; wings still hold sound. Beautiful type. Second, dark neck, nice type. Third hen still darker; more concave back; trifle lower set. First cockerel, head and body good, well marked; pullets of this line are making records at Illinois egg contest. Second and third, splendid heads, well furnished tails; sound colored birds. First pullet, wonder; good head, length, station, tail; sound wings and tail, beautifully marked with green gloss, fine tipping. Second on same order, failing to winner only in fold of comb. Third pullet out of this class, failing to winners in comb, length and tipping.

R. C. Ancona—E. R. Post, 1-2 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl.

Buff Orpingtons—C. S. Byers, Hazelrigg, Ind., 3 cock, 4 hen, 1-5 ckl., 5 pl., 2 old pen, 2-4 young pen, Campbell Soup Farm, River-ton, N. J., 1-2-4-5 cock, 1-2 hen, 2-3 ckl., 1-2-4 pl., 1-3 old pen, 1-3 young pen. Noah Tripplehorn, Ada., Ohio, 3 hen, Wyant Bros., Thorntown, Ind., 5 hen, 4 ckl., 4-5 old pen, Mayslake Farm Hinsdale, Ill., 3 pl., 5 young pen.

Keenest competition in the show. Wonder class all through. First cock, large, massive, one level tone of soft buff from head to tail. Second, an even better balanced bird; richly furnished tail; fails to winner in squareness across shoulders. Third, good build, well furnished tail, lustrous buff color. Fourth, wonderful top in shape and color, heavy comb. Fifth, big front; lighter color than winners. First hen lovely, smooth, even buff all over. Her like has not before been seen here. Second, big hen, tone softer color; legs set farther back. Third, fine color; clean tail; bright eye and smooth face; nothing sluggish about her. Fourth, biggest hen so far. Fifth, big hen, well set; would win in almost any other competition. First cockerel, worthy successor to Byers' Master-piece of last year; good head, comb that will always hold; square across shoulders, giving him breadth which is carried back; heavy bone; well set on legs; one even tone of gold buff from head to tips of sickles. Second, magnificent big bird, beautifully covered tail; even shade of color; little long in beak. Third, again massive body, good width all way back; well set on legs; trifle shorter in back. Fourth, large size but younger and shorter feathered; good head; strong legs well placed; soft, uniform color. Fifth, again good color, breadth and size; fails in underline. A better string of cockerels never put down in America. First pullet, typical Orpington, well set, even color. Second, on same order; trifle harder feathered. Third, younger, but excels other two in having clear tail.

White Orpington—Wm. N. Otto, Indianapolis, Ind., 3 cock, 5 hen, 5 ckl., Morris Poultry Farm, Lebanon, Ohio, 1-2-4-5 cock, 1-2-3-4 hen, 1-2-3-4 ckl., 1-2-3-5 pl., 1-2 old pen, 1-2 young pen. O. F. Wisch, Ft. Atkinson, Wis., 4 pl.

A show in themselves. First cock wins shape special; large, massive bird, white color. Second cock, same order but not as well covered on tail. Third, another well balanced cock. Fourth, softer feathered. Fifth a well-set bird, white color and adds to a fine bunch of cocks. First hen, good shoulders and front, pure white; a wonderful hen. Second, another big hen, broad all the way back; nicely set. Third, legs set farther back. First cockerel, square shoulders nicely set, giving splendid type throughout; Silvery white. Second, well turned out chicken; little longer in back. First pullet, elegant smooth feather; trifle fine in bone; good shape. Second, another nice pullet.

Blue Orpington—Dewey B. Sanderford, Raleigh, N. C., 1 hen.

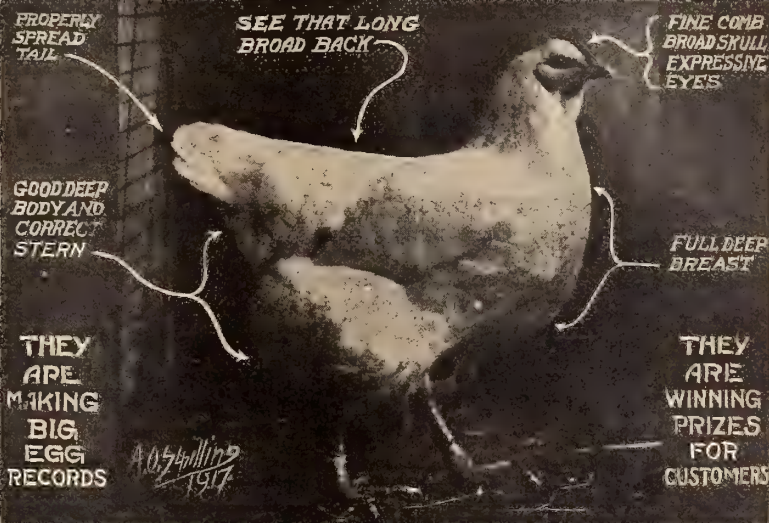
Black Orpington—Tip Top Farm, 1 cock, 1 hen, Isaac Roberts, Missouri, Mont., 1-2 hen, 1-2 pl. Four first winners worthy.

Speckled Sussex—H. L. Bedford, Bailey, Tenn., 4 cock, 3 hen, 3 ckl., 5 pl. C. A. Campbell, Chicago, Ill., 3 cock. R. E. Hager, Algonquin, Ill., 1-2-5 cock, 1-4-5 hen, 1-4-5 ckl., 2-4 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. A. & E. Tarbox, Yorkville, Ill., 2 hen, 2 ckl., 1-3 pl., 2 young pen.

Tremendous size and substance in cocks. First cock, heavy bone, too much legs for an ideal; nicely ticked over hackle and saddle; good breast color; rich mahogany ground color. Second, lighter ground color in saddle with more striping; beautiful breast. Third, good type; not as big as winners; lacks white tipping on back. Fourth, practically red top, devoid of white. Fifth, smaller; short in back. Hens a beautiful lot. Winner has type and color. Second, big; white splashes heavier. Third,

(Continued on page 104.)

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In our advertising we have made claims for Basic Feeds that you may have thought were pretty strong statements, but knowing as we do, that Basic Feeds are made of nothing but the highest grade of choice grains, scientifically proportioned, they could not help but produce the highest results, either in prize winning stock or maximum egg production. Every poultryman knows that the feed which will help him to produce prize winners at the shows will also produce the highest efficiency in egg laying ability.

Winners at the Coliseum Show

At the Chicago poultry show, recently held in the Coliseum, EVERY PRIZE RIBBON offered for White Leghorns was worn by birds raised in the yards of our customers.

When such a sweeping victory as this is accomplished, it certainly bespeaks proof beyond doubt, that Basic Feeds are EVEN BETTER than we claim.

Every poultryman also knows that a prize winning white bird is more difficult to raise than other breeds—the least defect in color of plumage shows more marked and herein lies a secret of the success of Basic Feeds. Being made from WHITE corn and only purest grains, it develops the whitest and most luxurious growth of plumage. To accomplish this it must also develop exceptional physical powers—frame, and vitality.

Basic Feed Winners were not confined to the white breeds. Many of the winners in all breeds were fowls raised from babyhood on Basic Feeds.

Winners at the Milwaukee Show

At the recent Milwaukee Show, where the White Leghorn Club held its national meet, that wonderful 1st cockerel in White Leghorns and the whitest female in the show were from the yards of Basic Feed customers. Our customers also scored heavily in Barred Rocks, White Rocks, etc.

Here also the splendid results of feeding Basis Feeds was clearly demonstrated.



Winners Everywhere

At smaller shows all over the country our customers report winnings—from every part of the country come successful reports resulting from feeding Basic Feeds. But Basic Feeds achievement is not confined to the show rooms, as is evidenced by the ever increasing number of letters from poultrymen everywhere reporting increased egg production, decreased feed bills and healthier, more profitable flocks—all the results of feeding 100 per cent quality Basic Feeds, purchased on our DIRECT FROM MILL to user plan—the plan that is sweeping the country in popular favor.

BASIC FEEDS CO.

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Cuts Your Feed Cost 20% to 35%

In addition to giving you better results in development and egg laying ability, as shown by results mentioned on preceding page, buying Basic Feeds Direct From the Mill also cuts your feed bills—you buy at cost plus ONE small profit instead of paying several middlemen's profits—you get feed that because of its 100 per cent quality, goes further—many of our customers report a saving of 20 to 35 per cent.

The first point to be considered by the poultryman in buying his feed, should be to ascertain if it is ALL feed—is it made up of ingredients that will go to produce meat, feathers and eggs? Basic Feeds will stand the most searching inquiry—they are just what their name implies—made from BASIC grains, correctly proportioned, properly ground and balanced according to formulas that are recognized as the best. In short, we say to you in all sincerity, that we firmly believe Basic Feeds are

The Best Feeds Money Can Buy

We particularly urge poultry raisers at this season of the year to give Basic Feed Laying Mash a trial—we know the results will be agreeably surprising. Your hens will lay as they never layed before.

It makes no difference what feed you are feeding now, you can change to Basic Feed Laying Mash with positive assurance that no harm will result. On the contrary, you will find an immediate increase in egg production—the only result that can follow placing before your fowls a ration so pure and so rich in egg making materials.

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Nothing speaks plainer of our faith in Basic Feeds than our guarantee that goes with every bag—a guarantee that absolutely insures you satisfaction without risking a penny. We say to poultry raisers everywhere—give Basic Feeds a trial—if after feeding them as we recommend you are not thoroughly convinced they are the best feeds money can buy—if you are not perfectly satisfied, just say so and we will send you back your money.

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Fill out and mail coupon and we will send you a catalog folder and money-saving price list telling all about the complete line of Basic Feeds. We will also send you a free sample of Basic Feed Laying Mash. When you receive this sample we want you to compare it for color and texture with other mashes in the market—then we wish you would make this test—pour boiling hot water over it and notice that appetizing flavor—that inherent goodness, that smells just like fresh baked home-made bread. When you make this test you will understand why your hens relish it so eagerly and eat it up so clean—it's because of its purity and genuine 100 percent feed content. Mail the coupon NOW. Get acquainted with Basic Feeds—the big factor for poultry success—whether raising poultry for show room or for meat and eggs.

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neat tipping, lighter ground color. Fourth, lacks breadth of shoulders; white on head; cloudy color on wing bows. First cockerel, rich ground color of first cock; ideal neat tipping back and saddle. Second, best Sussex body in class. Third, cherry red back with striping, shy on tipping. First pullet, true Sussex type; splendid color and markings. Second, larger, uncommonly free from black shawl around neck. Third, some brown in shanks.

Silver Spangled Hamburg—F. A. Thies, Melrose Park, Ill., 1 cock, 2 hen. Carl T. Gyllack, Elgin, Ill., 1 hen. Herman Huber, St. Louis, Mo., 1 ckl., 1 pl. Ed. F. Heckerman, Hammond, Ind., 1 young pen.

Golden Spangled—Jas. Martin, Maywood, Ill., 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2 pl. Mediocre quality in the Hamburgs; with first and second Gold Spangled hens the tops.

Silver Campine—Frank E. Hering, South Bend, Ind., 1-3 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2-3 ckl., 1-2-3 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Kissel Bros., Hartford, Wis., 2-4 cock. College Poultry Farm, Lisle, Ill., 4 ckl.

Considerable comment from judges on advance in quality. First cock, clean, snappy barring, full of green sheen; tail nicely marked; splendid head. Second, white bar too narrow. First and second hen, fine team; quite clear backs; straight barred on throats. First cockerel, nice head, hackle and type. Second, true Campine type, beautifully barred all over; with three weeks' time will make greatest cockerel that ever stood in Coliseum. Third, beautifully finished tail, great barring and sheen, but fails in comb. First pullet, at her best. Second, younger. Compared to feather from famous Claribel, 1914, females are great improvement in barring.

Golden Campine—C. G. Battles, Wellington, Ohio, 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl.

First cock, splendid type, nicely furnished tail; clear barring. Second, fails to winner in slightly sooty barring. First hen, good type, clear bars, quite free from mossiness on surface of back. Cockerels, young but good quality. First pullet, nicely barred. Second, crescentic lacing on upper breast.

Dark Cornish—E. R. Scott, Danville, Ill., 2 cock, 2 hen, 2 ckl., 2 pl. R. E. Theinhardt, Helena, Mont., 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 pl. H. Hodgson, Waukesha, Wis., 3-4 hen, 1-3 ckl., 3-4 pl. W. P. Case, Hinsdale, Ill., 2 young pen.

Pacific coast birds have reputation of having more size but also more legs than Eastern stock; however first hen from Montana, well built, richly colored and nicely marked. Second hen not as square across shoulders or narrow at stern. Third and fourth smaller. First cock, well built; little loose in saddle and tail. Second, better top; legs not as wide apart. First cockerel, unusually well built for young male. Second, long tail, more legs. Third, still more legs. First pullet, splendid type, color and marking. Second, better shoulders; tail more open. Third, good type, some single lacing over stern. Fourth smaller; has type; some shafting; weaker lacing.

White Cornish—A. M. Coppage, Hale, Mo., 1 ckl.

CURE FOR EGG EATING.

I have read that the only cure for egg eating is a severed head, but I have had experience that I think is worth passing on. It is cheap and easy, so is worth trying.

Years ago I heard of cutting up writing paper in small pieces and giving it to hens to cure them of egg eating, so when my flock began this pernicious habit I tried cutting paper for them, though I was skeptical as to the result.

I was glad to find that my trouble was over for that year. I have tried it many times since with the same success.

Old letters cut in strips of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide then snipped into small pieces is apparently an ideal diet, for the hens will eat it as though it were the choicest wheat.

It is a good plan to give some occasionally through the winter as a preventive. I have never had hens begin eating eggs when I did this.

I do not understand why it is so, but I suppose the paper in some way fills a want which is unsupplied in their regular food.

Maine. Mrs. Clara T. Sawyer.

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To introduce Collis Process Dried Buttermilk and show you how it will double your egg yields even in cold weather—keep all your poultry healthy and increase the weight of birds you want to fatten for market, we will deliver this handy Self-Feeding Hopper free and postpaid to any poultry owner sending only \$1 (check, draft, money order or dollar bill) for four pounds of

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Regular retail value of Buttermilk is more than we ask for outfit complete with Self-Feeder. Order direct from this advertisement. Your postman will deliver complete to your own door, all charges paid. Get the handy Self-Feeder Free on this special offer. Double your egg yields while prices are high. Send today.

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ESTIMATING THE YEAR'S PRODUCTION.

By T. S. TOWNSLEY.

The value of a short time record as an indication of the year's production is a thing very much in the minds of poultry keepers at the present time, as so much thought is being given to methods of increasing the laying ability of the fowl. Trapnesting is such a laborious task that most poultry keepers find themselves unable to carry through a complete year's test on their birds and would like to find some method whereby trapnesting for a short time would give a reliable basis for estimating the total production for the year.

Considerable prominence has been given to the winter record as a measure of the hen's producing ability by the work of Dr. Pearl and others, while a good many breeders are strongly in favor of trapnesting during the spring months, so that their chicks can be pedigreed, and claim that the spring record is a more reliable test than the winter production.

Those who favor the winter test point out that the winter season is naturally the most trying on the birds and claim that hens which lay well during the cold months are the birds that have the greatest producing ability and will therefore make the best record for the year.

Those who favor the spring test say that the winter egg record is so greatly affected by the time of hatching, by housing conditions, and by the weather, that it is not a reliable test of a bird's laying ability; while the spring, which is the natural laying season, places fewer handicaps on the birds, and thus they considered that the spring record is the more accurate index of the actual laying ability of the fowls.

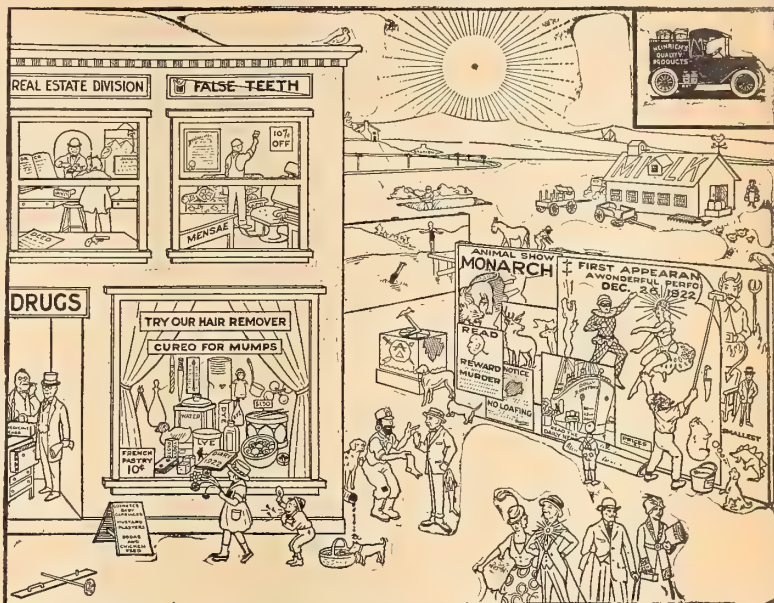
Most available records which are cited to prove the reliability of any method of testing come from experiment station flocks and other places where the birds are handled under the best scientific methods of feeding and housing. Since conditions under which farm flocks are managed are often radically different from those on experiment station farms, and since the great bulk of the eggs are produced under farm conditions, the records from the Missouri Farm Flock Laying Contest ought to be of interest in showing what relationship the production at various seasons has to the total production for farm flocks.

For purposes of comparison, the reports from Missouri demonstration farm flocks have been tabulated to show the number of eggs produced during November, December, January and February as the winter record, compared with those laid during March, April and May for the spring production as a basis of comparison for estimating the total year's record. Table I, which follows, shows the percent of the total year's eggs laid during the four winter months and also the percent laid during the three spring months, for the flocks which made the best record in the contest ending November 1, 1920.

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In the picture are a number of objects beginning with "D" like dog, darkey, devil, etc. See how many you can find. The person who sends in the largest, nearest correct list of "D" words wins first prize, \$20.00. Of course you would rather compete for the larger cash prizes that we have offered to introduce our new odor, DeDo, as used in our new toilet preparations.

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A \$1.00 purchase—see list of offers—makes your answer to the picture eligible for the \$500.00 prize; a \$2.00 purchase makes it eligible for the \$1,000.00 prize, and a \$5.00 purchase makes it eligible for the \$2,500.00 prize. We are offering a small fortune, more than the average person can save in a lifetime, to make everybody acquainted with these delightful preparations for the toilet.

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List of Offers

\$1.00	One full size box of De Do Face Powder (white, flesh or natural (brunette))
Prepaid for	\$1.00
\$2.00	One large jar each of De Do Night Cream and Day Cream. Prepaid for
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Total \$5.10. Prepaid for.....	\$5.00



De Do Toilet Water \$1.50



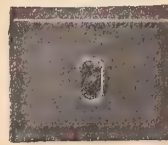
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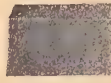
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RULES OF CONTEST

1. It costs nothing to enter. Anybody not connected with this company or a relative of any member of our organization may compete.
2. Number words 1, 2, 3, etc. Write only on one side of paper. Place your name and address on each sheet.
3. Use only words found in English dictionary, no obsolete, hyphenated or compound words count. Use singular or plural, not both. Do not use same word more than once, even to designate entirely different objects.
4. List having largest, nearest correct list of visible objects shown in picture beginning with "D" wins first prize, next, second, etc. Nothing else counts.
5. Do not name any object more than once. Any part of object may be named in addition to object as a whole.
6. Only one prize to a family, or to member of group working together.
7. In event of ties duplicate prizes will be paid to each tying contestant.
8. Three well known men, none having any connection with this company, will act as judges and each contestant agrees to accept their decision as final. These are the judges: Mr. G. G. Struthers, Cashier, Union State Bank
Mr. H. N. Leighton, Contractor, Ex-Pres. Board Education
Mr. Geo. F. Womath, Bus. Agt. Mpls. Board Education
9. All answers will receive equal consideration whether accompanied by purchase or not.
10. At the close of the contest a printed list of the correct "D" words and the names of the winners will be sent to all contestants who make purchases.
11. All answers must be mailed before post office closing time February 15th, 1922.

LIST OF CASH PRIZES

	If No Purchase Is Made	If \$1.00 Purchase Is Made	If \$2.00 Purchase Is Made	If \$5.00 Purchase Is Made
First prize	\$20.00	\$50.00	\$1,000.00	\$2,500.00
Second prize	10.00	25.00	500.00	1,250.00
Third prize	5.00	12.50	250.00	625.00
Fourth prize	5.00	7.50	150.00	375.00
Fifth prize	5.00	50.00	100.00	250.00
Sixth prize	3.00	40.00	80.00	200.00
Seventh prize	3.00	30.00	60.00	150.00
Eighth prize	3.00	20.00	40.00	100.00
Ninth prize	2.00	15.00	30.00	75.00
10th to 15th	2.00	10.00	20.00	50.00

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR WORKERS

Start in business for yourself. Be your own boss. Supply Heinrich products to your community, either town or country, and make \$1.00 every hour you work. Write for list of open territories and full particulars.

Heinrich Chemical Company

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Minneapolis Minn., U. S. A.

TABLE I.
WINTER AND SPRING EGG RECORDS
AS A BASIS OF ESTIMATING
YEARLY PRODUCTION.

	Percent laid in winter	Percent laid in spring	Number laid for yr.
1. White Leghorn	13.6	37.1	175.6
2. White Wyandotte	26.4	33.2	171.9
3. Barred Rock	25.2	35.8	168.7
4. White Wyandotte	20.6	38.2	164.5
5. White Rock	18.1	36.1	163.6
6. White Leghorn	24.7	37.9	163.5
7. White Leghorn	13.5	36.5	163.0
8. White Leghorn	21.4	38.2	159.7
9. White Leghorn	22.9	37.0	149.8
10. White Leghorn	15.7	45.8	145.0
11. White Leghorn	9.9	46.1	144.8
12. White Leghorn	15.9	38.2	144.4
13. White Leghorn	16.6	34.3	143.1
14. White Leghorn	7.2	36.7	139.0
15. White Leghorn	29.1	38.3	136.1

A glance at Table I will show that the percent of the total eggs produced in the four winter months shows a wide variation with the different flocks. Flock No. 1, which made the highest record in this contest, had a comparatively low winter record, only 13.6 percent of the eggs being laid during those months, while flock No. 15, which ranked well down the list in point of total production, had a high winter record, with 29.1 percent of the eggs being laid between November 1 and March 1.

The table shows no apparent close correlation between the number of eggs laid during the winter months and the total record for the year, although a close study of the records probably would show that the physical conditions surrounding the flocks might explain the wide variation in winter records from flocks that laid a similar number of eggs throughout the year. Thus one flock that had excellent laying ability may have been poorly housed during the winter or may have contained a larger percent of late hatched pullets than was the

case with another flock that made a better showing during the winter months but had no greater inherent laying qualities. These figures are presented as a matter of interest rather than for their scientific value.

The percent of eggs laid during the spring months in relation to the total number for the year, as shown in Table I, indicates less variation than is found in the winter column. With the exception of two or three flocks, the spring production for these fifteen best flocks in the contest represents between 36 and 38 percent of the total record for the year.

Table No. II shows further interesting data with regard to the relation of spring production to the total record.

TABLE II.
MARCH, APRIL AND MAY PRODUCTION AS AN INDEX OF THE YEAR'S RECORD.

	No. of flocks	Av. Egg Prod. For year	For spring	Total laid in spring
Less than 80 eggs	5	66.1	30.9	45%
80-100 eggs....	10	91.8	38.0	41%
100-120 eggs....	25	108.1	44.4	41%
120-140 eggs....	14	129.1	49.7	39%
140-160 eggs....	9	146.8	55.9	38%
Over 160 eggs..	4	164.9	61.3	37%
Lowest flock....	1	44.3	26.7	60%
Highest flock....	1	175.6	65.1	37%

In Table No. II all the flocks which finished the year in the Missouri Farm Flock Laying Contest ending November 1, 1920, are listed and they are divided into groups according to the number of eggs laid throughout the year. Thus the first group contains the flocks that laid an average of less than 80 eggs, and the last group contains all the hens, in flocks average more than 160 eggs per hen.

A comparison of the column showing the average production of spring eggs by each group, with the average production for the year by the same groups,

shows a rather consistent correlation between the two. Thus the hens that laid less than 80 eggs in the year, with an average for the group of 66.1 eggs, had an average spring production of only 30.9 eggs, while the flocks averaging more than 160 eggs had an average production of 164.9 eggs, with a spring record of 61.3 eggs.

Figured on a percentage basis as shown in the last column in Table II, the poorest flocks laid the largest percent of their eggs during the spring months. This is what would normally be expected, because it is a well known fact that even the poorest hens lay fairly well during March, April and May, while the best hens are busy throughout the entire year.

A study of the percent of spring eggs to the total for the year, as shown in Table II, indicates that assigning any arbitrary value to the spring record in relation to the total production is likely to lead to serious error. Thus, in the poorest flock 60 percent of the eggs were laid during the three spring months, while in the best flock only 37 percent were laid during the same period.

However, for a majority of the flocks in this contest approximately 40 percent of their eggs were laid during March, April and May, and a fairly accurate estimate can be made by assuming that the spring production is two-fifths of the total record for the year, although in the extremely poor producing flocks the error from this method of computation would be rather large.

These figures indicate that for farm flocks at least the system which has been advocated by some poultrymen of taking the trapnest record for the best 100 days, which would naturally include March, April and May, and using the



Sweepstakes White Wyandotte cockerel at Heart of America Show, Kansas City, Mo., 1918. Owned by D. D. Sullivan, Martinsburg, Mo.

First Prize S. C. White Leghorn cockerel Chicago Coliseum, Dec. 1921. Owned by Hillview Farm, Box 4004, Benld, Ill.

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Grand Champion Sweepstakes Cockerel

1st and 6th Cock
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 1st, 6th and 7th Hen
 2nd, 4th, 6th, Pullet
 3rd, 4th, 5th, Old Pen
 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th Young Pen
BEST DISPLAY and SPECIALS

While high egg production is one of the most essential qualifications at White Hill Farms, it has been clearly proven that White Hill Farms Single Comb White Leghorns breed true to the Highest Standard Ideals by the remarkable winnings they have made again this season the Great Heart of America Show and other leading Quality Shows in New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, as well as other sections of the United States in the hands of our customers. Strictly on their merits have White Hill Farms Leghorns proven their superior exhibition qualities by forging ahead in keen competition until today they are one of the most favorably spoken of flocks in America. As layers of large white eggs we do not know of a flock in existence that will average more eggs per year and after all is said and done, its the general flock average that pays the dividends that we all look for. This is worthy of your consideration in buying your foundation stock for on that general average egg production and standard stock bred in its purity does your success depend. If you want eggs or baby chicks to produce winners for next season's shows or foundation stock for your commercial plant you want



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4500 Females Mated for 1922

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8,000 of them now ready, every three weeks CHICKS from tried and proven producers, Chicks that have WHITE HILL FARMS GUARANTEE behind them, CHICKS from eggs laid by heavy producing lines, every one of them bred and raised right here at White Hill. Ours is not a commercial hatchery, but a breeding establishment offering you blood lines that will improve any flock in egg yield or for exhibition purposes at a price all can pay. Try White Hill Farms Chicks and be convinced.

Ready now in lots of a setting up to 5,000 or more eggs. Every day here at White Hill our hens produce for our customers aside other than for our own use, eggs by the thousands—think of it, say 2,000 Selected Hatching Eggs daily and you can appreciate why they hatch better by being shipped fresh, assuring you a uniform hatch of Big, Healthy, Vigorous Chicks. Our mating list tells all about our methods, prices, various matings, our guarantee of quality and satisfaction. Its free for the asking.

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ADVANCE MATING LIST NOW READY

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CURTISS UT CLOVER

Sleet, snow and ice storms make it necessary to confine the layers closely with the resultant falling off of the egg yield. The use of our Cut-Clover in your laying mash not only keeps egg production at top notch but starts slow, backward pullets laying. Read this letter from one of our many satisfied customers:

Dec. 13, 1921

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Gentlemen: Kindly ship at once via freight to Bolton, Conn., 600 lbs. more of your Cut-Clover.

I bought 300 lbs. in my last order and have been feeding part of it in my dry mash to my pullets and they are doing fine. I haven't much left, so you can't be too quick to suit me.

Yours truly,

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The parent stock of our chix and dux has been Hogan Tested for propency and high egg capacity for the past fifteen years. Their popularity has increased our output of 80,000 chix to 500,000 head annually within the past four years. Send for our SPECIAL DISCOUNT PRICE LIST covering early Spring deliveries.

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Drives 30 Miles to Get Warner's Roup Tablets Won't Be Without Them

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The Government Poultry Experts recommend the main ingredient in Warner's Roup Remedy. You are guaranteed a cure. Money back if it doesn't. PRICE: 50c and \$1.00 postpaid.

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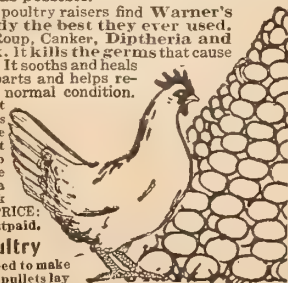
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number of eggs laid during this period as the index of what percent of the maximum a hen should lay during the year, would give results radically different from those actually secured.

According to the "index" theory, the best hens under the best conditions would lay 300 eggs in a year, and the number of eggs laid during the best 100 days of the laying period would represent the percent of 300 which she would be expected to lay if she was properly housed and fed. According to this theory, a hen which laid 30.9 eggs in the ninety-two days during March, April and May—as those did in the flocks having an average of less than 80 for the year—would be producing 33.5 percent of the maximum and ought to lay 100 eggs during the year. In the farm flock report their average was 66.1 eggs.

According to the "index" plan, the hens that laid 61.3 eggs during the spring months—as those did in the group which averaged over 160 eggs—would be 66.6 percent producers, or should lay during the year 200 eggs. The average for this group was actually 164.9 eggs.

It might be argued by the friends of the "index" method of judging egg production that the hens which made a 33 percent production during the spring months would have made 100 eggs had they been given the proper care during the rest of the year, and that those laying 66 percent during the same period would have been 200-egg hens had conditions been right. This, of course, is an argument that cannot be answered, because no man can say just what the ideal conditions are, and if a hen or a flock fails to come up to her predicted performance it is always possible to claim that the feed, the weather, or something else was not just right.

While the records from the farm flocks cited above indicate that the spring production is some indication of the total record for the year, most poultry keepers are likely to insist that some more definite record be available. What flock owners in general are looking for is a strain of layers which will produce consistently throughout the year and make a high average production, and most of them will insist that the 100-yard dash is no accurate indication of the runner's ability to make fast time in the mile race, nor is a two or three months' record any special indication of the total number of eggs which a hen will lay during the year under the conditions as she will have to meet them.

Actual records showing what an individual hen, or an entire flock has done rather than estimates of what they should have done, are the records that sell stock at the present time.

DROPPING BOARDS.

Read something about dropping boards in the December issue. Here is the way I build mine. I make a frame the size of the dropping board wanted, out of 2x3/4 in. material. Over this I stretch some heavy asphalt roofing. This has it all over boards. No place for lice to hide, there being no cracks, also isn't so heavy to handle. Mine slides under the roost on three cleats, one in the center, and one each side. Works fine; just try it. Wisconsin. K. D. Crowley.

It is pretty hard to tell whether a man will be successful in poultry or not until he has actually gone ahead and attempted the job.

A great many poultrymen who are today successful had very little experience when they went into the business.

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This wonderful win was accomplished in the strongest quality class of the year and in direct competition with 24 exhibitors. 1000 birds for sale including the exact birds you need to meet your show or breeding requirements. Circular free.

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Annual Club Meets

National Ancona Club, Roy W. Van Hoesen, secretary, Franklinville, N. Y., at the **Cleveland Poultry Show**.

American Black Orpington Club, Ora Overholser, secretary, Mechanicsville, Md., at the **Grand Rapids, Mich., Show**.

Rhode Island Red Club of America, Harry Forbes, secretary, Terre Haute, Ind., at the **State Red Meet, Indianapolis**.

American Buttercup Club, R. J. LaLone, secretary, Potsdam, N. Y., at the **Buffalo, N. Y. Show**.

National Golden Wyandotte Club, Melvin F. Uphoff, Schenectady, N. Y., secretary at the **BUFFALO SHOW**.

American Silver Leghorn Club, John Hansens, San Diego, Calif., secretary at the **CLEVELAND SHOW**.

Poultry Show Dates.

ALABAMA.

Jan. 11-16, 1922. Montgomery. Dixie Poultry Assn. John J. Massey, secretary. Robt. West, judge.

COLORADO.

Jan. 3-6, 1922. Fort Morgan. Eastern Colorado Poultry Assn. E. W. Van Zandt, secretary. P. M. Pierce, judge.

CONNECTICUT.

Jan. 6-8, 1922. Plymouth. Plymouth Poultry Show. Francis Ryan, secretary. Tracy, Weed, Brundage and Jones, judges.

Jan. 19-21, 1922. Meriden. Meriden Poultry Assn. LeRoy Kaschub, secretary. Card, Mowell, Ives, judges.

Jan. 24-26, 1922. Hartford. Connecticut Poultry Assn. Paul P. Ives, secretary.

FLORIDA.

Feb. 14-19, 1922. Orlando. Sub-Tropical Mid-Winter Fair. S. D. Hardaway, superintendent of poultry.

IDAHO.

Jan. 2-7, 1922. Boise. Idaho Poultry Assn. Leslie L. Long, secretary.

ILLINOIS.

Jan. 3-7, 1922. Freeport. Illinois State Poultry Assn. A. D. Smith, Quincy, Ill., secretary. McCord, Hale, Heyl, Heimlich, Tarbill and Leland, judges.

Jan. 9-14, 1922. Belvidere. Northern Illinois Poultry Assn. Raymond Willard, secretary.

Jan. 11-14, 1922. Stonington. Christian County Poultry Show. Geo. P. Ritchie, secretary. Julius J. Klein, Dr. F. M. Reid, judges.

Jan. 11-17, 1922. Chicago. National Poultry Show. D. E. Hale, secretary. Newton Cosh, Jas. A. Tucker, H. P. Schwab, H. Wolsieffer, Wm. Halbach, J. A. Leland, Jos. Dagle, judges.

Jan. 16-23, 1922. Decatur. Decatur & Mason County Poultry Assn. John Stiarwalt, secretary. J. C. Johnston, D. T. Heimlich, judges.

Jan. 16-21, 1922. Paxton. Ford County Poultry Assn. P. R. McCracken, secretary. T. M. Campbell, judge.

Jan. 23-28, 1922. Elgin. Elgin Poultry Assn. Harold Rapalee, secretary. Geo. W. Hackett, judge.

INDIANA.

Jan. 5-7, 1922. Coryndon. Harrison County Poultry Breeders' Assn. L. B. Wolfe, secretary.

Jan. 9-13, 1922. Albion. Noble County Poultry Assn. L. L. Edwards, secretary. T. M. Campbell, judge.

Jan. 9-14, 1922. Lafayette. Lafayette Poultry Show. S. J. Shaw, secretary. Joseph Dagle, judge.

Jan. 10-15, 1922. Columbia City. Whitley Co. Poultry Assn. Alva Noble, secretary. Jas. A. Tucker, judge.

Jan. 10-15, 1922. Marion. Northern Indiana Poultry Assn. Claude Ensen, secretary. Summers, judge.

Jan. 15-21, 1922. Frankfort. Clinton County Poultry Assn. Roy Pierce, secretary. C. J. Munger, judge.

Jan. 16-23, 1922. Logansport. Logansport Fanciers' Club. Louis Kasch, secretary. C. R. Deardorff, judge.

Jan. 24-30, 1922. Kokomo. Howard County Poultry Assn. R. W. Divens, secretary, 1518 S. Armstrong, Kokomo, Ind.

Feb. 1-5, 1922. Aurora. Dearborn Poultry Assn. Edward W. Meyer, Lawrenceburg, Ind., secretary.

Feb. 8-12, 1922. Indianapolis. Theo. Hewes, secretary.

IOWA.

Jan. 3-6, 1922. Osage. Cedar Valley Poultry Assn. A. J. Saskoske, secretary. E. D. Monilaw, judge.

Jan. 3-6, 1922. Manchester. Delaware County Poultry Assn. W. J. Schiess, secretary. Harry Atkins, judge.

Jan. 4-10, 1922. Dubuque. Dubuque Poultry Assn. John Ball, secretary. Atkins, judge.

Jan. 9-13, 1922. Creston. Progressive Poultry Assn. Frank Main, secretary. Harry Atkins, judge.

Jan. 11-14, 1922. New Hampton. Northern Iowa Poultry Assn. C. B. Phillips, secretary.



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SHOOTS RIGHT UP!*

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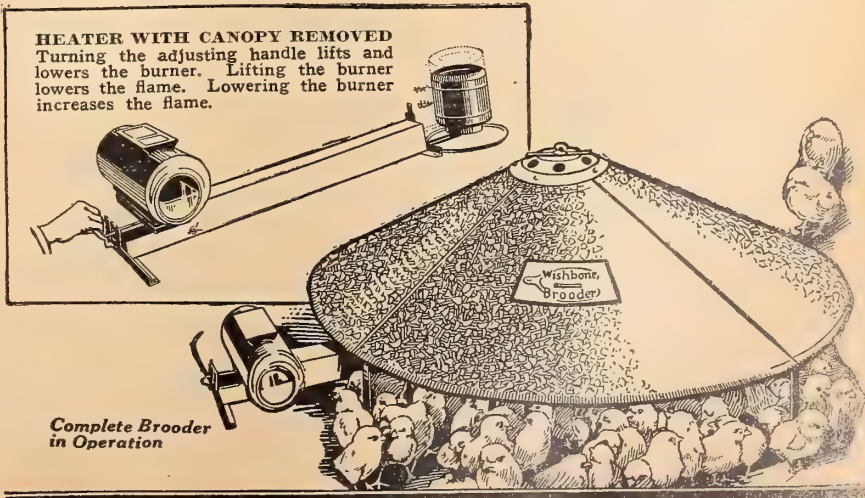
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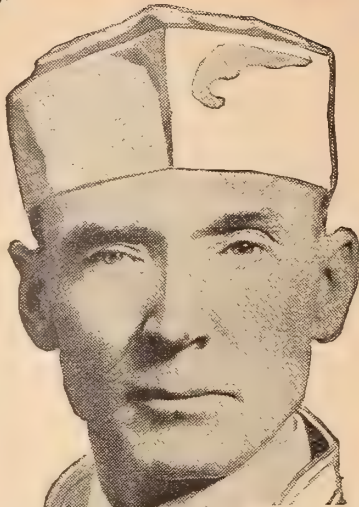
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Being always dry, clean, vermin free sanitary and non-blazing.

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DE JONGE HATCHERY, 16 Eastern, Grand Rapids, Mich.

KANSAS.

Jan. 2-7, 1922. Solomon. Solomon Poultry Assn. Frank Henderson, secretary. A. T. Modlin, judge.
Jan. 9-14, 1922. Concordia. Cloud County Poultry Assn. Lee Foster, secretary. Wm. H. Scott, judge.
Jan. 16-21, 1922. Olathe. Johnson County Poultry Show. Ernie Prather, secretary. Fred Crosby, judge.

MAINE.

Jan. 3-5, 1922. So. Paris. Western Maine Poultry Assn. C. Guy Buck, secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Jan. 2-6, 1922. Boston. W. B. Atherton, secretary, 165 Tremont St.

MICHIGAN.

Jan. 3-7, 1922. Grand Rapids. West Michigan Poultry Assn. J. Alfred Hannah, secretary. A. H. Emch, D. E. Hale, L. E. Heasley, judges.

Jan. 18-22, 1922. Bay City. Bay City Poultry Assn. Godfrey Engstrom, secretary.

MINNESOTA.

Jan. 4-8, 1922. Caledonia. Caledonia Poultry Show. I. C. Gengler, secretary, E. H. Hoffman, judge.

Jan. 5-8, 1922. St. Cloud. Central Minnesota Poultry Assn. L. R. Swift, secretary. Ralph Whitney, T. D. Maxson, judges.

Jan. 10-13, 1922. Montevideo. Chippewa County Poultry Assn. B. Frank Olson, secretary. E. H. Hoffman, J. A. Leland, judges.

MONTANA.

Jan. 9-14, 1922. Helena. Montana State Poultry Assn. John A. Power, secretary. E. C. Branch, Chas. Greenfield, judges.

NEBRASKA.

Jan. 1-6, 1922. Lincoln. Nebraska State Poultry Assn. C. Bonsall, secretary. Tucker, Hobbs, Palmer, Smiley, judges.

NEW JERSEY.

Jan. 11-14, 1922. Ridgewood. Ridgewood Poultry Show. Seb T. Hammerstein, Hillsdale, N. J., secretary.

NEW MEXICO.

Jan. 12-14, 1922. Albuquerque. Bernalillo County Poultry Assn. C. P. Hay, secretary, 236 High St.

NEW YORK.

Jan. 3-6, 1922. Ogdensburg. Northern N. Y. Poultry Assn. R. J. La Lone, president.

Jan. 10-15, 1922. Buffalo. Theo. Hewes, secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 10-15, 1922. Buffalo. Great International Buffalo Show. Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind., secretary.

Jan. 16-21, 1922. Jamestown. Chautauqua County Poultry Assn. C. G. Loucks, secretary, 49 McKinley Ave.

Jan. 25-29, 1922. New York City. Madison Square Garden Show. D. Lincoln Orr, secretary, Orrs Mills, N. Y.

OHIO.

Jan. 2-7, 1922. Cleveland. Cleveland Poultry Breeders' Assn. A. E. Rehburg, secretary. Richard Oke, J. H. Drevenstedt, Chas. McClave, G. E. Gault, and A. T. Kummer, judges.

Jan. 2-7, 1922. Newark. Newark Fanciers' Assn. H. M. Close, secretary.

Jan. 4-8, 1922. Cincinnati. Theo. Hewes, secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 17-20, 1922. Jackson Center. Jackson Center Poultry Assn. C. P. Journell, secretary.

Jan. 16-21, 1922. Sidney. Sidney Poultry Show. Chas. Johnson, secretary. J. A. Nusser, judge.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Jan. 3-7, 1922. Johnstown. Johnstown Fanciers' Assn. G. Ray Johnston, secretary. P. O. Box 416, Johnstown, Pa.

Jan. 9-14, 1922. Pittsburgh. Poultry Exhibition of Pittsburgh. J. Leonard Pfeuffer, secretary, P. O. Box 884, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 9-14, 1922. Philadelphia. Poultry Show. H. W. Britton, secretary, Moorestown, N. J.

January 16-22, 1922. Sharon. Mercer County Poultry Assn. J. C. Gates, secretary.

Jan. 17-20, 1922. Meadville. Crawford County Fanciers' Assn. David Wallace, Box 67, Meadville, Pa., secretary.

Jan. 19-21, 1922. Lock Haven. Lock Haven Poultry Assn. F. H. Dyer, secretary.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Jan. 16-21, 1922. Mitchell. S. D. State Poultry Assn. Wm. Scallin, secretary. Geo. W. Hackett, E. L. Hayes, judges.

South Dakota State Poultry Assn. called off.

TEXAS.

Jan. 3-6, 1922. Waco. McLennan Co. Poultry Breeders' Assn. J. S. Hawkins, secretary.

Jan. 3-8, 1922. El Paso. El Paso Int. Poultry Show. H. E. Caldwell, secretary. Canutillo, Texas. N. E. Luse, judge.

UTAH.

Jan. 3-8, 1922. Ogden. Weber County Poultry Assn. Wm. W. Shaw, secretary. E. C. Branch, judge.

Jan. 16-21, 1922. Salt Lake City. Utah Poultry Assn. E. A. Smith, secretary.

VERMONT.

Jan. 10-13, 1922. St. Albans. Vermont State Poultry Assn. B. P. Grenea, secretary.

HATCH EVERY GOOD EGG *with* SOFT HEAT

**Stronger Chicks
Less Expense
Less Trouble
More Money**

Tubeless. Full radiator plate does away with cumbersome, unsatisfactory tubes and pipes.

Smokeless, gasless, odorless. Nothing but pure, moist air reaches egg chamber.

Center Heat. No side lamp. Saves space and weight. Insures equal heating. Radiation from above, as hen supplies it.

Round Egg Chamber
—Just like hen's nest. Makes turning of eggs quick and easy.

Automatic Control
of moisture, heat and ventilation. Requires no attention. Steady, even supply assured, regardless of altitude or weather.

MRS. C. A. ASH, Litchfield, Mich., got 109 chicks from 109 good eggs the first time she ever used a **Porter SOFT-HEAT Incubator**. Roy Klavine, Geneseo, Ill., an inexperienced operator, got 100 perfect chicks from 100 fertile eggs. Mrs. C. A. Saunders, Center, Neb., got 176 strong chicks from 179 eggs, made over \$120 in 4 months, and had 150 chicks left which should make her \$150 more, or a profit of about \$60 a month. Hundreds of Soft-Heat users report 90% to 100% hatches, fewer losses and bigger profits.

Moist Warmth—A Life Saver. Moisture is necessary to life. Both eggs and chicks need it. The Porter supplies it automatically. Simple and certain. You can get big hatches and make easy money with

The Porter SOFT-HEAT Incubator

Duplicates Nature's process exactly. Turns every good egg into a strong, perfect chick. Principle endorsed by U. S. Government. Pronounced the greatest of incubator improvements.

No Suffocation—No Cripples. Eggs don't dry out in Soft-Heat. Moist warmth keeps shells brittle and membranes tender. Chicks break through easily and breathe pure, fresh air instead of poison-laden gases, from the very first. *The Porter hatches no cripples.*

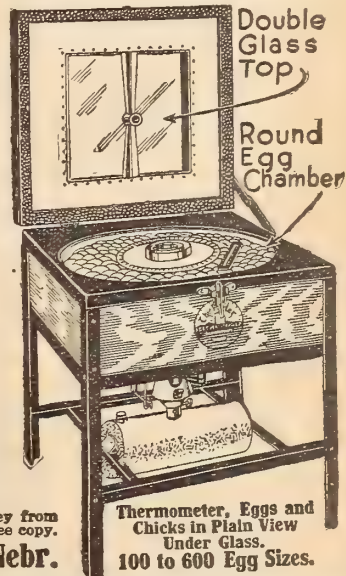
Soft Heat Saves 300% in money, time and labor. 3 to 4 quarts of oil—one filling of tank—completes a hatch. Others burn 4 to 5 gallons and require daily filling of lamp.

Only 2 Minutes' Care Daily. Eggs are turned semi-automatically without removing or lifting tray, reducing necessary care to 2 or 3 minutes a day. A child can operate the Porter.

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Porter Incubator Co., 50 Porter Bldg., Blair, Nebr.



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George Beuoy, the man who has done so much to make Capons famous, raises Barred Plymouth Rocks with a national reputation. For more than twenty consecutive years he has bred the one kind only. He specializes on the bred-to-lay kind; exhibits them in the large shows to prove that good ones can be bred from laying stock. Mr. Beuoy has shown his birds at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Kansas City, Topeka, Wichita, and more than two hundred other towns, besides winning more first prizes at the World's Fair, Panama Pacific Exposition, than any one other exhibitor. Mr. Beuoy has in all several hundred first prizes won on his bred-to-lay birds against strictly exhibition stock in hot competition. Write to him for a free copy of his new illustrated mating list showing a Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel in NATURAL COLORS on the front page. Low prices on setting eggs. Three matings: Cockerel, Pullet and Standard. A few extra good Cockerels for sale.

Special Low Prices on Eggs in 100 Lots

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**STANDARD of
PERFECTION**

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523 Plymouth Court
Chicago

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Order from this advertisement. Immediate shipments. Boxes complete, with staples and stapling tool.

100 chick size.....\$2.50 per dozen
50 chick size..... 2.00 per dozen
25 chick size..... 1.50 per dozen

Standard specifications, three ply corrugated board, waterproofed 16 point, 175 lb. test. Ready ventilated and covers attractively printed "Baby Chicks."

Sheridan Box Company, Sheridan, Pa.

24 Hens Average 183 Eggs in 12 Months

Bought Old Hens Sent to Market Gave Over 4300 Eggs in Year

"I am not an experienced poultry-man, but will tell you my experience in using Giles Poultry-Tone. I bought a crate of 24 Leghorn hens from a South Water Street commission man. I commenced giving them Poultry Tone, according to directions, twice a day for 10 days. In the meantime they had commenced to lay. I continued to give them this mixture three or four times a week. For twelve consecutive months, 1 year, I kept an accurate account of the eggs received from these hens. They gave me 4,392 eggs. Experienced poultry men told me this was an exceptional yield of eggs, especially as the hens were old."

(Signed) J. J. Bonner, Chicago, Ill.

"Giles" POULTRY TONE

Send your order today for this wonderful efficient tonic-conditioner if you want a lot of high priced winter eggs. POULTRY TONE puts your fowls in highest state of health and vigor, and keeps them there.

Giles POULTRY TONE will greatly increase egg production because it increases the appetite, aids digestion, makes the bowels more active. It tones up the egg-making organs, develops the egg cells in the ovary so that you get more eggs, no matter how cold or wet the weather. Mr. Bonner's experience is proof of that.

PREVENTS AND CURES COLDS-ROUP-CHOLERA
POULTRY TONE overcomes and expels all germ poisons. It combats the germs that cause Roup and Cholera and it tones up the system so the chickens can resist disease. It affords prompt and permanent relief.

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

POULTRY-TONE is a real Poultry remedy and tonic. Always sold on money-back guarantee if not satisfied. On the market 20 years without a single request for refund. Try Poultry Tone on this plan. You can't afford to be without it. It's a sure money-maker for you.
Price, 50 cents large bottle; quart can, equals ten 50 cents bottles, \$5.50, prepaid. Send for big circular Poultry Welfare, it's free. Send your order today.

GILES REMEDY COMPANY
1915 W. Van Buren St. Chicago, Ill.
LIVE AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

VIRGINIA.

Jan. 3-7, 1922. Norfolk. Old Dominion Poultry Assn. E. M. Rogers, secretary.
Jan. 4-7, 1922. Bristol. Bristol Poultry Assn. T. C. Smith, secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Jan. 2-6, 1922. Spencer. Roane County Poultry Show. T. H. Harden, secretary.

WISCONSIN.

Jan. 4-8, 1922. Sheboygan. Sheboygan Poultry Assn. Geo. L. Spatt, secretary. Geo. M. Wells, James A. Daley, judges.

Jan. 4-8, 1922. Jefferson. Rock River Valley Poultry Assn. J. M. Coyner, secretary.

Jan. 5-9, 1922. Wausau. Central Wisconsin Poultry Assn. A. C. Palster, secretary. Geo. A. Hely, judge.

Jan. 5-10, 1922. Waterford. Waterford Poultry Assn. A. H. Lewman, secretary.

Jan. 10-13, 1922. Ripon. Ripon Poultry Assn. Louis B. Farvour, secretary. Geo. Wells, judge.

Jan. 16-20, 1922. Albany. South Central Wisconsin Poultry Assn. G. M. King, secretary.

Jan. 18-22, 1922. Kenosha. Kenosha County Poultry Assn. John G. Williams, secretary.

Jan. 19-22, 1922. Neenah. Winnebago Poultry Assn. B. H. Metternich, secretary.

Jan. 23-28, 1922. Mineral Point. Mineral Point Poultry Assn. A. S. Tucker, secretary.

Jan. 24-28, 1922. Waukesha. Waukesha Poultry Assn. H. Hodgson, secretary.

Jan. 25-29, 1922. Appleton. Fox River Poultry Assn. C. W. Zelle, secretary. Geo. Wells, judge.

Kansas City Show Awards

Awards at Kansas City, Heart of America Show, Nov. 29 to Dec. 4, 1921:

There was a total of about 1,350 birds entered in the single class, 900 birds in pens, 50 in display cages, 100 turkeys, 100 bantams 700 pigeons, 225 cats, and about 100 rabbits and cavies.

Nearly 15,000 people visited the show. All the leading varieties were represented by birds of the highest quality. In many respects it was the greatest show ever held in Kansas City. In behalf of the Association we thank all exhibitors and others for the interest taken in making the show a great success, and are in hopes that all can be with us another year.

S. C. R. I. Reds—16 cks., 46 cks., 13 hens, 43 pullets.—T. L. Ricksecker, Rosedale, Kas., 1-2 ckl., 1 hen, 1-2-6 pullet, 3-4 old pen, 4-5 young pen. Clark's Red Farm, Kansas City, Mo., 2 old pen. O. R. Hoffman, Kansas City, Kas., 5 hen, 5-7 pullet, 1 old pen, 3 young pen. P. E. Hewitt, Muskogee, Okla., 3 cock, 2 young pen. Mrs. Reuben Kroeck, Lexington, Mo., — 1 cock, 4 ckl., E. P. Hubatka, Ridgeville Farm, Yukon, Okla., 3 ckl., 2 hen. John Ross, Kansas City, Mo., 6 young pen. Roy Finley, Tipton, Mo., 4 pullet. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kas., 5 ckl., 1 young pen. C. R. Baker, Abilene, Kas., 4-6-7 cock. Niemiller & Smith, Rolla, Mo., 4 hen, 3 pullet. W. O. Drullinger, Kansas City, Mo., 6 ckl., J. J. Summerwell, Kansas City, Kas., 7 ckl. C. H. Lane, Kansas City, Mo., 7 young pen. Wm. A. Bunsen, Mt. Washington, Mo., 8 cock. Mrs. T. N. Marshall, La Cygne, Kas., 2 cock, 2 hen, 4 young pen.

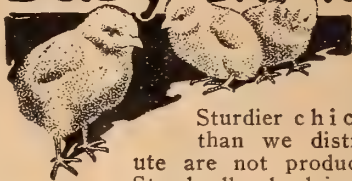
Rose Comb R. I. Reds—10 cks., 19 cks., 5 hens, 7 pullets.—Clark's Red Farm, Kansas City, Mo., 3-7 cock, 2-4 hen, 2 pullet, 1 young pen. John P. Huggett, Fulton, Mo., 5 pullet, 3 young pen. W. H. Scott, Abilene, Kas., 3 pullet. Mrs. M. L. Sargent, Manhattan, Kas., 1 ckl. Harold Schabillon, Columbus City, Iowa, 6 cock. D. A. Stoner, Wichita, Kas., 4 pullet. F. A. Rehkopf, Topeka, Kas., 2 cock, 4-5 ckl. Mrs. C. E. Lindstrom, Wilcox, Neb., 2 ckl., 1 hen, 6 young pen. Mrs. T. N. Marshall, LaCygne, Kas., 1-4-5 cock, 3 ckl., 3-5 hen, 1 pullet, 1-5 young pen. Louis J. Frank, Fulton, Mo., 2-4 young pen.

S. C. R. I. White—4 cocks, 12 cks., 10 hens, 8 pullets.—Mrs. E. Alphonso, Union, Mo., 2 cock, 2 ckl., 1 hen, 1-2 pullet, 2 old pen, 1 young pen. Harley E. Caldwell, Canutillo, Texas, 1 cock, 4 ckl., 2 young pen. Mrs. Edith E. Johnson, Braman, Okla., 2-3 hen. Mrs. Reuben Kroeck, Lexington, Mo., 3 ckl. Raymond C. Lee, Waco, Texas, 1 ckl. L. A. Hoyt, Stevensville, Mont., 1 old pen.

R. C. R. I. Whites—2 cocks, 7 cks., 7 hens, 6 pullets.—S. J. Markham, Council Groves, Kas., 1 cock, 2 old pen. Mrs. E. Alphonso, Union, Mo., 2 cock, 1-3 ckl., 1-3 hen, 4 pullet, 1 young pen. J. Arthur Klepisch, Bowling Green, Mo., 4 ckl., 3 pullet, 3 young pen. John McIntosh, El Paso, Texas, 6 ckl., 5 hen. E. E. Walsh, Fredericktown, Mo., 2 ckl., 2 pullet, 1 old pen. Mrs. Eva M. Genoway, Fredericktown, Mo., 2 young pen.

S. C. Black Minorcas—5 cocks, 7 cks., 8 hens, 10 pullets.—Joseph E. Moore, Mt. Washington, Mo., 2-3 cock, 4 ckl., 3-4-5 hen, 2-7 pullet, 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Asa W. Griggs, El Campo, Texas, 1 cock, 5 ckl., 3-4 pullet. J. A. Powell, Kansas City, Mo., 1 hen, 1-5 pullet. T. E. Hicks, Mt. Wash-

Baby Chicks



Sturdier chicks than we distribute

are not produced.

Standardbred chicks,

produced according to

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We specialize in the following varieties and guarantee safe delivery at the quoted prices per 100:

Barred Plymouth Rock..... 15.00

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White Wyandotte 16.00

Silver Laced Wyandotte..... 16.00

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Not an experiment. In use by poultrymen for several years. State Colleges recommend them. Send for price list circular. Also manufacturers of "Surety Cushion" corrugated Parcel Post Egg Boxes.

SURETY EGG BOX CO., Dept. 6 Hohokus, N. J.

White Leghorns



A FEW FINE MATED pens, 4 pullets and unrelated cockerel, large type, heavy laying, uniform large white egg strain, \$25 a pen. With Ready-built Laying House for \$40. Now booking orders for eggs, baby chicks, 12-weeks old pullets for next season delivery. Cycle Hatcher Co., 110 Philo Bldg., Elmira, N. Y.

Royal Golden Wyandottes

"King Royal" for the second time wins 1st Cock at Chicago Coliseum. Also won 4th Cock, 1-2 Cockerel. At Heart of America, Kansas City, won 1st Cockerel and 1st Pullet. Splendid cockerels for sale. Am now ready to book orders for eggs and day-old chicks. J. S. Pennington Box A Plainfield, Ill.



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"Better Hatched"

BABY CHICKS

We are back again for the season, with the same indisputable reputation for QUALITY and SERVICE, and a larger list of Satisfied Customers. 500,000 Chicks for 1922.

We will send you FREE and postpaid, our Special Bulletin on "How to Raise 90 per cent of Your Chicks." It contains valuable information prepared by Poultry Experts. We will also send you FREE and postpaid our attractive Catalog, illustrating and describing the "Better Hatched" Baby Chicks.

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Devoted Exclusively to all varieties of Leghorns. Published monthly. One year \$2.00, three years \$1.00. Official organ of all Leghorn clubs. The Leghorn World, 1031 Bremer Ave., Waverly, Iowa

ington, Mo., 3 ckl. H. G. Shaw, Kansas City, Mo., 2 ckl., 2 hen, 6 pullet. Enoch Walters, Kansas City, Mo., 1 ckl.

Black Orpingtons—W. S. McTaggart, York, Neb., 1 ckl., 1 pullet. Ralph Lavelock, Peculiar, Mo., 1 cock, 1 hen.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons—9 cocks, 13 ckl., 11 hens, 11 pullets.—Chas. M. Neff, Kansas City, Mo., 1 cock, 3 ckl., 3-6 pullet. J. C. Kern, Kansas City, Mo., 5-6 cock, 4-5 ckl., 5-7 pullet, 1 young pen. Mrs. Harry T. Forbes, Topeka, Kas., 3 young pen. C. C. Miller, Ft. Worth, Texas, 7 cock, 2 ckl., 3 hen, 4 pullet. Mrs. Robt. V. Richardson, Zenith, Kas., 1 pullet. Lewis, Cleveland, Kirksville, Mo., 4-5 hen. H. F. Moseman, Holton, Kas., 2-3 cock, 2 hen, 2 pullet. Carl W. Moore, Topeka, Kas., 4 cock, 1 ckl., 1 hen. Frank Preston, Holden, Mo., 2 young pen.

White Orpingtons—L. M. Dunlap, Independence, Mo., 1-2-4-5-6 ckl., 2 hen, 1 pullet. W. W. Warnstaff, Phelps City, Mo., 3 hen. R. E. Wash, Fredericktown, Mo., 1 hen, 4 pullet. Mrs. Nellie Penticuff, Knob Noster, Mo., 3 ckl., 2 pullet. W. H. Jost, Blue Springs, Neb., 3 pullet, 1 old pen, 1 young pen.

Black Langshans—O. I. Moore, Ft. Morgan, Colo., 1 cock, 2 ckl. J. E. Casing, Concordia, Mo., 3-5 ckl., 1-4 hen, 1-3 pullet. Mrs. T. D. Swan, Schell City, Mo., 1-4 ckl., 2-3 hen, 2 pullet, 1 young pen.

Dark Cornish—J. H. Scott, Kansas City, Mo., 2 old pen. Wm. J. Turner, Kansas City, Mo., 1 cock, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 hen. R. C. Mood, Kansas City, Kas., 1 old pen.

White Crested Black Polish—1 cock, 3 ckl., 3 hens, 4 pullets.—C. M. Wallbridge, Kansas City, Mo., 1 cock, 1-2-3 ckl., 1-2-3 hen, 1-2-3-4 pullet.

Black Sussex—2 cocks, 3 ckl., 1 hen, 4 pullets.—Mrs. Clara McPheeters, Baldwin, Kas., 1 cock, 3 ckl., 1-4 pullet. H. L. Bedford, Bailey, Tenn., 2 cock, 1-2 ckl., 1 hen, 2-3 pullet.

Jersey Black Giants—2 cocks, 2 ckl., 2 hens, 4 pullets, 2 young pens.—Warren M. Johnson, Newburg, Mo., 1 cock, 1 hen, 3-4 pullet, 2 young pen. Monarch Poultry Yards, Fulton, Mo., 2 cock, 1-2 ckl., 2 hen, 1-2 pullet, 1 young pen.

Australian Kiwi—H. A. Boener, Lawrence, Kas., 1 young pen.

Light Brahmas—Will Timmins, Kansas City, Kas., 1 cock, 1-2 hen.

Buff Brahmas—Fred Rex, Marion, Ill., 1-2-3 ckl., 1-2-3 pullet.

S. C. Light Brown Leghorns—6 cocks, 9 ckl., 8 hens, 7 pullets.—Maple Grove Farm, Portland, Ind., 1-2-4 cock, 1-3-5 ckl., 4-6 hen, 2-5-6 pullets, 1 old pen, 1 young pen. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kas., 3 cock, 3 ckl., 1-2 hen, 1-3 pullet. Charles E. Smith, Galloway, Mo., 5 cock, 4 ckl., 7 hen, 7 pullet. Geo. L. Russell, Walnut Grove Farm, Chilhowee, Mo., 2 ckl., 3-5 hen, 4 pullet, 2 young pen.

S. C. Dark Brown Leghorns—16 cocks, 22 ckl., 18 hens, 19 pullets.—Maple Grove Farm, Portland, Ind., 2-3-7 cock, 7 ckl., 2 old pen, 2 young pen. G. C. Gresham, Parkville, Mo., 3-5-7 hen, 1-2-6 pullet, 5 young pen. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bosch, Weston, Mo., 6 hen. Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Green, Shelternook Farm, Albany, Mo., 1-3-6 ckl., 2 hen, 4 pullet, 3-4 old pen, 1-4 young pen. Earl Young, Falfurrias, Texas, 2 ckl. Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Prather, Ridgeway, Mo., 5 cock, 4 ckl., 7 pullet, 3 young pen. John D. Roberts, E. San Diego, Cal., 1-4 cock, 1 hen, 5 pullet, 1 old pen. Ora R. Brown, Parkville, Mo., 6 cock, 5 ckl., 4 hen, 3 pullet.

S. C. Buff Leghorns—7 cocks, 15 ckl., 3 hens, 9 pullets.—F. L. House, Olathe, Kas., 5 cock, 3 hen, 3 pullet. C. B. Hinchliff, Hamilton, Mo., 5 ckl. Mrs. Mason M. Lane, Warrensburg, Mo., 3 cock, 6 pullet. Miss Helen H. Holmes, Topeka, Kas., 6 cock, 4 ckl., 1-2 hen, 5 pullet, 2 young pen. C. M. Herren, La Junta, Colo., 2 cock, 1-3 ckl., 1-4 pullet, 1 young pen. Boyd & Price, Oklahoma City, Okla., 1 cock, 2-6 ckl. William Jung, Kansas City, Kas., 4 cock. Mrs. Robert V. Richardson, Zenith, Kas., 2 pullet.

S. C. Black Leghorns—4 cocks, 16 ckl., 11 hens, 16 pullets.—A. E. Lloyd, Mgr., Liberty Farms, Independence, Mo., 3-4 cock, 4-5 ckl., 2-4 hen, 1-4 pullet, 2 old pen, 1 young pen. Milo L. Myers, Marysville, Ohio, 1-2 cock, 1-3 ckl., 3 hen, 2-3 pullet, 1 old pen, 2 young pen. Harry Grimes, Chula, Mo., 1 hen. A. F. Snodgrass, Nowata, Okla., 2 ckl., 5 hen, 5 pullet.

S. C. White Leghorns—7 cocks, 27 ckl., 19 hens, 23 pullets.—Wm. Shands, Little Blue, Mo., 1-6 cock, 1-3-6-7 ckl., 1-6-7 hen, 2-4-6 pullet, 3-4-5 old pen, 2-3-4-5-6 young pen. John P. Keelino, Council Bluffs, Iowa, 3 cock, 4 ckl., 2 old pen, 1 young pen. A. M. J. Schaeffer, Martin City, Mo., 7 cock, 7 young pen. Chas. H. Herrick, Kansas City, Kas., 5 cock. Rud Eberhardt, Peoria, Ill., 3 pullet. Geo. Bagby, Jr., Green Ridge, Mo., 2 hen. Ada L. Davis, Lincoln, Mo., 4-5 hen, 7 pullet, 1 old pen. Tony Vanderhill, Falls City, Neb., 2-4 cock, 2-5 ckl., 3 hen, 5 pullet. Ben Lohmann, Olathe, Kas., 1 pullet. Harlo J. Fiske, Belton, Mo., 1 display pen.

R. C. White Leghorns—Gerald D. Whaley, Marysville, Mo., 1 ckl.

Make Sure Now You'll Make Most Money This Season

There's Still Time to Order a Wishbone

The hatching season is almost here. But there is still time to get a Wishbone. There is still time to make sure of a money-making season by getting the money-making mammoth. The Wishbone produces chicks at the lowest cost per chick. The Wishbone saves fuel and labor. It saves time and trouble and worry. The Wishbone made more money last season for operators by producing better chicks at least expense.

Save Labor—Save Space—Increase Capacity Without Building:

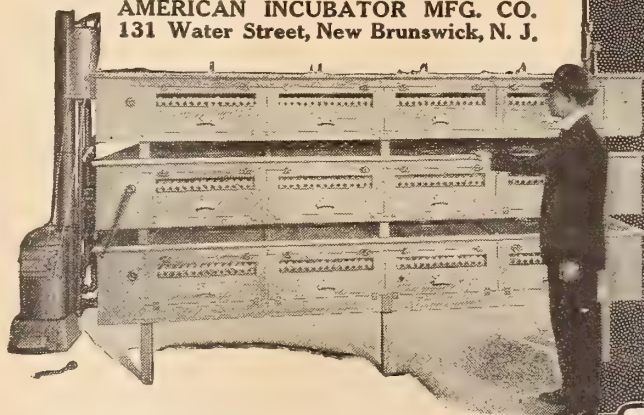
Double-deck or triple-deck your present machine or add sections to the end. As for Wishbone capacity in small space, read the challenge in the corner of this ad. You can't equal Wishbone capacity with any other incubator. Three deck construction, an exclusive Wishbone patent makes largest capacity—largest profits available to hatchers with limited space.

Wishbones are sturdily constructed to last a lifetime. Wishbones are scientifically, mechanically perfect. We can't possibly tell you all about its advantages here, so

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Take your pen. NOW! Write for our new incubator catalog. Tell us the present capacity of your incubators and the amount of available space. Let us show you how to increase your capacity—and increase your profit per chick. NOW! The season starts soon and for big profits, you should start it equipped with the Wishbone Mammoth Incubator.

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Wishbone
MAMMOTH
Incubator
TRADE MARK

This Machine

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4800 Egg Capacity
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(Larger machines average 15c. per egg capacity).

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The specially constructed Oakes Electric Hen assures mild, constant temperature—always under absolute control. Large poultry raisers say "It increases the number of chicks hatched."

Write for literature.

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The Oakes Electric Hen

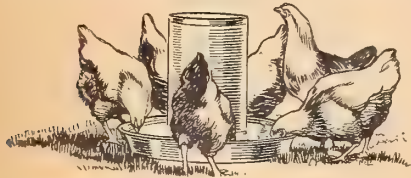
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A recent discovery promises to revolutionize and replace all the methods accepted up to now for keeping poultry free from lice and mites. No more dusting or spraying, no fuss or bother taking up time and energy. This wonderful lice killer keeps the birds always lice free without the poultry raiser doing any work. It is the simplest, easiest, surest and best method ever discovered.



Credit for this marvelous discovery goes to Chas. M. Hick, a Chicago chemist who worked for years to perfect this unequalled new method. Mr. Hick is already favorably known to the poultry world as the inventor of the famous Hick's Egg-Lay Tablets that make hens lay in winter. Every poultry raiser knows the trouble lice and mites cause.

Hick's Licekill, which is the name of this sensational lice killer is a liquid that is added to the drinking water (or the feed can be soaked in a solution of it). The medicine taken into the system of the bird comes out thru the pores and every louse or mite dies or leaves the body. Hick's Licekill is palatable, does not injure the flavor of the eggs or meat and has absolutely no harmful effects on the bird's system. A few days treatment at the start gets rid of every louse and then a little in the drinking water one or two days a month and the flock is kept permanently lice free.

Increased egg yield, greater gains, healthier flocks always follow the use of Hick's Licekill. So confident is Mr. Hick that this wonderful liquid will rid your flock of every louse or mite that he is offering every reader of this paper the opportunity of trying it out without any risk. Send no money, just your name and address to Chas. M. Hick & Co., 177 N. State St., Dept. L-1, Chicago, Ill., and a full sized dollar bottle of this supreme lice remover will be sent you. Furthermore, as an exceptional offer, Mr. Hick will send you with your order, at no additional cost, a regular \$1.00 box of Hick's Egg-Lay Tablets. On delivery deposit with the postman \$1.00 and postage. If after a two weeks trial you are not absolutely satisfied, write Mr. Hick and your money will be immediately refunded.—Advertisement.



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Partridge Wyandottes—3 cocks, 5 kls., 7 hens, 5 pullets—Hurless Hughes, Eldon, Iowa, 2-5 ckl., 5 hen, 3-4 pullet. Lester Howell, Monett, Mo., 2 cock, 1 ckl., 1 hen, 2 pullet. Mrs. E. A. File, Mt. Washington, Mo., 3 cock, 4 ckl., 2-3-6 hen, 1-5 pullet. C. L. Hosack, Chanute, Kas., 1 cock, 3 ckl., 4 hen.

Silver Wyandottes—H. Kerl, Lenexa, Kas., 1-2 ckl., 1-3 pullet. O. A. Wahnenbrock, Kansas City, Mo., 3 ckl., 2-4 pullet, 1 young pen.

White Wyandottes—10 cocks, 24 kls., 19 hens, 28 pullets—D. D. Sullivan, Martinsburg, Mo., 1-2-3-5-6 cock, 1-3 ckl., 2-3-4-5 hen, 1-2-6-7 pullet, 1-3-4-5 old pen, 1-2-3-5 young pen. Carl Braun, Kansas City, Mo., 4 young pen. N. Kornhaus, Peabody, Kas., 6 ckl., 3 pullet. R. L. Train, Independence, Mo., 4 cock, 2-4-5-6 ckl., 1-6-7 hen, 4-5 pullet, 2 old pen.

Black Wyandottes—Liberty Farms, A. E. Lloyd, Mstr., Independence, Mo., 3-4-5 ckl., 1-2-3 pullet, 2 young pen.

Columbian Wyandottes—O. C. Sharits, Newton, Kas., 1 ckl., 1-2 pullet.

Golden Wyandottes—W. F. Sanders, Parkville, Mo., 2 ckl., 2 pullet. J. S. Pennington, Plainfield, Ill., 1 ckl., 1 pullet. M. H. Lund, Muscatine, Iowa, 1 cock.

Buff Wyandottes—Joseph H. Saylor, Maryville, Mo., 1 cock, 1 ckl., 1 hen, 1 pullet. C. H. Rogers, Eagleville, Mo., 2 ckl.

Exhibition Barred Rocks—11 cocks, 19 kls., 4 hens, 13 pullets—L. W. Bashaw, Benton City, Mo., 3-7 ckl. Mrs. Stant Brown, Windsor, Mo., 2 hen. J. W. Deardorff, Kansas City, Mo., 2 pullet. H. B. Patten, Hutchinson, Kas., 1 cock, 1 hen, 4-5 pullet. Mrs. John D. Kinder, Bethel Kas., 6 cock, M. P. Cleary, Kansas City, Mo., 5 cock, 1-6 ckl. Lee Andrew, Chanute, Kas., 5 ckl., 1 pullet. J. H. Jeoffrin, Dallas, Texas., 4 cock. E. L. Stewart, Wichita, Kas., 2-3 cock, 2-4 ckl., 3 hen. Roy McDonald, Dallas, Texas, 3 pullet.

Cockerel Bred Barred Plymouth Rocks—8 hens, 8 pullets, 1 old pen—E. L. Stewart, Wichita, Kas., 4-5 hen, 4-5 pullet. H. E. Patten, Hutchinson, Kas., 2 hen. E. G. Thoma, Boonville, Mo., 3 young pen. Edward R. Levick, Seneca, Kas., 4 young pen. Mrs. Sam Flair, Marshall, Mo., 1 hen. M. P. Cleary, Kansas City, Mo., 3 hen, 3 pullet, 2 young pen. Mrs. A. W. James, Cameron, Mo., 1-2 pullet, 1 young pen. E. L. Stewart, Wichita, Kas., 1 old pen.

Pullet Bred Barred Rocks—1 cock, 6 kls., 1 hen, 1 pullet—Mrs. Sant Brown, Windsor, Mo., 4 ckl. Mrs. Sam Flair, Marshall, Mo., 1-5 ckl. Roy McDonald, Dallas, Texas., 3 ckl. J. W. Deardorff, Kansas City, Mo., 2 ckl. E. L. Stewart, Wichita, Kas., 6 ckl. O. S. Tallent, Lineville, Iowa, 1 display pen.

White Plymouth Rock—9 cocks, 8 kls., 7 hens, 14 pullets—L. F. Preston, Holden, Mo., 1-2 cock, 1-2-3 ckl., 1-2-4 hen, 2-3-6 pullet, 2 old pen, 1 young pen. Eves Tallchief, Fairfax, Okla., 3-4-5-6 cock, 5 ckl., 1 old pen. Lee Andrew, Chanute, Kas., 3 hen, 1-5 pullet. R. C. Clark, Tupelo, Miss., 4-5 ckl., 4 pullet.

Partridge Plymouth Rocks—8 cocks, 9 kls., 10 hens, 12 pullets—S. F. Raff, Springfield, Iowa, 3 cock, 1-5 ckl., 2-5 hen, 2 pullet, 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Kellogg & Kellogg, Cambridge, Ill., 5 cock, 3 hen. Roy E. Sutton, Minneapolis, Kas., 2 ckl., 1 hen, 3 pullet. Kellogg & Kellogg, Cambridge, Ill., 3 old pen. John D. Matthews, Kearney, Mo., 1-4 cock, 3-4 ckl., 2 old pen. H. F. Zimdors, Waukesha, Wis., 6 ckl., 4 hen, 4-5 pullet. Dr. Wm. Harrison, Marshall, Mo., 2 cock. Harry Katzen, Sykesville, Pa., 1 pullet.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—9 cocks, 13 kls., 5 hens, 10 pullets—Cory & Cory, Muskogee, Okla., 1 cock, 2 ckl., 1 pullet. Kellogg & Kellogg, Cambridge, Ill., 1 ckl., 5 hen. L. C. McVay, Wichita, Kas., 6 ckl. W. S. Robison, Fayette, Mo., 5 cock, 5 pullet, 2 old pen, 1 young pen. Mrs. N. F. McMurtrey, Kidder, Mo., 2 cock, 3-4 ckl., 3 hen. Dinmore Alter, Lawrence, Kas., 3-4 cock, 1 old pen. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Owens, Abilene, Kas., 6 cock, 5 ckl., 1-2 hen, 2-3-4 pullet. A. J. Waddell, Wichita, Kas., 4 hen, 6 pullet.

S. C. Anconas—13 cocks, 26 kls., 24 hens, 36 pullets—E. R. Post, Sweet Briar Farm, Ontarioville, Ill., 7 cock, 4 hen. Ward Bowman, Union Star, Mo., 6 cock, 3 hen, 1 young pen. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Owens, Linger Longer Farm, Weaubleau, Mo., 3 pullet, 2 old pen, 2 young pen. H. E. Errett, Nevada, Mo., 1 old pen, 3 young pen. Henry Liebaart, St. Louis, Mo., 1 ckl., 2 pullet. Mrs. L. W. Gilbert, Tipton, Mo., 7 ckl., 2 hen. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Owens, Linger Longer Farm, Weaubleau, Mo., 2-4-5 ckl. Carl Williams, Chanute, Kas., 1 cock, 4-5 pullet. A. F. Rhodes, Kansas City, Mo., 7 hen. W. E. Mulveyhill, Kansas City, Mo., 4 cock. Lindon C. Moore, Dallas, Texas, 6 ckl., 6 hen. Fred F. Norris, Nevada, Mo., 2 cock, 1-5 hen, 6 pullet, 4 young pen. Harry Knudsen, Omaha, Neb., 7 pullet, 5 young pen. Frank S. Cary, Kansas City, Mo., 1 pullet. Appleton Poultry Farm, Rocky Ford, Colo., 3 cock, 3 ckl. Thos. F. Gresham, Parkville, Mo., 5 cock.

R. C. Anconas—J. S. Kamensky, Sykesville, Pa., 1 cock, 1 pullet.

For the specialty breeder and for the back-lotter, no brooding equipment equals the old reliable

HODGSON WIGWAM BABY CHICK HOUSE

A colony brooder and brooder-house combined. Hot water heated, with a wonderful system of automatic forced ventilation. Raises the most chicks, and raises better chicks.

Standard brooding equipment for up to 200 chicks.

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Mr. Miller Has Been Getting Results Like This for Years. Tells How.

"During the worst part of last winter, with cold blustery days and damp ground, we got 20 to 26 eggs a day out of 30 hens. Have used Don Sung for several years, and always with wonderful results. And the eggs are better, larger and heavier."—E. E. Miller, 509 Lamar St., Ft. Worth Texas.

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Don Sung (Chinese for egg-laying) is a scientific tonic and conditioner. It is easily given in the feed, improves the hen's health and makes her stronger and more active. It tones up the egg-laying organs, and gets the eggs, no matter how cold or wet the weather.

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EXCEL IN BEAUTY		PRODUCE LARGE WHITE EGGS
HARDINESS		AT LEAST COST
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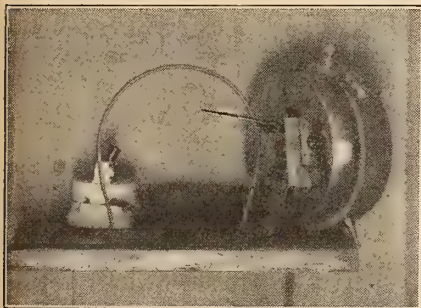
of all kinds and descriptions. It gives complete plans. How to make feed troughs, nest boxes, water troughs, roosts, dropping boards, brood coops, brooder houses, fattening coops, colony houses, winter and summer houses, etc. Price 50c. AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL PUB. CO. 523 Plymouth Court Chicago, Illinois

ELECTRICITY FOR POULTRYMEN.

Homestead Campine Farm has brooded its Silver Campines in electric hovers for a number of years. The heat is not only constant, and free from fumes, but it is radiated downward onto the backs of the chicks, after the fashion of the chicks' backs coming in contact with the warm body of the mother hen; in other words, the heat is not merely hot air diffused into a hover compartment. The losses in this flock of Campine chicks, year after year, are so small (3 to 7 chicks a year out of 200) that the loss may be termed negligible.

Electric incubators are also coming into wider practical use. They used to be exhibited at a few poultry shows, such as New York and Boston, for demonstration purposes, to show chicks hatching; but the electric element is now established the work-a-day business of hatching. The cleanliness, safety from fire, freedom from fumes are strong factors in favor of electricity. The element of uncertainty of current is largely theoretical. John L. Selden, principal of a high school, Bristol, Vt., has reported that the electricity was off 5½ hours during the first week on one hatch yet gave a most satisfactory hatch. It should not be overlooked that the old hen, under natural conditions is known to leave the nest for both short and long intervals, with no perceptible effect on her eggs.

Electricity on the poultry farm is a coming thing. Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. of Pennsylvania announce an "Aeroelectric," which is an electric generating



unit driven by wind. This machine has been developed by the Perkins Corporation of Indiana, using a Westinghouse generator that is said to give an almost constant voltage of 750 R. P. M. to 2,500 revolutions per minute. In other words, whatever be the speed of the wind, the generator will work efficiently and give the same rate of voltage.

The "Aeroelectric" as it is known is a 1 Kw. plant and the battery has an intermittent capacity of 280 ampere hours or an eight hour rate of 240 ampere hours.

This plant has capacity enough to light the house, barn and other buildings, pump water, operate the vacuum sweeper, electric iron, electric cream separator, electric washing machine and other electrical time-saving household helps.

All this being true it surely will be a boon to the poultry farmer who is beginning to understand the possibilities of electricity, but has never known the luxury of electricity at the absolute minimum of cost.

One great point in hatching and brooding by electricity is the fact that the air does not become vitiated from burning oil or gas. Cleanliness is also a great factor. Electricity, however, is even more extensively used in prolonging the winter day in the laying houses. Its advantages in increasing the egg flow in the high price months of November to March are so well known, that no commercial egg farm is today considered on a high efficiency basis unless artificial illumination is employed.

Herewith is an illustration showing how a common alarm clock is utilized to turn on the current in the poultry house at 4 a. m.

E. N. Lemon, who owns and operates the Sunlight Poultry Farm, near Lynchburg, Ohio, has tried electric lights in his laying pens and found them entirely satisfactory, as well as profitable and convenient for other purposes.

His time clock, for turning the lights on is an inexpensive affair made from an ordinary alarm clock. A flange about two inches long was riveted onto the alarm clock winding key on the back of the clock. This clock is held firmly in place on a shelf in the kitchen by a wire hoop, and a simple electric throw switch is screwed onto the shelf just at the point where the flange on the winding key will strike the lever of the switch and throw it on, as soon as the alarm goes off. The bell or gong of the alarm clock was removed so that the family would not be awakened at 3 a. m. when the switch was thrown.

A MONEY MAKER FOR POULTRYMEN

The "EVERGREEN" Oat Sprouter

—the sprouter that's different



Cuts Your Feed Costs

At Last!

The Perfect Oat Sprouter

After many years experimenting to produce an oat sprouter that would produce the greatest amount of tender green oat sprouts in the shortest time with less trouble and without any waste or spoilage, we have at last succeeded. This new improved EVERGREEN OAT SPROUTER is in a class by itself. Whether you are a "back-lotter" with only a few birds or if you are raising poultry on a large scale you need an EVERGREEN OAT SPROUTER—it spells SUCCESS to every poultry raiser—it cuts down feed costs—it

Converts One Bu. Oats into more than Three Bu. Green Feed

The secret of the success of the EVERGREEN is in its two heat chambers—its interior are ranged—its heating system and its convenience. We discovered that different degrees of heat were necessary during varying stages of germination and growth of oat sprouts to get best results—the EVERGREEN supplies the different temperatures during the various stages—that's why it produces more green feed with less grain and without spoilage.

Our "Seven Tray" machine supplies you with a never ending supply of an abundance of tender green sprouts, enough for your flock of hens every day. Each day put in a tray of raw oats, at nothing like it ever before offered.

Write for FREE Folder "Solving the Question of Winter Egg Production." Write today for descriptive catalog folder and price list, telling all about this wonderful machine—how it will enable you to double and treble your poultry profits. Don't buy an oat sprouter of any description until you find out about the better, more convenient "EVERGREEN."

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Illustration Showing Interior Arrangement of the EVERGREEN Oat Sprouter

SILVER CAMPINES

GREEN SHEEN STRAIN

Again Champions at the Great Chicago Coliseum Show

Dec. 6 to 11, 1921, where I won



Cocks	Hens	Ckls.	Plts.	Old Pen.	Young Pen.
1	1	1	1	1	1
3	2	2	2		
		3	3		

My birds were the admiration of many judges and breeders, and were recognized as superior to all former exhibits. This is the tenth consecutive time that my birds have been the champions of the great Chicago show.

Breeding pens now mated. Mating list ready for mailing this month.

My birds are single mated and exhibition birds are mated together. No trick back of these birds.

Campines are fast growers, plump at all ages, heavy layers of large, white shelled eggs and eat less food than Leghorns.

I have the largest plant devoted to the raising of exhibition and high egg record Silver Campines in the United States. My birds have been linebred on my farm over a series of years, housed in open front houses, and are fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous. I have had 69 males placed under ribbons at the Coliseum Show in last ten years. During the same period, I have had 160 females placed under ribbons. This record is without equal in the history of the great Chicago show. It is a part of Campine history.

Write me for information. Your absolute satisfaction is guaranteed.

FRANK E. HERING Desk B SOUTH BEND, IND.

This arrangement, while lacking some of the features of the commercial switch, Lemon pronounced very satisfactory. It is necessary, of course, to turn the switch off each morning when daylight comes, but as they are early risers at the Sunlight Poultry Farm, that is no particular hardship.

It is in the operation of this switch that the storage battery is important. It furnishes current so that all the poultry house lights come to the instant the switch is thrown, and it provides current for lights without the necessity for running the electric plant away along at three o'clock in the morning. It furnishes current for the yard lights, too, if any noise or other emergency makes it desirable to light up the premises in the night, as well as for light in the house.

Asked for figures on the actual increase in eggs realized from using electric lights, Mr. Lemon said: "I haven't kept any figures on all the pens at any time, nor a single pen for an entire season. All we know is that, compared with other seasons without lights, we get a great many more eggs. But I did keep figures on one pen for a short time. From this pen of pullets we were getting around ninety eggs a week, without lights. We put this pen under lights and within three weeks we were getting five hundred eggs a week from it. This is sufficient, to my mind, to establish beyond question, the fact that it pays to use electric lights for the purpose of increasing egg production.

"Even if that didn't pay," he added, "the added safety and the convenience which electricity gives us, as well as the saving of labor, would make our electric equipment a splendid investment. We are entirely satisfied with it and we cannot see how any poultryman can afford to try to get along without electricity, when its benefits are so evident."

LEGITIMATE CONDITIONING.

By Judge E. H. Hoffman

As the show season is approaching the question of conditioning the birds for the winter exhibitions arises and those who expect to have the stock in proper shape must begin early to groom the birds so they will be at their best. Much has been said as to what constitutes legitimate conditioning and what is considered illegitimate that white birds, no matter what breed, must be washed in order to

have them clean and trim. The mere process of washing with water and plenty of soap is considered perfectly proper, but it has become manifest that many breeders do not stop at that but use artificial means of bleaching white plumage and an effort is being made among some of the large breeders to put a stop to this practice and show their birds only in their natural condition.

If such a gentlemen's agreement could be arrived at it would be a great step forward and it seems that if the breeders who do not believe in the "faking" methods, the show managements and the judges would unite upon enforcing strict rules in this respect, the crooked breeders would soon be put out of business. The rules as laid down in the Standard are plain and they strictly prohibit faking of any kind. Not only have some breeders bleached white birds but they have submitted to the practice of fluffing saddles in Leghorn males, bending tail feathers, coloring shanks and many other things that have been done tending to deceive the judges.

It goes without saying, that they have been successful in some of their attempts and no doubt will continue to do so if they believe they can get by with it, but there should be strenuous steps taken to stop these practices. It is not a fair deal to the amateur to be defeated in the show-room by inferior birds that have been faked by a professional and perhaps remain in that condition only long enough to be exhibited or sold to some unsuspecting purchaser. It is a dangerous practice and one that in time will be a detriment to the poultry industry.

Legitimate conditioning of birds is not only honest but it is absolutely necessary when exhibiting in keen competition. Conditioning means putting birds in their best possible shape without violating any of the rules of honesty. Many of the younger fanciers do not understand that they must have their show birds in the pink of condition and they sometimes wonder why they fail to win. For the benefit of the beginner it might be well to give a few points in this direction. I once heard an old exhibitor say that when people go to a party they put on their best clothes and make themselves look just as clean and attractive as possible and he continued that the same is true with birds that are sent to a poultry show. The best birds from the yards of the several exhibitors are brought together and not only are they the cream of the flock but they are "fixed up" for a party and appear in their best condition. In order to have them attractive, however, requires some attention on the part of the owner.

Very often we meet new exhibitors in the show room, who own good birds that are not conditioned, and when cooped along side of others that are in good condition, attract little, if any, attention. Sometimes they are the best birds but being dirty and having broken and soiled plumage they go unnoticed. It does not necessarily require an expert to condition birds, but a little care now and then will go a long ways. The exhibitor must not labor under the impression, however, that a bird can be put in show condition in a week or so, but it takes weeks and sometimes months before a specimen is just what it should be for exhibition purposes.



First prize White Wyandotte pen cockerel at National Show, Chicago, January, 1921. Owned by Chas. V. Keeler & Son, R. F. D. 11, Winamac, Ind.



Bred And Owned By
PURITAS SPRINGS POULTRY FARM
AVON LAKE OHIO

On large poultry plants and in the yards of many of the smaller breeders who raise their stock on town lots, we find conditioning houses which are so arranged that male birds can be cooped separately, taught to become accustomed to being handled and as a result they overcome the idea that they will be harmed every time someone comes near them. These conditioning houses are equipped with heat and plenty of light so the birds are kept comfortable. Where white birds are raised, this building is used for washing purposes and after they are washed and go through the legitimate process of cleaning, they are placed in these coops which are arranged along the wall, after having been placed close to the stove or other heating apparatus as the case may be, long enough to become partially dried.

All birds that are intended for showing should be removed from the balance of the flock several weeks before the show and placed in the conditioning houses. It stands to reason that birds cannot be taken out of the yard the day before the show and in their wild condition make any kind of appearance in the show room. Still that is the way a large number of the amateurs do and it need not be said that they never get anywhere near the awards. In many cases the beginner becomes disgusted and quits because he believes he has no chance of winning against his competitors, but this, to a large extent is due to the fact that he was ignorant and no one ever told him.

Over Conditioning is Bad.

On the other hand there are some exhibitors who go to the other extreme and attempt to make a good bird out of a poor one. In some cases this has been done by so-called "faking" but few ever made much headway by following that practice. The best way is to try to breed birds free from disqualifications and that can only be done by close culling and not using any males or females that show serious defects because the offspring will invariably show the same faults.

By the time the show season opens all disqualified specimens should have been disposed of so only the best ones remain from which to select the show birds. There are too many amateur breeders, however, who hate to kill a pullet that shows a serious defect if she is exceptionally good in type and color or in some other section which he has been striving to improve and they often "take a chance," so to speak, and endeavor to improve certain sections at the expense of the disqualification. Such breeders never build up a flock that can be depended upon.

During the coming show season let there be an effort made to exhibit fewer disqualified birds and also to show them in their best possible condition. The pulling of off-colored feathers in some of the barred, penciled and laced varieties is not considered illegitimate and it is surprising what an improvement it will make in a bird that has been carefully gone over for poorly marked feathers. Barred Plymouth Rocks, no matter how good they may be, will invariably show some black and partly black

Everlay Leghorns

The steady, continuous winnings of the famous Everlay Leghorns is unparalleled in Brown Leghorn history. Everlay Leghorns have that **Wealth of Egg-Laying Goodness**

combined with superb show excellence making them the joy and pride of everyone so fortunate as to own a flock of these beautiful business hens. They are so hardy, vigorous, shell out so many eggs on less feed. They are indeed "Wonder Winter Workers." They hold a World's Record made at the American Egg Contest.

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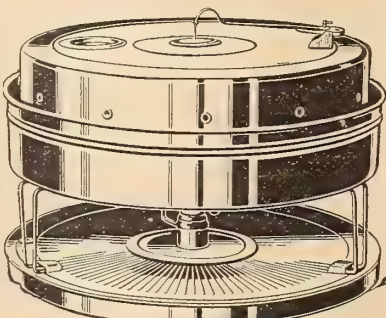
The Cycle Hatcher is less expensive to operate, and requires less care than the setting hen. Costs less than any machine of equal quality on the market.

Will not swell, crack or warp like a wood incubator.

Round glass window in top of hatcher enables operator to read thermometer without opening the machine.

The Cycle Hatcher, being light in weight, can be moved to almost any location. Requires but little space. Hatches any number of eggs up to 50 on two or three quarts of oil. Two or more Cycle Hatchers with capacity of fifty eggs each produce more and better chicks than one large machine.

This book also lists and describes many accessories for poultry raising, including Brooder Hatchers, original Philo System Coops, Galvanized Iron Fireless Brooders, feed and water dishes, and scores of other items. Write for it today.



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Let us send you a free booklet containing many suggestions about new methods of poultry keeping that will interest you by showing you how you can bring more chicks to maturity with less work, less time, greater profits.

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Sperber's Famous Blue Andalusians

START THE SEASON WITH

Phenomenal Win at the Milwaukee National

At this great quality show of 3,000 birds, have won 1-2 Cock; 1-2-3 Hen; 2-3 Cockerel; 1-2 Pullet; 1 Old Pen—every bird entered under ribbons.

And again demonstrate their superiority at the great Coliseum show, Chicago, December 6 to 11, 1921, by winning 1-2 Cockerel; 1-2-5 Pullet; 4-5 Cock; 5 Hen. I have some choice breeding and show birds to offer. Eggs and chicks in season. Write today for prices and circular.

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SIZE—PLUMAGE—HEAVY LAYERS; conceded to be the best strain of Partridge Rocks bred in the South. The show room test is the test of supreme quality, and for five successive years these birds have remained undefeated at Chattanooga, Macon and Atlanta. 2nd grand display Atlanta-1920, all breeds competing, 50 cockerels of the right type and plumage. Catalog and mating list ready Feb. 1st. **G. A. KELLOGG, DECATUR, GA.**

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Send me your name. Get my new book about the wonderful Radio-Round Incubator. Read about the 16 great features found in no other hatcher. See why we built it ROUND like a hen's nest and why it takes only 3 minutes a day.

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Nothing else like it. Fill lamp only once a hatch. Takes less than five quarts oil. Automatic moisture supply. Hinged top makes turning easy. Write postal for FREE Radio-Round Incubator Co. Book. 1931 Hoy St., Wayne, Neb.

feathers. These can be easily plucked out, giving the plumage a more even appearance. The same can be said of smutty feathers in the backs of laced Wyandottes and in Partridge and Silver penciled varieties. Care must be taken, however, not to remove too many in one section or main tail feathers, or primaries or secondaries. A certain amount of good judgment must be used in this respect, but with a little experience one can soon become an expert in fitting a bird for the show.

Feeding the Hens

By Alfred R. Lee.

Feeding hens is one of the most important factors in producing eggs. Properly balanced palatable feeds are necessary to get good egg production. Corn, wheat, and oats are the principal grains fed to poultry and make what is called the scratch mixture. In addition to the scratch mixture the hens should be fed a mixture of ground grains, mill products, and meat scrap or milk, which constitute a mash. Corn meal, wheat bran, wheat middlings, ground oats, and meat scrap form the basis of a good mash, to which other products may be added if available at a low price. Use at least two grains in the scratch mixture, selecting those grown at home or produced locally, and supplement these with corn meal, mill feeds, and meat scrap or waste milk. The club member who keeps only a few hens and does not live on a farm or produce any grains will often find it advantageous to buy the prepared scratch mixtures and mashes.

Egg-Laying Rations.

The following rations have been used with good results on the Government experiment farm at Beltsville, Md.:
Ration No. 1

- Mash.
2 pounds corn meal or barley meal.
1 pound bran.
1 pound middlings.
1 pound meat or fish scrap.
Scratch Mixture.
2 pounds cracked corn.
1 pound oats.
1 pound wheat or barley.
Ration No. 2

- Mash.
3 pounds corn meal.
1 pound meat scrap.
Scratch Mixture.
2 pounds cracked corn.
1 pound oats.
Ration No. 3

- Mash.
3 pounds corn meal.
1 pound bran.
1 pound middlings.
½ pound meat scrap.
Scratch Mixture.
2 pounds cracked corn.
1 pound wheat.
1 pound oats.
Feed with table scraps or cooked vegetables.

Ration No. 2 is of especial value to those who have a considerable quantity of waste products from the kitchen, tables, or garden. If skim milk or buttermilk is available this mash can be mixed with milk and the meat scrap omitted.

The scratch mixture should be fed twice daily, preferably in litter from 3 to 5 inches deep on the floor of the

Hens Keep Busy They Must Lay Eggs If Given a Chance

Every poultryman can now greatly increase his profits through the remarkable discovery by a noted poultry authority, who has perfected a product which seems to start them laying as if by magic—even in cold and wet weather.

This wonderful egg producing tonic is known as "HEN-PEP" and it gets the eggs, because it supplies in a highly concentrated form the "Pep" that is so necessary to hens at this season.

How did she do it?



Hen-Pep did it.

HEN-PEP is put up in convenient tablet form and is simply mixed with the feed.

So confident are the manufacturers of HEN-PEP that it will start your hens laying and keep them laying, that they offer to send a large double size box, for \$1.00. Follow the directions, and if at the end of one month's time you find it does not tone up your hens and greatly increase their egg production, tell us, and your money will be promptly refunded.

SEND NO MONEY—Just write and the large box will be mailed at once. When it arrives pay the postman only one dollar and postage, on the guarantee that if it is not absolutely satisfactory your money will be returned without question.

Write today—a postcard will do—and start your hens laying at once.

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K-PHALANX LIGHT BRAHMAS



in a class of 133 birds, at Guelph, Canada's greatest poultry show, December, 1921, won Cocks 1-2-4-5; Hens 1-2-3-4-5-6-7; Cockerels 1-3-4-5; Pullets 1-2-3-5; Pens 1-3-4; vindicating their three years' sovereignty in Canada. Exhibition birds \$10 each and up. Cockerels fit for any show \$25 each. Twenty blue-blooded breeding cockerels \$5 each. Five young breeding tries, properly mated, \$15 each. Eggs \$10 a setting. K-Phalanx birds are winning far and wide at major shows in Canada and the United States. An unfailing guarantee of satisfaction. Member A. P. A. and both Brahma Clubs. M. C. WALLACE, Iroquois, Ontario, Canada

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hen house. Feed about one-third of the mixture in the morning and two-thirds in the afternoon. In the morning give only what the fowls will eat up within half an hour, and at night enough to satisfy them fully.

Feed a mash either as a dry or moist feed in addition to the scratch grains. The dry mash is the more common method. It should be kept in a hopper before the fowls constantly. A moist (not sloppy) mash gives very good results when used by a careful feeder. It should be fed only once a day, preferably in the morning or at noon, and only as much should be fed as the fowls will clean up in from 15 to 30 minutes. A moist mash is very useful to use up table scraps and cooked vegetables, and is greatly improved if mixed with milk.

The boys and girls must use their own judgment in deciding how much grain to give the hens, as the quantity of feed they will eat varies with different pens and at different seasons of the year. A fair general estimate is to feed about 1 quart of scratch grains and an equal weight of mash (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts) daily to 13 hens of the general-purpose breeds; such as the Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, or Wyandottes, or to 16 hens of the smaller or egg breeds. This would be about $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each of scratch grains and of mash daily to 100 Leghorns and about $9\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of each to 100 general-purpose fowls. If hens have free range or large yards containing green feed a general-purpose hen will eat about 75 pounds of feed in a year and a Leghorn will eat about 55 pounds, in addition to the green stuff consumed.

Green Feeds, Grit, and Oyster Shells.

Green feeds should be supplied to hens confined in small yards and also to all hens during the winter, when no green feed is available in the yards. Free range or large yards kept in grass will furnish ideal conditions for green feed. Where smaller yards have to be used they should be divided into 2 parts and used alternately, planting the vacant section two or three times yearly with a quick-growing green crop, such as rape, oats, wheat, rye, or barley. This method furnishes green feed and also helps to keep the yards sweet and clean, which is a very important consideration.

Good kinds of green feeds are sprouted oats, alfalfa meal, chopped alfalfa and clover hay, cabbages, and mangel beets. Cabbages may be hung up in the poultry house; the beets are usually split and stuck on a nail on the side wall of the pen about a foot above the floor. Clover and alfalfa may be fed as hay cut into $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lengths, or they may be bought in the form of meal.

Oats for sprouting are soaked over night in warm water and then spread out from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch thick on trays having perforated bottoms and put into an oat sprouter. Water the oats thoroughly and turn the trays around once daily to promote even sprouting. Artificial heat should be supplied in cool weather by the use of a kerosene lamp or by some other means. Use a good grade of oats, allow a square inch of sprouted-oat surface per hen daily, and feed these sprouted oats on the floor of the poultry house or in the yard. Feed at any time after the sprouts are well started, which usually takes from 5 to 7 days. Keep the sprouter clean and spray it occasionally with disinfectant to prevent the growth of mold.



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Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons and R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds.

First hatches in February; custom hatching \$5 per tray of 150 eggs. We furnish chick boxes. Send for catalog telling how to feed and raise chicks.



THREE TIMES

the Improvers have won Best Display with more points than all competitors combined at the Chicago Coliseum Show. My 1921 winnings were: Cocks, 1, 2, 4; Hens, 3, 5; Cockerels, 1, 3, 4; Pullets, 1, 3; Old Pen, 1; Young Pen, 1, 3.

The Improver Strain is a trapnested exhibition strain of Quality Layers and owes no apology to either the show room or the egg basket. One strain bred right for 21 years. Several hundred grand breeding birds for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.

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Improver Strain White Wyandottes,

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INDIANA



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Barred Plymouth Rocks

Lady Beautiful birds won at Chicago Coliseum, Dec., 1921: 1-2 exhibition hens; 5th exhibition pullet; 1-5 pullet-bred cock; 2-3 pullet-bred cockerel. At Baltimore, same week, in a grand class of Barred Rocks, the best that Baltimore has ever had, as follows: 1-2-3-4 exhibition hens; 1-2-3-5 exhibition pullets; 1-2 pullet-bred cocks; 1-2 pullet-bred cockerels. STOCK—Always some choice pullet-bred males for disposal to the discriminating purchaser.

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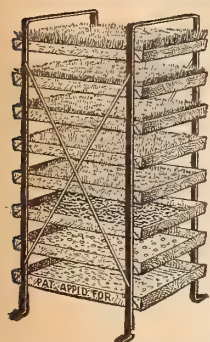
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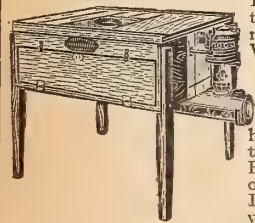
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Each pan removable without disturbing the others, a complete sprouter, low prices. Thousands in use. Get our prices before you buy. Circular free. Patented 1919.

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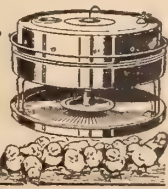
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C. P. SCOTT Box A PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Kinds of Farm Poultry Keepers.

I am a painter and paper hanger in a small Missouri town and do a great deal of work among farmers. Being a "chicken crank," about the first thing I notice about a farm is the poultry and how cared for.

I find there are two classes of farmers. One class has a well-kept farm, good stock, good buildings and fences and generally a flock of purebred poultry. The other class has a run-down place, poor buildings and a few mongrel chickens. The painter would starve if he depended on this class for a living. I will try and describe conditions as I see them.

I believe over half of the farmers are using the same methods about their farms that their grandparents did. This is a sample. The hen house is an old shed with no system of light or ventilation situated in a muddy lot. The roof leaks and the cracks between the boards admit the winds and snow. The chickens roost on some poles put up ladder fashion. The floor is damp and covered with foul smelling droppings. The nests consists of a few boxes put around on the ground. The inside is infested with lice and mites and hence the chickens prefer roosting in the barn or trees. If you happen around about roosting time you will see them fed a feed of ear corn scattered on the ground. The chickens are a mixture of every breed and cross breed. I have had people tell me that they were healthier than purebred stock, some even claim they lay better. In the late spring and summer they get a few eggs, but when cold weather comes on and the chickens cannot get green feed and bugs on the range they stop laying until spring. I have known farmers to loose hens by the dozen from roup and cholera and young chickens by the hundred with white diarrhea because they failed to keep their buildings clean and separate the sick chickens from the well ones. This class as a rule do not take any farm papers or poultry journals and say the bulletins sent out by the state stations are all bunk. I told a woman she should subscribe for a poultry paper. She said, "What do those city guys know about chickens. I have been raising them for forty years." These people lose money on chickens.

On the other hand we have the farmer who is wide awake trying to improve his condition. They are building modern hen houses, buying purebred stock and feeding balanced rations. You will find farm papers and poultry papers in their homes. They are using modern methods and succeeding. They are not cussing the administration because their hens do not lay in the winter. You see them come to town with their eggs and cream and pay cash for their groceries. A merchant told me the other day that the farmers who took care of their chickens and cows were the ones that had the cash.

I keep a small back yard flock of White Rocks. Last year my hens averaged 152 eggs each and cleared \$97.62 above feed bill.
L. B. Shaw.

Missouri.

Early Hatching.

I have been reading your journal for four years and wish to say that I have received some valuable information regarding poultry from it and could not very well get along without it. I am an amateur breeder on a small scale, having had about five years' experience with chickens, but will say I have made wonderful strides in that time in the way of breeding up and working out a feeding system that will produce the eggs.

I notice nearly every issue of your journal carries some article pertaining to molting, etc. I also notice a great many advocate extra late molting hens, some as late as December. Well, this probably might be best for some localities, but for my location I am always pleased if my hens molt during August and September, and I am going to tell the reason why. I am located in the eastern part of Texas, about two hundred and fifty miles nearly north of Galveston, so we have some pretty hard winters, especially during January and February. However, the thermometer seldom ever goes below twenty. Very few days that we have to keep the hens in. So, if one has good producers and properly feeds, he should be able to get a good egg yield through the winters here. This brings us back to the molting proposition again. How is a hen going to lay winter eggs when she is molting

Bred to Lay

"SISTER SU" RECORD 237 "OCONOMOWOC" DAMS RECORD 297 "SISTER LU" RECORD 237

MAPLESIDE POULTRY FARM
O. F. MITTENDORFF PROP., LINCOLN, ILLINOIS.

She cannot do it if she is molting. The majority of my hens molted during August and September of 1920, and let me tell you they began shelling out the eggs the middle of last October.

This has been my experience for the last three years with August and September molts.

Another thing is that my females are hatched during December, January, and February. They always make the largest, develop fastest and invariably make the best layers. In order to hatch during these months my hens will necessarily have to molt through the summer and autumn, and, anyway, who wants to get eggs through the summer, the proper time for mongrel to lay? Eggs are very low in price and poor in quality in this part at that time of the year.

I notice quite a good deal of talk concerning early hatched pullets going into molt in the fall or winter. I have never had any pullets hatched real early, say January, to go into molt during the coming fall and winter, but I do not say this is impossible, only it has never happened to my stock, and I certainly shall continue to hatch early and work for the late summer and autumn molt in old females.

C. C. Senter.

Texas.

TURKEY RAISING.

Having had good success with my turkeys. I feel that my method may be helpful to someone else. I hear it said: "I can get my turkeys hatched but I just can't raise them."

With proper care anyone can raise a good percent of their hatch. At the beginning keep your breeding stock in shelter during rains and blizzards. If they catch cold or their heads turn dark and there is a rattling in their throats, give them one tablespoonful of coal oil in three tablespoons of pure warm lard. Repeat if necessary. The coal oil cuts the cold loose and the lard works it off.

Then when the laying season begins the busy housewife can save many unnecessary steps by shutting the hens up when they show signs of hunting nests. When they seem real anxious to get out, have nests prepared near the house, turn them out and watch them real closely until you are sure they are satisfied with their nest. Also notice them the second day to be sure they go on the same nest again. After this they are not likely to change their nest. Then it will not be necessary to go a mile or so away in the woods every evening to get the eggs when there are so many other things to be done.

Keep the eggs in a room that is neither too warm nor too cold. Turn every day. Date each egg as you get it. Then if you do not get them all set at the same time you will be sure to set the older ones first. Do not let them get too old before setting. If you do the little turkeys do not seem near so healthy, and very often you will get a poor hatch.

Each turkey hen can cover from 19 to 21 eggs, but it is best not to crowd them too much as it causes many broken eggs.

If the hens set well the eggs will hatch in 26 or 27 days.

I take the little turkeys from the nest as fast as they hatch and keep them in a warm box until they are old enough to put with the hens. This keeps many from getting mashed in the nest.

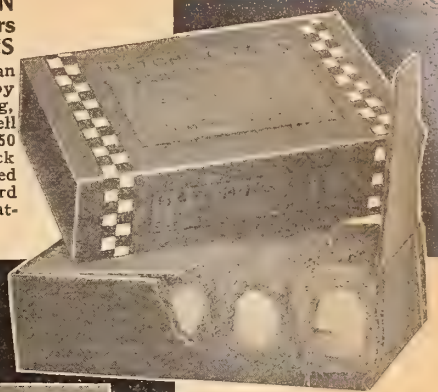
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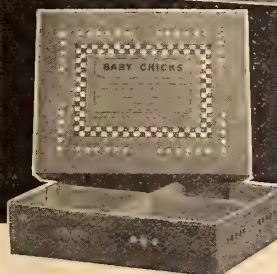
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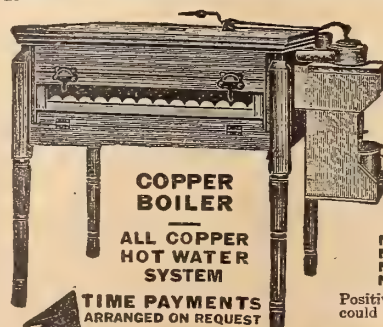
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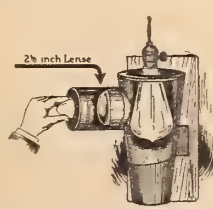

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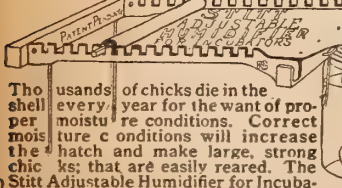


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PERFECT EGG TESTER, patented, two-in-one electric or oil lamp; has extra strong bull's-eye lens; makes testing easy. Single tester \$1.00; double tester, \$2.00. Circular free. Dealers and Jobbers wanted. C. Lingemann, 3110 Elliot Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



Thousands of chicks die in the every year for the want of proper moisture conditions. Correct moisture conditions will increase the hatch and make large, strong chicks; that are easily reared. The Stitt Adjustable Humidifier for Incubators, can be regulated for any amount of moisture desired. Price \$1.25.

ARRANESS MFG. CO. Cedarhurst, N. Y.

Do not feed until 48 hours old. I find the best feed for them to be light bread moistened with sweetmilk, clabber cheese, and cornbread made from finely ground meal; all mixed together.

Feed five times a day the first ten days only feeding a little at a time. Give them plenty of fresh water and sweet milk to drink. After the first week the light bread may be left off, feeding the cheese and corn bread only.

Little turkeys in our vicinity are subject to a sore mouth which few people know anything about, beginning from two or three days up to three or four weeks. Their mouths and tongues look raw and yellow spotted. They will pick up their food and drop it again. They do this over and over, yet they never swallow a bite. They slowly but surely starve to death and you may not realize what is wrong with them. Quite a number die this way each year when it could be prevented by using one-half as much coal oil as lard, using a feather to put in the roof of their mouth and about their tongue. A little sulphur mixed with it is also good. I begin when they are three days old using twice a week until four weeks old.

Keep their feet warm and dry when real young. If they get wet or cold they will take white diarrhea and your flock will be thinned considerable in a short time. Always keep them up until the dew has dried off and out of rains.

Last year by accident my little turkeys got out in a heavy dew and next day at noon most of them were sick. Their heads were drawn back and they would flutter as if having fits, and would soon die. By night I had lost sixteen and more were sick. I gave each of those remaining 2 or 3 drops of warm lard. Next morning there were two more dead and I didn't loose any more.

Gapes are also common among young turkeys on our soil. I advise London purple for gapes. It is sold by all druggists. Use according to directions.

Keep them free from lice and give them free range. Always let them run with turkey hens if possible as they will roam over the fields and woods, getting insects which they need and relish. Do not change feed unless it is absolutely necessary. Then begin by mixing the food they are used to, with the new food you are beginning with and gradually taper off. This way the change does not hurt them.

After July I only feed enough feed to make them come home at night, until I begin feeding them for market.

When two or three months old they begin flying up on fences or branches of a tree to roost. This is all right as long as you put them in shelter cold or rainy nights.

Never feed new corn until it is thoroughly dried. In most cases it gives them yellow cholera. As most turkey raisers know, after a few feeds of new corn their turkeys begin getting sick after being healthy all summer. When one takes cholera they should at once be removed from the flock. Feed only light food such as bread and milk, rolled oats moistened with milk or something similar.


I feed them pretty heavy just before selling time. The highest price is generally paid from Nov. 10 to 15 and Dec. 10 to 15.

I have written this especially for the benefit of farmers' wives who are disgusted with turkey raising, feeling that

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it will be a help to them. I was once very much discouraged myself, and quit the business. Then I started in again and began studying their diseases and have found out many things that have helped me. I now take pleasure in the work and feel that I can make more clear money with my turkeys than any other poultry.

Last year I raised a nice bunch that averaged \$5.78 each. I hope this will be a help to all who read it.

Missouri. Mrs. Nettie Dow.

Black Leghorns.

By Plummer McCullough.

The writer has always been greatly interested in the different varieties of Standardbred poultry that were, comparatively speaking, unpopular; that is, varieties that had not been among the leaders in popularity. We have often wished that we were able to take up many of these varieties and breed them the way we would like to and help bring them into popularity. This is impossible; but eight years ago last fall we purchased a pen of Black Leghorns consisting of four hens and a cockerel. The Black Leghorns have never enjoyed the popularity that many of the other Leghorn varieties have, and I purchased these about as much for curiosity as anything else. However, after keeping them, I have really grown to be a great friend of the Black Leghorn, have bred a small pen of them ever since and can truthfully say that they are a very worthy variety.

Color of Plumage.

The Blacks breed quite true to color if carefully mated. There are some color defects that must be ever guarded against, however, if any progress is to be made. White in black varieties is always a defect to contend with. It is present in Black Leghorns to a certain extent, especially in male birds. The hens and pullets have a great deal fewer color defects than the males.

Males are prone to have white in undercolor, especially at base of saddle and tail, and in undercolor of hackle, and sometimes on back. White on wing tips is also a very frequent occurrence among male birds. Personally, I don't think this is as serious a defect as the white undercolor in hackle, back, and at base of tail. This defect must be overcome and it is in many birds today, but we still find many with white in undercolor.

Hens and pullets almost invariably have sound undercolor and by using males for breeding that have only sound, or nearly sound undercolor, I believe that this light undercolor can be gradually bred out.

Another defect that I find more troublesome than white is red in male birds. Sometimes one of our very best cockerels will have a few small red feathers in wing bow or hackle and it is a rather annoying thing to find these in your best birds. Red has also showed in males after they have been in the sun all summer; and before they get their new coat of feathers they often show considerable red or rust color in hackle. This to me seems more like a form of "brassiness" in a black variety, as it disappears after the bird gets his new coat of feathers and does not reappear again until middle summer or early fall. My opinion is that it is caused by the sun chiefly, but, of course, it is a defect, or, in fact, a disqualification. But just the same we want to breed our Black Leghorns so they will stay black the same as the white variety will stay white. We think it can be done by careful selection.

Purple is, of course, always more or less troublesome in black varieties, but to me it is not so much trouble as the red and white. I am rather of the opinion that some of our Black Leghorn breeders have used some dark Brown Leghorn blood in the Blacks at some time or other, as this continual red cropping out rather shows it, and a year ago last season from a mating of two hens and a cockerel from one of our best breeders of Black Leghorns we hatched and raised to maturity one pullet that was in reality a Brown Leghorn. She was good Leghorn type and a very good little bird along this line, but in color was very similar to a dark or cockerel-bred Brown Leghorn female, only not so rich in color. This, with other little things that I have seen from time to time, has forced us to the conclusion that some Brown Leghorn blood has been used during the past few years in the Blacks, perhaps to improve the leg color of the latter.

Leg color in Black Leghorns has always been another point that has caused a constant



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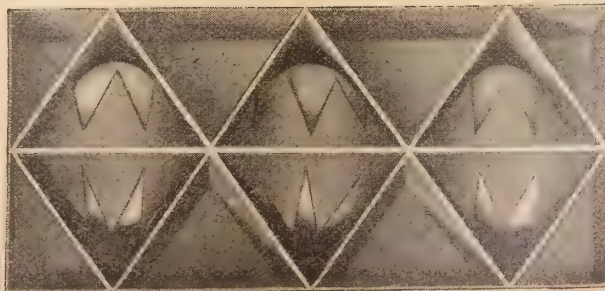
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This book by Mr. Quisenberry contains 96 pages of interesting poultry reading, many photographs of poultry, buildings, equipment, etc. However, there are sixteen pages especially devoted to telling "How to Get More Eggs on Less Feed—How to

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fight, as the legs seem to naturally run to dark or dusky yellow color, and sometimes to almost black. This is being largely overcome and black legged or even very dark legged birds are not as common now as they were even three or four years ago. It is now possible, and is being demonstrated right along in the best bred strains, to secure rich yellow legs. They are not only possible, but absolutely within the beauty and popularity of the variety.

We used to think that the Standardmakers were trying to butt against nature too much when they asked for yellow shanks in Black Leghorns and Black Wyandottes, where black plumage and yellow legs go together, but we have since changed our mind after breeding them ourselves. The fact is that the yellow legs are just what sets the Black Leghorn off to good advantage. No matter how good in type or how superior in color your Black Leghorn is, if he has dark leg color he will not look so finished as if he had the rich yellow legs. This is now very evident to us, and is a point well worth striving for.

The color of Black Leghorn chicks, like many other black varieties, is very misleading when the chicks are small. When first hatched the chicks are often almost half white and sometimes more than half white. The white shows up more generally on breast and underparts of the body, but sometimes shows up even on top of back and wings. The wing feathers, when they come in first, will often be all white; that is, a part of the wing feathers will be all white and perhaps some of them half white. Some small white feathers are often likely to show on the heads of cockerels and pullets when young, but both these head and wing feathers will come out as the bird loses its chick feathers, and its mature feathers will practically always be all black. This, then, should not be taken too seriously by beginners especially, for often the chicks when first hatched that are almost half white, will develop into very high quality birds.

Leghorn Type.

The Black Leghorns of today are coming quite true to type. Yet as a variety they are perhaps not quite as typey as the Whites, though we often see many Blacks, especially in hens and pullets; that will compare favorably with the Whites. In males the Blacks do not, as a rule, have quite as much tail furnishings, that is sickles and coverts; also the saddle feathers are not quite as wealthy as one sees on the best Whites. The wealth and finish is being added to the Blacks as fast as possible, but it does not seem to be quite as well fixed as it is in the Whites of today.

In combs and heads we are seeing the Blacks greatly improved. In fact, they are what I term becoming Americanized. The English Black Leghorns, like many other English varieties, have been inclined to be too beefy in comb to suit the American fancy, and this trait is fast disappearing from the present day American Black Leghorns.

From my own experience I find that white in face of aged males is not as common in Blacks as it is in Whites, and I believe that this is generally the rule. Red in lobes must be guarded against and by mating birds that are good only in head qualities we can soon have the Blacks the equal of any of the Leghorns in this section.

Utility Qualities.

The utility of the variety needs no booming to anyone who has ever tried them. There is occasionally a poor layer in the Blacks, the same as in the other varieties. I believe that by careful selection a flock of Blacks can be made the equal of any of the other varieties of Leghorns, or any other breed for that matter, as far as egg production goes.

They are not bred in so great numbers, so breeders have not had so large a field for selection. Nevertheless they are real layers of medium sized white eggs and they will not disappoint anyone along this line. While we are not claiming them to be market fowls, they are, when dressed, a very respectable looking fowl, as they have yellow skins, and for a small family they are plenty large enough to make a full meal.

That the Blacks are becoming more and more popular every year is very certain. When I first purchased my pen I had to hunt pretty close to find any one who had them for sale. But such is not the case today. Black Leghorn breeders are advertising and some of them are using good sized space. They are also exhibiting their birds at the leading shows, which is indeed a good way to help increase their popularity. There is also a very good demand for good Black Leghorns and we believe that anyone who wants to take up some variety like the Black Leghorns will find that he will have no trouble in finding sales for all his surplus stock. This has been the experience of every breeder

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whom I have talked to or heard from and this again shows that their popularity is increasing.

As a Fancier's Fowl.

The Blacks are surely to become a favorite. They are really beautiful with their glossy black plumage, yellow shanks, red combs, wattles and white lobes, which, together with their graceful carriage, make a combination that takes the eye of every true lover of Standardbred poultry. They show up attractively when cooped for exhibition and do not disappoint you when compared alongside of some other varieties (as I have seen birds of a few other breeds do.)

For the small city breeder who has small room and cannot keep white birds clean for city smoke and soot, I will say that the Black Leghorn does not easily show dirt on plumage and they always look sleek and clean in their surroundings, provided their quarters are comfortable and offer a fit place to keep poultry. So for the city fancier or city dweller who wants a few birds for a home supply of eggs I can cheerfully recommend the Black Leghorns.

For the farmer it seems to me they should entirely fill the bill, as they are great foragers and will not only add much more beauty to the farm than a flock of mongrels, but will also add a great deal to the income of any farm through increased number of eggs, also from the sale of eggs for hatching and breeding stock if any farmer cares to go into this as a side line. No matter whether it is a city dweller who wants eggs for home use, a city fancier, the farmer or the commercial breeder we believe that after a trial each of them will agree with us that the Black Leghorn is one of the best varieties of Leghorns we have today and one of the best of any breed of Standardbred poultry. They are not a has-been. They are an old and established variety and are here to stay and have proven their worth. If you are contemplating a change in variety, or are thinking of taking up something else, something that every one else does not have, and still something that is coming right along in popularity, and for which there is a good demand, give the Black Leghorns a little tryout, and our opinion is that you will stick to them.

Poultry in Nebraska.

A comment by the editor of American Poultry Journal upon a letter written by Chas. T. Cornman, who is in poultry extension work in our state, and the letter itself, ought to bring words of protest from every loyal citizen of our great state.

Poultry extension work in Nebraska has accomplished a very great deal, but there were many people interested in this work years before Mr. Cornman came into the state.

The first practical demonstration work along this line was done by our state university through Prof. M. E. Dickson as head of the state poultry department and poultry farm, followed by our very worthy and capable friend, Prof. F. E. Mussehl, who is now at the head of the farm demonstrative work in the poultry department of our university. There have been several extension workers in Nebraska who have done splendid work.

The Cornman letter and the comment thereon would leave the impression with an eastern reader that Nebraska was truly an undeveloped poultry state, and that the poultry raisers of the state were strangers to the art of rearing Standardbred fowl of all kinds, when in fact she exhibits live stock and poultry in the greatest shows of the United States; and as far back as 1915, at the Panama Exposition at San Francisco, Nebraska drew 92 first prizes, more than any single state in the Union. Nebraska also has the oldest legalized State Poultry Association in the United States and has held 36 consecutive exhibitions without a miss, and her show is regarded as one of the banner state shows of the country.

The writer having been an officer of said association for 8 years, terminating January, 1921, by resignation, and having received inquiries all these years by the farmers and poultry raisers where they could obtain Standardbred fowl, and being a breeder of Standardbred poultry for over fifteen years, continually working for better sires and stock, like hundreds of others in Nebraska, knows of the development of the industry in the state.

As one of the old-time breeders and enthusiasts, I hope that we may have more extension poultrymen in our state and that the good work will go on unhampered, but a protest should go up against statements indicating, in a measure, that Nebraska as a poultry state is a prairie across which rolls the tumbling weed and Russian thistle born by the bleak winds of a devastated country, and where the foot prints of the savage are scarcely obliterated from the surface of the soil; and I protest against the credit being taken from the whole department of our university, and from

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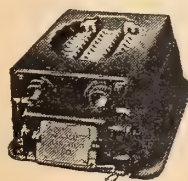
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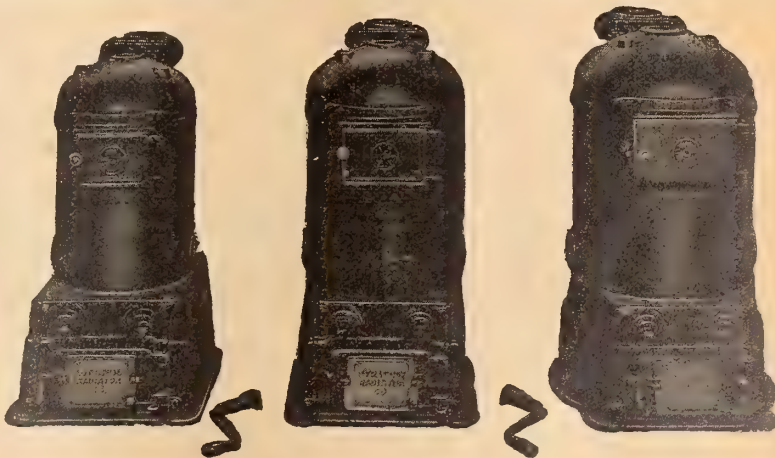
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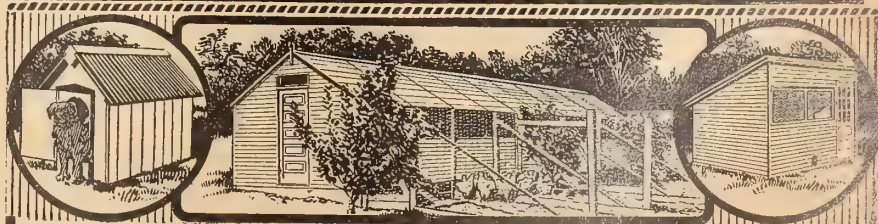
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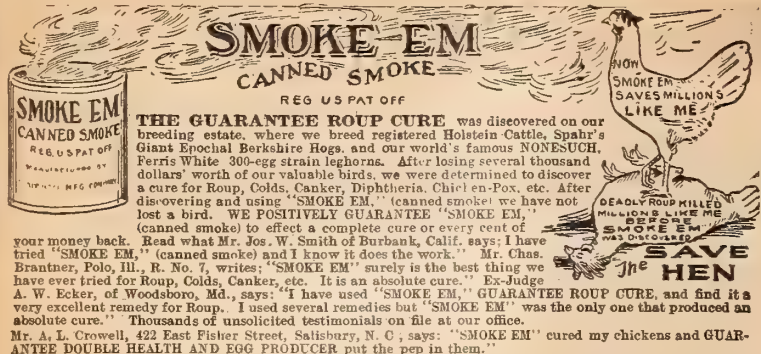
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your money back. Read what Mr. Jos. W. Smith of Burbank, Calif., says: I have tried "SMOKE EM," (canned smoke) and I know it does the work." Mr. Chas. Brantner, Polo, Ill., R. No. 7, writes: "SMOKE EM" surely is the best thing we have ever tried for Roup, Colds, Canker, etc. It is an absolute cure." Ex-Judge A. W. Ecker, of Woodsboro, Md., says: "I have used 'SMOKE EM,' GUARANTEE ROUP CURE, and find it a very excellent remedy for Roup. I used several remedies but 'SMOKE EM' was the only one that produced an absolute cure." Thousands of unsolicited testimonials on file at our office. Mr. A. L. Crowell, 422 East Fisher Street, Salisbury, N. C., says: "SMOKE EM" cured my chickens and GUARANTEE DOUBLE HEALTH AND EGG PRODUCER put the pep in them."

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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

523 Plymouth Court

CHICAGO, ILL.

the very worthy breeders of Standard fowl who, with the extension department, have for many years endeavored to make Nebraska a very great state in the industry.

There are many laws needed in Nebraska to make poultry raising more profitable, such as compelling the grading of eggs and fowl for market, county aid for demonstrations and exhibits, etc., and such help will come, but not in a day, for this can be brought about by the combined effort of all people interested in poultry and not by a few.

The resources from poultry in Nebraska in 1918, as passed through the channels of commercial trade was \$56,000,000, and in 1920 \$60,000,000.

Nebraska

M. G. Scudder

Specialty Club Standards.

(Reprinted from American Poultry Fancier)

At the New York State Fair last month, D. Lincoln Orr, secretary of the Madison Square Garden and Washington shows, and Theodore Hewes, manager of the Chicago Coliseum, Cincinnati, Buffalo and Indianapolis shows met and discussed A. P. A. as well as show matters. Among them the advisability of recognizing the specialty club standards was seriously considered, so we are given to understand. Not being present at the confab between Dad Hewes and Link Orr, we do not presume to state what conclusion they arrived at. The wish is often the father of the thought however, so we may presume that the recognition of the individual club standards, was favorably considered by them. That was in the East in September. Out West in October appeared the American Poultry Journal with an article by Secretary Rolf of the National White Leghorn Club who advances the idea boldly and frankly of printing and distributing a Leghorn Club Standard. A. F. Rolf is a progressive official of his club, one who evidently believes in pushing his variety of the Leghorn family, to the limit in point of widespread recognition of its exhibition and utility properties.

He believes a specialty club standard will afford the most powerful means for accomplishing this. He does not, however, believe that President Rigg's suggestion to sell specialty clubs the privilege of publishing their variety standard at 50 cents per copy, will allow the standard to serve its greatest purpose.

We happen to know that Frank Platt thinks this is an important issue as the wide distribution of the Standard will create more extensive breeding of standardbred fowls in his opinion. We also understand that Theodore Hewes practically endorses Mr. Rolf's idea. Another well known poultry editor in the West (Fred Hallett), expresses the opinion that breeders have been standing in their own light by not following the policy of the other live stock organizations in making available to every breeder a copy of the Standard which covers the stock he is breeding.

The American Poultry Association receives nothing in the way of fees, except those from life members and licensed judges which are but a drop in the bucket of kale needed to keep the executive machinery supplied; the sale of standards furnishing most of the long green to keep it in motion. The Standard is the A. P. A.'s monopoly on revenue, the A. P. J. truly concludes. That in our opinion is the crux of the standard situation. Without such revenue derived from the sales of standards the American Poultry Association could prove a dead cock in the pit. With specialty standards flooding the country, the sale of the American Standard of Perfection at \$2.50 or \$3.00 would prove suicidal from a business standpoint.

It is up to the American Poultry Association to solve this problem for the very existence of the old organization depends on its Standard and the proper distribution and respect it commands for it.—J. H. Drevendstedt.

THE SMALL FLOCK

The large poultry house with its 250 to 500 birds is quite out of the question so far as the average working man is concerned. It may be desirable, but since the pocket will not permit it, the working man need not discuss it. Fortunately, the large house system is not the only successful system. It is an accepted fact that the smaller the unit the better the individual record. But in the smallness of units there is a limit for commercial purposes, and we believe that that limit will be found in a flock of about 40 birds. A suitable house 12 ft. front x 16 ft. deep will accommodate 50 birds, and we believe that in houses of this size the working man with limited capital will find an outlet for his energies within the limits of his purse.

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BEAUTY ANCONAS—Breeding stock, baby chicks and eggs. Rosehill Poultry Farm, Waterloo, Ia. 1-3

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WHITE LANGSHANS of quality stock for sale. Eggs for hatching. Alonzo Tyner, Greendale, Ind. 1-3

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MAJOR CROADS IMPORTED—Langshans. Largest and Best Large Birds for early shows. Twenty-two 1st premiums last season's shows. Illustrated History Free. Breeder 42 years. W. A. Hinkle, Route 7, Decatur, Ill. 12-2

VAN'S HUSKY BLACK Langshan cockerels. Barrons purebred S. C. W. Leghorn hens, \$1.25. Mrs. L. G. Van Voorhis, Eureka, Kan. 12-2

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NORTHLAND WINTER LAYERS—Our beautifully illustrated catalog shows lifelike reproductions of our English Single Comb White Leghorns from Tom Barron's highest egg pedigree blood lines—pronounced the finest specimens ever shipped to America. Our females are of the big lopped combed type mated to heavy, powerful males. Demonstration pen composed of full sisters and dams of our females in National Egg Laying Contests. Hatching eggs \$10 and \$12 per hundred; chicks \$20 and \$25 per 100. 125 exceptionally fine cockerels, \$6; also laying pullets and hens at reduced prices. Northland Farms, Dept. A, Grand Rapids, Mich. 1

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1,000 TOM BARRON cockerels, early hatched, well matured. We import direct from England. 282 to 300 record; 1,000 layers laid \$36 Feb. 12. Averaged 2 cases per day in February. English Egg Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 12-2

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FOR BETTER BUFF MINORCAS see Schmidt's display ad, page 96. 4-21-1yr.

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ROSE COMB RHODE Island pure whites, extra large cocks, cockerels, \$3 up. Trapnested, egg and show records unexcelled. Eggs, \$100, \$12; 50, \$6; 15, \$2.50. Catalog. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kas. 1-3

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—Eggs, \$2.50. Stock. Hermitage Farm, Millersburg, O. 1-2

HEADQUARTERS FOR ROSE Comb Rhode Island Whites. I am the oldest breeder of this breed. Eggs and stock for sale from this wonderful laying strain. Catalog free. Colonial Poultry Yards, 260 Crosby St., Akron, O. 1-6

MUST SACRIFICE \$10 cockerels for \$5 to make room. Winners in show room and egg contest. Eggs in season. Mrs. Ernest Cook, Route 8, Cecilia, Ky. 1-2

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—Rose and Single Comb, \$3 each; \$9 trio; \$15 pen. Henry Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 1

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Vigorous. From good layers. Satisfaction. C. C. Dunham, Dunellen, N. J. 12-1

COCKERELS—PARKS' BEST foundation. Pedigreed. Breeding stock, 276 to 323 egg strain. Free range. H. Wahn, Route 2, Box 94, Westwood, N. J. 12-2

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS in 11 states. Established 1920. "Edelman's Winterlay" daily trapnested Barred Rocks. Foundation Parks pedigreed, \$3 up. Circular free. Geo. A. Edelman, Breeder, St. Louis Park, Minn. 12-1

BRADLEY STRAIN Barred Rock cockerels, hens and pullets for sale. Shipped on approval. Oscar Carlson & Son, Sandwich, Ill. 12-3

BABY CHICKS, EGGS—Selected heavy producers. Catalog Free. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Ind. 12-3

RINGLET STRAIN BARRED Rocks, exhibition and breeding cockerels, \$5 to \$25. All barred clear to the skin with good distinct narrow barring and guaranteed as represented. If not return at our expense. Ed. Martin Oconowoc, Wis. 12-2

PARKS' BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock cockerels, \$2.50. Bourbon Red Turkey Toms, \$10. Albert Stallsmith, Hartford City, Ind. 11-1

BARRED ROCK PULLETS, big, healthy, farm reared stock \$2.00 each; \$190.00 per 100. Cockerels \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. C. Huntington, Mgr. Western Box & Basket Co., Box 1044, Omaha, Nebr. 11-1

E. B. THOMPSON'S "Ringlets" direct—Extra choice cockerels, females. Big, vigorous stock, bred from winners. Best New York winning blood, from proven breeders. Have spared neither pains nor money. William Huckle, Waverly, N. Y. 11-1

RADFORD BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks. See display advertisement on another page. Radford Farms, Oshkosh, Wis. 1-6

BRADLEY'S FANCY DARK, fine barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Tracy Ellis, Route 2, Canton, Ill. 1

IMPERIAL RINGLETS DIRECT—Choice cockerels, \$3 to \$5 each; pullets, \$3. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leamen O. Rau, La-then, Ill. 1

BARRED ROCKS hatching eggs from raised free range, \$1.50 for 15. Chas. Schnaare, Grand Chain, Ill. 1-4

E. B. THOMPSON'S IMPERIAL Ringlet Barred Rocks. Light and dark cockerels, \$5, \$10, \$15. Sired by fine cockerel direct from Thompson this spring. Large, well shaped, finely barred birds, hen raised, good all over. Eggs, pen 5, \$5; pen 4, \$7; pen 3, \$10. Pens headed by males hatched from Imperial Ringlet eggs direct this spring. Mrs. E. E. Burbank, Bingham Lake, Minn. 1

"ARISTOCRAT" BARRED ROCK cockerels, deep, snappy barring, both matings. Eggs. Prices very reasonable. Chas. Morgan, Rantoul, Ill. 1-3

BARRED ROCKS—Park's direct Hogan tested eggs, \$10 per 100; chix, 25c; cockerels, \$5; hens, pullets, trios. Mary Amerman, Lilly, Ill. 1-3

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED Rocks, select breeding cockerels; stock direct from E. B. Thompson. Let me send you a real Ringlet. H. C. Kraiss, Chambersburg, Pa. 1-3

ARISTOCRAT—PARKS OR Newton Cosh strain Barred Plymouth Rocks. Our stock hatched from eggs direct from above breeders. Each strain kept separate. Eggs, \$2.50 for 15 and up. Selected cockerels, \$5 each and up. High class "farm range" eggs from our surplus stock of above breeders, \$2 for 15; \$4.50 for 50; \$8 for 100. Catalog free. Steiner & Wendt, Kenton, O. 1

GENUINE APISTOCRAT BARRED Rocks. Barred to the skin. cockerel bred. Roosters, \$5 to \$7; hens and pullets, \$4 to \$5. Each bird guaranteed to please or your money back. H. A. Parks, Parkersley, Va. 1-2

PARK'S STRAIN BARRED Rocks—Choice, well marked breeding cockerels, \$3, \$5. Please state requirements clearly. S. A. Keeler, Harvard, Ill. 1

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED Rock eggs for hatching. Geo. R. Kelley, 812 W. Walnut St., Carbondale, Ill. 1

BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock cockerels of Ringlet, Bradley and Aristocrat strains, \$3 to \$5 each. J. A. Suhling, Princeton, Ind. 1

2,000 BARRED Rock pullets and hens for sale; also eggs. L. F. Thompson, Hope, Ind. 1

RINGLET ROCK COCKERELS, 6 to 9 pounds, \$2.50 to \$5 each. Stock direct farm raised. V. I. Hostetler, R. 2, Nappanee, Ind. 12-1

PARKS' BARRED ROCKS—Chicks and breeders. Catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 1-3

BRED TO LAY BARRED Rock cockerels, \$2.50; pullets, \$1.75. Geo. Weber, Genoa, Ill. 1

BRADLEY PUREBRED Barred Rock cockerels from prize winning pens, \$5 and \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. Brooklyn Poultry Farm, G. S. Ecklund, Dayton, Ia. 1

BARRED ROCKS ARISTOCRATS and Ringlets direct, both matings, 100 cocks and cockerels to spare. Eggs from choice matings. Circular free. H. E. Frymire & Son, Webster, Ky. 1-3

PARKS' PEDIGREED BARRED Rock cockerels. Eggs from trapnested females. Mated to special pedigreed males. Parks' direct. Fred Oertels, Brighton, Ill. 1-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Thompson strain, 100 fine extra large cockerels to select from \$5, \$7 and \$10. Howard A. Wood, Burlington, Wis. 1

WAYSIDE FARM'S trapnested Barred Rocks win again; 18 ribbons on 22 entries. Utility cockerels, pullets and yearling hens, \$3 each. Trios, pens priced accordingly. High class show and breeding birds, \$10 and up. Stanley Johnson, Lee, Ill., Box A. 1

IMPERIAL RINGLETS—6 pens, both matings, containing birds males by E. B. Thompson; \$4 for 15; 30, \$7. Ten dark cockerels show quality; \$7.50 for quick sale. Range eggs record 273; 15 for \$3; 50, \$6.50. Baby chicks, 22 cts. Geo. W. Baker, Lombard, Ill. 1

MY RINGLET BARRED Rocks won 4th place North American Egg Laying Contest, all varieties competing. Columbian Wyandottes, Light Brahmas. Eggs, \$3 setting. Lackawanna Poultry Yards, North Water Gap, Pa. 1

PARK'S MAGNIFICENT FREE range foundation stock. Highly pedigreed, hatchable eggs. Chicks, January reservations; save 10 per cent. Circular. Frank Hebberton, Westwood, N. J. 1

CHOICE BARRED Rock cockerels and pullets. Bradley strain, dark mating. Splendid color and barring. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sadie Sunderland, Jerseyville, Ill. 1-2

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—St. Louis and Kansas City winners. 279 egg record. Satisfied customers in all parts of United States and Canada. Eggs, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30, prepaid. Cockerels for sale. Mrs. E. R. Dees, Waltonville, Ill. 1

BARRED ROCK HENS, pullets, cockerels, \$3 to \$10. Mrs. M. L. Drake, White Hall, Ill. 1

BABY CHICKS, EGGS—Selected the Quisenberry way. Circular free. Tony F. Till, Bellevue, Ia., R. 1 B. 1-3

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—(Dark mating) "Imperial Ringlet" foundation stock. Deep, clean cut barring. Good type, vigorous, the kind that reproduce. Exhibition cockerels, \$7.50 and \$10; utility cockerels, \$5. Eggs from best pens, \$5 for 15. Write for folder. George J. Gray Farm, Farmington, Ia. 1

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—From Park's best pedigreed stock direct. Choice breeding cockerels, \$5; pullets, \$3. M. G. Wells, Sellersburg, Ind. 1

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—Parks' best pedigreed stock (direct). Beautiful big boned cockerels that will breed the lay into their pullets, \$3, \$4.50, \$7 up. Selected eggs, 15 for \$2.50; 30, \$4.50; 50, \$6; 100, \$10. W. G. Meradith, Danvers, Ill. 1-2

"HI-GRADE" BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock chicks. Bred for eggs and good looks. Can supply pure Parks' pedigreed strain. Market quality in thousand lots. Handsome catalog free. Knapp's "Hi-Grade" Poultry Farm, Box C-A, Shelby, O. 1-5

R. C. BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

ROSE COMB BARRED ROCKS—Cockerels, \$4 and up; pullets, \$3 and up; eggs in season, \$3 to \$7 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. I. Niswander, So. English, Ia. 1

ROSE COMB BARRED Rocks—The ideal Rock. A non-freeze comb; bred to lay. Cross with Single Combs and bred Rose Combs. My birds win wherever shown. Stock, eggs and baby chicks. Free explanatory circular. S. B. Wenger, South English, Ia. 1-4

BLUE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

ROSE COMB BLUE Plymouth Rocks. Dr. Edwards, Laceyville, Pa. 1

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK CHICKS—Extra fine. New low prices. Prompt delivery. Murray McMurray, Box 79, Webster City, Ia. 1-2

GOLDEN BUFF Rock cockerels, \$3 and \$5, from prize winners. Christian Krugman, 436 West Mifflin St., Madison, Wis. 1

HEISERS ALL-GOLD Buff Rocks. Write your wants. J. A. Heiser, Fisher, Ill. 11-1

BUFF ROCKS—Heiser's All-Gold Strain. Cockerels, \$3 and \$4 each. Jonas Yordy, Eureka, Ill. 12-1

BUFF ROCK STOCK for sale. Winners at leading shows. W. E. Russell, Wautoma, Wis. 12-1

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH Rock cockerels from prize winning stock. E. E. Hand, Center Point, Iowa. 12-2

FRANK NEUDECKER sells Partridge Rocks from prize winning stock ten years. Sleepy Eye, Minn. 12-2

PRIZE WINNING Partridge Rocks, cockerels, \$3, \$5, \$7. Orders booked for eggs. Clyde Ruble, Selma, Iowa. 12-2

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPION Partridge Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 6. 5-15-1f

COCKERELS, \$4 EACH. Mrs. C. W. Hendrick, Murray, Ia. 1

PARTRIDGE ROCKS since 1910. "Peerless" direct cockerels, \$3 up. Roy Armitage, Elizabeth, Ill. 1

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Fine lot of cockerels and pullets. Guy Carlton, Washta, Ia. 1

SILVER PENCILED ROCKS.

SILVER PENCILED ROCKS—Eggs for sale. Free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass. 1-3

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

QUALITY WHITE Rock cockerels, Fishel strain, \$3.50 and \$5. White Pekin drakes, \$3. Elmer Green, Homer, Ill. 11-1

PURE BRED WHITE Rock cockerels, \$2.50 to \$5 each. Some hens and pullets. Mrs. Chester Beatty, Avon, Ill. 11-1

WHITE ROCKS—Cockerels, pullets, and yearling hens. H. Collman, Norwalk, Ohio. 11-1

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS—Owen Farms, Wilburtha strains. Few show prospects, grand breeders. Frank E. Palmer, Sparta, Ill. 1

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS sired by Fishel selected breeder cockerels. Ray Williams, Milan, Ohio. 1

FISHEL WHITE ROCKS—Stock and eggs. Prices free. Mrs. J. H. Son, Centertown, Mo. 1

EXHIBITION WHITE Rock cockerels, \$10; superior quality breeders, \$5; select stock, \$3; cocks, hens, pullets and hatching eggs. Approval shipments. Clarence Steckel, White Hall, Ill. 1-3

WHITE ROCKS—Hunter strain from prize winning stock. Cockerels, \$3, \$5; pullets, \$2, \$3.50 each. Mrs. L. L. Hunter, Drakesville, Ia. 1

WE HAVE THIS year the best flock of White Rock cocks, cockerels, hen and pullets ever offered. Prize winners, Halbach strain. Write for price. Beebe Bros., Clay-tonville, Ill. 1

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Fishel strain direct. Hatching eggs from select pens \$5 a setting; specialty. Six, nine or twelve week old chicks throughout the season. Robertson Smith, Batesville, Ind. 1-3

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS from Halbach's show matings, \$5. Charles Stover, 5024 Harriet Ave. Minneapolis, Minn. 1

GET LEAFLETS describing Weaver's famous White Plymouth Rocks; big prize winners. Harry Weaver, Lancaster, O. 1-3

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Fishel strain. Large vigorous cockerels at \$5 each; hatching eggs, \$12 per 100. From pens of extra quality birds, \$10 per 15. Mrs. Gilbert Luster, Franklin, Ind. 1-3

"HI-GRADE" WHITE PLYMOUTH Rock chicks—No better bred; pure white, good type, heavy layers; 3,000 per week. Guaranteed live delivery prepaid parcel post. Fine catalog free. Knapp's "Hi-Grade" Poultry Farm, Box C-A, Shelby, O. 1-5

TRAPNESTED WHITE ROCKS—Bred to lay. Cockerels, \$3. Philip Kraft, Gilman, Ill. 1

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

DANSRO'S BUFF WYANDOTTES lead. Beautiful catalog free. J. J. Dansro, Box 4, N. Clarendon, Vt. 11-1

BUFF WYANDOTTES—Cockerels and pullets; winners wherever shown; satisfaction guaranteed. R. A. Page, North East, Pa. 12-2

WIN-BLUE STRAIN Buff Wyandottes. Cockerels, \$3 and \$5 each; also a few hens and pullets. William E. Woolley, Sidney, Ohio. Route 5. 12-2

BUFF WYANDOTTES—Coliseum and National show winners. Choice cockerels, sons of blue ribbon winners at Chicago; also pullets and hens, eggs. Ralph E. Larson, Morgan St., Elgin, Ill. 1-3

BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Sanborn strain, \$3. Maggie Siener, Golconda, Ill. 1

A GRAND BUNCH of Buff Wyandottes, bred to lay and winners. Cockerels, all buff, \$3 and \$5 each. Frank Myers, Freeport, Ill. 1-3

BLACK WYANDOTTES.

BLACK WYANDOTTES—They lay, win and pay. C. H. Nesbitt, Riverhead, N. Y. 1-3

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

CHOICE BREEDING and exhibition stock; 13 years a specialist; prices reasonable; free literature. Ralph Woodward, Box J, Grafton, Mass. 12-2

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Winners of best display Boston, 1920. Choice cockerels and cocks; hatching eggs. Gilbert Poultry Farm, Whittier Rd., Haverhill, Mass. 1

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Some fine cockerels and pullets. My birds are noted for good plumage. Write to G. T. Mueller, Columbus, Wis. 1

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE cockerels pullets for sale. George Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 1-2

MICHIGAN CHAMPION Strain Columbian Wyandottes; established 16 years. Cockerels, pullets, hens, cock birds. Finest quality in America. Wonderful winter layers. Mated pens our specialty. Prices low. Arthur Schaack, 5389 Rohms Ave., Detroit, Mich. 1

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

SOME GOOD COCKERELS and yearling hens at \$2 each. Mont Clary, Darlington, Wis. 11-1

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Choice cockerels and pullets from my winners in leading poultry shows. Combine exhibition and laying qualities. F. C. Liles, Collins, Ohio. 11-1

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES; stock from best blood in America. Charles H. Reese, Columbia City, Ind., R. 4. 12-2

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

WOLVERINE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Cockerels, exhibition and utility. L. O. Slough, Reading, Mich. 12-1

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE cockerels, sired by 1st and 2nd state fair cocks. W. J. Coffin, Waverly, Iowa. 12-1

THOMAS' PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Ohio State Fair winners. Some wonderful show and breeding cockerels for sale. P. E. Thomas, Fayette, Ohio. 11-1

PREMIER PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Pure mahogany; the kind that wins. Choice breeding cockerels. Chas. E. Kraner, South 4th St., Columbus, Ohio. 1-2

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Hens, pullets, \$2 to \$5. E. E. Kohagen, Waverly, Ia. 1

FOR SALE—PARTRIDGE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50 each; good stock. John J. Thenne, Ostburg, Wis. 1

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Cockerels, utility and fancy; twelve years a breeder. W. W. Day, Janesville, Wis. 1

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Sheffield strain; 2 or more cockerels, \$2.50 each. Blue River Poultry Farms, Shelbyville, Ind. 1

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.

"BEAUTILITY" SILVER Wyandottes. Males, females. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan. 11-3

FINE SILVER WYANDOTTE cockerels, blue ribbon winners. Also a few White Leghorn cockerels. Emil Wohlske, Pinckneyville, Ill. 12-1

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Cockerels and hens for sale, scored and unscored; eggs in season. Tarbox & Steinmesch strain. Mrs. C. W. Whitham, Fairfield, Ia. 1-4

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Trap nested over ten years. Finest exhibition and utility birds. Circular free. Chas. Schroeder, St. Peter, Ill. 1

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Fine stock; good layers. George Berry, Sheldon Jct., Vt. 1-3

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Winners, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Nashville. Cockerels. Eggs prepaid. Circular. J. A. Beall, Mondoc, Ind. 1-3

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES.

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES—Eggs for sale. Free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass. 1-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES

CHOICE REGAL DORCAS cockerels, \$10 each; utility cockerels, \$5 each; early hatched; free farm range. W. T. Buell, Marietta, O. 12-2

WHITE WYANDOTTES for sale; Fishel strain. Edw. C. Wiesenborn, Grand Chain, Ill. 12-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, Regal Dorcas strain, \$3 and up. For information write R. L. Motts, Columbus, Neb. 12-2

FOR SALE—PEARL white—stay white—White Wyandottes; cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets for breeders; Regal Dorcas, from direct Martin stock; hatching eggs. Ye Quill and Apple Yards, Frank Sanders, Ottawa, Ill. 12-2

BABY CHICKS, eggs, selected, heavy producers; catalogue free. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Ind. 12-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Beauties, reasonable. James Hood, Coulterville, Illinois. 12-1

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, parents direct from John S. Martin. Lloyd Caldwell, Neoga, Ill. 12-2

EXHIBITION WHITE WYANDOTTE males. Collect on delivery. Perisho Poultry Farm, Martinsville, Ill. 11-1

LARGE WHITE WYANDOTTES. Free range. Pens headed by Illinois State Show premium stock. Rare beauty and utility combined. Cockerels, \$5.00; pullets, \$3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lyle Thomas, Lewistown, Ill. 11-1

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Fishel's Egg-a-Day strain, \$3 each. W. A. Ward, Reynolds, Ind. 12-2

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels; pure white, large, vigorous birds that must suit you. Range birds, \$3; special breeding pen cockerels, \$5. Chas. Cornelius, Bellevue, Ia. 1

KEELER WHITE WYANDOTTES—Cockerels, \$3; pullets, \$2. Bred for beauty and eggs. J. L. Rice, New Sharon, Ia. 1

COCKERELS, REGAL DORCAS strain direct, \$3, \$4, \$5. M. C. Wayman, Arlington Heights, Ill. 1

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Winners for fifteen years. Good foundation stock, \$2.50 to \$4. D. Wurtz, Muskegon, Mich. 1

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, 200 egg strain, \$5 each. Leslie Chesebro, Mystic, Conn. 1

REGAL COCKERELS—\$3 up. Wm. Hanley, Trenton, Mo. 1

BRED-TO-LAY Chalk White Wyandottes, winners for twenty years. Stock and eggs. George Clary, Endicott, Neb. 1-3

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Martin's direct. Hatched from prize winning parents. Large, husky, farm raised cockerels, \$3, \$4, \$5. Cock birds, \$5 each. They will please. Satisfaction guaranteed. Adolph Meyer, Princeton, Ill. 1-3

MARTIN-DORCAS WHITE Wyandottes—Chicks and breeders; catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 1-3

50 WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, Regal strain, \$2.50 each. Geo. Weber, Genoa, Ill. 1

BIG TYPE WHITE Wyandottes, pure white, bred to lay. Cockerels, \$3; pullets, \$2. N. M. Brockett, Carmi, Ill. 1-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels from Fishel's best pens, \$3 each. Earl Stoffer, Stockton, Ill. 1

DECKER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES always win. Best blood lines. Grand exhibition and bred-to-lay matings now ready. Free catalog. Irvin Decker, Galva, Kas. 1-3

BIXBY PLACE WHITE WYANDOTTES—They please and pay, Regal-Dorcas strain exclusively. Cockerels from breeding stock and eggs direct from Martin's star matings. Bixby & Son, Edgewood, Ia. 1

PURE BRED cocks and cockerels, a fine bunch of the Regal strain; perfect in shape and build; \$3, \$4 and \$5 each. Julius Stackman, Cameron, Wis. 1-2

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES cockerels, March hatched, no disqualifications, \$3, \$5 and \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Frank H. Miller, R. D. No. 3, Mendota, Ill. 1

SPANISH

WALKER'S FAMOUS SPANISH—Some fine cockerels and pullets, \$3 and up; blue ribbon winners at leading shows. F. T. Walker, Box A, Blanchester, O. 12-1

WHITE FACED BLACK Spanish hens, \$2.50 each. Eggs in season. James Behymer, Rockford, O. 1

SPECKLED SUSSEX

SPECKLED SUSSEX stock for sale. High class quality. Prices right. Geo. Stoudt, Erie, Ill. 11-1

SPECKLED SUSSEX—McGugan's strain are Canada's winners. Stock for sale. Write L. McGugan, 182 Sydenham St., London, Ontario. 11-1

SPECKLED SUSSEX—Chicago Coliseum and "Heart of America" winners. Young stock at reasonable prices. Best eggs, \$5 per 15. Circular. H. L. Bedford, Bailey, Tenn. 1

SEVERAL BREEDS.

PURE BRED, FANCY colored, prize winning Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Buff Cockerels. Charles Linkenmeyer, Riceville, Iowa. 11-1

FALL DELIVERY—Rose Comb, White Orpingtons, Columbian Wyandottes, Rose Comb, Rhode Island Whites, White Holland turkeys, geese, White Embden, White China, Pearl Guineaes. Mrs. Wm. Leinweber, San Jose, Ill. 11-1

SILVER CAMPINE—Columbian Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$3 to \$5. Frank Bullock, Corning, Iowa. 12-1

STRONG VIGOROUS SINGLE Comb Ancona and Tom Barron Strain Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$3 each. Also some quality Silver Campine cockerels, \$5 each. Lockwood Spangle, Utahville, Pa. 12-1

HENRY HULST, M. D., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Cockerels, Phipps Silver Campines, Golden Campines, Kennedy Orloffs, Heasley Buff Leghorns, Sheppard Anconas, Brown Leghorns, Houdans, \$5 up. 12-2

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, \$2; pullets, \$2; hens, \$1. Golden Wyandotte cockerels, \$3. Rouen ducks, \$3; trio for \$8. African canaries, \$3.50. St. Andreasburg Roller canaries, \$10; females, \$2. Guernsey cattle. Quality guaranteed. Mrs. Edw. Burke, Good Thunder, Minn. 1

EGGS—ANY NUMBER. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes. Best strains. Lowest prices. Results guaranteed by new plan. Write S. W. Kline, Middlecreek, Pa. 1

SMITH'S SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds of high egg record; pullets and cockerels, \$5 and up; eggs, \$3 setting up. Write for catalog. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Smith Poultry Farm, Coleman, Ky. 1-3

NEBEN PARTRIDGE ROCKS, Partridge Wyandottes; choice cockerels to breed from; rich in colors, yellow legs, grand shape. Eggs in season. E. T. Neben, Ridgewood, N. J. 1

QUALITY COCKERELS—Anconas Sheppard strain. Light Brahmas. Trio old Toulouse geese, \$15. Yager Waterbury, Center Point, Ia. 1-3

WHITE LANGSHANS, Buff Orpingtons, Pekin ducks and Narraganset turkeys. Eggs and birds for sale in season. John Nixon, Potomac, Ill. 1-3

BUFF, WHITE Orpington, Brown Leghorn eggs. Ada Williams, Stewardson, Ill. 1-3

TURKEYS.

AMERICA'S LEADING WINNERS in Giant Bronze Turkeys and Partridge Plymouth Rocks. See our ad on page 6. 2-ff.

VIGOROUS GIANT BRONZE turkeys—Copper Bronze strain exhibition birds, and fine breeding stock at right prices. Unrelated stock furnished. No eggs sold. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leo Smith, Route 1, Independence, Iowa. 5-21-1 yr

LARGE, PURE BRED W. Holland turkeys. Mrs. F. J. Bartleson, Pierson, Mich. 12-2

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, wild Mallard ducks. Bertram Kleman, Cushing, Minn. 12-1

BIGGER BETTER BOURBONS—Bauman and Edgewood strains direct; toms, \$8-\$12; hens, \$6-\$8; unrelated trios. Mrs. Stanley Hoskinson, Glendale, Ky. 12-2

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS—Won as many premiums at 1920 Heart of America as any two other exhibitors. O. J. Shelton, Polo, Mo. 12-2

YOUNG BOURBON RED turkey toms. Lottie B. Ames, La Porte, Ind., "Woodside." 1

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Purebred. Thos. Lonergan, Rensselaer, Ind. 1

MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys of America's best strains. One yearling tom, weight 40 lbs., a fine show bird. \$20; young toms, \$10 to \$15 each. J. A. Suhling, Princeton, Ind. 1

BRONZE TURKEYS—Heavy boned prize winners. Toms, \$10. Mrs. Frank Dawes, Plainfield, Wis. 1

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS of the leading strains. Toms, \$12.50 to \$15 each. Hens, \$10 each. Large birds and well marked cock. R. H. Young, R. D. No. 1, Lebanon, Tenn. 1

PUREBRED BOURBON RED turkeys. Blue ribbon winners. Thos. G. Callaghan, Fenton, Mich. 1

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, both sex, Matt Koch, Golconda, Ill. 1-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Toms, \$10, \$12; pullets and yearling hens, \$7, \$9. White Flemish rabbits. Mrs. L. L. Hunter, Drakesville, Ia. 1-3

BRONZE TURKEYS—Great Heart of America winners, Kansas City, 1921. Cora De France, Berthoud, Colo. 1-3

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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

VOL. 53

FEBRUARY, 1922

NO. 2



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17,213 EGGS FROM 910 EGG BASKET STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS IN MONTH OF DECEMBER RECORD FOR 30 DAYS IN COLD NORTHERN MICHIGAN CLIMATE. 910 PULLETS RAISED FROM 2,000 EGG BASKET STRAIN CHICKS PURCHASED FROM THE GRAND VIEW POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY BY MR. FRED LAROS OF HART, MICHIGAN.

Be an intelligent buyer of day old chicks for 1922. Your success or failure will depend on this. If you buy the EGG BASKET STRAIN you take no chances. Thousands of our customers like Mr. Laros of Hart, Mich., testify to their high egg producing qualities and their unexcelled Fall and Winter laying.

WINNERS AT THE EGG LAYING CONTESTS. First prize, highest individual in entire contest, all breeds at Illinois EGG LAYING CONTEST FOR NOVEMBER.

First prize, same classification at Murphysboro, Mo., for month of December, best Leghorn breeders competing.

All first except one at LEADING UTILITY POULTRY SHOW in U. S., at Holland, Mich., hundreds competing.

Best display, winning 540 points, lead of 200 points over nearest competitor at Zeeland, Mich., show.

WON \$100 Silver Cup at Grand Rapids, Mich., 1st Hen, First Pen.

NO MATTER WHAT CONTESTS WE ENTER, OUR BIRDS ALWAYS ARE WINNERS OF SILVER CUPS, DIPLOMAS, RIBBONS. WIN WITH OUR WINNING EGG BASKET STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

Years and years of careful breeding for heavy egg production, early maturity, large size, health, long, deep bodies, large lopped combs, has developed these typical birds with Standard and Egg Laying Qualities combined. 11 years ago we started with one 300-egg size incubator. In 1921 we shipped 300,000 EGG BASKET CHICKS and raised over 4,000 breeders. In 1922 our hatching capacity is 100,000 eggs, to supply the ever increasing demand for these Famous EGG BASKET STRAIN CHICKS OF QUALITY.

Why be satisfied with ordinary chicks when you can get these QUALITY CHICKS at about the same price.

This is one of the largest breeding and hatching institutions in the U. S. and paid for entirely by our chicks. So we are selling our chicks at the LOW PRE-WAR PRICE.



EGG BASKET MAID
Prize Hen at Missouri Egg Laying Contest, 1917-1918. Our birds have been consistent winners last three years at shows and laying contests.

Q. DEVRIES
THE GRAND VIEW
POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
ZEELAND, MICH.

Jan. 4, 1922.
Grand View Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich.

On May 15, 1921, we purchased 2,000 of your EGG-BASKET STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from which we raised 910 pullets. We gathered 17,213 eggs during December, or an average of 555 eggs per day from the 910 pullets, a 61 per cent egg yield. Not bad is it? I'll want 3,500 or 4,000 more between April 15 and 25.

FRED LAROS.

THEY KEEP THE EGG BASKET FILLED FALL AND WINTER WHEN EGG PRICES ARE HIGHEST.

Berrien Spgs., Mich., Feb. 2, '22.
I noticed your record at Ill. State Egg-Laying Contest and winnings and winter records of pullets, No. 314 laying 23 eggs in December. We purchased 500 chicks from you last Spring and trap-nested the pullets and following is record for November and December, 60 days: 47, 48, 52, 54, 54, 54, 53, 56, 55, 47. One laid 26 eggs in December and two laid 25 eggs each.

IMMANUEL COLLEGE, S. A. Smith, Sec.
EGG BASKET STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS DEVELOP EARLY

Cowdell, Mo., May 2, 1921.
Received the 1,600 chicks O. K. with only 2 dead. They are doing fine and dandy; raised 95 per cent at 5 weeks old, nearly feathered out already. Will be productive layers. Make price on 1,000 more. Turymen Snider.

BUY OUR FAMOUS EGG BASKET STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS AND TAKE NO CHANCES. WE HAVE TWO GRADES.

Grade A are chicks from selected females mated with pedigreed sires of high record dams. Direct descendants from our EGG LAYING CONTEST WINNERS.

Grade B Utility matings are also from selected females, in every way typical breeders mated with males of direct descendants from our pedigreed stock and Contest Winners. Also a Special Grade—Certified Chicks from Pedigreed Stock.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG with description of stock, winnings, and testimonials, and LOW PRE-WAR PRICES. We hatch 25,000 chicks each week starting March 1.

WE SHIP TO ANY STATE EAST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Parcel Post Paid and guarantee 100 per cent alive, safe delivery to your door.

BYERS' ORPINGTONS



FIRST AND CHAMPION BUFF ORPINGTON ADULT PEN COCK
CHICAGO COLISEUM, DECEMBER, 1918
BRED AND OWNED BY C. S. BYERS, HAZELRIGG, IND.



FIRST AND CHAMPION WHITE ORPINGTON COCK
CHICAGO COLISEUM, DECEMBER, 1919
BRED AND OWNED BY C. S. BYERS, HAZELRIGG, IND.



FIRST BLACK ORPINGTON ADULT PEN COCK
CHICAGO COLISEUM, DECEMBER, 1919
BRED AND OWNED BY C. S. BYERS, HAZELRIGG, IND.

At Chicago Coliseum Past 38 Months

76 of my Orpingtons stood under First Prize Ribbons; 117 of my Orpingtons stood under other Ribbons; 193 of my Orpingtons stood under Ribbons; I won 13 out of a possible 16 Firsts on Pens; I have never lost but one Special for Best Display in Buffs, in Whites or in Blacks at this premier Exhibition—Chicago Coliseum, in past 38 Months.

If you would own this kind, buy into the Strain that produces them.

But be not deceived. Demand that my advertising competitors definitely recite who they showed against or whether they showed against a half-dozen single birds instead of 130, or against no Pens, instead of 30 odd Pens. It is easy sailing where there is no resistance, but competition only tests the merits of your product. Be not deceived, therefore, for there are two distinct shows of real prestige in North America and the Chicago Coliseum is one of them.

MOREOVER, be it remembered that the breeding strength and worth of a Male or Mating depends on the blood lineage behind them. I have been a successful line breeder, exhibitor, promotor and exporter of Orpingtons for 20 years against temporary purchaser-breeders—both wealthy and otherwise. It is, therefore, up to you to draw your own conclusion as to

where you can obtain absolutely dependable quality. Buff, White and Black Orpingtons are a universal business fowl for eggs and meat, not a little unpopular novelty breed promoted by catchy advertising for a first order only. They produce, IN FACT. The demand for Orpingtons is now and here in fact. They are now and will continue to be popular for every practical and other reasons, while other breeds drag along.

NOW for the 1922 Breeding Season. Start it right and profit will result. Start it wrong and loss results. Often \$15 to \$50 invested in a genuine line bred Male will add \$100 to \$500 extra sale value to your young stock next fall, and the Male bird purchased will still be worth his cost. It is the part of wisdom for you to consider this and act now right at the opening of the breeding season.

STOCK PRICES

If you are after the best only—outstanding quality that others do not own—command me. It is impossible to unite both quality and cheapness. That is why this grade is a matter of special correspondence so address me frankly if you are interested in the best only.

Standard Breeders

This grade possesses the essentials necessary in high-grade, reliable breeding stock, capable of producing show birds and excellent sale stock:

Cocks or Cockerels, \$25; 2 for \$40
Young or Yearling Pens\$50
Mating or 10 females and male, \$90
Two Matings (22 birds).....\$160
Four Matings (44 birds).....\$275

Breeding Cockerels

These big, vigorous, Champion line bred Cockerels would improve eighty per cent of the Orpington flocks of America. Remember that one of my LINE BRED birds is worth much more as a producer of superior stock, than some other bird that "looks just as good" but is not line bred. The latter will never enable you to practice corrective breeding nor improve your flock. The former will.

Single Cockerels \$7, \$10 and \$15.
Two \$7 Cockerels \$12.
Two \$10 Cockerels \$16.
Two \$15 Cockerels \$25.

Eggs

From my Champion Exhibition Matings (the best) \$15 per 15, \$28 per 30, \$45 per 50.

From my Special Matings of Champion Blood, \$5 per 15, \$9 per 30, \$14 per 50, \$25 per 100.

All Eggs shipped prepaid and the fertility is guaranteed.

C. S. BYERS

HAZELRIGG, IND.

Promoter of, Judge of and successful Breeder-Exhibitor of Orpingtons exclusively for 20 years.

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SALE OF BREEDERS AT REDUCED PRICES—Can supply single birds or full strings to win in any competition desired. A number of extra fine utility pullets from egg-record stock. Write for catalog.—EDGEHILL FARM, Box A, SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.

HARNLY'S WHITE ORPINGTONS

Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks, Show and Breeding stock now ready. Free catalog
MARY K. HARNLY 2301 Elisha Ave. ZION CITY, ILL.



WHITE DIARRHEA
Easily Prevented or Cured
Get ready now for your
first hatchings.
Dr. Conn's White Diarrhea
Remedy will save 90 per cent
of diarrheic sick chicks. Guar-
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mail, postpaid, 63 cents.
Booklet free. Do it today.
CONN PRODUCTS CO.
Dept. 78 Waterloo, Iowa

WIN \$5,000

**Big
Picture
FREE
On
Request!**



Bank-Guarantee

State Bank of Philadelphia
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Mr. E. J. Reefer has deposited \$10,000.00 with this bank as a guarantee that he will pay all the prizes awarded by the judges to the winners of this puzzle contest. This bank guarantees Mr. Reefer will do as he agrees.

STATE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA

E. J. Reefer
Cashier.

How many objects beginning with "P" can you find in this picture?

Open to Everybody

Come on. Join in the big puzzle game. Your chance to win \$5,000 or one of the 14 other big cash prizes. Easy and lots of fun. All you have to do is write down the names of the objects beginning with "P" on this picture and send your list in to us. If your list is largest and nearest correct, the judges will award you first prize; if your list is second largest and nearest correct, you will win second prize, etc.

Get a pencil and paper. Start right now. Find all the objects in the picture beginning with the letter "P", such as "pistol", "picture", etc. See how easy it is. Nothing is hidden. You don't have to turn the picture upside down. Every object is in plain sight. You can find them all. Start right away.

Costs Nothing to Try

All you have to do is send in your list of "P" words. If the judges decide that your list is largest and nearest correct, you will win First Prize of \$40 even if you don't send in an order for "More Eggs". But if you order \$1 worth of "More Eggs" and you also win First Prize, you will get \$300. If you order \$2 worth of "More Eggs" and if your list of words wins First Prize, you will get \$600. And if you order \$5 worth of "More Eggs" and your list is awarded First Prize, you will win \$2,000—but if you order \$10 worth of "More Eggs" and your list is awarded First Prize, you win \$5,000.

Win All You Can You don't have to send in an order for "More Eggs" in order to enter this contest. You can win \$40 as First Prize even if you have sent in no order. But if you ordered \$10.00 worth of "More Eggs", the same list would win \$5,000.00 for you. A difference of \$4960.00. Which prize do you want?

Get Busy NOW

Today! Get your list in early. Send your order for MORE EGGS at the same time. Qualify for the biggest prize—for the \$5,000.

E. J. Reefer, Dept. 6022
9th & Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PRIZES

Winning Answers Will Receive Prizes as Follows:

	If No "More Eggs" is ordered	If \$1 worth of "More Eggs" is ordered	If \$2 worth of "More Eggs" is ordered	If \$5 worth of "More Eggs" is ordered	If \$10 worth of "More Eggs" is ordered
1st Prize	\$40	\$300	\$600	\$2,000	\$5,000
2nd Prize	20	150	300	1,000	2,500
3rd Prize	10	75	150	500	1,250
4th Prize	10	50	100	250	625
5th Prize	10	30	60	150	375
6th Prize	6	20	40	100	250
7th Prize	6	15	30	80	200
8th Prize	6	10	20	60	150
9th Prize	4	10	20	40	100
10th to 15th	4	10	20	40	100

Observe These Rules:

- The contest is open to every man, woman, girl or boy living in America, except employees or relatives of employees of E. J. Reefer. There is no entrance fee of any kind.
- You must use only one side of paper. You must number your list of names in regular order—1, 2, 3, etc. Your full name and address must be written on each page in the upper right hand corner. Use a separate sheet for anything you may wish to write outside of your list of names and your name and address.
- English words only will be accepted as they appear in the English dictionary. Obsolete words will not be counted. Both the singular and plural of a word will not count; either one of them may be used.
- Compounds or words which are made up of two or more complete English words cannot be used.
- The same spelling of a word will be counted only once even though it is used for different articles or objects, or parts of them. Each article or object can be given only under one name.
- Two or more people may co-operate in answering the puzzle. However, only one prize will be given to any one household. No prize will be awarded to more than one of any combination outside of the family where a number—two or more—have worked together.
- If a contestant sends more than one list under the same name, an assumed name, or a pre-married name then all lists of such contestant will be disqualified. If more than one list is sent by any group or by any members of the same group who have co-operated in the preparation of such lists, then all lists of such contestants will be disqualified.
- All answers must be received through the mail by E. J. Reefer, 9th and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and must be post-marked by Post Office closing time, March 11, 1922.
- The first prize will be awarded for the answer containing the largest and most nearly correct list of the names of visible objects and articles beginning with the letter "P" shown in the picture. No other consideration, such as neatness, style or handwriting, will have any bearing in making the decision.
- The full amount of any of the prizes will be awarded to each contestant in the event of a tie.
- The decision will be made by three judges entirely independent of and having no connection with E. J. Reefer. They will judge the answers submitted and award the prizes at the end of the contest. Participation in the contest carries with it the acceptance of the decision of the judges as final and conclusive.
- All answers will receive full consideration whether or not "More Eggs" is purchased. At the close of the contest, when all lists have been graded, the names of the prize winners will be announced and the list of words will be sent upon request to any participant who sends us a stamped, addressed envelope.



Special Offer on "More Eggs" During This Puzzle Contest

2 One Dollar Pkgs. for \$1.00
5 One Dollar Pkgs. for \$2.00
20 One Dollar Pkgs. for \$5.00
50 One Dollar Pkgs. for \$10.00

No goods bought during this puzzle contest are subject to exchange, refund, or approval.

Additional Pictures Sent Free on Request

TRY THE NEW WAY TO KILL LICE

**NO DUSTING
NO DIPPING**

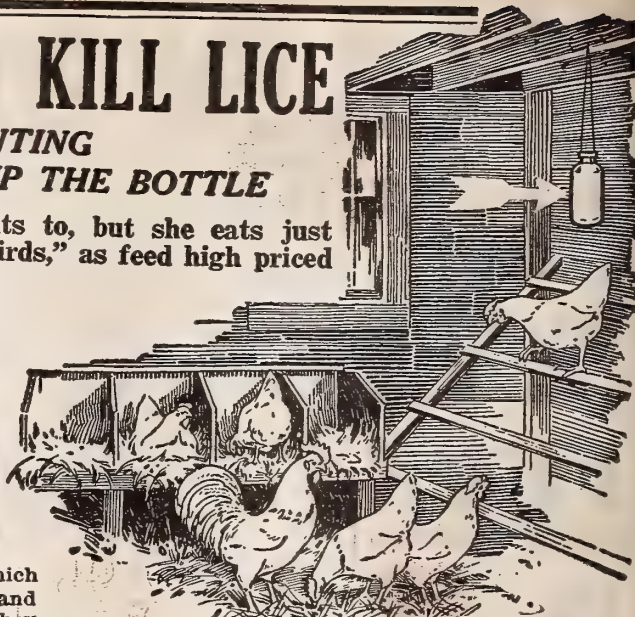
**NO PAINTING
HANG UP THE BOTTLE**

A hen worried to death with lice can't lay if she wants to, but she eats just the same. You might as well "throw money to the birds," as feed high priced food to lousy chickens. It's a dead loss—don't do it.

Licecil

Kills Lice

Licecil leaves the bottle in powerful evaporating vapors which descend in a misty form, penetrating feathers, cracks, and crevices everywhere. Lice and mites have no lungs. They breathe through the pores of the body. The vapors from Licecil will quickly kill them. They cannot stand the odor of Licecil, and its presence in your hen house will rid you of these pests.



READ THE EVIDENCE

IF YOU have never used Licecil and are inclined to doubt the claims made for it, just consider the letters which appear on this page. These testimonials are but a few of the hundreds that are continually coming in from satisfied customers from all parts of the U. S.

KEEPS ON USING LICECIL

Please find check for \$5 for which send me six bottles of Licecil. I have been using Licecil and find it O. K. This is the third order, which speaks for itself.
J. D. ALLEN, Lynchburg, Va.

IT DOES THE WORK

I have used the three bottles of Licecil according to directions. It did the work all right.
OSCAR THOMPSON,
Long Beach, California.

WANTS MORE

I am sending for some more Licecil. It is the best preparation to rid the place of lice I have ever found. Send as quick as possible, because I am all out now.
JOHN HOLTRAP,
Lynden, Washington.

VERY EFFECTIVE

Received shipment of Licecil, which I have divided with some of my friends. We have found it very effective.
HANS EYERSEN, Silver Creek, N. J.

PLEASED WITH RESULTS

Received Licecil sometime ago and am well pleased with results. Expect to use it continually hereafter.
FRED S. WILLIS,
Wyandotte, Michigan.

LARGER ORDERS

Enclosed find \$5 for six bottles of Licecil. Kindly rush this along and oblige. One of your satisfied customers.
EDWARD LEHR, Escanaba, Michigan.

REORDERS

I enclose \$2.50 for which please send me Licecil. I found Licecil very much better than anything I ever tried.
MRS. JOHN ANDERSON, Buford, Wyo.

KEEPS ON USING IT

Find enclosed money order for Licecil. I was well pleased with results from the other bottle I bought. Have over 200 birds and when I use Licecil lice are a very scarce article with me.
J. E. PLATT, Maywood, Ill.

THE BEST

I bot a bottle of Licecil from you some time ago and found it the best thing of the kind I ever used. Please send me another bottle for the enclosed.
MRS. L. M. JOHNSON,
Plumville, Pennsylvania.

LITTLE WORRY OR WORK

Please send me three bottles of Licecil. Like it very much. With Licecil there is little worry or work. Enclosed find money order for \$2.50 for the three bottles.

BERNARD F. OSTERFIELD, Dayton Ohio.

SEND MORE

Please send me three bottles of Licecil. I received the one bottle ordered recently, and have had splendid results. There is one thing sure, no lice or mites will stay on the chickens with the odor of Licecil about.
L. G. STAYNOS,
Sherman, Texas.

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL

If you prefer to fight poultry pests in the old way—it is certainly your privilege to do so. But your own best interest, and the success others are having, will lead you to give Licecil a fair, honest trial at the earliest opportunity.



HOW TO USE LICECIL

Simply put a few drops in the nest and on the roosts, hang the uncovered bottle in coop or hen house. The powerful evaporating vapors which leave the bottle descending in a mist form penetrate cracks, crevices, everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, roaches, bed bugs, ants, etc., will be destroyed by Licecil vapors. Will not injure chicks.

MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS.

1 Bottle \$1.00; 3 Bottles \$2.50; 12 Bottles \$9.00—All Prepaid.



AMERICAN SUPPLY CO.

Dept. 54

QUINCY, ILLINOIS

Biggest Hatches Strongest Chicks

That's what you'll get with my Champion Belle City Hatching Outfit, and I can prove it. My Poultry Book, "Hatching Facts," in colors, tells the whole story. Write for it today—it's Free. It's a valuable and instructive Book that every Poultry Raiser should read—gives facts, proofs and information that will start you right—tells you how to become successful raising chickens.

140-Egg Size
I Ship Quick
from Buffalo,
Minneapolis, Kan-
sas City or Racine

Get into this interesting, profit-paying business now—you can't lose—it's money for you right from the start. If you are raising chickens in the "old hen way," you are losing valuable time and money, and missing a big

opportunity. Investigate my proposition without delay. Write me today for Free Book, "Hatching Facts." It tells of the many advantages and how easy it is for all of my customers to make extra big profits with my

\$13⁹⁵ 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator

The Prize-Winning Hatcher with Hot-Water—Round-Cornered Rust-Proof Copper Tank—Self-Regulated Safety Lamp—Thermometer and Patented Holder—Double Door—Deep Chick Nursery—Egg Tester—with Fibre Board, Double Walled Construction that

has led the field for seventeen years Simple—Safe—Sure. When ordered with my \$7.95 Hot-Water, Double Walled 140-Chick Belle City Brooder with Safety Lamp—Guaranteed to raise the chicks—making your Hatching Outfit complete—Both for only .. **\$19⁹⁵**

Express Prepaid East of Rockies

And allowed to points beyond. Freight deliveries are slow and uncertain. Express means quick delivery. Saves you 10 days or two weeks time. For 17 years my big factory here at Racine has been devoted entirely to the manufacture of this—one size—one style Incubator and Brooder, and I know

this Hatching Outfit will bring you the biggest hatches of strongest chicks—the greatest profits—with least effort and at lowest cost—vouched for by over 911,000 successful Poultry Raisers everywhere. Hatches Chicks, Ducks, Turkeys and Geese equally well—therefore

You are Perfectly Safe in Ordering Today

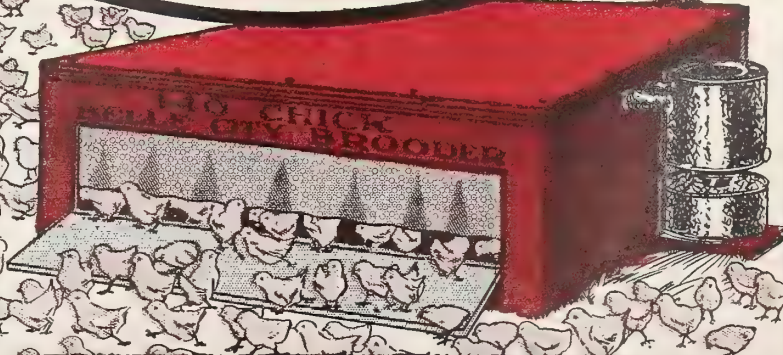
Thousands order direct from my advertisements every year. And you get the Belle City at my lowest factory prices—based on actual cost of production. You save the middleman's profit—I ship the day remittance is received.

With this Guaranteed Hatching Outfit and my complete Guide Book for setting up and operating, your success is assured. Besides the big hatches of strong chicks you are sure to get, you can easily share in

My Personal Prize Offers of \$1000 in Gold

No one else provides such easy ways for you to earn extra money. Full particulars come with my Free Book, "Hatching Facts." It also gives newest ideas, easiest plans and quickest ways to make poultry pay big. Time means money to you now—the early broods pay best. Get an early start—save valuable time—order now—or write me today for new Free Poultry Book, "Hatching Facts." It tells the whole interesting story. Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co.
Box 27 Racine, Wis.



POORMAN'S 200 EGG STRAINS

THE
WORLD'S
BEST
LAYERS

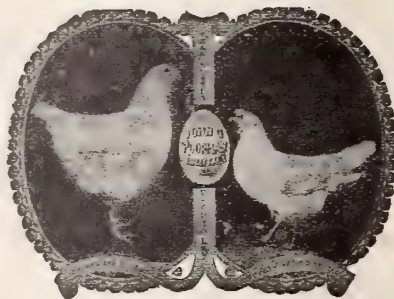
REAL LAYERS

TRAP-
NESTED
200 EGG
STRAIN

Stock Eggs

White and Barred
Plymouth Rocks

Rose and Single
Comb Reds



LADY ALFARATA BUSY BESS
Record 301 Eggs Record 285 Eggs

Baby Chicks

White and Buff
Orpingtons

S.C. White Leghorns
White Wyandottes

Poorman has spent 22 years producing profitable layers, and knows how. The performance of his stock in the hands of more than 18,000 customers prove this.

Orders Another One

SANDORUS, I11,
April 21, 1919. Dear
Sir: Enclosed find
check for one more
Feather Board to be
sent by Parcel Post
at once, if possible.
I like the other three
I bought of you about
a month ago fine; am
using them in my
Brooder House where
I used to use my
hard coal brooders. I
am using them to
warm the Brooder
House now and put-
ting my Leghorns
under the feathers.

Yours truly, C. M.



Showing "Feather Boards" in a two-compartment feather brooder
Capacity of each compartment, 75 chicks

Are you Using My Feather Brooders?

If not, you are not securing the best possible results. Invest \$5 in one of my Feather Boards with full instructions for making the brooder. Two weeks' use will prove their superiority. Hundreds of my customers are using them with splendid results.

Why Not You?

Book Baby Chicks and Egg Orders NOW

Do not run the risk of placing your order too late. The demand has not been so great in many years, and the only way to insure delivery when wanted is to ORDER NOW.

Choice Foundation Stock

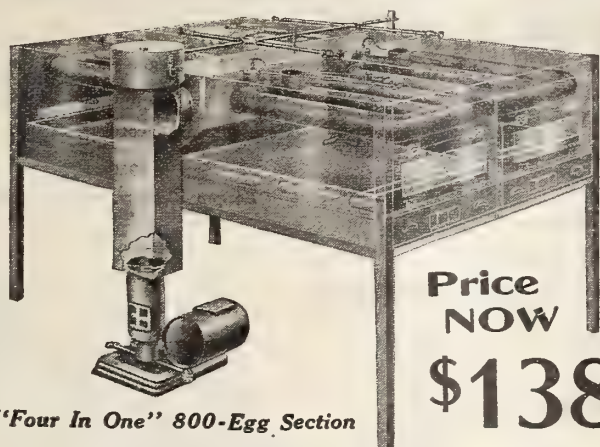
I am now offering, for immediate delivery, yearling hens, pullets, cocks and cockerels, the offspring of my very best layers. No better foundation stock to be had anywhere.

My catalog contains descriptions of my plant by representatives of the leading poultry publications, reports of many of my customers, and also my methods of breeding, care and management. It is fully illustrated and very instructive, and will prove to you that my prices are very reasonable.

Start right, by writing for my instructive catalog today. It has helped others, and it will undoubtedly help you.

JOHN G. POORMAN, Box 100, TINLEY PARK, ILL.

The Schwalge Sectional Incubator



"Four In One" 800-Egg Section

Price
NOW
\$138

**Sold Direct--Maker to User
No Middlemen
No Agents**

Our FOUR IN ONE has gained a reputation as the most practical Incubator for any poultryman—large or small. It is a (BABY) MAMMOTH. Has FOUR independent egg chambers IN ONE and heated with one heater. A hatch can be taken off every week, if desired.

To this FOUR IN ONE additional sections can be added within a few minutes. Can be enlarged to 9,600 egg capacity. Will hatch duck and goose eggs as well as hen eggs. Shipped with legs removed and will easily go through 2-ft. door sideways.

43 Prize Winning Birds

at the recent Chicago Coliseum Poultry Show, had been hatched in SCHWALGE Incubators, proving that the leading poultrymen use the SCHWALGE.

Note these advantages: Each egg chamber is a separate unit, holding 200 eggs—in two egg trays for convenient handling. Trays may be arranged for PEDIGREE HATCHING, if desired. Any chamber not in use may be shut off by means of a stop-off damper, thus saving oil.

Pure Radiation Heat. The heat travels through 4-inch heating tubes, giving a large heating surface and causing a mild heat. Positively no bad air can enter the egg chamber through these tubes. Most Uniform Temperature. The heat to the differ-

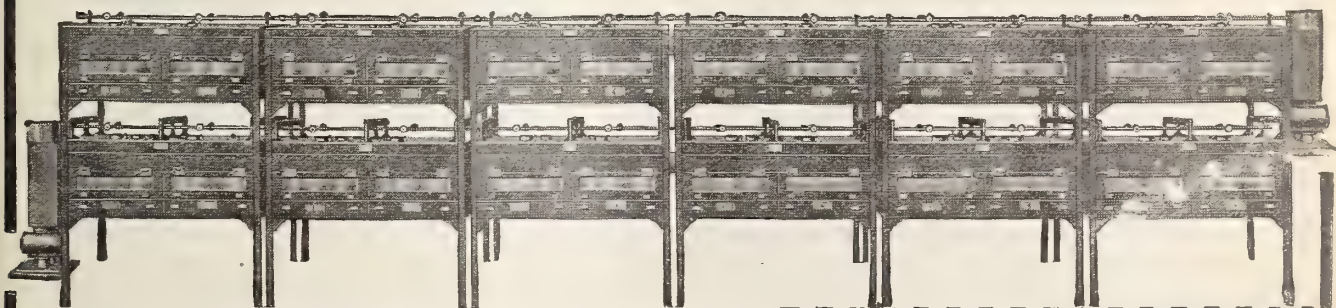
ent chambers is controlled before it reaches the chamber (not afterward), which insures the most uniform temperature to all egg chambers. Efficient Ventilating System, independent of heating arrangement and easily regulated. Makes the chicks strong and healthy.

Moisture Generator for dry climates or high altitudes. Water is dropped on hot tube inside the chamber and evaporates.

High-Grade Construction. Sound lumber, 28-gauge, galvanized iron and a liberal amount of fire-proof asbestos is used in the construction of the Schwalge Machine. Packed well to hold the temperature very steady.

Low Price—SAVE 35%

Four single machines of other makes, giving the same capacity, will cost you from \$210 to \$240. Our "Four In One," giving the same capacity with many other advantages, sells for \$138, and gives you the best the market affords in incubators. Price now within the reach of even the smaller poultry raisers. Same quality, same superior efficiency, same big profit-making possibilities. We urge you to fill out coupon and mail at once for full particulars. It will pay you well.



9600-Egg Machine (12 "Four In One" Sections)

We give the most far-reaching guarantee that any responsible firm is able to give on their product.

The Schwalge-Smith Company
Elm Street, Elmhurst, Illinois

THE SCHWALGE-SMITH COMPANY
Elm St., Elmhurst, Ill.

Please send me a copy of your catalog, explaining the advantages of the Schwalge Incubator.

I am interested in a machine of..... egg capacity.

Name

Street or R. F. D. No.....

Town..... State.....

SIX YEARS WINNINGS IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD'S BEST PRODUCERS, UNDER MANY DIFFERENT MANAGERMENTS AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1915-16
Mountain Grove, Mo.
BEST LEGHORN PEN
BEST INDIVIDUAL
THIRD INDIVIDUAL

1916-17
BEST PEN Newark, Delaware

NOVEMBER, 1917
BEST PEN Mountain Grove, Mo.
BEST PEN Leavenworth, Kan.
BEST PEN Pullman, Wash.
BEST LEGHORN PEN Storrs, Conn.

1918
BEST PEN Leavenworth, Kan.
BEST LEGHORN PEN Storrs, Conn.

1919-20
Vineland, New Jersey—2000 Pullets entered
BEST LEGHORN PEN
BEST PEN
SECOND INDIVIDUAL
Storrs, Conn.
BEST LEGHORN PEN
BEST LEGHORN INDIVIDUAL
SECOND PEN

HOLLYWOOD POULTRY FARM

M. E. ATKINSON

F. S. STIMSON

BREEDERS OF

HIGHEST GRADE

PEDIGREED S. C. W. LEGHORNS

THE KIND THAT LAY AND PAY

HOLLYWOOD, WASH.

1919-20
Georgetown, Del.
SECOND LEGHORN PEN
Puyallup, Wash.

LADY HOLLYWOOD II.
Laid 312 eggs—Nov. 5th to Oct. 31st. She was kept at the station until Nov. 4th and laid 315 eggs in 365 days. This is America's Highest Official Record.

1920-21
Bergen County, New Jersey—
2,000 Pullets entered
BEST PEN
Storrs, Conn.

BEST INDIVIDUAL
BEST LEGHORN PEN
SECOND PEN
Santa Cruz, Cal.
BEST INDIVIDUAL, 298 EGGS
Georgetown, Del.
SECOND LEGHORN PEN
Puyallup, Wash.
LADY HOLLYWOOD III.
Best Individual—Laid 313 eggs
Nov. 4th to Oct. 31st.

Mr. Poultryman:

FOR OUR MONTHLY TALK this time let us say that at Hollywood Farm we absolutely do not "kid ourselves" on egg records, nor would we try to fool you. **FACTS TALK** and Hollywood Farm doesn't deal in "hot air." Positively every record we give for egg yield is the **TRUTH** and here we present an example of **OFFICIAL PROOF**, along with the nation-wide winnings listed above by place and date:

FOUR OF THE FIRST FIVE PENS at the Second Western Washington Egg Laying Contest, ending October 31, 1921, were **PURE HOLLYWOOD STRAIN** and these twenty birds in 365 days, under control of the Washington State Agricultural Experiment Station (five birds to each team) laid 1353 eggs, 1337 eggs, 1305 eggs and 1305 eggs, a grand total of 5,300 eggs, or an average of 265 eggs each, counting every bird of the twenty.

AND THEN AGAIN here are sample high individual records made in this same contest by these pure Hollywood Strain birds, under State Government supervision: 313, 302, 301, 291, 289, 288, 284, 820, etc. The year before at this contest birds of Hollywood Strain scored these official records: 312, 293, 291, 284, 279, and 279, etc.

ALSO BEAR IN MIND that these records were made by our strain in **FLOCKS** of 30 to 36 at a State Experiment Station, not in small pens or with the birds cooped singly.

NO SUCH CONTEST record has ever been approached for twenty years by any other breeders.

HOLLYWOOD high egg yield **IS DUE TO BREEDING**. The instinct and power to lay has been **BRED INTO** our strain, reaching back at least **TWENTY YEARS** and "blood will tell." **RIGHT BREEDING** is mainly responsible for such good results. In no other way would it be possible to make such an **UNEQUALED RECORD** and to Hollywood males we must give **THE LION'S SHARE OF CREDIT**—a fact which our breeding record books show conclusively.

PREPOTENT MALES are more than half the battle! This we can safely guarantee. We have males for sale that absolutely will increase the flock average of any group of healthy S. C. White Leghorns in the United States. Mated with the average grade of hens, these Hollywood males **CAN BE RELIED ON** to increase the yield of the pullet progeny twenty-five to fifty eggs **PER BIRD** more than their dams.

Breeding Stock and Layers For Sale

We have for sale the finest lot of Breeding Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, Pullets and Mated Pens ever offered to the American public. All of them are closely related to our contest winners.

HATCHING EGGS by the setting or by the hundred from linebred, pedigreed stock ranging from 200 to upwards of 200 eggs trapped records. Prices reasonable. Special pains taken with long-distance shipments. Despite large hatching capacity, are booked up for the season on baby chicks, the bulk of them going to old customers.

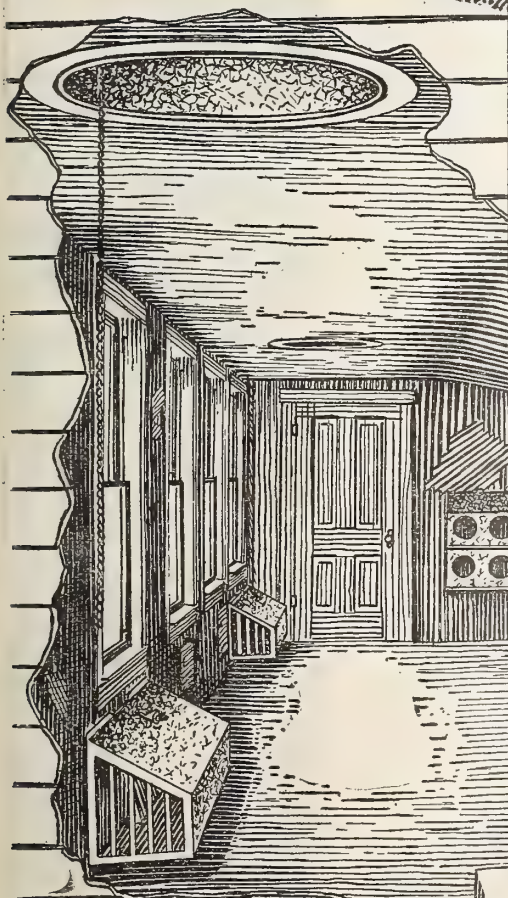
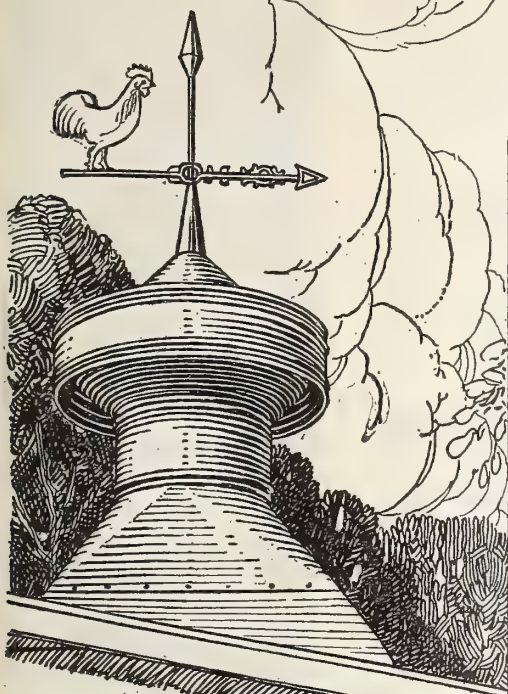
Illustrated, descriptive catalog and price list free to any address on request

HOLLYWOOD POULTRY FARM

Box A

HOLLYWOOD, WASH.

And Now-the Jamesway for Chickens



YOU know what the poultry house too often is in winter time—cold as out of doors; drafty; walls and ceiling almost dripping and the litter wet; the air heavy with foul odors; colds, roup and other diseases getting in their deadly work.

No wonder the hens won't lay; no wonder valuable birds are lost; no wonder the owner finds it a discouraging and unprofitable proposition.

The Jamesway System of Ventilation changes all that.

The house is tight and warm; the walls and ceiling, floor and litter dry; the air is always fresh and pure without harmful drafts; the hens comfortable and happy.

The Jamesway System of Ventilation changes the air so rapidly that only 2 to 2½ square feet floor space are needed for each bird—about half that heretofore recommended. The capacity of the house is thus practically doubled and building costs reduced.

Many an old poultry house will accommodate nearly twice the number of hens when Jamesway Ventilation is installed.

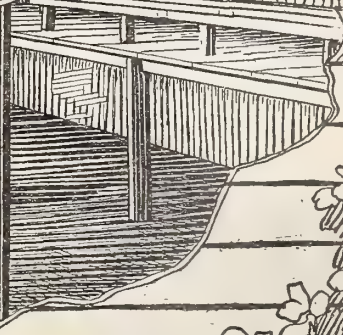
Send now for your copy of the Jamesway book giving further information about ventilation, the Jamesway building service and Jamesway Poultry Equipment which saves feed and makes more eggs.

Ask for Jamesway Poultry Book No. 1

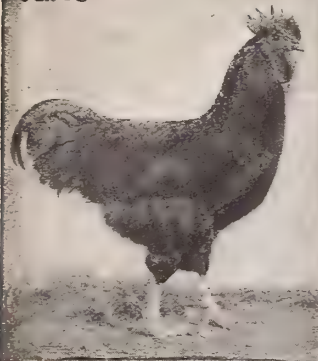
JAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Fort Atkinson, Wis.
Minneapolis

Elmira,
New York



Pen 98



Pen 109



Pen 97



Pen 91



Pen 112



Owen Farms

Matings for 1922

are far and away the best I have ever mated. A wealth of big, rich, typy hens has enabled me to give you more matings of tested breeding females than ever before. The cream of my early mature pullets that have been laying for weeks or months and are absolutely mature complete the finest lot of females, it has been my good fortune to own or to see mated.

My latest winnings on Reds are given in my other advertisement on page 219 of this issue.

Latest Winnings on My Buff Orpingtons

Boston, January 2-6, 1922

1st and 2nd old pen; 1st and 3rd young pen; 4th cock; 2nd and 4th hen; 2nd and 4th cockerel; 1st and 5th pullet and best display in one of the largest and strongest classes ever at Boston show. No Buffs were shown at Chicago.

Utility Qualities of Owen Farms Birds

At Boston Show a man came to me and said, "Delano, you are making a mistake in your advertising in not saying more about the laying qualities of your birds." Naturally, I asked what his experience had been. He then introduced himself as an egg customer of Owen Farms and stated his Owen Farms pullets had outlaid all his other birds in the trap-nests, with his leading Owen Farms pullet laying 278 eggs during the 12 month period. Numerous averages well over 200 eggs have been reported and one Owen Farms Red Pullet has reached 301 eggs in the trap-nest.

1922 Prices

Are the same as last year and all shipping charges are prepaid. My new mating list will be mailed to you in a few days if your name is on file. Eggs from Group I, II, III and IV are \$25.00, \$18.00, \$12.00 and \$6.00 for 15, respectively. I do not mate ordinary utility birds. Every mating is carefully made and has my unequalled blood lines and producing quality behind it. The matings in each group are unequalled at the price. **Book your order early**, and hold the date you wish your order shipped; 25 per cent deposit will insure your eggs going at the time you wish.

Breeding Birds

Strong, sturdy breeding cockerels at \$10.00, \$15.00, \$25.00, \$35.00 or \$50.00 will be unequalled in producing quality. Tell me your wants and let me select a choice cockerel at either price to meet your exact requirements. **Strong, sturdy line-bred** males that have been raised on free range and never had a sick moment in their lives. A few choice cocks and breeding females in each variety. **Line-bred** descendants of generations of winners will help you produce winning youngsters and heavy layers.

Guarantees

On both stock and eggs are given in my mating list. They are fair and equitable. Your absolute satisfaction means my permanent success. Write fully and freely your requirements and will advise you on paper exactly as I would were you sitting beside me at my desk.

See My Other Advertisement on Page 219

OWEN FARMS

Maurice F. Delano, Owner

107 William St., Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Pen 132



Pen 136



Pen 132



Pen 141



Pen 133



AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Volume 53

Chicago, Ill., February, 1922

No. 2

Question of Admitting Rhode Island Whites

I HAVE been carefully reading American Poultry Journal and especially the articles of Theo. Hewes and Plummer McCullough relative to admitting the Rhode Island Whites to the Standard. What Mr. Hewes says is "Olle Korrekt," but I want to take exceptions to what Mr. McCullough has to offer as an objection to their admission. In the first place he practically denies the Rhode Island Whites the right to exist and have the same chance as other breeds, or varieties of the different breeds had when they were introduced. I have been breeding pure-bred poultry for more than thirty years, the Barrd Rocks continually for about thirty years, and have been winning the blue in some of Pennsylvania's best shows, therefore I ought to know Rock Type.

The Barred were the first Rocks in existence, and consequently the type as fixed by the Standard was made to conform to the breed as a whole, whether Barred, Buff or White. Remember, it is type that makes the breed, and not the color. Color only makes a variety of the breed. Now then, if Mr. McCullough or any one else for that matter, is breeding and showing White Rocks or White Wyandottes for Rhode Island Whites the type is faulty, either in the birds so substituted or in the judge placing the awards.

Mr. McCullough may not be sincere in his objections to their admission and only wants to bring about a discussion of the controversy, which is sure to be of benefit to the breeders of Rhode Island White, and in that respect he is doing a world of good to the breed, as they need more publicity and deserve it.

A point that is well taken is where he says, "Of course the White Rock breeders are not afraid of fair competition with other distinct and independent varieties, or are they afraid that the White Rock will not hold its own." Fair competition is all we want, we do not want to steal either the Rock or Wyandotte type, but we want to breed distinct Rhode Island type and bring the R. I. Whites nearer perfection as the years roll by, the same as White Rock Breeders have done since their favorites were admitted. We then already had Plymouth Rock type in the Barred variety, and why was it necessary to have a white variety? Just because some breeders desired a different color, not different type, and so it is with we Rhode Island White breeders, who prefer a different color from red. Give us a square deal and the Rhode Island Whites will take care of themselves. We ask, but don't fear, fair competition.

I have found the Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites not wanting. I might have selected the White Rocks or the White Wyandottes, but was not so inclined, and there are many others like myself who champion the Rhode Island Whites because they fill the bill, and we will continue to breed them whether they are admitted to the Standard or not.

Paul Whitebread, Pennsylvania.

Breeders and some who are not breeders of Rhode Island Whites rally to their support.—Want this variety recognized as Standard and admitted to Standard of Perfection.

KINDLY let me say a few words in your paper in connection with the article of Dr. Geo. B. Edwards and Plummer McCullough, on page 18 of the January, 1922, number. I was glad to see someone say a good word for the rose comb varieties. Of the eleven Standard varieties of Leghorns, four are rose comb varieties, viz., White, Buff, Light Brown and Dark Brown. Both Black and White Minorcas have rose comb varieties. Anconas also have a popular rose comb variety. So, also, Rhode Island Reds, and the much abused and not yet Standard, Rhode Island Whites.

To my mind the main reason why we should not have Rhode Island Blacks in our Standard just now is because there are no Rhode Island Blacks. Why waste time about something that does not exist? But as far as Black Javas are concerned, it is simply beside the question to drag them into the controversy. They are of no significance as a real practical chicken. While kept from extinction by a few string men, so-called, they amount to nothing as a real up-to-date variety. There may be nothing in particular the matter with them, but they simply are not kept, and that is all there is to it.

There seems to be a lot of talk about Rhode Island Whites and White Plymouth Rocks being too nearly alike in type. Just get out your Standard and compare the illustrations of Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks and see how far the so-called resemblance in type goes. Mr. McCullough says that "the Rhode Island White has the long back and body, the white color of plumage, making it entirely similar to the White Rock." There is surely something more to breed type than length of back and body, is there not? Does the Rhode Island Red pictured in the Standard look "entirely similar" to the Plymouth Rock there described and illustrated? I think not.

Mr. McCullough says: "It certainly is not fair to White Rock breeders; the principle of the thing is wrong. It is an unfair thing to do." Pray, why should it be so unfair? Rhode Island Whites have been bred for some years without injuring White Plymouth Rocks, have they not? Is admitting them to the Standard of Perfection going to suddenly put the White Plymouth Rock out of business? They have been and are being exhibited at our shows, and will continue to be, will they not? So if we are going to have them in the shows, why not have them in the Standard? Admitting them to the Standard will make no difference, or very little, in their spread and popularity. They are here to stay, and they have been here long enough to show that they will do no harm to White Plymouth Rocks.

I think that when a new variety has supporters, and the requirements for admission are met, it should be recognized by the A. P. A. But I stand against the admission of such varieties as Missouri Fluffs, Chanti- (Continued on page 214)

The Costs in Operating a Poultry Farm

BEFORE attempting to lay before readers of the American Poultry Journal the costs that enter into the running of a commercial poultry business—and for that matter, for any poultry enterprise—I communicated with a number of prominent and successful poultry farms, as well as two agricultural experiment stations, for exact information concerning costs connected with such an undertaking.

I believe that this is a subject of considerable interest to us all. I believe that there is an increasing desire to know how much it really costs to run a poultry plant, and I further believe that many poultrymen do not keep books because they think that it can only be done by an expert, or through a great deal of painstaking work.

In my replies from the poultry farms I received a decided surprise. I found that not one of them was in a position to furnish me with accurate figures upon this subject without going to a great deal of trouble. In other words, they may have had the information tucked away somewhere in their records, but not in such form as to be available for me, or for that matter, for themselves, when wanted. The experiment stations were somewhat more definite, and yet they did not have a really definite table of cost figures to give me. From this I am led to believe, and from the conversations I have had with many poultrymen, coupled with my own experiences and shortcomings, that the chicken business as a rule is not run upon strictly business-like lines as it might be.

Naturally we will admit that one can be successful in the poultry business without being an expert book-keeper. Some of the successful men in the poultry world probably could not tell you how much it cost them to run their business if their life depended upon it. Nor is it necessary to be a double-entry shark or auditor to arrive at a fairly accurate, and certainly satisfactory, answer to our cost problems. That such information can be of great value we will all admit. It is more a matter of getting down to what constitutes poultry costs, and then having some sort of yearly survey, than anything else. The task is by no means insurmountable, and in fact, quite simple, most certainly interesting, and oft-times illuminating. By knowing costs we are in a position to stop many a leak, know where we stand from season to season, and possess a very sure way of avoiding in the future many mistakes of the past. Of course, there are always a fresh batch of mistakes to make, but life would hardly be interesting if we did not have plenty of them to work on, and then have the pleasure of avoiding them thereafter.

Different Conditions on Different Plants.

In discussing this cost question we must first of all remember that each poultry enterprise is in some ways a law unto itself, so far as exact down-to-the-dollar costs are concerned. We can only in an article of this character strike an average, analyze general and specific costs, and trim our sails accordingly. The costs herein taken up are found in every poultry enterprise in greater or less degree, wherever we may be located. We may ignore them, but somewhere, somehow, the bills must be paid, either by the hens, or by the owner, or you are simply sailing your boat without proper rudder and anchor.

For the sake of convenience and brevity, as well as clarity

By **HARRY G. FORSTER**

There are certain inescapable charges against the poultryman's income—What it costs him to hatch and grow a pullet—The costs of housing and feeding a layer—The cost per dozen eggs.

of discussion, let us divide poultry costs into two main groups, calling them as follows:

Group A—General Costs.

1. Feed.
2. Labor.
3. Overhead.
4. Miscellaneous.

Group B—Specific Costs.

1. Cost of Producing Mature Pullets.
2. Cost of Maintaining Layers.
3. Cost of Producing Eggs.

The limits of this article do not permit me to specify concerning broilers, etc., but as they are generally of secondary importance on the typical commercial poultry farm, which we will here discuss, they may be relegated to the subordinate class. We are generally more concerned about the three specific costs under Group B than any others.

Feed Costs.

These every poultryman must face. They consist of scratch grains and mashes for mature fowls, as well as green food of some kind; grit, oyster shell, charcoal, milk, and any other supply that comes directly in this category. Feed is the largest single item on a poultry farm, and therefore of paramount importance. The price, the quality, and the quantity depend upon local conditions, the season of the year, and the individual flock and breed. We must furnish the proper small grains for the chicks, a chick mash for a time, milk whenever possible, green food, etc., all of this sort of more expensive feeds gradually merging into the mature feed ration as the chicks grow large enough to consume it.

Labor Costs.

If you are running a poultry farm entirely "on your own," you will wait until the end of your business year before striking a balance. If you have done well one year, you will find yourself with more money for the work you have furnished than in a poorer year, even though you may have worked harder in the lean than the fat one. If you have a

larger establishment than can be run alone, you will naturally charge the direct labor costs to the fowls. If you find that you can run your plant satisfactorily during the year when there are no chicks to care for, you may properly charge the chicks with the excess labor involved in the spring season, even if the helper has nothing to do with the chicks and is relegated to other less exacting work. Thus an additional outlay in the busy spring season may be charged to the chicks, because if they were absent you would be running the farm yourself. This applies to labor costs, no matter how many men involved.

It is quite impossible and unnecessary to divide labor costs so exactly on a poultry farm as to know which chick should be charged with an extra five minutes devoted to it. The labor costs are generally second in importance on a poultry farm. Of course, if you charge your fowls with a monthly labor cost, which you pay yourself, that is another matter, but if the business is yours, this is generally not done. The business man in for himself takes his profits or losses, as the case may be, at the end of his business year, and calls it his income, his profits, or lack thereof.

Overhead costs are frequently either (Continued on page 204)



"But for life the Universe were nothing; and all that has life requires nourishment." In the case of domesticated animals, such as poultry, they also require protection and care. These three requirements lead to the three major costs of feed, housing and labor.

Early Pullets Are Needed for Winter Eggs

THE greatest profit in commercial egg production lies in the selling of November and December eggs. Market prices of eggs commence to go higher early in the fall, reaching the peak of high prices about Thanksgiving, and very little decrease is noted until southern receipts begin to come into the northern consuming centers, the first gradual decline starting some years as early as January. Therefore, to realize a big profit in the selling of market eggs we must have the pullets commence egg production in the fall and keep it up through November and December particularly. Anyone who fails to get eggs until January misses the best part of the market. This, of course, means that the pullets must be hatched at the proper time so that they will have reached the laying age by October.

Pullets hatched from March 1 to May 15, according to breed, if handled properly throughout the growing season, will arrive at the laying period at just the right time to produce winter eggs, when eggs are the highest in price.

The Right Kind of a House

One of the necessary considerations for winter egg production is proper housing. Every progressive poultryman concedes the fresh air or open front type of house as the proper one. In reality, these types of houses are essential to vigorous, healthy stock, and only healthy stock can be profitable. The all-closed type of house is fast passing out of use. Only on some of the farms of the less progressive poultrymen do we find these disease-breeding coops. I find the fresh air type of house to give far better results than the closed one. The temperature of the building is never so low as to endanger the fowls, nor is the interior damp or illy ventilated. Openings covered with muslin or cheese cloth will allow the entrance of fresh air with no possibility of creating drafts. Such openings will allow ample ventilation and keep the interior nice and dry. The floor and litter will be free from dampness, to a certain degree, and not wet and cold as is the case with the closed type of house.

The cloth covered openings are preferably located in the south side of the poultry house. A frame should be made to fit snugly in the opening, and the cloth should be tacked on and the frame put in place and hinged so it can be opened on warm clear days to admit more air and sunshine. The frame can be opened up entirely in the spring and a frame covered with inch mesh netting substituted. Or, the netting can be placed on the outside of the opening and kept in place the year around.

If Egg Production is to Keep Up.

Health and production in the winter flock depends largely upon three things: sunshine, fresh air and exercise.

Exercise increases the circulation of blood in the body of the bird. This means that all parts of the body will be properly nourished and that the strength and vigor of the bird will be built up and maintained. No bird can produce eggs unless there is strength and vitality to stand the strain of egg production.

Exercise is one of the most powerful natural enemies of disease. The greater part of the enormous losses annually attributed to poultry disease is due to the weakened condition in which the fowls have become during the winter. A weak, sluggish circulation does not fight off disease. The body of a normal, healthy bird has the power to withstand the ravages of disease to a certain extent. If the flock is forced to exercise vigorously during the day, and especially if the birds are kept in the sunshine, and where they can breathe fresh air, disease germs will have a hard fight to work their destructive way into the flock. Prevention is surely worth vastly more than cure.

Exercise increases feed consumption. At first thought this might be taken as an added expense, rather than an added value but an abundance of this feed is required to make eggs. Birds

By **CHARLES F. STEM**

Pullets that do not start to lay until the first of the year are too late—Peak prices for fresh eggs are reached in November and December—Pullets should be ready to lay by October 15.

that scratch busily from morning till night develop good appetites. Their digestive systems work smoothly and are able to take care of great quantities of feed. In order to be a heavy layer a hen must be a heavy eater. Remember that and stimulate food consumption and digestion by means of exercise. hrow the scratch feed in an 8-inch deep clean straw litter.

Birds kept in the poultry house during the winter are placed under trying conditions, and it is necessary for the poultryman to induce exercise by practical methods at hand.

There is no more satisfactory way in which to promote vigorous exercise than by getting the hens interested in something that will keep them busy. The only appeal that can be made to them is through their feed. Scatter the grain in deep litter—8 or 10 inches deep, composed of dry oat or wheat straw—see that the straw is clean through and dry enough to rattle and be sure that the grain sifts down through the straw and does not lie on top, as is the case with a damp litter. If the fowls are allowed to obtain the scratch grain without any effort on their part, they will clean it up quickly and hop up on the perch and quietly await the next meal. A plan that has given satisfactory results to a large number of poultrymen throughout the country, is to scatter a mixture of grains in the litter at night or early morning. As soon as light comes and the birds hop from the perches they start at once to hunt for breakfast. This keeps them busy during the greater part of the morning. Late in the afternoon another meal of grain is fed. This forces the birds to work hard before returning to the perches, thus warming themselves thoroughly on wintry afternoons, and preparing themselves for the long night.

A bird should return to the perch with a full crop, as the body continues to work while the birds sleep. With the scratch feed and the laying mash (water and green feed) gathered during the day, the hen should obtain sufficient feed to keep in good health and have a surplus to convert into eggs. Always bear in mind that oyster shells make the egg shells, and grit is the hens' teeth.

Green Food During the Winter.

For many years the writer has fed mangel beets with very satisfactory results. The large Red Mammoth variety is preferred on account of the size. The beets may be raised cheaply, and a large yield an acre can be realized. The birds relish them, and eat them ravenously. Birds that have received them have been in excellent physical condition throughout the winter season, and have produced eggs regularly. Cut the beet in the middle, longitudinally, and hang it on a spike driven into the wall about 15 inches from the floor. The hens are forced to jump at the beet in order to get it, and the continual jumping and picking affords a fine source of exercise. Cabbage may also be used. Suspend them by the roots from the upper part of the house, hanging them about 20 inches from the floor.

Animal Food for Winter Eggs.

When the fowl is allowed to roam at will during the spring and summer, a large amount of its food consists of animal food, such as worms, bugs and flies. This, added to the green food and grain, also seeds, gathered by the fowl gives a balanced ration ideal for egg production. In order to bring these conditions about in the winter, it is necessary to supply these food elements in the form of Beef Scrap or Buttermilk.

Buttermilk as a poultry ration and substitute for meat scrap is unexcelled. Being high in protein it gives the fowls the food required to take the place of bugs and worms. As a health tonic there is none better. It aids digestion and after being fed a short time, the healthful condition will be noted by the red heads and faces of the flock.

The fowls should have a supply of good fresh water at all times. It should be kept in a cool. (Continued on page 216.)

Securing Good Growth in the Heavy Breeds

THE readers of American Poultry Journal will undoubtedly be interested in a little further or inside information concerning the growing of an Orpington cockerel to the weight of 10 lbs. in six months as reported briefly in the November issue, where we stated that he was not forced for great growth, but had just ordinary good care as one among a flock of youngsters. There are some fundamental reasons, however, which are by no means obscure, that account for such splendid development during a period of a few months, for this same bird had attained the weight of 5 lbs. and 5 ozs. at the end of his first 3 months. And it may be of interest to state here also, that two other cockerels of the same variety and of the same hatch, grew up with this bird, both attaining the weight of 9 lbs. when 6 months old. None of them were fed or forced in any way to attain these weights.

Breed Characteristics

We must remember that two breed characteristics of the Orpingtons are to grow big and to grow fast under normal and proper conditions of care and environment. Orpingtons are the largest clean-legged variety we have today. The Black Orpingtons that have been bred for bone and not merely for excessive profusion and length of feather, are the largest of the Orpington family, and the first reason we advance why these cockerels attained such fine growth is that they were of Black Orpington stock.

Inherent Stamina and Virility.

These cockerels possessed an inherent vigor which was born in them. They were hatched from eggs laid by hens and not by pullets. These hens had not laid to any extent during the winter. They were strong breeders and were able to transmit their inherent strength to their offspring. Their vitality had not become exhausted by reason of prolonged egg production. Moreover, these cockerels were sired by a vigorous cock bird and not an immature cockerel. Perhaps results would have been just as favorable if a vigorous, well developed cockerel had been used, and we attribute the transmission of inherent vigor to the female line rather than to the male line. But these particular birds had in their favor for rapid growth a strong parentage from both the male and female line. One of the dominant factors in their rapid growth and fine development was the inheritance of a great innate vigor from strong breeding stock.

Early Incubation.

There is a right time for chicks to be hatched in the early spring, when they will come on and grow and develop wondrously. That time, according to our observation in our climate of Pennsylvania, is around March 20. At that time they will doubtless require some inside brooding, but when the weather permits them to be placed outside, preferably with hens, they have become large enough and strong enough to take up foraging in earnest, and will grow by leaps and bounds. Another thing, early chicks are not as a rule crowded or annoyed by a large number of chicks in the same brood or range, as is often the case with later chicks, which

By Dr. GEO. B. EDWARDS

Hatching and feeding of a cockerel that made 10 lbs. in six months.—Nothing is more discouraging than poor development.—Importance of the breeding stock.

condition is not favorable for the greatest growth and development. With the average poultry raiser among fanciers, early chicks hatched in late March are few in number as compared with those hatched in April and May, which condition of scarcity in numbers greatly favors their rapid development, because of an independence and freedom and huge appetite that a few early youngsters always seem to be possessed with. We call attention to the fact that the particular cockerel we are considering was hatched March 23, 1921, and he was well born under a hen and was also brooded well under a hen. He grew well under most favorable conditions as an early hatched and bondage-free youngster. Indeed, under such conditions he developed an independence, truly American, that gave him a jurisdiction over his fellows, as his heart grew big and his lungs went on expanding. Today this bird has a crow like the blast of a trumpet, which is long and loud, deep and strong.

Feeding and Care

We lay no claim to being an adept in the science of feeding poultry. We have no set rules by which we abide. Our system of feeding is by no means a rigid one. And this because we do not raise chickens in great numbers. We live among our birds as time and opportunity permit, preferring to serve them with regular meals, rather than store feed by them all the time. We have been a fancier from our youth, and have always realized the keenest pleasure in rearing and handling thoroughbred poultry, and they have been profitable to us as well as pleasurable. We feed our baby chicks oat flakes in the early stages of their life, and continue the oat feeding indefinitely, in conjunction with other grains and mash feeding. We like the oat flake better than the pin head oats, and the little



Buff Orpington Hens and their laying nests.

chicks like it better also.

After 10 days or two weeks we begin feeding mash, and thereafter until maturity we try to make the mash feeding alternate with grain feeding, finding that poultry at all ages thrive best on mash and grain rather than on mash or grain alone. Any good laying mash will be found satisfactory for growing chicks, for a mash that will cause hens to lay well will also cause chicks to grow well, only we prefer in a growing mash a larger percentage of ground oats than would be required in a laying mash. We have always fed mash in a moist state both to grown and growing stock.

During the last year we have had opportunity of getting plenty of skim milk, which we allow to sour and then mix with the mash. Sour milk is a wonderful food for fowls of all stages. If you will use sour milk with your mash and use it continuously, you can dispense with your meat scrap and alfalfa.

We have always been able to grow big Orpingtons, and we have always made it a rule to use all the oats, in various forms, we could get the birds to eat. Sprouted oats have been found valuable, particularly where other forms of green food are not available. Young stock specially are ravenously fond of them, but they should be fed when sprouts are about an inch and a half long. (Continued on page 228)

Enormous Entry of Supreme Quality at Boston

THE doors of Mechanics Building, Boston, swung open to the public on Monday, New Year's holiday. As far as possible the birds had been received and cooped on the preceding Saturday. As a part of the plan which provided for the early start, the exhibition was closed Friday night, January 6, 1922, and the crates with their return labels addressed were filled for their homeward trip Saturday morning. Boston express agents have never provided the poultry show with Sunday service, and the exhibits, heretofore, have always had to remain penned from the time the show closed Saturday night until Monday morning. Friday night closing this year allowed an early return.

The attendance at the Boston show is always large, and the attendance at the event this year was splendid as usual. Basic industries are picking up in New England. Boston liquidated early and is now coming back. The wheels in the woolen mills are spinning, some of the cotton mills are running day and night, and shoe manufacturing shows signs of revival, with hides up from 8c to 16c a lb. This condition gives optimism to business. The manufacturers' agents who had displays in the Boston show reported unusually good business in incubators, brooders, feed, and all kinds of poultry appliances and equipment.

New England poultrymen have had two very good years. They were hit so hard during the war, however, that they have been cautious. Geo. Howland of Rhode Island explained that war time condition when he remarked: "Thirty years ago, when feed was very cheap, I used to sell to my Newport trade a pair of chickens that weighed 5 lbs., and the price for that 5-lb. pair was \$2 to \$2.25. When the war came on and feed went away up in price I still got 40 cents a pound for my poultry." The rise in the price of poultry lagged behind the rise in the price of feed; in fact, feed reached its crest in the price wave and had begun to decline before poultry prices reached their peak. It was not unusual last spring for a 9-lb. capon to bring 90 cents a pound in the Boston market. Feed was already down in price. Such a condition was never known before. During the Boston show one grower stated that he was then receiving 45 cents alive for heavy stock, and that at the present price of feed the sale of one 9-lb. roaster paid the cost of growing it and two others like it.

Practical Value of the Show.

The quality of New England dressed poultry is far from what it used to be. This was true of the carcasses on display at the Boston show, and a trip to Faneuil Hall market disclosed only ordinary quality hanging in the butcher's stalls. Some of the old growers have died or retired; others have not yet gotten back. New men, however, are coming into the business. We remarked to Secretary Atherton of the Boston show, that we had never seen so many new faces before in Boston. He replied that there was no question but what there were more new exhibitors this year than ever before.

The Boston show is not removed from the practical poul-

By FRANK L. PLATT

Over 4,000 head of poultry in competition--Heavy attendance--New England poultry growers making money--Rhode Island Red Club brings out entry of 446 S. C. Reds—Big bantam show.

try industry of New England. Geo. Howland, above quoted, is a practical poultryman, growing carcasses for human consumption. For twenty years he has taken his annual week's vacation by attending the Boston show. He remarked that he gets many valuable points from lectures which are a part of the show's big educational program. Moreover, he said that he gets inspira-

tion from the fine White Wyandottes that are shown in the exhibition class; they are his favorite breed; and from his viewpoint, the point of view of a practical New England grower, he felt that the birds at Boston were most meritorious. He gave it as his aim that he would like to breed birds that closely approached the type and quality of the winners at Boston. "They are not short bodied, 'fancy' chickens such as won at Boston ten years ago," said he. "They are wide standing birds that feed solid in the hand," a characteristic of New England poultry.

The boys' and girls' clubs of Massachusetts exhibited about 500 birds in special classes that had been provided for them. The members grow and exhibit their own birds, which are judged according to Standard exhibi-

tion values. The exhibit is cooped together and it is not only pleasing to walk through the aisles and see the satisfactory quality that the boys and girls enter, but it is gratifying to know that the entries may be judged by the same Standard of quality that decides the prizes on the main floor because the poultry educators of New England know that that Standard represents the best we have in domesticated fowls.

Boston staged this year what may be appropriately called a "chicken" show.

There was a rather small entry of turkeys and waterfowl. Pigeons and rabbits showed a falling off. Boston no longer has a cat or gold fish show. It is a chicken show. The heavy breeds predominate, but Reds are gaining some on New England farms because they are "good layers." Leghorns are gaining a little, and from the class of Anconas it would appear that there was some advancement in their general popularity. It remains true, nevertheless, that a good carcass is still the dominating thought of the New England poultry man. One sees remarkable size in many of the Reds; he hears Buff Wyandotte and Columbian Wyandotte men talking size; he walks by a coop in which there is a Columbian Wyandotte hen and a fine brown-shelled egg and hears that old fancier, Frank Davey, remark: "An egg like that increases the value of that hen."

Secretary Atherton was proud of the chicken show. The exhibition as a whole showed an increase of 300, and the increase was all in chickens. The remarkable part of it was that Mr. Atherton "did not solicit a single entry." He made this statement during the Boston banquet.

Two banquets are annually given to visiting poultrymen at the expense of the Boston show. One is to the veteran fanciers. The other is to the exhibitors and judges. At the latter, 268 plates were served. Aside from the foolishness at the banquet, there was some good solid talk. The trend of the speeches very plainly indicated (Continued on page 252)



Some poultrymen in attendance at the Boston Show. Left to right, seated, W. H. Card, John Kriner, Harold Tompkins, Hon. Alvin T. Fuller, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts; W. B. Atherton, Secretary Boston Poultry Show; Chas. H. Wheeler, Lester Tompkins, Frank D. Rogers. Left to right, standing, Roy C. Brown, A. Mowell, Thos. G. Samuels, Professor Harry R. Lewis, A. A. Martin, Jos. Quinn of U. S. Government Poultry Farm; C. J. Hagan, Louis Macatee, M. F. Uphoff, W. A. Timpson, Fred H. Bohrer, Dan Shove, Arthur O. Schilling.

Personal Qualifications of the Poultryman

ACAREFUL observer at one of the recent large city poultry shows made the statement that the people who attended the show could be divided into two classes—those who were in the poultry business and those who would like to be. Magazine agents and others who have an opportunity to talk with poultry show visitors state that a considerable proportion of the people who attended poultry shows are either not keeping chickens at all or else have only a small back yard flock, while great numbers are looking forward to the time when they fondly hope to have a poultry establishment of pretentious size and prodigious profitability.

There are thousands of people, particularly in the cities and towns, who long for a chance to establish themselves in some independent occupation and are obsessed with the belief that if they could acquire a poultry farm their way would be paved to an independent existence of ease and luxury. For such people the attacks of hen fever are of yearly occurrence, following closely upon the exposure to germs of this malady at the winter poultry shows.

A great majority of the people who at some time in their lives are stricken with a great yearning to seek their fortune in the poultry business are prevented by force of circumstances from ever making more than a feeble start. On the other hand there are a considerable number each year who actually launch out into the poultry business as a prospective means of livelihood, and the results of their amateur endeavors are extremely interesting to follow. No reliable statistics are available to show what per cent of those who put their entire reliance upon poultry as a means of support make a success of the venture and how many end in miserable failure, but observation indicates that there are a considerable number who do succeed and a very large number who fail.

Much has been written about the amount of land, the kind of stock, the number of hens, the type of houses, and the rations which should be fed in order to make a poultry venture succeed, but not a great deal has been said about the factor which is most important in any business and is of particular importance in the poultry business; namely, the qualifications of the individual who is undertaking the project.

Success Depends Upon the Man.

Numerous inquiries reach the writer of this article regarding the most profitable breed of fowls, the proper number of hens for a one-man plant, the approximate cost of buildings and the various other questions which are necessarily considered in starting a poultry farm, but very seldom are any questions asked with regard to the necessary qualifications for an individual to succeed in poultry keeping. This situation is probably a tribute to the unbounded confidence of the average American and is also a reflection of the popular belief that anyone can succeed with poultry. There is a wide-spread belief that poultry keeping is an occupation at which the lame, the halt and the blind, the old men, the invalids, the women and children can make a good competence with a very small amount of labor.

It is true that the work of poultry keeping does not require a great amount of physical strength and there are numerous examples of people who have made a success with poultry keeping who could not have successfully carried on other kinds of work that require greater physical exertion. On the other hand there are certain requirements for success in the poultry business which are of fully as much importance as physical strength and which are not possessed to the same degree by all individuals.

Among the characteristics needed by one who would make a living from hens are pep, patience and perseverance. It is easy enough to be enthusiastic about poultry keeping when the chicks are first hatched, when the pullets begin to lay their first eggs, or while the birds are being gotten ready for

By T. S. TOWNSLEY

Many beginners are interested in cost of production.—They should not overlook the important matter of taking stock of their own qualifications.—Success depends on the Man.

the show; but success in the poultry business is a 365 day a year undertaking, and those who really succeeded must have sufficient pep to prolong their enthusiasm carry on the daily routine of feeding the birds, carrying water, cleaning the houses, gathering the eggs, treating diseases, keeping down parasites, hatching and brooding the chicks and burying the dead. Many

a failure in the poultry business is directly traceable to loss of pep. One such instance recently came to my attention in the case of a man who became tremendously enthused a year ago at one of the large poultry shows over the possibilities of the profits from poultry and under the spell of his enthusiasm let the contract for a poultry house large enough to house 1,000 hens, at a cost of more than \$4,000. This man had no chickens at the time the house was built and by the time the hatching season came on, his enthusiasm had subsided to such a low degree that he went to a poultry commission merchant to buy his eggs for hatching. As a result of his loss of pep his \$4,000 chicken house is occupied today by about 200 mongrel hens and a "for sale" sign hangs on the door.

While the poultry business is a billion dollar industry in the aggregate, it is made up of small units, and the income from many farm flocks is regular but not impressive to the farmer. To the man who has been accustomed to a weekly or monthly salary check or to the farmer who is accustomed to receive a large check from the sale of his year's production of wheat, corn, hogs or cattle, the income represented by a few dozen eggs, marketed two or three times a week, is likely to appear insignificant, and patience of a very high order is required to enable the beginner in poultry keeping to perform day after day the routine tasks connected with handling the flock and be content with the apparently small returns. Many a man goes into the poultry business with his aim set entirely too high. There is much talk of one man being able to take care of 1,000 hens, and when we figure an annual profit of from \$2 to \$3 per bird, this looks like an attractive income. However, the big hitch commonly comes in getting the 1,000 hens. Most amateurs who jump into the poultry business in a big way at the beginning make a flat failure because they find too many details that have not been provided for. On the other hand, the individual who starts in a small way must have patience of a very high order if he can be content during the three or four years necessary to build a flock up to the desired 1,000 hen unit.

A 500 Hen Flock.

There are many examples of people who have started in the poultry business without much previous experience and by starting modestly and increasing gradually each year have finally come to enjoy a satisfactory income. One such case is that of a Missouri farmer who retired from active farming at about 60 years of age and decided to spend his time raising chickens. The first year he started with a small flock which he raised successfully and which paid him a profit of more than \$2 per hen. The next year he doubled his flock and a little more than doubled his gross profits. At the end of five years he had 530 hens and realized a profit of \$105 a month above feed cost. This man says that if he had started with a flock of 500 birds he would have made many costly mistakes and probably would not have been able to "carry through." As it is he has a comfortable income and is planning on increasing the size of his flock.

In the normal course of things poultry operations are fairly well regulated and results can be counted with reasonable certainty. The place where the hen eats, sleeps and scratches is regulated, what, when, where she eats and drinks is controlled, and her owner regulates the disposal of her products and the care of her progeny. However, there are often unlooked for complications which (Continued on page 210)

The Male at the Head of the Breeding Pen

INEVITABLY must the poultry raiser admit the very great importance of the poultry breeder in the continuation and development of our American poultry business. The fundamental element to a business success in poultry culture is the bird. To the conscientious, skillful, and untiring efforts of our better poultry breeders in this Country today do we owe the remarkable beauty and usefulness of our established breeds and varieties of fowls. Poultry breeders have produced for us fowls that meet the varied requirements of an industry practised in all parts of our land and by all classes and types of people. The decided trend of the development of poultry keeping in the United States is toward an increased quality of poultry kept and raised. Each year marks a more or less certain advance in the general quality of fowls maintained by our poultry industry as a whole. The sign is healthy. The trend is toward a higher plane. Purebred poultry is supplanting the mongrel, and Standard-bred stock is populating the profit-making poultry yards.

Getting a start with good fowls is a step well-begun, but the poultry raiser in doing this much begins the larger task of maintaining and developing his flocks. This is to be done largely by the careful handling and selection of the breeding pens in the spring time of the year. February is again with us, and from these weeks on the breeding pens should focus the attention of the poultrymen upon themselves. Much is said and written concerning the care and management of the hens that have been selected and placed into the breeding pens. There is sometimes a tendency to overlook the male birds that after all are so important a part of the season's mating. It is said, you know, that the sire is half the herd. Isn't it true in the poultry flock, as well?

I would call the attention of poultry keepers to the care and management and handling of the cockerels and cock birds that are to be depended upon to sire the pullets and cockerels for another season. Whether your matings be few or many, your flocks large or small, your poultry venture a commercial farm or a backyard flock, give due consideration to the cockerels this month and from now on through the season of hatching eggs and baby chicks.

Peppy Cockerels.

In some instances the matings have already been made, and yet in many of those it is not yet too late to make a few shifts, if cockerels have been selected that do not measure up to requirements. In February the poultryman should carefully and slowly look over the cockerels he is going to use. If they are already running with the hens look them over anyway. "Peppy" cockerels are an absolute necessity at the beginning of the mating season. Males must be used that not only show desirable traits to be passed on to the next generation, but they must be strong enough to stand up under the mating season. In a word what are the characteristics that good breeding cockerels should possess, as they are handled and examined during this winter month? Pick up your cockerels and see how closely they may measure up to these points!

SIZE—Modified by the nature of the breed handled, of course, but an essential element within any breed. Coarseness is to be avoided, but it is a mistake to use too small a cockerel, one that is lacking in bone and form where he should possess those attributes.

WELL-PROPORTIONED—The Fancier may call it sym-

By W. C. THOMPSON

The breeding yard is the foundation for the future of the poultry flock—Importance of selecting sound males for stock purposes—Keeping the breeding males fit.

metry. But there is a certain balance between body parts that gives a cockerel a well-proportioned carriage and bearing. Legginess, or extreme ranginess, for most breeds, is not associated with strength and vigor, or with economic usefulness. One must know his breed and should select with due regard for Standard requirements for it.

GOOD FLESH—There is nothing more disastrous to results in the breeding pen than to select cockerels that are thin and out of flesh. They need flesh for strength and pep. Their food should have supplied them with a considerable surplus of flesh before February came around, but in case they are too thin now, feed 'em up.

FORM—Avoid the deformed, short-legged, or long-legged, lanky, scrawny, crow-beaked, awkward, knock-kneed, bow-legged, pigeon-toed, shallow-breasted individual. Be sure your cockerel is firm on his feet, prominent in breast, stylish in carriage, and wide, deep and roomy in body.

GOOD HEAD PARTS—The writer is coming more and more to the opinion that the head parts of a fowl are a very fair indication of his worth. The well-developed, strong, vigorous, healthy cockerel has a deep head, broad, room for brains (chickens have 'em, too), with strong, stout beak, prominent, bright eye, good-sized wattles and ear-lobes, and a comb that is bright red, full of blood, of fair size and development, and well-formed. When a cockerel has strength in his body, his blood stream is in good circulation and consequently his head parts are bright and full.

WELL-COLORED—If at all possible, be sure that the cockerel you put in the mating is as well-colored as you can secure, for he will effect the color of all his pullets and cockerels, you know. This is the day when the appearance of poultry is a selling point.

Healthy Cockerels.

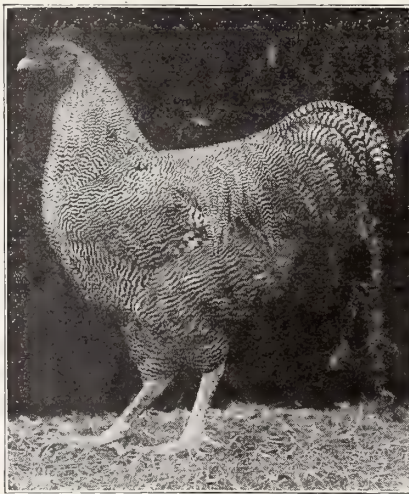
Make it a daily practice to watch the cockerels, especially in the pens where there are more than two cockerels. Many cockerels have started out the season in a good shape when placed in mass matings, but have been worthless contributions to the breeding pens, simply because they were not properly watched day by day, and consequently properly cared for.

Very many times after cockerels have been placed in new pens with strange hens and other cockerels perhaps some of them, in themselves good strong individuals, become timid and afraid. Many a good cockerel has been lost because it

was not immediately ascertained that he was not mixing with the crowd. This usually means that cockerels, thus timid, do not have enough food. They are frightened back at feeding time, and spend most of their time on the perches and in out of the way corners. These are not necessarily poor cockerels. Watch the cockerels, and be sure that each one gets a proper food supply. I have seen a single cockerel placed in with strange females held back from feeding by the hens. One must be very sure that the breeding cockerels are getting their full share of the eats. It may mean the catching up and separate feeding of the cockerels for a day or so. It may be that re-arranging of the assignments will be necessary.

Ill-fed cockerels will not long be efficient breeders. Their continued health is largely determined by the food they get. Keep an eye on each cockerel, and examine him from time to time to see if he is continuing in good flesh. I have sometimes found it necessary to give the cockerels a special moist mash feeding during February and March in order to keep them in good trim.

(Continued on page 212)



Well finished Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel of good form. A type that is strong, vigorous, robust, healthy and sound.

Editorial

Beauty in a Fowl

SHAKESPEARE once remarked that "the apparel oft proclaims the man." How much more it is true that the covering of a fowl bespeaks its merit, for, unlike the man, it cannot seek expression in the selection of its clothes, rather its covering proceeds from the actual construction of that body to which it gives outward expression. If the body is weak, poorly nourished, under developed, the plumage will be short, or it will not lay smooth and sleek, or white tips and purple bars will show in it. Bunyan must have known something about the plumage of a fowl when he wrote in *Pilgrim's Progress*, "They'll be fine feathers that make a fine bird."

The man who ridicules the beautiful Standard exhibition bird as "fuss and feathers" has yet to learn that fine feathers do make fine birds, and that the beauty of the plumage is the externalization of a full inheritance and a full development down to the finest filament of the feather. It is an externalization of a harmonious and perfectly running organism.

Beauty without usefulness is a delusion. Nature never stops merely with beauty. As we look about in the fields, the woods, the canopy of sky, we perceive also that nature does not stop merely at usefulness. It appears that she has never considered her work complete until she has carried the practical to some final outcome of beauty.

Critics of the breeds of poultry are too apt to regard beauty as some superficial thing. Many people say that beauty is only "skin deep," not realizing that beauty is the most perfect outward expression of all that lies deepest in the fundamental laws of being. Plato did not elevate to the highest place a thing that was superficial, yet this great thinker of old gave to beauty one of the first places in the system of the universe.

Those who have grown chickens and know the ill effects on the plumage of weak parent stock, of parasites, of crowding, of underfeeding, look upon a beautiful plumage not as a superficial thing but as the outward apparel of a body so fully endowed and so completely developed that there is plainly indicated the presence of reserves of strength and prepotency behind it. Perhaps this explains why one breeder, standing before the cage of the beautifully plumaged 1st prize Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerel at Boston, remarked: "I would gladly pay \$500 for this bird"; and another breeder, later in the week, said: "I would like to get one of those males; in fact, I wouldn't hesitate to pay \$300 for the 1st cockerel."

The Boys and Girls

Members of the Boys and Girls Clubs of Massachusetts exhibited over five hundred specimens of chickens at the Boston Poultry Show. It was a highly creditable exhibition of good Standardbred poultry.

Many of these boys and girls are potential poultry breeders, who in future years will contribute to the glory of purebred poultry in New England, for they are being trained to an understanding and appreciation of breed type and breed quality. That is more than getting an egg and counting it.

No purebred live stock business is wholly utility. If it were, there would be, for instance, no need for dairy shows. Just milk the cows and weigh the milk and be done with it!

The poultry business is fundamentally a breeding business. It will ever so remain. The interest of the educators of Massachusetts in the breeding phase of the business, and their policy of inculcating in the minds of boys and girls the Standards of quality that have been established by the best breeders, is one of the most commendable and far-reaching things done to date in poultry educational work.

There was an impressive occurrence at the Boston Show when Miss Margorie F. Keating, teacher in the Dorchester schools, brought her Poultry Club of forty-eight boys and girls to see the exhibition. They are third grade pupils who have found in a beautiful pen of Silver Campine chickens a new interest in nature. In speaking of the organization of this club, Miss Keating said:

"It suddenly dawned on me one evening that our schoolyard could be put to very good use in erecting a small chicken house and getting the children interested in the raising of poultry. The next morning I told my plan to my third grade and it met with unexpected enthusiasm and delight. We ordered a 6x8-foot house, and the children are taking turns in feeding and watering the birds, cleaning the house and gathering the eggs, and after I get them started I hope to be able to have the older boys care for the birds on Saturday and Sunday as well as on holidays."

There is fun in this work with the boys and girls, as a breeder in Idaho, William Scott Doig, wrote: "I want to say that I have gotten more real enjoyment out of a junior poultry club I started last spring than anything I ever started." J. De Ver Rogers, New York State, provided a number of boys in his country last year with eggs for hatching from his best matings of Rhode Island Reds, and the interest of the boys was so responsive and impelling that he went a step further and "offered to try and get any kind of eggs they wanted from other breeders."

All of the eggs do not hatch. The poultry in Miss Keating's little school-yard poultry house may succumb to disease. Such actualities may appeal to her as trials and disappointments. But should they? Is it not through just such experiences that the boys and girls will learn that effect follows cause, and is not that the great lesson for youth to learn? At Cornell University the Professor of poultry husbandry gives to the management of each student a separate pen of birds. If some cold night some one student side-steps duty and fails to go to the poultry plant and close the curtain to his pen, frozen combs appear. They are the effect; and as the weeks and months drag on, and he sees his birds day after day, it is indelibly stamped upon his mind that he is the cause.

The urchin of the city street soon learns to side-step effect by lying. He disowns the cause. The country boy is early taught the relation of cause to effect. If he skips the corner of the field, failing to plant seed in it, the effect is that no crop grows there, and the cause cannot be denied. Nature tells no lies. Nature is childhood's perfect teacher, transforming education from a mechanical grind to a living process. "He is great who is what he is from nature."

Poultry Judges

The National S. C. White Leghorn Club held its annual meet at the Milwaukee show. In making a report of that meet, A. F. Rolf, secretary of the Club, commented on the judging, and it is such a good description of what may be expected from a judge who knows the law and applies it conscientiously, that we are pleased to print the comment as follows:

"With red-hot competition; with the necessity of 'splitting hairs' to reach many decisions; with the knowledge that no classes have been so severely criticized as the White Leghorn classes at the biggest shows in the country during the past two seasons—but with a sound knowledge of what constitutes a STANDARD White Leghorn, and with faith in his ability to determine which exhibits most clearly approached that ideal—thus did the judge face the White Leghorn classes.

"He took his time. He handled, and re-handled every bird. He took a real interest in seeing that every specimen had a full opportunity to show its real quality. And, when he reached the point where most judges would have been ready to announce their decision, this judge had just made a good start. A string of eight single coops were laid out, in perfect light, and all under uniform conditions. The leading aspirants were placed in these eight coops, where all could be observed at once, and they were thoroughly studied, one against

the other. And, when the judge finally announced his first and second choices, not only did he know WHY, but so did every spectator who had been interested enough to stand by and watch.

"As first and second were decided and returned to their coops, two more were brought up on dress parade, and in this way, there were the eight most likely candidates for every ribbon right before the judge's eyes at the time the award was made. The only place where one could vary from their entire thirty placings was in the case of one hen, and she failed absolutely to show her quality on the day of judging. Had the visitors who could not understand this hen being left out of the ribbons seen her when the awards were placed, they would have heartily approved the awards.

"After a thorough analysis of every bird in the class, without fear or favor, the judge placed the awards where he thought the quality of the birds justified."

Perhaps we were especially impressed with the above words of Mr. Rolf on the White Leghorn judging at Milwaukee, because of a little incident in the White Leghorn aisle. We were talking to Fred Smith of Oak Dale Farm when another exhibitor of White Leghorns came along, and Mr. Smith introduced us. In the course of the conversation that ensued, the exhibitor said: "I have a very nice pullet here. The judge of the White Leghorn class told me that he would have placed her if it had not been that her tail had been bent down. One of the other judges here, a friend of mine, had attempted to do me a favor by straightening out the tail of the pullet. Instead of helping her out, he put her out of the running.

Eugene Smith who judged that class received his post graduate course in the Garden, and there received his degree when Dan Young handed him the keys to his cages, saying: "Go through my string, handle the birds, and if you find a bent down feather I will pay you a thousand dollars."

The judge who tries to ingratiate himself with exhibitors by tipping them off to little tricks, hurts himself by lowering his own dignity. Exhibitors lose respect for such a judge. No judge should forget the dignity of his position or the prestige of the industry he represents.

We wish that every judge of purebred poultry in America might have heard the speech that L. D. Howell delivered at the Boston show banquet. Mr. Howell is Judge of the Surrogate Court, Nassau County, New York. He went to Boston to renew friendships and see the supreme quality that characterizes so many classes at the Boston show. Said Mr. Howell in his talk:

"Poultrymen are honorable. You can remit to them \$5 or \$100 and they will send you the best bird they can for the money. They try to be square. If the bird doesn't satisfy, they will try again by sending another to take its place.

"Poultry judges try to give a square deal. They are instinctively honest. Drevenstedt, a judge and breeder from 1881 to 1921, a period of forty years; and Wid Card, who has just told us that he has this year rounded out a half-century as a breeder—can you tell me that these men could have stayed so long in the business unless they had honorable motives? I have heard Drevenstedt and Card criticised on their judgment, but never have I heard them charged with dishonesty or crookedness.

"Breeders in selling and judges in judging have different opinions. Their opinion may differ from mine. But it's a different viewpoint, that is all. Tell me if men could stay in any business so long if they were not honest. I think that the inherent tendency in poultry is honesty.

"Judges of chickens, like judges in courts, fail when they fail to be human. To be human carries with it what sometimes strikes a man as a terrible responsibility. The poultry judge gets both sides of the question when he gets two chickens before him. Then the responsibility brings out the manhood that is in him.

"The man who would be a judge of poultry must first find out what is right, and then in actual practice he must apply the law as he sees the right. He needs backbone to carry out what is right. It is not difficult to find the right. But the will to apply the right is necessary.

"In the law we publish a code of practice of the law. Now, if lawyers trained in the evasion of the law should publish a book on how to evade the law, they would be ostracised by the profession. The poultry judge should never say anything that reflects on him or his industry. Then he can never be charged with wrong motives, and at most, stupidity is all that can be said against him."

There is a little sermon by a lawyer and judge trained to respect the majesty of the law. To him the practice of the law is an exalted calling. As a lawyer he has accepted the precepts in the legal code of the Romans, as rules of guidance in life. That legal code named three precepts: "to live honorably; not to injure one's neighbor; to give each man his due."

The Bar which is composed of poultry judges, like the Bar of a city's courts, counts among its members men who, by

their honesty, personal example and wholesome influence, are elevating and are maintaining the traditions of an honorable profession. They approach their work with reverence, aware of their responsibility. They do not break down tails for some ambitious client; they do not suspend a sentence of disqualification because they do not believe that a stub should throw out so good a bird; they know the right and they have the will to apply the right. It is not for them to make the law. It is for them to apply the law. Neither is it proper for a judge to specialize in how to evade the law.

A judge should take his work seriously. Snap judgment or loose comment on a bird may put a breeder on the wrong track for several years. It is along these lines that President Rigg, in the following communication, counsels judges in the matter of duty and responsibility:

"The importance of capable and honest selection of prize fowls in the show room cannot be over-estimated. It is of such vital importance to the interest of the fancier and exhibitor, and to the very life of the industry as a whole, that the selection and appointment of judges should be given careful and thoughtful attention by show managers.

"In the show room the judge is the court of last appeal. It is a tremendous responsibility that the American Poultry Association and the managers of shows have placed upon the judges.

"The judges, to a greater extent than the breeders, fanciers and exhibitors, determine what is the correct fowl in type and color. Exhibitors strive to produce the fowl which in color and type are demanded by the judges.

"How important it is that judges give their best effort to the selections of winning specimens. Unless the judge looks beyond men, or the fowls which confront him—looks into the future and has the vision to behold the ultimately finished product in each breed and variety, his work is of little service to the present generation.

"Mere prizes can degenerate into mere selfishness glorified. Breed improvement is the big, creditable thing which should become the directing thought in the mind of the judge. Fame is not by the route of grabbing off prizes. The poultry world does not long remember a mere winner; but it does erect a monument of understanding and appreciation for those constructive breeders who know the full significance of breed improvement.

"The Standards for purebred poultry will be in the future, as they have been in the past, written on the work and findings of the judges, trusted by the breeders and fanciers. The position of the judge is, therefore, one of leadership as well as one of adjudication."

Sizing Up a Bird

Victor Bradley, well-known breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks, remarked during the Boston poultry show that buyers were demanding more finish in plumage. It is our opinion that the tendency is toward better finish in Standard exhibition birds. We believe this to be true in all varieties that command a major position today. For the sake of comparison we illustrate on the next page a Black Java cockerel that was a winner for Henry Turck in 1889, also a White Leghorn cockerel that was bred by Arthur O. Schilling, artist and photographer, in the growing season of 1921. Comment on the relative finish of the two birds is unnecessary.

The White Leghorn was the first variety to reach that point of breed perfection where the relative finish of competing birds became an important point in showroom condition. Competition in White Leghorns became so keen that judges were forced to take note of the finer points in order to make their decisions. It was then that Daniel Webster Young produced a completeness of plumage that put his birds ahead of the field and gave to him a lasting reputation of "master breeder."

Today no White Leghorn breeder who aspires to the first rank, is satisfied unless he can grow a well-finished chicken. This requires more than mere feathers. No weak bird can finish. The bird must first of all have vitality, the capacity to grow a substantial body, and then he can finish.

The balance and structure of the body also has a great influence on the appearance of the finished bird. While chickens are dependent to a great extent upon their plumage to give them shape, the feathering is not everything in shape. The carriage of a White Leghorn's tail, for instance, is not all together dependent on the length of the tail feathers or the shape of the tail feathers.

Some tails are low because the shoulders are high and the back tapers down to the tail. We recently saw a picture of a bird of this kind, and noticed the picture particularly because the bird had been a winner at Chicago some few years



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ago. That picture confirmed our opinion that it would be a good thing to write an editorial on the finish and balance of a chicken, explaining how we look at a chicken and thus elucidating our manner of commenting on the different winners in the poultry show reports.

Some years ago Arthur G. Duston said that the shoulders were the key to White Wyandotte type, adding that birds he picked for breeding had their shoulders down, not up. It is common to hear breeders remark that "the bird's back slopes down too much toward the rear," meaning that the back is not horizontal and that the bird is high in its shoulders. A couple of years ago a White Leghorn



Black Java Cockerel. A Winner in 1899. This bird shows lack of finished plumage on tail in the the matter of sickles; also a V-shaped underline of body.

breeder remarked to an Ancona man: "Your male is too low in the rear; you want to tip the rear up so that the bird's back will not slope down like a house roof."

How would you go about that?

The explanation of this problem is to move the legs forward. The body balances on the legs. If the legs are set well back, the bird will throw his shoulders up, his rear end will be low, and his back will decline downward toward the tail. Look at a flock in which these faults are common in the males, and you will find females with their legs well back, not females with legs in the center of their body.

In observing the Schilling cockerel pictured herewith, note how well forward his legs are. His body and tail project well behind. The shoulders are down. This is secured by balance on the legs.

The Standard does not tell where the legs are to be placed. The makers of the Standard put in a section called "symmetry," which includes much that is omitted. When a bird has all that the Standard calls for in back, and legs, and tail, yet is wrong somewhere, it is commonly attributed to the sections not being joined together just right; and the Standard permits the judge to dismiss the matter by saying that the bird is deficient in "symmetry." This is a rather vague and careless way to make a Standard, and one who attempts to critically report the birds in the Chicago or Boston shows will find that he must be very much more specific than

to use so glowing a generality as "symmetry."

In referring to the height of a bird from the ground, we very often use the word "station." The expression "good station" means about the right height for the body to be carried above the ground, and "legs in the middle" usually means a well-balanced body.

Often a bird has proper station, balance and finish, and presents a nice side view, but is too narrow through the body. We usually try to get two views of a bird, a side view and a top view.

The side view may show a very nice profile. We recall a Light Brahma pullet at the Chicago show that stood in an end coop and as we looked across the floor, some twenty feet distant, she filled our eye. We walked over to the coop and saw a prize ribbon on it, lower than 1st. Leaning over the wire coop we looked down on her, and her whole top was narrow; long enough in the back to give her a nice profile, but lacking in breadth. Such a bird can be commented on as deficient in substance of body. Yet this is not a sufficient explanation from the breeding and mating standpoint.

A moments observation disclosed the fact that this bird was not square across her shoulders. Her wing bows dropped below the knap of her neck, and she was rounded across her back from one wing to the other. In other words, she was not flat across her shoulders and back. Put square shoulders on that bird and you would spread out that rounded top line into a straight line; and the bird



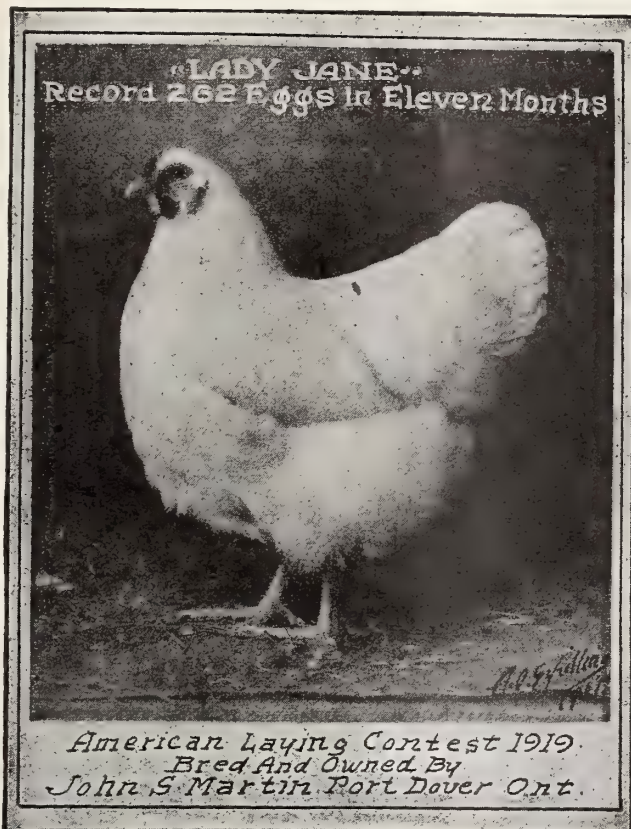
A White Leghorn Cockerel, grown in 1921, that shows finish of plumage and balanced Leghorn type.

would be not only wider across her shoulders but wider across her cushion.

It is not uncommon to hear a Wyandotte man say that he hasn't the breasts on his birds that he wants. The probability is that his birds are not square across the shoulders. Deep, round, full breast development does not go with round shoulders. In a breed in which massiveness in the males is important, squareness of shoulders is important so that you can get the breadth of back and fullness of front needed.

So much for the top line, which includes the contour of the neck, back and tail. There is another line, called the underline, that starts at the throat and runs down the breast and between the legs to the stern. This is as important a line as the top line. The Black Java cockerel is an example of a bird that has a V-shaped underline. The White Leghorn picture displays a bird with a well modeled under line.

Regal Dorcas WHITE WYANDOTTES



**The layers win and
the winners lay. \$4⁵⁴
net profit per hen.**

Plymouth, N. H., Jan. 1, 1922.

Mr. John S. Martin,
Port Dover, Ont.

Dear Mr. Martin:

We cleared \$750 on our flock of 165 hens last year. We have always congratulated ourselves that we started with your line of birds as aside from our own success with them, we find that most of our customers demand Regal Dorcas stock.

What have you to offer in a pen consisting of a pedigreed cockerel and three hens with records of 200 up?

Hoping to hear from you,

Yours sincerely,

H. F. SARGENT.

Maine Laying Record Report

"The pen of White Wyandottes entered by Reuben Lowe of North Shapleigh is the winner of the first Maine Winter Egg Laying Contest. During the six months ending April 30, 1919, the twenty pullets in Mr. Lowe's pen produced 2,395 eggs, an average of 119.75 per bird. If we estimate that they have produced 50 per cent of their yearly output it would give them a yearly production of 239 eggs per bird. This is a remarkable production and Mr. Lowe is certainly to be congratulated."—University of Maine, College of Agriculture, Leon S. Merrill, Director.

Note—This pen was of Regal Dorcas breeding.

\$5.21 Profit Per Hen

Central Valley, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1921.

From 125 Dorcas hens and pullets last year, I received 20,033 eggs. These eggs brought at New York prices \$1,224.40, and cost \$582.00 for feed, leaving a profit of \$642.00, an average of \$5.21 per hen. At Cornwall I won 1st cock, 1st and 2nd Hen, 1st and 2nd Pullet and am very proud of my first blue ribbons.

Yours truly,
MRS. MORGAN S. ELMER.

Think of it! Regal Dorcas females properly fed and handled are yielding around \$5.00 profit per bird.

Their wondrous beauty is well known and their achievements in the show room are history. However, underneath their attractive appearance are the solid utility qualities that mean profit and those who own a flock of them have the intense satisfaction of owning fowls that not only delight the eye but yield a handsome revenue. As as all around fowl, Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes are as near perfection as anything you will find in the feathered world.

Regal White Wyandottes Are the Best in the World

If you are not getting good results in fertility and egg production, if your birds are not winning as you would like, why not make a fresh start by getting a foundation pen of Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes?

4000 Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets For Sale

Cocks and Cockerels—\$10, \$15, \$20, Breeding Pens—\$40, \$50, \$75, \$100 and \$25, \$35 and \$50.

Hens and Pullets—\$7.50, \$10, \$15, \$20, Utility Cockerels—\$5 and \$8 each. Hens—\$5 each.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Exhibition Matings—\$6 and \$10 per fifteen.
Dorcas Matings—\$5 and \$10 per fifteen.
All Star Matings—\$20 and \$25 per fifteen.
Utility Matings—\$15 and \$20 per hundred.

JOHN S. MARTIN, Box 51, PORT DOVER, ONT., CAN.

Regal White Wyandotte Book

It contains 72 pages and is the most complete book ever published dealing wholly with the White Wyandotte. The illustrations are from life and its pages deal with a variety of subjects including chapters on origin, descriptions, feeding, care of breeding stock, fertility, color characteristics, washing and fitting for the show, poultry diseases, etc. Send one dime for a copy. The information it contains will be worth dollars to you.

Free—My 20 page catalogue and mating list is free if you will send me your name. Special Sale Bulletin is now ready, giving list of bargains.

Rogers' White Leghorns

MAKE WORLD'S RECORD

At Boston, January, 1922

Win 1st Old and 1st Young Pen

Besides many other prizes. TRAVELED OVER 1,200 MILES IN ZERO WEATHER to meet the best birds of the east. This is a record never approached by any other White Leghorn breeder of the west.



1st prize old pen cock, Boston, January, 1922.



The Great
Boston Winners
January, 1922



1st prize young pen cockerel, Boston, January, 1922.

BUY YOUR HATCHING EGGS from pens headed by these BOSTON AND CHICAGO COLISEUM WINNERS. They will give you real type, broad backs, heavy saddles and the profuse tail furnishings so much desired.



"Dan Young"
1st prize cockerel Chicago Coliseum, December, 1920



Chicago Coliseum
and Milwaukee
Winners



"Badger Boy"
1st prize cockerel, Milwaukee, November, 1921. "Shown by a customer."

The great BOSTON WIN coupled with my twelve years record at the CHICAGO COLISEUM proves to the entire country the quality of my birds. They win east as well as west. Order Now. Prices reasonable. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Big catalog free. Send for it today.

ROGERS' WHITE LEGHORN FARM

SOUTH STREET ROAD F. D. Rogers, Owner ELGIN, ILLINOIS

Between the top line and the under-line and on the side of the body, is the wing. If its points go down like a sword hanging at the side, or if the end points of the wing pinch into the sides of the body, then a certain amount of correct detail is lost to the bird. As a rule a horizontal wing is desired. And in a Wyandotte or Rock female, a wing that pinches into the sides of the body, making a sharp line of demarcation between the cushion and the wing, spoils the smoothness of plumage that a high-class exhibition specimen must possess to win in such classes as were penned at Boston.

In writing up show reports we do not stop to count the points on a comb. With the single exception of the comb on a White Leghorn pullet at Chicago, we do not recall having counted or mentioned the number of points on the comb of a single individual at either the Chicago or Boston shows. It is the balance of the comb, the texture of the comb, that counts.

In looking at a chicken we look at the more fundamental things that make a chicken. If the comb is badly formed it is well to say so; but generally speaking the formation of the skull, the smoothness of the face, the brightness of the eye and the roundness of the beak are a whole lot more important than an extra point on the comb or a comb that is a fraction of an inch high.

We want a chicken first, a well-balanced, well-finished, well-turned-out bird of good substance. No utility man can ask for more. Then on top of this we want the color, the markings, and refinement, and detail that only come from careful breeding. It is a pretty big contract to produce all of this. It must all come out of an egg such as a million people eat every morning for breakfast. This is the miracle—the wonder of the thoughtful who have capacity for appreciation. But, the breeders of America do not need to have us say that they have done wonderfully well, for that is evident to even an indifferent visitor to a great poultry show.

That there is a difference in birds none will deny. It is our desire to comment on them in an orderly, consistent and helpful manner. Some of the points we mention are necessarily minor, for competition between two birds may be so close that the judge's decision rests on a minor point. When we say that a bird is light in eye color, lacks station or is pinched in tail, the breeder will know that these are faults that can often be corrected in a single generation.

On the other hand there are some things that are much more important. It is unfortunate that any breeder should allow split wings or split tails to breed in his flock, for these faults are persistent in reproducing themselves. There are two rows of main tail feathers, usually seven feathers on each side, and these should come close together at the top. When they do not, the tail may be said to be split open. A split wing is the result of the primary feathers of the wing not tucking up under the secondaries, with a tendency for the primaries to fold on the outside of the secondaries. Sometimes this defect is so bad that the wing is actually twisted, and the defect is nothing short of a deformity. These two defects are in about the

CARRY EGGS SAFELY The Keipper Way

Fertility and hatching qualities of millions of eggs are damaged yearly by careless methods of shipping. Think of it. Why not save the fertility and insure satisfactory hatches for your customer by using Keipper Non-Shock Egg Carriers? Each egg held in place by rubber bands which prevent vibration in transit, ruptured tissues and injury to fertility.

You Can Safely Guarantee Eggs Delivered in These Carriers

Boxes shipped all assembled ready for use. Strong outer box can be used repeatedly

15 egg size each 35c.	- dozen \$3.00	- 100 \$22.30
30 egg size each 60c.	- dozen 5.10	- 100 38.25
50 egg size each 90c.	- dozen 8.25	- 100 61.00

Remember, above prices include postage PREPAID. Others don't pay postage. Besides our factory at Milwaukee we maintain our own warehouse at Kansas City, Mo. and Fullonville, N. Y., and will ship from nearest point. Order today and be ready. Send for our illustrated catalog and save money. 30 and 50 egg size sold in half dozen lots at dozen prices.

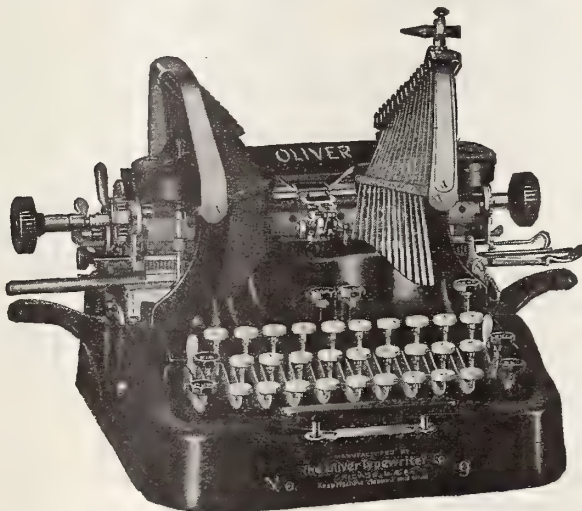


KEIPPER COOPING CO. 1401 FIRST ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.
EASTERN OFFICE, JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.

Have You Learned To Typewrite Yet? Or do you still use the tiring, laborious hand-writing which is practically out of date? In hundreds of homes there are Oliver's for the use of the entire family. Typing is fast becoming universal.

Free Trial

The coupon brings the Oliver to your office or home for 5 days' trial. Judge for yourself. Keep it or return it.



Easy Terms

The Oliver can be bought on easy monthly installments and you have the use of it while paying. Read our liberal offer.

Which: A Standard Typewriter for \$100? A Standard Typewriter for \$49.50?

We do not mean to ask a ridiculous question—but it is just what you face nowadays in buying a typewriter.

Sold in the usual manner, the price of a standard typewriter is \$100 or more, the established price for over 25 years.

Sold direct from the factory in the Oliver way, the price is half. You save the cost of selling.

We have found that it costs \$50.50 to sell a typewriter in the usual manner. Likewise, we found that it was unnecessary to maintain an expensive force of salesmen and agents, and costly branch houses in 50 cities.

Be Your Own Salesman

Our new plan of selling has multiplied our production four times over, and that also helps us offer new economies.

So today the Oliver offer is the most liberal of all—a brand new, standard typewriter for only \$49.50 cash, or \$55 in installments. Remember, this is possible only because of our simplified selling plan and enlarged output. The price would still be \$100 if we sold in the usual manner.

Note, also, that you get a brand new machine, our latest and best

model, a 25-year development. Why, even a rebuilt typewriter costs considerably more.

Over 900,000 Oliver's have been sold. The Oliver is a favorite among big businesses as well as among individuals. It is famous for its speed, easy operation, durability and fine work.

A Severe Test

The coupon brings the Oliver for Five Days' Free Trial. When the Oliver comes, use it as if it were your own. Compare it. Then if you agree that it is the finest typewriter, regardless of price, and want to buy it, send us \$49.50 cash. Or if you wish to pay in installments, the price is \$55, payable \$3 after trial, then \$4 per month.

If you want to return the Oliver, ship it back at our expense. You do not risk a penny—we even refund the outgoing transportation charges.

Through the trial you are your own judge—no salesman need urge you. You can imagine that it takes the finest kind of a typewriter to face a trial like this.

Mail the Coupon Now

Make this Oliver test. See if you want to save the \$50.50, or if you would rather pay \$100. The trial costs you nothing. Nor does it obligate you to buy.

Note that the coupon brings EITHER a Free Trial Oliver or Further Information. Check which you wish. Then send the coupon immediately, so as to insure early delivery of your free trial Oliver.

Canadian Price, \$79

The OLIVER Typewriter Company

1972 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
1972 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

☐ Ship me a new Oliver No. 9 Typewriter for five days' free inspection. If I keep it I will pay \$55 as follows: \$3 at the end of trial period and then at the rate of \$4 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for. If I make cash settlement at end of trial period I am to deduct ten per cent and remit to you \$49.50.

☐ If I decide not to keep it, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

My shipping point is.....
☐ Do not send a machine until I order it. Mail me your book—"The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy," your de luxe catalog and further information.

Name

Street Address

City..... State.....

Occupation or Business.....

SAVE \$50.50 THIS EASY WAY

STOP!

Just Long Enough to Read These Few Lines

Stop "Keeping" Chickens—Let "KERLIN-QUALITY" Chickens "Keep" You! We Want to Tell You About Our

**ENGLISH-AMERICAN SINGLE
COMB WHITE LEGHORN**

**Baby Chicks and
Hatching Eggs for 1922**

JAMAICA, BRITISH WEST INDIES.—Shipment arrived safely. I desire to thank you for the splendid selection and for the manner in which the shipment was prepared for this long journey. Every one who sees them agree they are the finest they ever saw. I am by no means a stranger to the poultry business but can frankly say that Kerlins' English-American S. C. W. Leghorns are second to none.—C. R. Thompson.



Look for the "Kerlin-Quality"
Trade Mark
It is YOUR protection.

NEW YORK—All the customers I sent you last season are loud in their praises for your "Kerlin-Quality" Stock and I am loudest of all! Thirty-nine pullets and twenty-three hens have laid 1,063 eggs in 28 days of December. Can you beat that? Almost 62 per cent. As soon as I get located you will get my order for 1,500 or 2,000 "Kerlin-Quality" Chix.—George Hoffman.

"KERLIN—QUALITY" English-American S. C. W. Leghorns have TWENTY-TWO Generations of BRED-TO-LAY Ancestors back of them. That means SUCCESS for you from the very day you purchase "Kerlin-Quality" Stock.

Drop a postal today for our 1922 Catalogue which describes:

Our "English-American" Stock, Eggs, Chicks and Matured Birds.

Our SPECIAL REDUCED PRICE!

Our Free Service Department.

Our Free Feed Offer.

Our 100 Per Cent Guarantee.

Our Free Formulas and Methods.

And one hundred and one other features that will help you succeed.

Over one-half our capacity of Chicks for 1922 is already booked. Drop that postal today! It will be a penny well spent.

Prices Down! Quality Never Better! Satisfaction Guaranteed!

Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm

Center Hall, Route No. 3-A, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

same class as long, snakey heads and knock knees.

To tolerate such a defect in the show room is to remove the purebred poultry business from the contact and buying power of the practical poultry keepers of the country, and their number is legion. We want to keep the breeds without any bad fault creeping in so that we can always say to every poultry raiser: "You ought to have Standard exhibition chickens; they will mature better, grow better and be more satisfactory everywhere." In order to keep the breeds in this splendid state of health we believe it a mistake to comment favorably on a bird that has a primary defect, a major fault.

It isn't a question of "what money can I get out of the fancy chicken business this year and next year." That is too short a time. If that were the basis then show reports could be written purely in the spirit of expediency, and the comment could be the expedient thing to say. But one or two years are too short.

Why not a cycle of five or ten years? Why set your vision on what you can get out of the business this year or next, rather than what you can do in five years or ten years? E. B. Thompson works on the longer cycle. Those who read the criticisms in this writer's show reports will get his view point if they will but look into the future five years or ten years hence, and see the possibilities and bigness of what the purebred poultry industry can be made in that future. Perhaps that viewpoint will account for our unwillingness to enthuse over a bird, even a winning specimen, if it is fundamentally wrong and cannot contribute to the advancement of purebred poultry in America.

Show Reports.

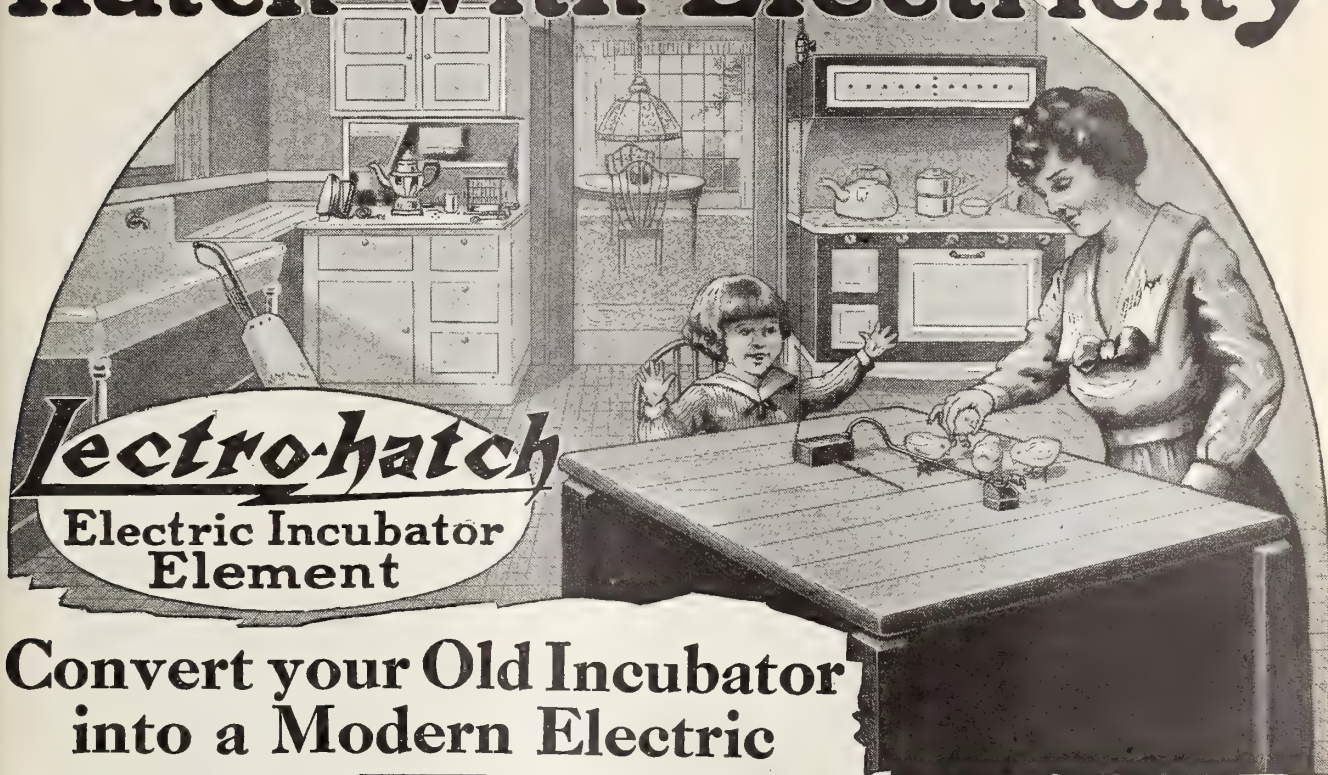
This is an editorial written in the Boston show in the din of the crow and cackle of the birds. We are in the midst of the show report. The old question arises: How is the best way to do the job?

There is a Dark Brahma cock and hen. Each wins 1st. Any visitor to the Boston show who fails to see them misses something. Any show reporter who fails to mention them leaves out something. The quality of these two birds is unprecedented in the life time of the younger generations of fanciers.

What if that hen had won 3d or the cock had won 2nd? The same quality would still be there. The prize ribbons would not change that. It would still be true that a visitor to the Boston show who should fail to see that pair of wonderful Dark Brahmas would miss much. And would it not still be true that the show reporter who did not mention those two birds would be omitting something?

We are told that if we mention the 3rd hen as extraordinary, or the 2nd cock as an outstanding bird, we are rejudging the show, injuring the judge and weakening the prestige of the winners. Friends, it is not our desire to rejudge a show. It is our desire to tell the folks back home, who could not attend the show, what we saw. We do not claim infallibility or super ability. We are just trying to discharge our obligation to tell fairly about the chickens as we see them. We are human, the human element of weakness and error enters

Hatch with Electricity



Lectro-hatch Electric Incubator Element

Convert your Old Incubator into a Modern Electric

Easily installed. Steady, even heat. Needs no watching. No fumes. More and better chicks.

Why worry along with the fuss, dirt and inferior results of an oil or coal incubator, when you can so easily and so cheaply convert it into a clean, modern, dependable electric machine?

It takes but a few moments to put the Lectro-hatch Electric Incubator Element into your old machine, and there you are—ready to hatch with electricity.

Think what it means to turn an electric button and let electricity hatch your chicks in an incubator that regulates its own heat and needs no watching.

Clean, Convenient and Always Dependable

The Lectro-hatch is so clean, simple and odorless that you can keep it anywhere in your home. It has no lamp to fill, no wick to trim, no smoke, no soot, no risk of fire or explosion. It automatically regulates its own heat and needs no attention whatever, except the turning of eggs when desired.

So far as temperature is concerned, you can go away and leave it for days at a time. When you come back, the weather may have changed, the room may be cold, but the temperature in your incubator will be just exactly what it was when you left it. You adjust the Lectro-hatch to any temperature you want and it maintains that same steady, even heat all the time, until you're ready to change it or shut it off.

Bigger Hatches of Healthier Chicks

Remember, with the Lectro-hatch, there is no smoke or poisonous gas to stunt or kill the chicks in the shell. Fresh, pure air circulates constantly. There are no cold corners, no ups and downs in the temperature. The largest, most successful poultry raisers in the United States will tell you, from experience, that day-old chicks from Lectro-hatch machines have the appearance of being one week

old. They are bigger, livelier, healthier in every way. And it is not uncommon to hatch 80 to 90 percent of the fertile eggs in the Lectro-hatch.

Easy to Install, and Even Easier to Operate

We send plain and complete instructions for converting your machine into an electric. You don't have to know a single thing about electricity to install the Lectro-hatch or to run the incubator. Bore a hole and drive a few tacks—that's all there is to installing it. Turn a thumb nut until the thermometer shows just the degree you want. After that, our patented Regutroller automatically holds that temperature for you, absolutely steady and even.

Lectro-hatch Elements are made to fit any size or style of machine. They attach to any electric light socket, and operate from any kind of electric current—from farm lighting plant, traction line or town lighting systems.

Costs Very Little

The cost of a Lectro-hatch Element is small, and the expense of operating it figures about the same as for a good grade of oil. But, oh, what an enormous difference in hatching results, in cleanliness, in ease, convenience, and peace of mind.

Hatch With Electricity This Year

If you are interested in electric hatching, write us at once. We can supply either the element to convert your old machines or complete new Electric Incubators and Brooders. The same wonderful principles are in both—steady, even, dependable heat; no worry, no work, no watching, no smoke, no gas, and absolute assurance of bigger hatches and better, healthier chicks.

Investigate electric hatching—the most wonderful development in the poultry industry. Write to-day for complete information.

Electric Controller Co., 410 E. 10th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Read What Leading Poultry Raisers Say About It.

Will Increase Lectro-hatch Capacity and Eventually Use Nothing Else.

"We are glad to say that the electric heating system installed in our Mammoth Incubators was entirely satisfactory, the percent of hatch being very much increased and the chicks large and strong. We hope to be able to increase our Lectro-hatch capacity each year and eventually use nothing else."—PORTERFIELD HATCHERY, Richmond, Indiana.

U. R. Fishel, World's Leading White Rock Breeder, says:

"We are the first to use exclusively in our Mammoth Hatchery of 18,000 capacity, the wonder element, ELECTRICITY. Not only does this method of incubation hatch stronger chicks, but it hatches larger ones. They really look like week-old chicks as hatched by the old method of incubation." (Note: Mr. Fishel uses Lectro-hatch.)—U. R. FISHEL, Fishelton Farms, Hope, Ind.

Large Commercial Hatchery Pleased with Lectro-hatch.

"The two machines we fitted with your Electric Element are working splendidly. The absolute safety in their operation, with the better hatched chicks and the elimination of all worry over regulation of temperature, regardless of weather changes, brings to the hatcher as near a perfect incubation device as seems possible. We hope shortly to install more machines fitted with your appliance."—SNOWFLAKE HATCHERY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Judge Walter C. Young, A. P. A. Judge, Supt. Moraine Farm, Dayton, O., says:

"Never have I operated a machine that holds such an even temperature, all through the hatch, as the Lectro-hatch. And the most pleasing feature of all is the size, weight and vigor of the chicks as they come out. Last year we hatched 75 percent of all fertile eggs left in the machine. One hatch in particular we brought out 83 chicks from 85 eggs."—WALTER C. YOUNG, Supt. Moraine Farm, Dayton, Ohio.

Here is a real Jersey Black Giant!

Weight 13 lbs.
First cock at
seven big shows
including the
Garden & Boston

The Largest Domestic Fowl

The bird that made famous "Philadelphia Chickens," America's finest table poultry. Bred extensively by New Jersey poultry growers for a half-century, the Giants are now receiving the recognition of fanciers and breeders.

Thoughtful poultrymen realize the possibilities of the production of table poultry. A big egg yield is fine, but half the chicks raised each year and the wornout layers go to the market for table use. The Giants are good layers now, especially in the winter, and are rapidly improving in this respect. Further, they make *the choicest table poultry*. They afford two big sources of income—eggs AND MEAT.

Jersey Black Giants grow like weeds. Cockerels commonly weigh ten pounds and upwards at six to seven months. As capons they reach thirteen to fourteen pounds, dressed, at twelve months of age, and such on the present New York market return the grower \$8 or more per head.

The Giant is, first of all, husky, vigorous and sturdy. For fifty years it has been grown without coddling or pampering. It is big—but not clumsy—active, and a great rustler. It is beautiful, but free from frills. It is a real business fowl.

We were first to "discover" and seriously undertake the improvement of the breed. As a result of six years of earnest work we have a wonderful flock, possibly the best on earth. We offer Breeding Stock, Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs at prices you can afford. Investigate now.

Circular FREE. Giant catalog, with illustrations and breed history, 10c in stamps.

U. L. Meloney,
W. H. Marcy, Props.

MARCY FARMS Box A
Matawan, N. J.

Headquarters For JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

into our work. We only do the best we can, that's all.

Perhaps it is not worth it. The way of the reformer is hard. It would be a whole lot easier if editors had been writing up shows in the past, not skipping over the show in a superficial, yet diplomatic, way and writing up advertisers. It is something of a jolt to change the old system. Lots of men, good friends of ours, do not like it.

They will, for instance, point out the fact that we put the judge in a hole by saying that the 1st Black Cochon cockerel at Boston has sprigs on the blade of his comb. They will say that such a comment is unnecessary.

Of course, we do not agree with that viewpoint. Our remarks are made with the kindest feeling toward judges and exhibitors. We simply pull on our armor and go ahead with two thoughts as guiding stars. First, the permanent welfare and advancement of the breed. Second, the honorable interest of our readers who desire to know what an experienced fancier sees and thinks of the birds as they stand under the ribbons. He knows his own birds are not perfect, and he is legitimately interested in knowing what are the qualifications, the good and the bad, of the birds in the great shows of the country.

What is a poultry paper for if it is not to satisfy this interest of its readers?

Is Agriculture to Boom?

The Department of Commerce furnishes the following review of agricultural exports for the year, 1921:

"With cereals and cereal products, we have exported during the past year thirty-one billion pounds as compared with an average of nine billion pounds before the war or more than three times as much. With meat products we exported during the past year about 80 per cent more than the pre-war average; of vegetable oils practically six times as much, and of dairy products about eleven times as much.

That exports still continue heavy in volume is shown by the fact that for the new wheat beginning July 1, we have exported one hundred eighty-one million bushels against a pre-war average of seventy-one million bushels or about two and one-half times as much. We have exported about eight times as much rye and three times as much corn since November 1. When we compare the values the ration is still higher, as average export prices are still considerably higher for 1921 than were pre-war prices. When we consider that Europe, alone, takes between 80 and 90 per cent of the exports of food products, the large takings from the United States for the past year are really remarkable, considering the financial difficulties under which Europe is struggling."

This seems to confirm the opinions of a gentleman with whom we talked during the Boston show, who said:

"I have read the editorial in the January issue in which you suggest the possibilities of cheap feed for poultry breeders for several years. This is the western viewpoint, where you see the enormous stocks of corn in the crib. Europe is a regular suction pump that is taking our feeds. Agriculture was the first to feel a depression and it is now coming back. By fall the slack in the labor market will be taken up. Be optimistic about agriculture as a whole. Things are already on the upgrade in New England."

Continuing on this subject, this gentleman said:

"The gold imports to the United States in 1921 were about \$600,000,000. They were the greatest since 1916, when Europe was sending gold here for war materials. There is only one place the gold goes to—into the

Why U. R. Fishel's White Rocks Are The Best

Good Heads And Combs Alert Eyes Showing Vigor

Full Broad Round Breast

Broad Deep Long Bodies

Big Boned Yellow Legs Showing Strength And Vigor

YOU WILL ALWAYS SEE THIS STRONG NECK ON FISHEL'S BIRDS

Long Broad Backs

Short Well Spread Beautiful Tail

Full Close Fluff

Large Strong Thighs

Legs Set Well Apart

**FIRST PRIZE & CHAMPION COCK
CHICAGO COLISEUM SHOW 1917.**

A. O. Squillace

Male Birds Worth While To Head Your Yards

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES

Owing to the general conditions, existing throughout the country and knowing it is due, the POULTRY BUYING PEOPLE I feel it my duty to reduce my prices. Feed is costing one half what it cost, in fact every item that goes into the keeping of, POULTRY is cheaper, but the products, eggs and meats, are the highest ever known. Because of these facts you can well afford to keep poultry and produce your own eggs and meat. I have decided to offer you

U. R. FISHEL'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

(THERE IS NO BETTER POULTRY)

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

PLEASE NOTE THE GREAT REDUCTIONS

SELECTED BREEDERS		UTILITY FLOCKS	
Former Prices	Reduced Prices	Former Prices	Reduced Prices
Cocks, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$40, \$40	\$10, \$15, \$20, \$25	Cocks, \$10	\$7.00
Cockerels, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$35, \$40	\$8, \$10, \$15, \$20	Cockerels, \$8, two for \$15	\$5—Each Good One
Hens, \$8, \$10, \$15, \$20	\$5, \$8, \$10	Pen—Male and 6 females, \$35	\$25.00
Pullets, \$8, \$10, \$15, \$20	\$4, \$7, \$9	Male, 12 females, \$65	\$50.00
Trios, 1 male, 2 females, \$25, \$35, \$50	\$15, \$25, \$35	2 males, 25 females, \$125	\$100.00
Breeding Pens, 1 male, 5 females, \$50, \$70, \$100	\$35, \$50, \$70		

EGGS FOR HATCHING

ALL YARD EGGS, \$10.00 per fifteen, \$50.00 per hundred
SALE FLOCK EGGS, \$5.00 per fifteen, \$25.00 per hundred

BABY CHICKS

FIFTY CENTS each. Former price Sixty-five cents each.

CATALOG FREE—I can give you BLOOD LINES and individuality you cannot secure elsewhere. Thousands of farm-reared husky birds to select from. SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED—I ship in light all wood coops. Lowest express rate possible.

U. R. FISHEL

Box A

HOPE, INDIANA

Bred To **WORK-WIN-REPRODUCE** For You



NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks

1,500,000 Chicks in 1922

We have 40 breeds of chicks and 4 breeds of ducklings that are the finest line of poultry that ever graced a poultry yard. We have two grades: Exhibition and select and each is backed up by our iron-clad guarantee.

95% Live Arrival Guaranteed and a Month's Feed FREE—Post Paid

To make real money you must have our chicks. Accept the liberal offer today and start on the road to success as a poultry man. If you pass this offer by we are out nothing, but you may be out the difference between a good chick and a poor one.

Send today for catalog—stamps appreciated.

NABOB HATCHERIES

Department 19

Gambier, Ohio

banks—and then into the Federal Reserve System.

"There is now \$.98 worth of gold behind every dollar. What is a dollar? It is a promise that the government will give you 22 grains of gold. There has never before been a time in the history of this country when, if everybody should go to the banks with their paper money and demand gold, the government could fulfill its obligation. Today the Federal Reserve System has approximately one dollar's worth of gold to every outstanding paper dollar.

"These gold reserves are enormous, unprecedented. What will be done with these reserves of gold? That depends on the policy of the Federal Reserve System. There is a choice of one of two courses. The reserves may be used to maintain a dollar's worth of gold behind a dollar's worth of paper. This may be done by high discount rates which discourage borrowing. The other course is to establish low discount rates which accelerate borrowing and stimulate industry and business.

"The Federal Reserve System has not been in operation long enough to formulate a definite program. At the time when credit conditions were most strained, the system approached the legal limits fixed by Congress. No one would suggest that the banking institutions of a great country like the United States should always be at the lowest limits. On the other hand, no banking system of the commercial nations of the world has ever maintained \$1.00 worth of gold for every paper dollar issued.

"What of the probable course of the banking system in this country? The reserve of gold will not be below the limits fixed by Congress, and probably not as high as at the present time. In other words, we are approaching the upper limits of gold in relationship to paper money, and the Federal Reserve System in getting in a position where, if discount rates are reduced, it can expand credits to a considerable extent, which, based on past experience, will speed the wheels of industry."

That is another way of saying that money to earn money must be put to work, and money at work means buying power in the cities, assuring the heavy consumption at remunerative prices of the poultryman's high quality eggs and poultry meat.

Poultry Meat in New England.

The Boston market has long had the reputation of demanding the finest quality in dressed poultry—and paying the highest price—of any market in United States. The soft roaster, grown in the shore country south of Boston, was famous among New England epicures for many years prior to the world war.

The visitor to the Boston market today does not see the same fine quality in dressed poultry that distinguished the large, plump carcasses of the south shore soft roasters of a few years back. There are more Rhode Island Reds with the thin legs and high breast bones that characterize egg type in poultry.

W. S. Baker, county agent of Plymouth County, Massachusetts, stated during the Boston show:

"I heard more about soft roasters five years ago, before taking up my work in Plymouth county, than I have heard since. The tendency today is to combine eggs and meat."

E. C. Thayer, practical poultryman of the south shore, said:

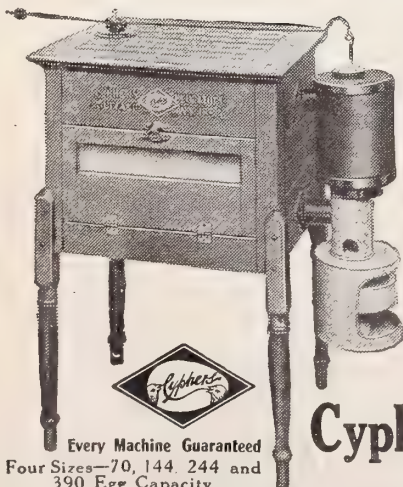
"There has been a complete revolution from the specialized meat type. The quality of the meat poultry has gone down. Many poultrymen are selecting their late molters for their breeding pens. They are something of a nuisance when short of feathers in the early winter, but they do not lay themselves out before the breeding season, and make good breeders.

"I do not grow what you would call 'soft roasters.' I make both ends, using April

Cyphers Incubators

The Standard of the World

Start Right This Season With World's Best Incubator



**Brooders and Hovers
at Lowest Prices**

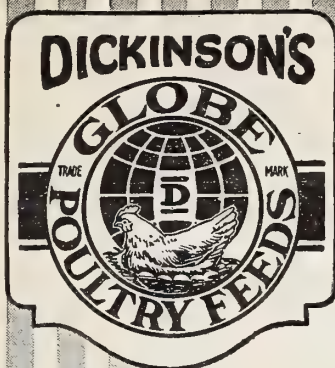
Send for 1922 Catalog, "Raising Poultry for Profit"

Will be mailed upon request

Cyphers Incubator Co.

Buffalo, New York

Every Machine Guaranteed
Four Sizes—70, 144, 244 and
390 Egg Capacity



Give Your Baby Chicks a Good Strong Start in Life

IT pays to feed baby chicks on Globe Chick Mash to build up sturdy bodies quickly. Chicks are just an expense while they are little. This nourishing, easily digested food shortens their non-productive period by giving them just the elements they need to make substantial bone and muscle. They get to the laying period many weeks before improperly fed birds start producing.

Chicks cannot get all the protein they need out of hard grain scratch feed. They do get plenty of this strength-giving substance in Globe Chick Mash. Even a 3-day-old chick can digest it when fed as per directions. From the seventh day on, keep it always before them in a hopper.

You'll get your reward in watching them grow.

DICKINSON'S Globe Chick Mash WITH DRIED BUTTERMILK

The Standard for 19 Years

Only Dependable, Honest Products could stand that test

Globe Egg Mash Makes Better Eggs and More of Them

Feed your hens all they will eat of Globe Egg Mash. It makes them lay, because it contains the elements from which good eggs are made. Some feeds *stimulate* egg production with a high protein concentrate. Globe Egg Mash does not. It increases the output in a healthy, *normal* way by giving the hen egg-making materials in the right proportions. Eggs produced in this way do not drain the hen's vitality.

Eggs delivered by Globe Egg Mash fed hens are good eating eggs, because they are firm, sweet and palatable. But they are almost too good to eat—they're worth more for hatching. They hatch out fine, upstanding chicks that have lived well within their shells—and show it. That's what Globe feeding does for your laying hens.

*Your dealer sells Globe Feeds or will get them for you.
Don't accept substitutes. Insist upon Dickinson's.*

THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.

Chicago

Minneapolis

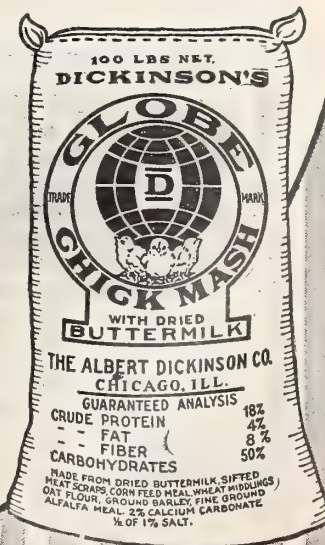
Buffalo

Boston

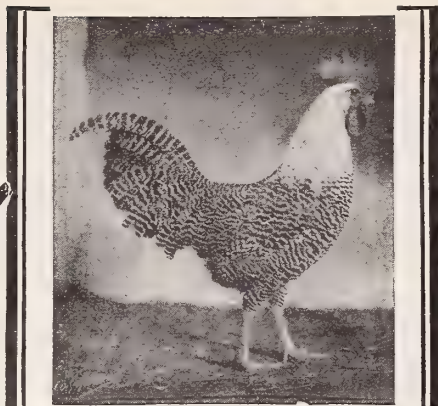
Baltimore

New York

Pittsburgh



Supremacy,
1st Madison
Square Cock-
erel, 1920,
1st Madison
Square Cock,
1921.



They dominate
in the world of
Campine

HOMESTEAD

Vigorous Strain Silver

CAMPINES

The great winners at Madison Square Garden, Boston and New York State Fair are the connecting links of mating for the production of prize winners and record layers. No birds are mated that have not the ability to lay in winter and summer and possess the Standard requirements that make them the most beautiful of all varieties. Our birds produce more eggs per dollar invested in feed than any other breed on earth. Not only quantity, but great big meaty white shelled eggs, that make the poultryman happy.

Eggs For Hatching

Start right and your poultry keeping will prove fascinating and profitable. You cannot secure a better producing and money making variety than Homestead "Vigorous Strain" of Silver Campines. Eggs—One setting, \$10.00; two settings, \$17.50; extra choice selection, one setting, \$15.00; two settings, \$25.00; Single birds—Females, \$7.50 and up; Males, \$10.00 and up; Pens, \$40.00 and \$50.00 and up.

Homestead Campine Farms, Box A, Wayland, Mass.

MAHOOD'S S. C. R. I. REDS

THEY POINT THE WAY

Five Firsts and Best Display at Chicago Coliseum

December, 1921, in the best class of S. C. Reds ever exhibited at this show is part of the winning made by Mahood's S. C. Reds at their tenth successive, successful exhibit at this show. This record has not been paralleled by any other S. C. Red exhibitor at any one of the three largest national shows for many years.

Eggs and stock from Mahood's Reds have been producing great numbers of winners, remarkable breeders and high record layers for Mahood's customers, year after year.

But still greater numbers of these remarkable exhibition and breeding birds and high record layers will be produced by Mahood's customers from eggs and stock purchased from Mahood's yard this season as the inevitable result of the improved quality of Mahood's Reds.

Eggs from Mahood's carefully and scientifically mated pens, rich in the blood of ten generations of Chicago Coliseum winners—\$20, \$15, \$10 and \$6.50 per 15.

Eggs from utility flock—\$20 per 100, \$10 per 50.

Snappy, vigorous, fine colored, splendid type cockerels, \$7.50, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$35 each. A few choice pairs and trios.

Send for Mahood's beautifully illustrated free mating list.

E. W. MAHOOD

Box 4, 616 Lee Avenue

Webster Groves, Mo.

chickens. I furnish a number of eggs to hatcheries and my pullets lay in the early winter. My cockerels are hardly early enough to make the peak price, yet I do get nearly the soft roaster price."

A number of New England plants laid idle during the war. Henry Dana Smith, who grew some of the finest roasters on the south shore, went out. Some of the growers are coming back, and present prices should encourage a much larger production of roasting chickens.

Conditions in the old days were not more favorable than at this time. One lesson has been learned, that is, the danger of manurial contamination from the continuous cropping of the ground with poultry. Tainted ground threatened to put some of the growers out of business when the war come on. More land, or more rotation of crops and poultry, will probably mark future operations.

Joseph Tolman, whose plant had a three years rest, is back heavy and attended the Boston show with his old time interest. He said:

"I sold uncaponized cockerels at 50 cents a pound last June. We do not look for a continuation of last year's prices, but good heavy stuff is selling for as much as 34 cents a pound alive at the seller's door. Some of the stock, however, is thin, and lacks fleshing qualities."

The right breed is important. One breeder of Light Brahmas told of receiving 40 cents a pound alive in December; in January heavy dressed poultry was selling for 45 cents in the Boston market. John H. Robinson stated that 9-lb. stuff had brought as much as 90 cents a pound last spring. Such prices would normally have stimulated the more extensive growing of heavy roasters. That more good market poultry has not been produced has probably been due to the fact that greater profits laid in keeping highly prolific hens of the larger breeds, selling their eggs for hatching in the spring, and marketing the surplus cockerels as fairly good market poultry. The prolific type was most useful and profitable in meeting the demands of restocking the poultry flocks which were badly depleted during the war.

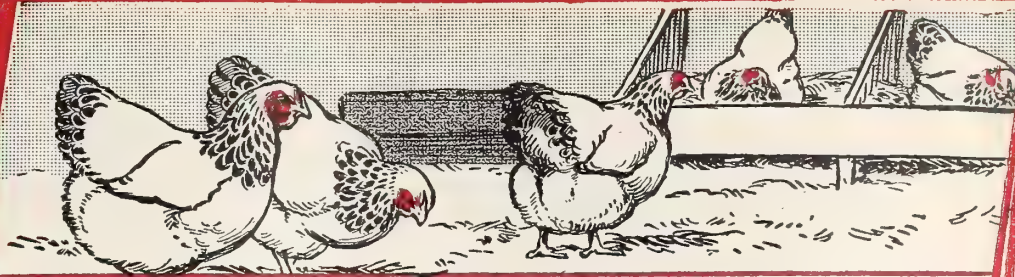
When the New England farms are restocked, and the outlet is largely the butcher stalls, growers will be more interested in size and fleshing quality and will probably get back into the big, heavy White and Barred Plymouth Rocks and meat-type Light Brahmas.

While time inevitably brings its changes, and new men do things in new ways, it seems reasonable that the heavy well fleshed roaster of yesteryear will again be extensively grown in eastern Massachusetts.

Two Varieties of Barred Rocks.

Inasmuch as the American Barred Plymouth Rock Club has voted to submit to its entire membership the question of recognizing Barred Plymouth Rocks as Light and Dark varieties, the opinion of that master-breeder, Edward B. Thompson, should be of value to those who, by their votes, are to commit their club to a continuation of sound policy or to a future policy of abject folly. Let every breeder weigh carefully the following statements on this important issue. Mr. Thompson says:

"The whole subject of dividing the breed would be ridiculous if it were not so serious. In my opinion, the proposition to divide the



Get Big Hatches—Raise Every Chick

It's time to select, mate and condition your breeding pens—time to plan for a successful hatching and brooding season. It pays to plan your work and work your plan. Losses during this critical part of the poultry year cannot be made good later.

Use strong, husky breeders—then put them in tip-top condition. Thus you will secure a supply of strongly fertilized eggs that will hatch—eggs that will give you the big, husky chicks that you can grow. And the best way to do all this is to follow the plan that leading poultrymen have found so satisfactory—add

Pratts Poultry Regulator

to the poultry ration regularly. This dependable poultry tonic and conditioner is a mighty big help in toning up and invigorating the whole system, and in increasing fertility. Save Money! Buy Pratts in 12- or 25-lb. pails; 50- or 100-lb. bags.

When the chicks arrive, *save* them and *raise* them by starting them safely on the road to quick, lusty growth and early, profitable maturity.

It costs money—in eggs and time—to hatch chicks. If you lose most of them after they're hatched, you lose just so much real money. And if it's too late to replace the early hatches—your season is ruined. If you are to make a big success *you must raise the chicks*, grow them into fine-quality table birds or husky, persistent layers. The way to do this is to feed them, from their very first meal,

Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food

The real danger lies in the critical first few weeks after hatching. Give the youngsters a strong start—with digestive organs working right and every part developing normally—and you can easily carry practically every one of them to profitable maturity.

Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food—the original “Baby Food for Baby Chicks” does just this.

Containing every food element needed to build bone, muscle and feather, its use insures even development. Being ground to extreme fineness, it is “mechanically predigested” and takes the strain from the organs of digestion. A large proportion of buttermilk—in the finest form—provides flesh and bone-building materials and the lactic acid that has such a favorable effect on digestion and intestinal disorders. And—this is important—but a very small percentage of crude fibre.

Protect your flock against epidemics of roup, colds and other similar troubles. Use a solution of

Pratts Poultry Disinfectant

to kill the disease germs if they appear—to keep the poultry houses and equipment in sanitary condition. Pratts Poultry Disinfectant is at once safe, efficient and economical. A single gallon makes a barrel of powerful solution.

Pratts Powdered Lice Killer assures comfort to hens and chicks by killing off worrisome pests. Economical, efficient. **Pratts White Diarrhea Tablets** should be given as a *preventive* to all chicks and kept on hand at all times for use should this disease appear.

Buy any of Pratts Preparations under this square-deal guarantee:

“Your Money Back If YOU Are Not Satisfied”

One of the 60,000 Pratt dealers is near you.

PRATT FOOD CO., Philadelphia, Chicago, Toronto

The answer to rapid growth and heavy egg production—Pratts new Growing and Laying Mash and Scratch Feeds



P. B. D. 128



PRATTS 50TH YEAR OF SERVICE

LORD FARMS LEGHORNS

The most popular strain of S. C. W. Leghorns in the East

Individual high records mean nothing to the man making a living in the poultry business. What he wants—**must have**—is high average flock production. Lord Farms Leghorns will average from 150 to over 200 eggs per bird if raised and kept under proper conditions.

Right now we have for sale about 300 well bred

COCKERELS

\$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, and \$15.00; every one sold subject to your approval.

They should help you to fix good laying qualities in your stock

In 1921 we raised the largest number of pullets ever produced in the Eastern States, but have been sold out for months. Booking orders now for

1922 PULLETS

February and early March hatched pullets for sale in May and June, at.....\$2.00

May hatched pullets for sale in July and August, at..... 2.00

Ready-to-lay pullets for sale from July to November, per 100, at 290.00

EGGS FOR HATCHING

GRADE A—100 eggs	\$ 16.50
500 eggs	75.00
1000 eggs	140.00
GRADE B—100 eggs	\$ 14.00
500 eggs	67.50
1000 eggs	130.00

SPECIALS—From the highest class birds on our farm, 25c each; \$25.00 per 100.

LORD FARMS
61 Forest Street
METHUEN, MASS.

breed is a hollow pretense. If a breeder can exhibit and win satisfactorily on the present standard males and females he is doing well. A prominent western judge has said to me that those who want the breed divided acknowledge their failure in producing high quality birds conforming fairly well to the present Standard.

"Two separate breeds cannot be crossed together with any results. However, the pullet bred lines and the cockerel bred line of Barred Rocks can be crossed together because both lines are one breed only.

"The beginner and the amateur should be protected against the certain practice that would follow the recognition of 'Light' and 'Dark' Barred Plymouth Rocks by older breeders who would proceed to produce pullet bred males to exhibit and cockerel bred females to exhibit regardless of their breeding quality. The blood lines and ancestry of a breeding bird should hold the balance of power in the selection of breeding birds.

That is a statement that covers the entire ground. But, again in the following words, Mr. Thompson restates the proposition with the detail and logic that are characteristic of the man, and those who are interested more in the breed than they are in multiple classes and numerous prize ribbons will not fail to be impressed by the force and science of his reasoning:

"This light and dark proposition that some breeders want made operative is nothing but a fallacy. I have never heard or read any argument in its favor that could stand any logic or reasoning. The proposition to divide the breed looks very plausible to those who do not understand and have not had the matter explained to them.

"As stated in your editorial in the December number of the Journal, the pullet line and the cockerel line in the best bred birds are not far apart in color. You remember that I exhibited four pens at Chicago in January, 1918, to illustrate how closely the two lines were being brought together in color.

"In the first place, the fact that there would be four to six matings instead of two as now should be argument enough in itself to condemn the plan. In the standard male and female we have ideals to breed ideal birds so long as we keep within legitimate lines. There cannot, however, be a standard for breeding birds. A breeding bird must be selected of the right color to mate with another bird to produce an ideal chicken. It may be that the breeding bird in a specific case must be light in color, in another case medium in color and in still another case dark in color. Therefore, there can be no standard, either written or pictured, of what is required in a bird for breeding purposes. The male selected depends on the females available and vice versa.

"The pullet bred males are the means of producing the standard ideal exhibition pullet and these males may be either light, medium or medium dark in color. They are the means to an end. The same with cockerel bred females. They are used only for producing an ideal exhibition male and these cockerel bred females may be different shades of color to meet the needs of each specific mating. We look to the blood lines of the breeding birds and then to the individual color to meet each individual case in mating. That is all there is to it and anyone who wants breeding birds standardized has a wrong motive or is misinformed.

"If this thing should come to pass the beginner would be badly mixed up. At present it is fairly clear sailing for the beginner.

"The whole thing is ridiculous to me. Think of the necessity of having to explain to a visitor in a show and tell him which of two birds is a light Plymouth Rock and which is a dark Plymouth Rock when the color of the two birds is not far apart. I would say to the people who want the breed divided in order that they may sell more birds, that if they can produce fine males and females that come near the ideal standard description they can sell all the pullet bred males and cockerel bred females of good quality of their best lines of breeding that they can produce. The trouble, frankly, appears to

be that so many who desire the breed divided are unable to win satisfactory in the standard ideal classes. They give a Macedonian cry for help to enable them to win some kind of a ribbon.

"It is pitiful to note some of the cockerel bred birds and pullet bred birds that are exhibited. Frequently a bird winning in the pullet bred male class has no sisters of any value, and a cockerel bred female winning in the cockerel bred female class frequently has no brothers of any value. There cannot be a standard for breeding birds.

"One very strong argument against dividing the breed is that no one who ever produced a great Barred Rock in quality wants it. Furthermore, as you stated in the December editorial, the two lines of Barred Rocks can be crossed together often with splendid results. The pullet bred line and the cockerel bred line are two families of the same breed.

"Some three or four years ago Charles Latham wrote a good article or two on this subject for the American. I have forgotten the year and the month, but think it was during 1917. Latham bred some fine pullets and handled only the pullet bred line, but he did not want the breed divided.

Latham knew, as Thompson knows, and states, that if a Light Barred Rock male is recognized and classes provided for it, males will be manufactured for exhibition purposes.

The American Poultry Association has expressly prohibited in its show rules the placing of regular first and second prizes on the pullet-bred males and cockerel-bred females. Disloyalty of show managements has resulted in not abiding by this rule, Sec. 21, which provides that only "special prizes" should be offered on these birds.

In shows where cockerel-bred females and pullet-bred males are exhibited the most extreme inconsistency follows when a breeder shows beautiful cockerel-bred pullets and wins well on them, but fails to have a cockerel placed in the Standard exhibition class. That is by no means an unusual condition.

If breeders would give up their dark metallic males and breed the clear, bright color that Mr. Thompson is producing, they would find that their cockerel and pullet lines were coming closer together, and they would be much less interested in DARK Barred Plymouth Rocks and LIGHT Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Mr. Thompson does not speak for himself alone. He speaks for the breed, concluding his argument as follows:

"I am speaking for what I believe is the welfare of the breed, and I speak for the benefit of those we are endeavoring to become better acquainted with Barred Rocks in order that they may succeed and bring to themselves the rewards which go with high quality. Personally, I am in a position to breed and produce the highest quality Barred Plymouth Rocks under whatever name they may be called. At the same time, my love for the breed forbids my entering into any plan or agreement that would be detrimental to the best future interests and progress of the breed and I verily believe that to divide Barred Rocks into two breeds, Light Barred Rocks and Dark Barred Rocks, is unwarranted and unjustifiable from every point of view.

"The certain fact that there would be from four to six matings used in place of two as at present, strongly condemns the proposition. Any system that makes the breeding of Barred Rocks more complex is one to be emphatically avoided. I have heard arguments on the subject from all angles, but cannot reconcile any of them to the best interests of the breed and the beginner.

"On first thought it might appeal to the beginner and to any persons not well acquainted with the breed that the proposition to divide the breed was right and proper. I am convinced, however, that after the subject

CHICKS

Twelve years ago we hatched 20,000 chicks; this year we are hatching 300,000. The great bulk of our trade is with intelligent, experienced poultrymen, whose living depends entirely on what chicks they purchase, and who can't afford to take chances. Two-thirds of our customers will be those who have bought our chicks before, and know the value of

Lord Farms Leghorns

Bred for generations for

High average egg production

Small mortality

High quality eggs

Any experienced poultryman or poultry editor would tell you that a flock average of 150 eggs is a mighty good average; but with proper care and housing you can beat this all to pieces.

Haverhill, Mass.,
January 9, 1922.

I am much pleased with your stock. In May, 1920, I purchased 25 Grade A day old chicks and raised every one. Selected 10 pullets which started laying October 17, 1920, and up to October 16, 1921, one year's laying, they made a total of 2013 eggs, which I think was wonderful. A flock average of better than 200 eggs.

I also raised from these chicks a wonderful male for which I refused \$15.00.

DANIEL S. FLANAGAN

Kennedy, N. Y.,
April 13, 1921.

Your shipment of 1000 chicks arrived today at 4 P.M. They are the best and most uniform bunch of chicks that I have ever seen. I live in a locality that is a hotbed for Single Comb Leghorns and I believe this shipment will do you a lot of good.

R. A. ROGERS

Belgrade, Me.,
January 4, 1922.

Your strain are wonderful layers; 67 pullets laid 1041 eggs in December, averaging 45 a day now, though it has been very cold here.

C. H. MILLS

Kennedy, N. Y.,
October 30, 1921.

The pullets I have from your stock are doing some wonderful laying. They are just past six months of age and for the past two weeks I have been getting a fully 55% flock average in eggs. They are so far in advance of the other strain I have of the same age that there is no comparison in the two and, truthfully, from now on there will be nothing else raised on our farm. My eggs, at present prices, are netting me slightly in advance of \$25.00 per day.

R. E. ROGERS

Place your order at once for what chicks you will need this year.

GRADE A—per 100, \$28.00

GRADE B—per 100, \$25.00

Cheaper in 1000 lots

A few fancy, special chicks, at 50c each, from the highest class stock on our plant. Limited quantity.

Eighty-page illustrated catalog

LORD FARMS

61 Forest Street
METHUEN, MASS.



Your Profit dies with the Chicks

DEAD chicks mean loss of profits that could have been made—to say nothing of the time and money spent in hatching them.

Raw, indigestible, sour and musty feed kills the chicks and robs you of your profits.

Give your chicks the feed they can digest, the feed that keeps sweet and clean—*H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED*.

It is a scientific combination of Cracked Corn, Cracked Wheat, Cut Oatmeal, Cracked Peas and Cracked Kaffir Corn, cut to pin-point fineness and *steam-cooked* by the wonderful H-O process. This process so prepares the grains that they are readily digestible even when eaten by the most delicate chick. White Diarrhea and kindred ailments never occur. Further, it prevents deterioration so that *H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED* keeps sweet and clean indefinitely.

Poultrymen everywhere testify that *H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED* brings more chicks through the critical period that follows hatching, and makes them grow and develop in record time. It puts real profits into poultry raising.

Make this the most profitable hatching season you have ever had—*live* chicks and healthy productive chickens—by feeding *H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED*.

It is packed in handy 5-pound packages, obtainable from your local grocer; or get a supply from your feed dealer.

Sample of this wonder feed free on request.

THE H-O CEREAL COMPANY, Inc.
FEED DEPARTMENT, DESK 21 . . BUFFALO, NEW YORK

H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED

Saves the Lives of Baby Chicks

is well thought out it will be seen how undesirable it would be. Any Barred Rock breeder who can produce high-class exhibition standard cockerel bred males and standard pullet bred females will find an excellent demand for cockerel bred females and pullet bred males. These latter mentioned birds are necessary for breeding purposes, but as I have already stated a standard cannot be made for breeding birds.

"The cockerel mating is for the production of standard color exhibition cockerels and the pullet mating is for the production of standard color exhibition pullets and the two lines in the best bred flocks are being drawn nearer together in color. In reality it would be just as justifiable to divide White Leghorns into two breeds, also many other varieties of the standard into two breeds, as separate matings are used in many of these breeds, one to produce exhibition cockerels and the other to produce exhibition pullets.

"If Barred Rocks should be divided and called two breeds there would frequently be birds exhibited in the dark class as light in color as those in the light class, and there would be birds exhibited in the light class that would be as dark in color as those in the dark class, all of which would be confusing to the judge, the exhibitors and to the visitors at the shows. If the cockerel bred Barred Rocks were all very dark in color and the pullet bred Barred Rocks were all very light in color, there would be some justification in the proposition to divide the breed. However, when it becomes necessary to enlighten the visitor, either verbally or with placards on the coops, as to which birds are Light Barred Rocks and which birds are Dark Barred Rocks the argument to divide the breed loses much momentum.

"I have, from time to time, seen pictures of Barred Rocks in books and poultry papers representing light or pullet bred birds and dark or cockerel-bred birds and the colors of the different birds was so near alike that the identity could not be determined. I have witnessed standard cockerel bred males winning at various shows that were fully as light in color as some pullet bred males. I have also seen cockerel bred females winning in the cockerel bred classes and they were as light in color as some pullet bred females. All of this is very confusing and conclusive evidence that the two lines are drawing closer together in color."

Comb vs. Legs.

The shape of a Leghorn's comb is valued in the Standard at 10 points. The shape of a Leghorn's legs and toes are valued in the Standard at 2 points!

Now get this:

The height of a Leghorn's comb is not more important than the height of its legs.

Roughness of texture in comb is not more objectionable than roughness or ridges of scales on shanks.

Points or serrations on comb are not more important than the shape of toes on the feet.

Comb is a secondary sexual character. Legs and feet are the foundation on which the bird stands, giving station and balance to the body.

The Standard says: "Judges must familiarize themselves with the scale of points of each breed they are to pass upon, to intelligently award the prizes. But it must be understood that no more and no less value can be placed on any section than in the scale of points."

That means that with a valuation in the scale of points of 10 points for comb and 2 points for legs, the comb is five times as important as the legs, and must be so considered by judges and breeders. The fact is that every practical judge and breeder of Leghorns knows such a Standard is false: knows that it is not applied; knows that birds are neither bred nor judged on any 5 to 1 basis. Does the Standard need revision? A bigger and harder question is: Can the geographically selected Revision Committee give the breeders of this country what they need in the form of a Standard?



At Last—No More Mites No More Lice

One of the biggest problems that has confronted poultry raisers in the past is how they could keep their fowls free from mites and lice. Countless remedies and methods have been recommended and used, such as sprays, disinfectants, powders, etc., but all of these various things have proven only partially effective. Besides, they require a great deal of time and attention,—annoying both to the poultry raiser and his fowls.

Probably no other thing that the poultry raiser has to contend with means as much in the way of lost profits through reduced egg production, hindered growth, quality of meat, etc., as these blood-sucking, profit-reducing pests—mites and lice.

CORONA Mite and Lice Proof PERCH

will solve this question for you, once and for all. Mites and lice cannot live where Corona perches are used. Mites feed on the fowls while they are on the roost, swarming over their bodies, sucking themselves full of blood, then go back to some secluded crack or crevice to await the next meal. That's where the Corona Perch gets them. The minute lice or mites crawl under a Corona Perch they are "a goner." Corona Perches have a galvanized trough underneath filled with oil. This oil soaks up through the wood so that the underneath part of the roost is always moist with oil,—sure death to mites and lice. The oil is poured into the reservoir through an opening in the top of perch; 30 minutes a year is all the time or labor required to keep roosts filled with oil—just a few minutes two or three times a year—that's all, and the question of lice and mites will not trouble you in the least, because you won't have any. Hundreds of poultry raisers who are using these Perches tell us that it is impossible to find a single mite or louse in their poultry houses. Rev. Morgan Peters says: "I have had Corona Perches installed in my chicken coop after I had given up all hope of ever becoming master of this vermin. These Perches brought immediate relief to my flock and death to the last mite. It truly does the work while chickens are enjoying their night's rest."

Corona Perches come in standard lengths, five feet long. They can be installed in any poultry house. They are very inexpensive, and pay for themselves over and over the first season. They will last a life time, as there is nothing about them to wear out or get out of order.

Write for Free Book and Prices

Fill out and mail coupon today. Tell us how many fowls you have and we will send you our lowest price on Perches needed for your flock. We will also send you a book describing Corona Perches in detail. This book is also filled with much other valuable information for poultry raisers. Don't delay,—whether you have a dozen fowls or a thousand, you cannot afford to be without Corona Perches. They pay for themselves in a few weeks. If they don't completely rid your fowls of mites and lice, you get your money back. We also manufacture Corona Wool Fat Compound for horses and cows, and Corona Balm for household use—products that are well known throughout United States and Canada.

**THE CORONA
MANUFACTURING CO.**

Dept. 10 Kenton, Ohio

PAT. APP'D FOR

GALVANIZED IRON

"This illustration shows how the upper or wood part of Corona Perch fits into the oil reservoir, thus keeping the lower part of Perch thoroughly saturated with oil, leaving the upper part on which fowl roosts perfectly dry and clean. Oil is poured into reservoir through an opening in top of roost."



Four Eggs Pays for
Space Hen Occupies

Biddy will lay twice as many eggs if you keep her free from lice and mites with a Corona Perch. 4 of the extra eggs she gives you will pay for the space she occupies on a Corona Perch, the rest be profit for you.

The Corona Mfg. Co.,
Dept. 10 Kenton, Ohio.

You may send me your free Corona Perch Book quoting your lowest prices on Corona Perches.

NAME.....

TOWN.....

STREET or R. F. D.....

I keep.....fowls.
Number

MAYSLAKE BUFF ORPINGTONS

One of the oldest and leading winning strains,
EAST. THEY WIN WEST.

At NEW YORK STATE FAIR 1921 At CHICAGO COLISEUM 1920



Four times as many firsts, twice as many seconds as next nearest competitor. Display championship by 282 points majority. Color and shape specials. Twelve of Mayslake Orpingtons stood under Blue ribbons.

As many firsts and as many seconds as all competitors combined. At OHIO STATE FAIR last two years—Every first and second competed for. Twice champion male and once champion female in entire show.

EGGS—From Champion Exhibition Matings

Every pen headed by a Blue Ribbon Winner. \$15 per 15, from any one selected mating, \$10 per 15, selected from 10 choicest matings. From combination exhibition and heavy layers \$5 per 15; \$9 per 30; \$14 per 50; \$25 per 100 eggs. BABY CHIX at double the above prices hatched by special request.

All infertiles replaced free—For further particulars see mating list.

MAYSLAKE FARM Hinsdale, Ill.

F. S. PEABODY, Owner

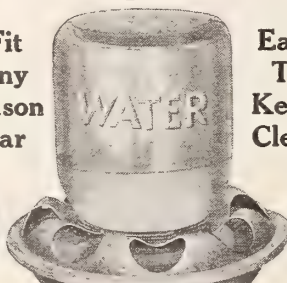
FRANK F. CONWAY, Manager

Best For Baby Chicks

"American Pans"

Fit
Any
Mason
Jar

Easy
To
Keep
Clean



3 PANS 75c
Postpaid

12 PANS \$2.50
Postpaid

The small holes in the top pan prevent the chicks from getting into the feed or water—prevent them from crowding too close around the feeder and prevent dirt and droppings from polluting the contents. There is absolutely nothing in the construction of these pans to become loose or broken—they overcome every objection to the ordinary Mason Jar pan and are the most desirable of all feeding and watering devices. Order them today. Sold and guaranteed by

American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

OSSEGE'S DAY OLD CHICKS ARE BETTER

We furnish pure bred Chicks of the finest quality from high egg producing stock. Flocks built directly from laying contest winners.

This season we will ship not less than 600,000 big, strong, healthy Baby Chicks that live, of the following varieties: Silver and white Wyandottes, white and barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, black and white Minorcas, Anconas, white, brown and buff Leghorns.

Write for our free illustrated catalog and price list.

PREPAID TO YOUR HOME BY PARCEL POST

J. W. OSSEGE HATCHERY, Dept. 1 Glandorf, Ohio



CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

Judging in Connecticut.

Those who note our little reference to "utility" in the report of the National Poultry Show, this issue, will be interested in the following foreword from the premium list of the Connecticut State Poultry Show, which exhibition was held in Hartford the last week of January:

"The committee representing the organized poultry interests of Connecticut in the management of this show, believes that standard requirements of breed-type and color and the characteristics that indicate production, can, and should be combined in the same individuals.

"It is felt that inasmuch as the egg laying characteristic is, to a high degree, an inherited tendency, good layers of standard type and color resulting from generations of systematic, intelligent breeding, will be far more apt to transmit the quality of high production than will birds that merely indicate by physical conformation that they are qualified to lay heavily.

"This, briefly, is the 'Connecticut idea' so called, and the judges of this state show will be specifically instructed to consider conformation characteristics indicating vitality, constitution and high production, together with breed-type and color, in making their awards.

"Connecticut has, from the earliest days of American poultry history, been consistently a leader in the advancement of poultry interests, and it is felt that by thus emphasizing the desirability of a more perfect union of breed-type and color with production characteristics, we, as Connecticut poultrymen, are upholding and 'carrying on' the traditions of the state by contributing something worth while to the educational value of poultry exhibitions."

The above statement is significant of a trend that is so plain that everyone should understand. The day is passing when thin bodied birds, coarse faces, narrow legs or slow feathering will be tolerated. Every quality of vigor and productiveness must be considered by fanciers. On the other hand, rough utility birds are going to go down before the onslaught of purebred birds that combine beauty and utility. Read again the above instructions, third paragraph of quotation. They are the "specific instructions" at the Connecticut State Show.

We have never favored "utility classes." We opposed the proposition of the Committee of Forty to provide two additional production classes, one for hens, the other for pullets. We favor maintaining the standard exhibition bird as the highest type of beauty and utility, and any improvement in judging or any improved system of selection and mating that will contribute to the betterment of the standard exhibition bird shall have our whole-hearted support always.

Our Cover.

The heads on our cover this month are those of Light Brahmas. The head and neck are two of the most characteristic features of the Brahma.

The skull should be broad, the crown projecting over the eyes. A fine boned head, in which you can see the eyes in looking down from the top, is a poor Brahma head. The skull projections over the eyes are termed in modern parlance, "broody bumps." It is true that a fine boned skull with pop eyes is typical of the heavy laying birds, but the Brahma is first of all a meat breed, being the largest of all recognized breeds of chickens.

The Brahma comb is known as a Pea comb. That is, a triple comb, resembling three small single combs that are joined at the base and rear.

The Brahma neck should be moderately long, and well arched, with an abundant flow-



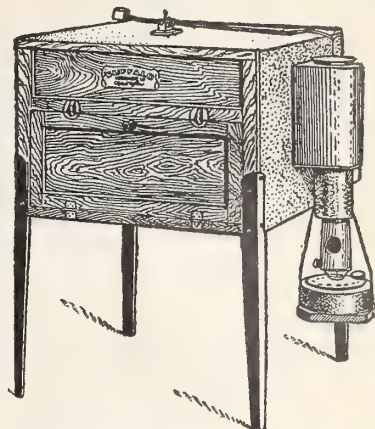
Chas. A. Cyphers

HATCH 'EM

IN A

Buffalo Incubator

the "Perfect Hatcher"



Save yourself the trouble and disappointment of poor hatches this season by using BUFFALO INCUBATORS—the machines that, because of their dependability, have become known as the "perfect hatcher." Whether you want a small or large capacity machine there is a BUFFALO that will exactly meet your requirements—furnished in 60, 120, 240 or 260 egg sizes.

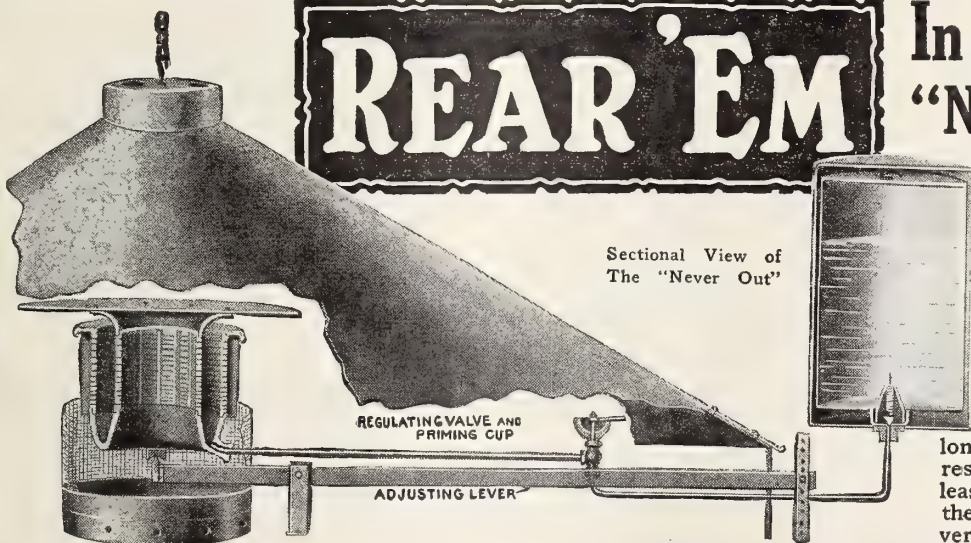
The BUFFALO is the perfect hatcher because it has the two things necessary to successful incubation—diffusive heat and correct ventilation, producing that mellow warmth found only in BUFFALO INCUBATORS. The constant and uniform heat in this "perfect" machine is accomplished by my patented sensitive and accurate regulator. The regulator was patented by me in 1895 and has never been equaled—my later improvements have increased its efficiency and ease of operation.

The BUFFALO is built of materials that insure years and years of service—it will not swell or warp out of shape—it is constructed under my personal supervision and built according to specifications that years of continued service have proven correct. We have hundreds of testimonials like the following: Dec. 31, 1921. I have just bought another No. 3 Buffalo which makes me seven in all. It certainly is a wonderful hatcher. Roy G. Downs, Richland, N. J. Jan. 3, 1921. Please ship FOUR No. 3 Buffalos and four Brooder Stoves. You will remember that I bought a No. 2 Buffalo and a Brooder Stove last year. Lafayette Felker, Rochester, N. H. Dec. 3, 1921. My two Buffalo Incubators give better results than any others that I have used or seen. S. T. Butler, Warren, Ark.

After you have hatched your chicks in a BUFFALO INCUBATOR you can further insure your profits if you

REAR 'EM

In a Buffalo "Never Out"



The BUFFALO "NEVER OUT" Oil Burning Canopy Brooder is Wickless—it burns kerosene, with a perfect blue flame. It is odorless—does not emit fumes or smoke—will not carbonize—will not overflow—will not go out as long as there is oil in the reservoir. Requires the least possible attention and the cost of operation is very low.

The NEVER OUT OIL BURNER is in a class by itself—you can depend on it day in and day out—you need never worry lest your chicks will burn up or freeze—they are safe with a "NEVER OUT."

NEVER OUT will not flood because the inverted fount holds the oil supply below the rim of the burner well, and the throttle valve free from excess pressure, operates with a large orifice and is placed under the canopy where the oil is kept at even temperature and the flow is steady and sure.

The DEFLECTOR is an integral part of the NEVER OUT Burner—it spreads and radiates the heat to the outer edge of the canopy instead of holding it, a hot ball in the middle. That's why the NEVER OUT consumes all unburnt gases—either with

low or full flame. This spreader is specially designed for hover work and will be covered by letters patent.

A 52 in. canopy is used for economy in operation. With this large canopy a greater space is adequately heated than the same quantity of oil would warm, under a 32 or 42 in. hover. The NEVER OUT is economical for 50 chicks, 500 chicks or more. The oil consumption is very economical—it ranges from one quart of oil to one gallon in 24 hours—depending on size of flame needed under varying weather conditions—the simple double adjustment give it a wide range of flexibility.

Send your name and address and get free catalog describing in detail the many superior features of BUFFALO equipment. You'll find this season a profitable one if you decide to Hatch 'Em and Rear 'Em with BUFFALO equipment.

Buffalo Incubator Co., Chas. A. Cyphers, Pres.

Department 3

Station B, Buffalo, New York

Amateur Poultryman Lowers Chick Mortality

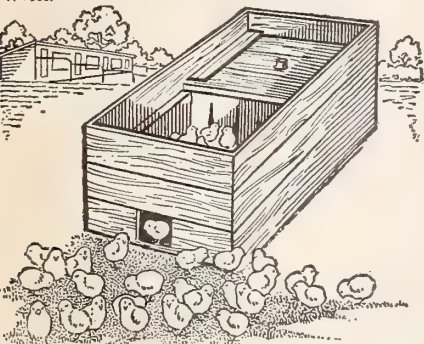
The poultry industry owes much to the constructive work of enthusiastic amateurs. Some of the most skillful breeders of noted prize winners have been men who raised chickens for a hobby. An amateur has given the poultry world a brooder so simple and inexpensive as to be within reach of the veriest novice, so efficient as to deserve a place in the plant of the professional poultryman.

For some fifteen years, Mr. I. Putnam, of Elmira, N. Y., has been spending his spare hours with his chickens. He soon found out that it is much easier to hatch chickens than it is to raise them, and being of an inventive turn, he set about devising a brooder that would fully meet the requirements of the chicks yet be within reach of the backyarder.

The result is the Home-Made PUTNAM Brooder—a marvel of simplicity. The materials required are these:

One box about 16 in. wide, 10 in. deep and 32 in. long; one-sixth yard of table oilcloth; a few nails and tacks; one Putnam Brooder Heater.

The entire cost of the brooder including the heating unit should be less than \$5. And the work can be done by any handy man or boy in an hour with only a hammer and saw to work with.



This home-made Putnam Brooder can be made in a single evening. It accommodates from 35 to 60 chicks.

This little Brooder will care for from 35 to 60 chicks. A brood of this size will naturally do much better than a large flock.

The Brooder Heater is the heart of the Putnam Brooder. It operates on the principle of the open fireplace, drawing out the foul air and constantly supplying fresh air. A reflector throws the heat downward upon the chick's backs just as it comes from the mother hen. The oil tank becomes slightly warmed from the burner so that the floor of the brooder is kept warm and dry, but never hot.

The labor of caring for the brooder is reduced to the lowest terms. The heater needs filling but once a week. And the hover can be instantly lifted out for cleaning and disinfecting.

The home-made PUTNAM Brooder can be operated anywhere—in a sunny room, in an open shed, or, if a roof be built upon it, right out of doors. A half-grown boy or slight woman can carry it anywhere.

It was to be expected that such an economical and practical brooder would win popularity with the backyarder. As a matter-of-fact, however, many professional poultrymen are among its most enthusiastic users. They find that there is actually less work in caring for 500 chicks divided into ten broods than in caring for a single flock of 500 chicks as usually handled. And the mortality is much lower.

Mr. Putnam sells only the Brooder Heater. But with every Heater is packed full instructions for making the complete Home-Made Putnam Brooder. The price of the Brooder Heater is \$4.75, postpaid, and it is guaranteed to give complete satisfaction. Address I. Putnam, Route 205-R. See Mr. Putnam's advertisements in this issue.—Advertisement.

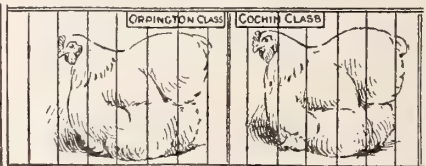
ing hackle. Of course, the neck feathers in the females are shorter and rounder than in the male, but even in this sex a skimpy neck is not desired.

An important feature of the neck is a broad feather. The lower neck feather of a female that measures an inch in width is none too wide. A wide feather means a wide webbing which carries a wide black stripe. This black should be full of life, lustrous greenish-black, and a dull black devoid of sheen is an indication of plain breeding or plain rearing. The white lacing of the neck feather should extend around the point of the feather. If the black runs to the tip of the feather, the defect is sometimes termed "smutty," or may be designated as a black shawl around lower neck. The lacing and striping is also found in the neck feathers under the throat in highest class birds.

Orpington Type.

Breeders have been enthusiastic about the massive Orpingtons, free from excessive fluff, that have been winning in the major shows this year.

England, the home of the Orpington, insists on Cochinating the breed, and the Poultry World, London, prints the accompanying caricature.



The Cochinated Orpington of England.

American breeders are pursuing the sound policy of not breeding for excessive softness and profusion of feather. As a result of practical ideals, the Orpingtons are increasing in popularity. Never have larger or better classes or Buffs and Whites been shown than this year.

Buff Orpingtons at Syracuse in the fall, and at the Coliseum, Boston and the National poultry shows have formed the strongest classes ever penned at these great events. Now comes word of four hundred White Orpingtons cooped at the annual meet of the American White Orpington Club, held in conjunction with the Cleveland show, Jan. 2 to 7, 1922. Writing of this splendid exhibition of the variety, J. I. Lyle, secretary of the club, says:

"The class of White Orpingtons was undoubtedly the greatest ever assembled in this country in quality as well as numbers. All of one section of the hall was filled with these beautiful birds. One hundred and seventy-three birds in the singles, and forty-six pens, a total of four hundred and three birds. The birds came from the four corners of the country. Rhode Island on the east, Iowa on the west, Ontario on the north and the Ohio River on the south.

"There were twenty-two exhibitors, and the ribbons were split up among eleven, with J. S. Greenshields and Jill Farm each taking two firsts, Robert Christie and Robadel Farm one each. Best display was won by J. S. Greenshields, with Robadel Farm second and Jill Farm third.

"Judges Oke and Drevendstedt gave universal satisfaction, and never was there better sportsmanship shown than among the exhibitors who had a lot of good-natured and wholesome fun with each other during the judging."

Arrested Again.

The Kansas City Times recently carried the following news item:

"Baby Chick Game Lures Him. H. H. Mason, arrested fifth time, charged with misuse of mails. H. H. Mason isn't a myth. Nor is the baby chick industry a flame. Yet Mason has been arrested five times on charges of using the mails to defraud in connection with the baby chick game.

"He and Earl H. Bowles were arrested Wednesday after postoffice inspectors decided the Bowles Hatchery Company of Independence, Mo., did not intend to play fair with

PRICES WAY DOWN

New low prices on the famous X-Ray Incubator. Hatch your own chicks now at lower cost than ever. Get our prices before you buy any incubator. Delivery free.

THE X-RAY

Write today for the big X-Ray Catalog and new reduced prices on X-Ray Brooders, the sure safe way of raising chicks. Both books sent free. Write, X-Ray Incubator Co., 103 X-Ray Station Des Moines, Iowa.

FREE BOOK

20 Exclusive X-RAY Features

The only incubator that combines the 20 features of construction that mean sure big hatches of strong and healthy chicks.

This is the machine with the X-Ray glass-lined top, the radiator heater, the vapor generator, the big capacity one-fill-per-hatch oil tank, the automatic regulator and FIFTEEN other important features.

20 years' experience behind the X-Ray. Tried and tested by experts in open competition.

We pay \$8 a Day

taking orders for guaranteed hosiery for men, women, children. All styles, colors, including finest line silk hose.

Guaranteed To Give

Satisfaction or New Hose Free

Often take orders for dozen pairs in one family. Repeat orders make you steady income. Devote spare time or full time. It will pay any man or woman to handle this guaranteed line. No experience necessary. Get started at once. Best season of the year. Write for samples.

Thomas Mfg. Co., H-4711

Dayton, Ohio

Sanitary Chicken Coop

Sanitary removable floor means healthy chicks. An all-wood, tightly-jointed, cypress coop which resists dampness, drafts and marauders. Accommodates hen and 20 to 30 chicks. Easily cleaned, easily moved. Valuable to any poultry-raiser. Price low.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUE

It describes the Sanitary Coop thoroughly. Contains prices, references and descriptive material on supplies poultry-raisers really need.

The Sanitary Coop Co.
308 W. Depot St. Greenfield Indiana.

Sanitation Means Healthy Chicks and Success for you

POULTRY BANDS

Pigeon Bands—Nest Tags
All goods guaranteed to be just as represented.

ALUMINUM BANDS with raised figures, price postpaid, 10-15c, 25-50c, 50-95c, 100-60c

SPIRAL CELLULOID BANDS, 10 different colors, price postpaid, 12-15c, 25-50c, 50-85c, 100-85c, 500-85c, 25c.

COLORED CELLULOID, with Aluminum Back

Any color, two large black numbers in each band; prices 12-30c, 25-60c, 50-90c, 100-91.65

Please do not send postage stamps

The National Poultry Band Co.
Send for Catalog NEWPORT, KY.

Pagel's Sanitary Fountain

Non-Freezing
No Lamps

Keeps water warm in winter and cool in summer. If not at your dealer, send for circular and testimonials from pleased customers.

Manufactured by the Originator
FRED PAGEL
Box R6 Rockford, Ill.

their chicken raising customers. J. M. Donaldson and W. L. Noah, the inspectors, had been watching the company for three weeks.

"Mason was in trouble last spring with the National Chick Company. Its affairs were placed in the hands of a receiver and have not been liquidated. Through a missing asset, Noah and Donaldson traced the Bowles Hatchery Company to Mason. Mason kept his mailing lists. The new company sent circulars to all of Mason's old customers, many of whom never have been reimbursed for their previous losses. Donaldson saw Mason's hand in the style of the circular.

"Bowles and Mason were arraigned yesterday afternoon before George D. Beardsley, United States commissioner. Both entered pleas of not guilty. Mason's bond was fixed at \$3,500 and Bowles's bond at \$2,500. Preliminary hearing was set for January 19."

We carried the ad of the Bowles Hatchery Company, Box 79, Independence, Mo., on page 78 of the January issue. That ad does not appear in this issue, neither will it appear in any subsequent issue of American Poultry Journal. If we had had any intimation that H. H. Mason was connected with the Bowles Hatchery Company, no amount of money would have bought advertising in these columns for that company. In the March, 1921, number of this Journal we gave a history of H. H. Mason, beginning with the term of one and a half years that he served in the Federal penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., after indictment for fraudulent use of the mails. Following this, in the spring of 1920, said Mason, operating under the name of Quality Chick Company, Des Moines, Ia., took in about \$14,000 for chicks, but shipments of chicks were not made. We warn our readers against sending money for chicks to the Bowles Hatchery Company of Independence, Missouri.

Mason was able to operate as the Bowles Hatching Company, being out on an appeal bond, having seen sentenced to 18 months in the penitentiary for operating the Quality Chick Company at Des Moines. He has also been arrested in connection with the National Chick Company of Kansas City, and this case is scheduled to come up in April of this year.

White in Face.

In revising the Standard for Mediterraneans the general disqualification for white in face should be more carefully defined.

A good white lobe often lets its color leak over the edges of the face. Many a bird has been disqualified for this.

Is it actual white in face? Observing breeders will tell you that what actually develops into white in the face of cocks is the white which starts under the eye, not on the edge of the face near the lobes.

Thank You, Mr. McClure.

It behooves every poultry keeper to get the best results possible out of what he puts into his hens in the form of feed, care and housing. During the next few years we will hear a great deal about costs and selling prices. Yet, after all, production will ever remain the fundamental problem with every one engaged as a producer. Right here is where a poultry paper devoted to the problems of production is most helpful.

We are highly gratified with those letters from subscribers that tell us of the help American Poultry Journal is to them in teaching them to increase the efficiency of their hens. In this connection we take the liberty of quoting the following letter on the effect of the monthly visits of this Journal:

"As it is nearing the yuletide and the Christmas spirit has us in its grasp, and causes us to think of the great things that have been accomplished in the year that is about to pass, and the much greater things that will be accomplished in the year that is to be ushered in within the next few days, I cannot help but write you and tell you of the wonderful help I have received from your great publication.

"About one year ago I took the poultry fever. I began buying White Leghorns until I had accumulated quite a flock. Having been reared in a city, I had never acquired

(Continued on page 182)

BARKER'S

SPECIAL

Poultry Remedy

First, remember this isn't a food. It's a Remedy—and when mixed with the food makes that food medicinal. It has never failed to help poultry—tonic, appetizer and stimulator—and so sure are we of this that we sell it to you with an absolute money-back guarantee. Cartons, 20c, 30c, 60c; pails, \$1.75 to \$3.00; bags, \$1.35, \$2.80, \$5.50, \$10.

BARKER'S ANIMAL TONIC

We've had 70 years' experience with Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Naturally, we know the sort of medicine they need. Barker's Animal Tonic is that medicine—and it never fails to give results; it is guaranteed to do the work asked of it. A big package for 60 cents; bags, \$1.00, \$2.50, \$3.75 and \$7.00; pails, \$1.50 and \$2.70.

BARKER'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT

Just as good for the man as it is for the beast. Never be without a bottle in the house. A splendid remedy for sprains, bruises, pains of rheumatism, chilblains, stiff and weak joints, chafes, galls, wounds, cuts, etc. Low priced, 35 cents a bottle.

BARKER'S ROUP REMEDY

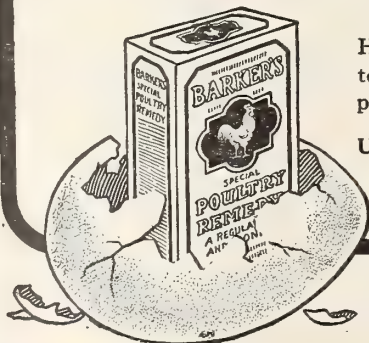
This is one of the Barker stand-bys—a fine remedy for many, many years. Better today than ever. Price 30 cents.

All the Barker Products Sold and Recommended by

DRUG, GROCERY and GENERAL STORES

Prepared and Guaranteed by

Barker, Moore and Mein Medicine Company
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Makers of the famous Barker's Horse and Cattle Powder, in cartons, 20c, 30c, 60c and \$1.00; in pails, \$2.00 and \$3.85.

United Profit Sharing
Coupons in every
package.

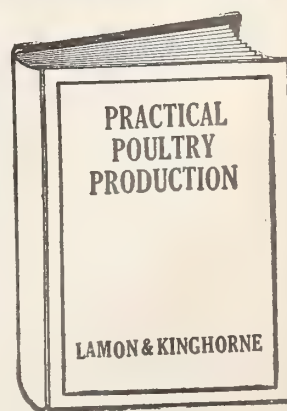


Practical Poultry Production

A new book by Harry M. Lamon and J. W. Kinghorne of U. S. Agri. Dept. Makes poultry raising profitable. The greatest book of the times. 368 pages.

Breeds and Varieties—Origin and classification classes. Breeding—Principles of Breeding, Selection of Breeders, Time to mate, Age, Range, Eggs. Brooding—Natural and Artificial. Feeding Chicks—Kind of Feed, Housing, Free Range. Preserved Eggs—Methods. Poultry Houses—Kind to Build, Time to Build. Diseases and Treatment—Prevention, Common Diseases, Symptoms and Treatment. Poultry Pests. Capons and Caponizing—Suitable Breeds, How to Caponize, Time to Caponize. Feeding for Eggs—Value of Feeding, Egg Development. Artificial Lighting—Kinds to Use. Culling the Flock—When to Cull, Kind to Cull, Kind to Save. Preparing Birds for Exhibition—Kings of Shows, Shipping Birds, Show Rules and Regulations and Many Others. Marketing Table Fowls. Price \$2.00.

American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill.





The Key to Success

RELIABLE equipment is the key to success in chick raising.

That reliability cannot be determined from the claims of manufacturers. Its only proof is in the experience of users.

Squarely upon this experience rests the standing of Buckeye Incubators and Brooders. In the hands of a million users in all parts of the world Buckeye Poultry Raising Equipment has made good. Ask the Buckeye user -- he knows!

Fitness is Demonstrated

The accomplishments of this equipment rest upon the demonstrated fitness of Buckeye Incubators to hatch every hatchable egg and of Buckeye Brooders to raise the largest number of chicks.

More than that, the chicks hatched in Buckeye Incubators are superior chicks -- big, sturdy healthful little fellows, marked by vitality and quick growth, because they were hatched in ideal conditions of automatically regulated heat and moisture.

This applies with equal force to the product of the 65 egg incubator or the 10,368 egg Mammoth and all the convenient sizes between.

Revolutionized Brooding

All that Buckeye Incubators have done for hatching, Buckeye Brooders do for raising. Literally, they make three chicks grow where one grew before, reduce the labor to a fourth and cut the expenses to half.

in Poultry Raising

These Brooders have revolutionized chick raising, entirely removing the great mortality that made brooding so hazardous, and raising every chick, barring accidents, to quick, profitable maturity.

Buckeye Brooders are coal burning or oil burning in the colony sizes; lamp-heated in the smaller units.

With Buckeye Poultry Raising Equipment comes success. Experiment after experiment may fail, but absolute reliance may be placed on Buckeye Equipment.

Profit By These Facts

Those familiar with Buckeye Equipment accept these facts and profit thereby. Others may establish the same security by calling upon any one of the 10,000 Buckeye dealers in all parts of the world or by writing to any of our offices for the illustrated catalog, which tells the reasons for Buckeye superiority. Get that catalog. If interested in brooding ask for our new booklet, "The Revolution in Chick Raising." Ask the Buckeye users. Then you, too, will place your poultry raising upon the sound basis of success by using Buckeye Incubators and Brooders.

The Buckeye Incubator Company

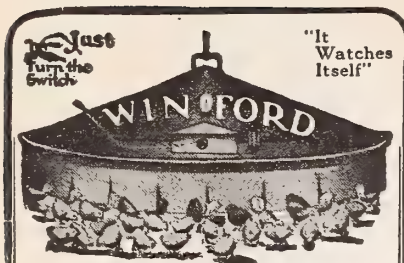
411 EUCLID AVENUE

Springfield,

*World's Largest Manufacturers of
Incubators and Brooders*

Ohio





A Proven Success

You can install our brooder with the positive assurance of raising the maximum hatch of fine healthy chicks—with a saving of time and absolutely no fear of fire. The

WINFORD AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC BROODER

equipped with new automatic control keeps an even temperature at any degree you set it—a feature that cuts its operation cost in half. The evenly distributed heat and scientific construction make crowding or piling up impossible.

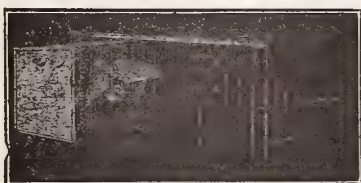
WE PAY TRANSPORTATION To Any Point in U.S.A.

and guarantee for one year every Winford Brooder that leaves our factory.

SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED FOLDER that will explain all the superior points of the Winford Brooder and its construction.

Winford Manufacturing Co.

212 Madison Street
SEATTLE WASHINGTON



TRAP NESTS

Of Neimann Make Are Best

Galvanized Iron Nests are positively sanitary and in purchasing such a nest you are rendering yourself a service that will pay for itself in a short time.

Why run the risk of having your birds become infested with lice and mites when you can buy a galvanized trap nest that is positive proof against parasites? The same is true of every Niemann product.

Our products are all made substantially of galvanized iron, are easily taken apart and packed for removal and the prices at which we sell them make their purchase the most economical way of securing fixtures.

WRITE TODAY for Catalog showing prices of these attractive poultry fixtures.

NIEMANN PRODUCTS

Portable Runways, Henneries, Brood Coops, Trapnests, Colony Coops, Setting Coops Fences, Exhibition Coops, Fattening Crates, Fireless Brooders

Niemann Products Endure

Niemann Bros. Mfg. Co.

Box 677

Mt. Olive, Illinois

the least knowledge of poultry. I was in a quandry and to save my life, I did not know what to do. I consulted my wife and she advised me to obtain the best literature available, so I ordered your paper the next day. We have read every article in every issue since and I want to say to you that we have by far the best flock of poultry in this immediate section. It has all been built up by the aid of your paper. My information in regard to everything, such as houses, feeding, incubation, brooding, culling and marketing eggs, has all been gleaned from your paper. If I did not see it in your paper, I would get in touch with one of your correspondents.

"Right here let me make especial mention of Alfred B. Garner. I read his articles in the Journal and they were most practical. If I was to go out of the poultry business I would continue to take your paper. I think it is one of the best publications in the country and do not think for a moment that I say this for the reason that it is about the only paper I read. I take two other poultry journals, two dailies and most of the leading farm papers. So you can see that I should know where I get my most valuable information. Wishing you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, I am, yours sincerely, J. A. McClure."

No nation ever produced a great literature in profusion that did not number among its population appreciative readers. A cheap demand pulls down aspiration. Effort is largely modified and directed by the circumstances and conditions that surround it. Therefore, we thank you, Mr. McClure, for your letter of appreciation. It came as a New Year's message to cheer us on our way.

Fitting and Conditioning.

We are in receipt of the following communication:

"It occurred to me that I should exhibit this year at the local shows some of the varieties in which I have taken an interest in the past forty years, for they are unusual and, to my taste, beautiful. The premium lists were sent me, and the restriction of one show was 'birds shall be exhibited in their natural condition.' Then it scheduled a certain well-known judge to handle the classes. He recommends the pulling of disqualifying feathers before showing and the pulling of down on the feet of clean legged birds. I wrote the secretary of the show about it, and he stated that he was less particular in these disqualifying matters than this judge. So it would seem that the man who can get away with pulling feathers can get a premium over an honest man who exhibits his birds in their natural condition. So what is the premium worth?"

A great deal of effort, time and again, has been earnestly spent in meetings of the A. P. A. to solve this question.

The experiment was tried of making stubbs a disqualification and down a defect. The 1910 standard specified this distinction. Confusion and worse criticism than before resulted, judges and breeders disagreeing on what was "down" and what was a "stub." If a bird was disqualified, the breeder might say that the feather was down and not a stub. If the bird was placed, some other breeder showing in the class might object on the ground that the bird should be disqualified for a stub.

The way out seems to be to disqualify for both stubs and down, and let every breeder carefully look over the sanks and toes of his birds and pull the down. He cannot pull a stub because it will leave a hole, and this unmistakable indication of a stub having been pulled would disqualify.

When it comes to pulling feathers, the same difficulty is encountered. Nature sometimes makes a mistake and puts in an off colored feather in the back or breast. A clever fitter pulls that feather. No one misses it; no judge knows how many feathers there are in the back of a chicken, and he cannot tell when one is gone. Why not, therefore, put all exhibitors on the same basis, telling them what is fitting and what is faking, so that the amateur may compete with the professional? Such was the purpose of the Committee of

\$100 For Complete Fountain and Feeder for Chicks

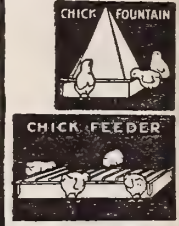
Don't use up fruit jars. Send for a Keipper fountain and feeder. Made of galvanized iron. Easy to keep clean, and so low in price that no up-to-date poultry raiser need be without them.

Sent by mail postpaid. Order today or send name for complete data of feeders, fountains, coops, egg carriers, canary shelf and breeding cages.

KEIPPER COOPING CO.

1401 FIRST ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.
EASTERN OFFICE: JOHNSTOWN, N.Y.

One Feeder, size B, 12 inches long; also one Chick Fountain, capacity 1 quart, mailed to any address postpaid for \$1.00. You cannot afford to miss this unusual bargain. Order today.



FREE

RADIO ROUND
NEW KIND OF HATCHER

Send me your name. Get my new book about the wonderful Radio-Round Incubator. Read about the 16 great features found in no other hatcher. See why we built it ROUND like a hen's nest and why it takes only 3 minutes a day.

NEW Kind of Hatcher
Nothing else like it. Fill lamp only once to hatch. Takes less than five quarts oil. Automatic moisture supply. Hinged top makes turning easy. Write postal for FREE Radio-Round Incubator Co. Book. 1032 Roy St., Wayne, Neb.

Write Postal NOW

Send me your name. Get my new book about the wonderful Radio-Round Incubator. Read about the 16 great features found in no other hatcher. See why we built it ROUND like a hen's nest and why it takes only 3 minutes a day.

NEW Kind of Hatcher
Nothing else like it. Fill lamp only once to hatch. Takes less than five quarts oil. Automatic moisture supply. Hinged top makes turning easy. Write postal for FREE Radio-Round Incubator Co. Book. 1032 Roy St., Wayne, Neb.

Yesterlaid's are money hens

YESTERLAID eggs for hatching from our superior flocks of heavy layers, guaranteed 100% fertile, 10 cents an egg in lots of 100 or more. Chicks, 25 cents.

Lady Leghorns 480 Eggs

YESTERLAID EGG FARMS CO.

Dept. 5

Factory to Rider

Saves \$15 to \$25 on the model you select from 44 Styles, colors and sizes of Ranger bicycles. Delivered free on approval express prepaid direct from the Makers for 30 Days Free Trial. We pay your charge if not satisfactory in every way.

12 Months to Pay Possession and use at once on our liberal year to pay plan. Any boy or girl can save the small monthly payments.

Tires wheels, chains, parts and equipment at half usual prices. **BIG RANGER CATALOG FREE** with marvelous new prices, 30 day trial offer and terms. Ask for special Rider Agent plan to earn money in spare time.

Mead Cycle Company

Dept. M-267 Chicago

SQUAB BOOK FREE

Squabs are selling at highest prices ever known. Greatest market for 20 years. Make money breeding them. Raised in one month. We ship where our famous breeding stock and supplies. Established 21 years. For prices and full particulars see our big illustrated freebook. Write for it today.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.
321 H ST., MELROSE HILLS, MASS.

CHICKS

S. C. W. LEGHORNS AND B. P. ROCKS. 10 Leghorn pullets averaged 222 eggs in official test. Rated best flock in Michigan by M. A. C. Breeding pens headed by pedigreed males. Free catalog tells story.

OTTAWA FARMS

Big bargains now.

9 ROSE STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

EGGS

Forty in recommending to the Standard Revision Committee the following rules:

"It shall not be considered faking:

"1. To pull occasional undesirable feathers in any variety, except sickle, main tail, primary or secondary feathers.

"The committee decided that it was faking:

"1. When sickles or main tail feathers were obviously bent or broken down.

"2. When saddle feathers were obviously crimped or broken back.

"3. When there is evidence of artificial coloring of lobes, faces, beaks, toes, shanks or plumage.

"4. When white is removed from red lobes or red faces.

"5. When red in a white face or ear lobe is colored or removed.

"6. When there is evidence of an alteration to cover a disqualification.

"7. When a feather formation is pulled that leaves a hole or evidence of same in the shank or toe.

"8. When any white bird has gone through any process or treatment which leaves the skin in an irritated state or inflamed condition, or leaves the feathers brittle, or destroys the natural life and appearance of the feathers.

"9. When any colored or parti-colored bird has been dyed, or subjected to any process which has resulted in evidently deepening the tone of the plumage color, or evidently altering, softening or intensifying the shade and tone of the plumage color, it shall be considered faked. The appearance and condition of the plumage shall be sufficient evidence to justify the action of the judge.

"10. Singeing feathers is faking.

"11. Dyeing feathers is faking.

"12. Using artificial color on any part or parts of the bird is faking.

"13. Cutting, trimming, fixing or mutilating any section of the bird is faking."

Score Card Judging.

At the banquet of the veteran fanciers at Boston, some one referred to the younger generation "as amateurs." Dan J. Lambert replied: "That is what they are to us, but let us not forget that someday they will be sitting her taking our places at this banquet of veterans. It is for us to leave something worth while to be remembered by. When I urge the score card, some say that I am championing a dead issue. I feel that the issue is not a dead one."

Mr. Lambert feels that every exhibitor at a show should get some kind of a written report on each bird. He suggests a simplified score card and abridged report, such as was used at the seventh annual South Kingstown and Narragansett Poultry Association's show. This card was a shipping tag, 3x6 inches, with the exhibitor's name and address, variety, sex and coop number on one side. On the reverse side was the following:

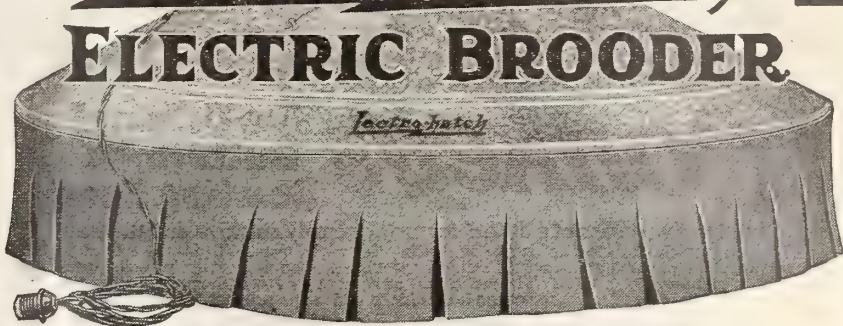
Data
 Type (40)
 Color (40)
 Size (10)
 Condition (10)
 Score
 Judge

A tag is hung on the coop of each bird. In judging the bird, the judge writes under "type" something like this "pinched tail, 5." Under color he may write, "light flights, 5; creamy, 3." Under size he writes, "immature, 2." Condition is marked "O. K." This makes 15 outs, giving the bird a score of 85. The judge then signs the card. Thus the exhibitor has some kind of a record of what the judge thought of his bird. He is not completely in the dark. On the other hand, the judge has not undertaken to make a detailed score of the bird.

That the system has value is unquestionable. As an English publication recently stated: "The value of the score card comes in this way. The judge has left the show, the owner of a competing bird arrives. His bird is not in the money. He cannot tell why, and no one else can tell him. Had the judge been there he would have explained how

Lectro-hatch

ELECTRIC BROODER



**No work. No worries. No crowding.
 No fumes. No hot or cold spots.**

Electric heat in your brooder does away with all filling of lamps, trimming wicks, shoveling coal or carrying out ashes.

There are no fumes, no smoke. Your chicks breathe fresh, pure air all the time.

And it is so easy, so simple for you. Connect the Lectro-hatch Brooder to any electric light socket and turn an adjusting nut until the thermometer shows just the temperature you want. Then your worries are over.

Night or day, the temperature in your brooder never changes, but holds steady and even, right where you set it. That means no ups and downs in temperature—no frozen or roasted chicks.

What's more, the heat is uniform in all parts of the brooder. There are no hot spots and no cold spots. Chicks don't have to crowd together and trample each other to keep warm.

Big, Strong Chicks

Pure air, unchanging heat, and no crowding will prevent a big part of your usual chick losses. And every chick will be healthier and will develop more rapidly. You will have more and better fowls.

Costs no more than burning oil, and

usually less. But, oh, what an enormous difference in size and vigor of the chicks, in cleanliness, in safety, ease, convenience and peace of mind. Operates from any electric current—from farm lighting plant, traction line or town lighting system.

Strongly built of galvanized iron, with wool felt curtain. 500-chick size, \$23.50; 150-chick size, \$16. Order from this, or write for any information desired. When ordering tell us the voltage of your electric current.

Hatch With Electricity!

Lectro-hatch Electric Incubators have the same advantages of pure air and steady, even heat without bother or watching. You get bigger hatches of better chicks. Day-old electric hatched chicks have the appearance of being a week old. We also furnish electric heating elements for converting old incubators into electrics. Easily installed at small cost. Write for full information.

Electric Controller Co.

423 E. 10th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

PALMERS BARRED ROCKS

Established 1882

**Again Win Best Display at
 Chicago Coliseum, Dec., 1921**

placing 50 birds under ribbons in a class of 500 merely reproducing what we have been doing for over 25 years.

Right now we can furnish you with show birds or breeding birds, cocks or cockerels, hens or pullets, single birds, pairs, trios or pens of the very same breeding as our finest show birds. Write today for prices, stating fully just what you need. We guarantee to please you.

EGGS FOR SALE NOW

D. F. PALMER & SON, Box 35, Yorkville, Illinois

It's What You Raise That Counts

It's Not What You HATCH!

The loss of little chicks, as most poultrymen know, is enormous; ranging from 25% to 75% of almost all hatches. Most of these losses are preventable, if you feed for the first eight weeks

Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed

The digestive organs of a little chick are extremely sensitive, and the least disorder quickly results in disease and death. Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed is an appetizing combination, scientifically proportioned, of pure sweet grain and concentrated sanitary Buttermilk. The lactic acid of buttermilk strengthens and tones up the sensitive digestive organs of the little chicks and helps prevent White Diarrhea.

Conkey's is different. We use Semi-Liquid Buttermilk only. It's the original Conkey process that makes chicks thrive so wonderfully on it. After 8 weeks, feed Conkey's Buttermilk Growing Mash. Any feed that is sold for both starting chicks and growing them beyond the first 8 weeks is unscientific and unsafe.

Be sure to get Conkey's Remedies and Feeds in the original packages. Sold by dealers everywhere. Big Poultry Book sent free. [64]

The G. E. CONKEY CO., Poultry Feed Specialists, 6531 Broadway, Cleveland, O.



Fall and Winter Eggs Produced At 15c Per Dozen With Help of "SUCCESSFUL" Grain Sprouter

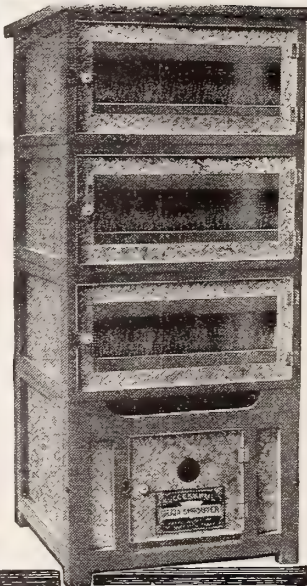
Feed Sprouted Oats Easily—quickly—cleanly—economically produced in "Successful" Sectional Metal Grain Sprouter. Get greater fertility in winter laid eggs—earlier chicks. Make three bushels of tempting egg-making feed from one bushel of oats, wheat or rye—increase the egg yield at least 50 per cent—and at same time save one-third feeding cost. Write for catalog and 1922 offer we make on the

"SUCCESSFUL" SECTIONAL ALL-STEEL GRAIN SPROUTER

Made with double steel walls—metal trays—nothing in it to warp, shrink, swell or mold the food. Fireproof. Lasts a lifetime. Large glass doors. Made in sections so you can add more sections as your needs grow. There's a size for your needs whether you keep 50 or 600 hens. Thousands of poultry raisers say they would not be without this wonderful food maker. The newest, most reliable construction ever made in a grain sprouter. Not only turns idle hens into industrious layers but supplies feed for growing chicks—protects health—prevents chick loss. Booklet—How to Raise 48 Out of 50 Chicks—10 cents.

Write today for catalog and full details of 1922 offer.

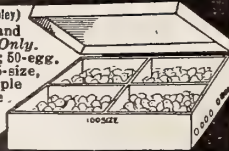
DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., 581 Third St., Des Moines, Iowa



Ship Eggs and Chicks Without Loss



In Brower's Save-All Chick and Egg Boxes. (Formerly Called Rippler) Made of strong corrugated card board. Stand weight of five men. Sold in Dozen Lots Only. EGG BOXES—size 16-egg, \$1.75; 30-egg, \$2.50; 50-egg, \$3.45; 100-egg, \$5.50 doz. CHICK BOXES—25-size, \$1.25; 50-size, \$1.75; 100-size, \$2.40 doz. Sample 16-egg or 25-chick box, 5c. Postpaid. Save delay—order from adv. Write for Catalog of Poultry Supplies. Special discounts on large orders. BROWER MANUFACTURING CO., Box 100 GRAFTON, ILL.



Hockings' White Leghorns

Pure Eugene Smith Strain—A strain that has probably furnished more winners for big Western Shows than any other!—And they lay large white eggs and lots of them! Mating-List that tells all about them sent free upon request. Write today! Quality Eggs, Chix, Stock. C. W. Hockings, Box A, Burlington, Wis.

Becker's Chicks and Anconas —Eggs—

Our stock is bred for heavy egg production, and they develop quicker than most other breeds. When you purchase either chicks or eggs from us you are assured of complete satisfaction in every particular. Send for circular and state your wants. We are here to serve you.

A. M. & O. E. BECKER, ROUTE 3, VINELAND, N. J.

and where the particular exhibit failed, but, having departed, he cannot. If he has scored all the birds the cards are there to give testimony as to his opinion of one and all. The exhibitor, who is a late comer, can at least compare his card with those of other competitors. He may not agree with the scoring, but he will know the opinion of the judge and his reasons."

Thos. F. Rigg Will Run Again.

Thos F. Rigg, President of the American Poultry Association, is a candidate for reelection to this office. In announcing his candidacy, he says:

"I ask for the continued kind consideration and fair treatment by the members of the Association, which will give me the opportunity to carry to conclusion the policies which I have inaugurated for the benefit of standard-bred poultry and the poultry industry in its entirety.

"Thanking the members for the hearty support they have given me in my efforts to further the interests of the Association and the cause for which it stands, I am, with very kind regards, respectfully yours, Thos. F. Rigg.

O. R. Ernst, Waverly, Iowa, also announces himself as a candidate for this office. Mr. Ernst has a wide personal acquaintance, especially among the breeders of Reds and Leghorns.

It is evident that Mr. Rigg will poll practically a solid eastern vote. Following the recent action of the states of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey in endorsing his candidacy, the New England branch of the A. P. A. adopted the following resolution at its annual meeting during the Boston show:

"Whereas, the policies outlined and started by President Rigg can best be carried through under his administration, therefore,

"Be it Resolved, That Zone No. 1, consisting of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, of the American Poultry Association approve and endorse the renomination and election of Thomas F. Rigg as President of the American Poultry Association."

Mr. Ernst will receive a heavy vote from the states of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, but the western vote will be split, as indicated by the unanimous vote at the meeting of the Minnesota branch of the American Poultry Association, held during the St. Paul show, which vote endorsed Mr. Rigg.

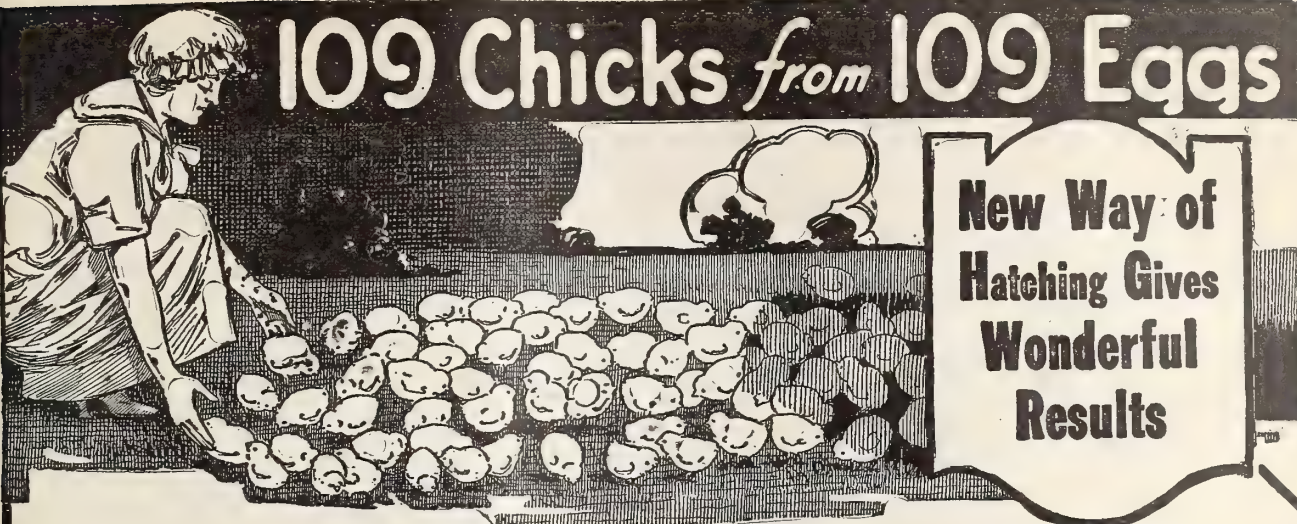
Both Messrs. Rigg and Ernst have the welfare of the purebred breeders at heart. However, some of Mr. Ernst's best friends have said to him that he was running in the wrong year, because the preponderance of opinion favors the re-election of the present officer, namely, Thos. F. Rigg.

White Campines.

A breeder of "White Campines" did not like the remark published recently in these columns to the effect that we did not know any reason for the existence of this variety. He advises that he has one pullet that "laid at 3½ months and was apparently mature," and that he has produced the slate shanks and beak and black eyes of the Campine, but has "not bred for the rounded saddle feather." In other words, his males have the long, pointed saddle feather of the White Leghorn. The peculiar saddle feather of the standard American Silver Campine is a breed characteristic, and long, pointed saddle feathers disqualify a Silver Campine. If you are going to produce a white variety of this breed, it should be typical. It is a mistake to apply an established breed name to a new variety that is deficient in the distinctive character of the breed.

Utility alone is never a justification for sacrificing breed character. As a writer in "Poultry," Australia, recently said:

"Suppose one admits that usefulness is the be-all and end-all of the domestic fowl, the utilitarian should—to be consistent—dispose of his stock merely as layers, and not as purebred birds. The moment he begins to advertise them as Leghorns, or other breed, at enhanced prices, he is taking upon himself a certain responsibility. He must be con-



MR. C. A. ASH, Litchfield, Mich., got 109 chicks from 109 eggs with a Porter SOFT-HEAT Incubator on her first trial. Roy Klavine, Geneseo, Ill., got 100 chicks from 100 eggs. "Better than hens," says A. Koons, So. Coffeyville, Okla., who got 240 sturdy chicks from 260 untested eggs. "Hatched every fertile egg," says C. F. Crease, State Line, Miss. "All hatched without invalids or cripples," writes G. R. Hollenbeck,

Rozell, Kan. It's no trick to make \$50 to \$150 a month with the dependable Porter Incubator.

Hundreds of users in every part of the country report hatches of 90 to 100% plump, perfect chicks with the SOFT-HEAT Tubeless, greatest improvement ever made. They succeed because Soft Heat is moist heat—life-giving, natural warmth—instead of the dead, dry, baking heat used in other hatchers. You, too, can decrease your losses and increase your profits—hatch more and stronger chicks and make more money with less effort by replacing hens and dead-heat incubators with

The Porter SOFT-HEAT Incubator

Warmth and Moisture

Moisture is necessary to life. U. S. Government says moist air in an incubator means bigger hatches and stronger, healthier chicks. The SOFT-HEAT automatically supplies the needed moisture by its patented air moistener—duplicates Nature's process exactly and hatches every good egg.

Hatches More and Stronger Chicks

Soft Heat does not dry out the eggs. They retain the elements needed for the chick's complete development. The result is sturdy, perfect chicks. And, instead of dead, dry air, laden with poisonous gases, they breathe and thrive in pure, moist air from the very first.

Tubeless, Gasless, Smokeless

No gas, smoke or bad odor ever is found in the Porter. Nothing but the purest of moist air ever reaches eggs or chicks through the SOFT-HEAT'S automatic ventilating system. The PORTER'S patented full radiator plate eliminates cumbersome, unsatisfactory tubes and pipes.

Center Heat—Round Egg Chamber

Steady, soft heat, just like the hen's; radiated from above, just as the hen supplies it; in a round egg chamber, just like the hen's nest, makes the Porter Tubeless a true mechanical hen. Every egg is heated evenly every second—no matter how cold the weather.



No Suffocation—No Cripples

Dry-air incubation is a mild form of baking. It makes the shells hard, the inner membranes tough. Chicks can't pierce them. Suffocation results. The moist, soft heat of the Porter keeps shells brittle and inner membranes tender. Every chick that develops breaks through easily at the right time. Being strong and healthy, all chicks hatched the Porter way develop more rapidly, and make you more money. The Porter hatches no cripples.

Saves 300% One filling of the Porter's fuel tank—less than a gallon of oil—completes a hatch. Other incubators burn 4 to 5 gallons and the lamp must be filled daily. The SOFT-HEAT saves 300% in money, time and trouble.

Only Two Minutes' Care Daily

Eggs in the Porter can be turned in two minutes without removing or lifting tray. A child can operate the Porter. Hundreds of inexperienced users tell of getting 90 to 100 per cent hatches at their first trial.

All Controls Are Automatic

The control of moisture, heat and ventilation in the Porter is entirely automatic—safe and exact at all times, regardless of altitude or weather. The SOFT-HEAT requires less attention than any other incubator made.

Increase Your POULTRY PROFITS Turn every good egg into a plump, perfect chick that will grow quickly into money. Cut out the losses from crippling, suffocation and "scrubs". Produce more and better chicks with less labor and expense. You can do it with the SOFT-HEAT Incubator. Every Porter is backed by an Ironclad Guarantee.

No Experience Necessary Even if you never have used an incubator, you can succeed with the automatic Porter from the very first. Simplest incubator made. Our complete book of instructions makes it easy to get big hatches. No guess work—no trouble. **We Ship By PREPAID EXPRESS**

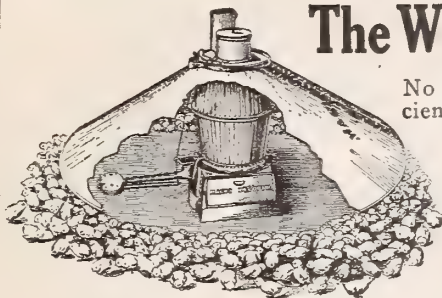
FREE! Read This Book Contains 64 pages, fully illustrated. Explains wonderful SOFT-HEAT System in detail. Shows you how to make poultry raising really profitable. Gives letters from SOFT-HEAT users, telling of amazing success. Be progressive! Investigate the new way—the natural way of incubation! Send name TODAY—a post card will do—for FREE copy of this big book.



PORTER INCUBATOR CO., 50 Porter Bldg., Blair, Nebr.

The Magic Brooder

The Wonder of Wonders



No person can ever realize the efficiency of this brooder until they try it.

Many people think "a brooder is a brooder" and one should be as good as another. A brooder that will not hold the fire nor maintain an even temperature will not do the work properly.

The Magic is built to do the work. It is equipped with both top and bottom draft regulation,

also coal magazine and gas escape system. The ash pans are made of galvanized steel and will not rust out. The deflectors are lock seamed and riveted. In fact, everything about the Magic brooder is quality from start to finish. They need attention only twice a day and will brood chicks at a profit. Without a reliable brooder it is impossible to succeed. Money refunded after thirty days' trial, including freight if the Magic brooder does not do all we claim. Send for free catalog describing same, together with plans for colony and laying houses.

UNITED BROODER CO., 348 Pennington Ave., Trenton, N. J.

Market your Eggs in Neat, Compact and Safe Self-Locking Egg Cartons



A big help in getting highest prices for your good eggs.

NOTE—How large—how good—the eggs appear. Suitable for supplying your local customers or for freight, express or parcel post shipment. Try a sample lot. Send \$1.25 (postage extra) for 100 stock printed cartons labeled "Extra Selected Eggs" or Quality Breakfast Eggs." Shipping weight per 100 cartons, 14 lbs. If you do not find the cartons the best you have ever used, we will return your money.

Write for prices on quantities of 1,000 or more with your farm name or brand name.

SELF-LOCKING CARTON CO.

436-438 East Illinois St.,

Chicago, Ill.

The Monmouth Strain s c White and Buff Leghorns

Our Buffs stand supreme. Best display at Madison Square Garden 1921.

More firsts than all competitors combined at New York State Fair, Mineola Hempstead and Newark 1921. Birds of Grand Color and Type.

Our Whites won best display at Mineola and Hempstead 1921 and three firsts at Newark 1921.

Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs
Our pens are now mated and we are ready to deliver the goods and quality at reasonable prices. Write for price list.

MONMOUTH POULTRY FARM

Anthony's, Owners

Box 3, Freneau, N. J.

BETTER THAN GREEN FOOD

Turn the feed into eggs instead of all fertilizer and get eggs all the time even when they moult. Dissolve Wacker's B. T. G. F. Tablets in all water they get to drink. 5 hens laid 226 eggs from July 1 to October 31, while they were moulting and are still laying, feed cost 4 months \$5; eggs sold for \$16; 26 were sold for hatching. No meat scraps or green foods are needed when using these tablets. Did you ever try Wacker's Roup tablets; they will not fail you. Wacker's tablets will produce results or your money back. 600 TABLETS, \$1; 1300, \$2; 5000, \$6. C. O. D. orders promptly filled. WACKER REMEDY CO., Box 157-22, CAMDEN, N. J.

HANSEN'S RUSSIAN ORLOFFS

Undeclared Champions of America. Still stand supreme, winning at the Chicago Coliseum, 1921, 1-2-3 Cocks, 1-2-3 Hens, 1-2 cockerel, 1-2-3-5 Pullet. This win at one of the World's Greatest Shows with the records made in the National and American Egg Laying Contests proves the worth of these great Cold Weather Fowls. My new 1922 booklet describing the Orloff mailed free on request. Am now booking egg orders for spring delivery.

DR. M. A. HANSEN, IMPORTER AND BREEDER, OSAGE, IOWA.

siderate of race characteristics (type) at mating time, otherwise there cannot ultimately be any limit to what he may or may not sell under the name of Leghorn or other breed.

"Just think, apart from any aesthetic consideration, what a field is opened to the dealer unless more consideration is paid to the upholding of type by utility breeders. There would be absolutely nothing to prevent the most unholly scarecrows being palmed off on the unwary as purebred record-breakers. No, the preservation of type is of extreme importance to all of us, fancier and utilitarian alike."

White Leghorn Standard.

The White Leghorn Club asks for suggestions on how to make the best possible standard for the variety.

First, link the wattles with the comb, instead of with the ear lobes, as the size and texture of the wattles, as they develop in a growing bird, are an index of comb development and comb texture.

Second, in the matter of weight, the tendency is toward breeding birds that have good substance of body. Short bodied cockerels, with legs like pencils, cannot compete in the strong classes put down at the major shows. The man who continues to breed small Leghorns is going to be relegated to a position in the rear. It has been true in all the smaller breeds of dairy cattle that the tendency has been toward more size. Look at Hillview's birds at the Coliseum and then set your weights.

Third, in the matter of comb, it is not the most important shape section of the bird, yet the standard scale of points makes it out to be. It is a sexual character that serves as a barometer to indicate the physical condition of the bird. A small comb and a concave back do not make a Leghorn, not by about a mile and a half. Put more emphasis on the length and position of the legs, the shoulders, the furnish of back and tail, the under line of the bird, and substance of body. The day of cockerels winning because they have a nice comb and a concave back, when their bodies are not long enough to reach out to the end of their wing points, is passing.

Corn Acreage

The Illinois Agricultural Association has passed a resolution favoring a fifteen per cent reduction in corn acreage, this reduction to be apportioned among the counties of Illinois.

New Superintendent

Frank E. Latham, who has been working with White Plymouth Rocks for twenty years, has accepted the position of superintendent of Sabrina Farm, and this establishment has added a fine line of White Rocks, as the awards at the Boston show demonstrate.

Elected Mayor.

John S. Martin, well known breeder of White Wyandottes, has been elected Reeve (or Mayor) of his home city of Port Dover, Ontario, and also a member of the County Council.

Increase in Express Rates

R. S. Wheler, assistant traffic manager, American Railway Express Company, has assured President Rigg of the American Poultry Association that he will not file a schedule with the Interstate Commerce Commission until he has conferred with Mr. Rigg. Mr. Wheeler has submitted to Mr. Rigg a tentative proposal and this will be the basis of discussion by the two gentlemen when they confer.

Thos. F. Rigg Selected

President Warren G. Harding has appointed Thos. F. Rigg a member of the Agricultural Committee meeting in Washington January 22. Mr. Rigg will represent poultry interests. The committee is to make recommendations on the welfare of agricultural producers in general.

\$309⁵⁹ PROFIT *From 60 Hens in* 7 MONTHS



**"The Ful-O-Pep Way
Makes Poultry Pay"**

At An Expense Of Only \$63.85

The Quaker Oats Company,

Attention: Mr. Albert Angell, Jr.

Dear Sir: "After taking your course and expert advice on feeding and housing I am sending you photographs and estimates on what I have done from the first of January to the first of August on 60 laying hens under your directions, Sc. Black Minorcas, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns. Thanking you for past advice, and I owe all my success to the Ful-O-Pep feeds and yourself.

This record was made in seven months with 60 laying hens.

January 1, 1921—August 1, 1921—Expenses \$63.85. Eggs sold at fancy prices 2897, profits \$309.59."

Yours truly,

HARRY W. McKNIGHT,
718 Toledano Street,
New Orleans, La.

Free Correspondence Poultry Course

The above letter received by us from Harry McKnight tells in a "nutshell" the benefits that thousands of poultry raisers are deriving from our Free Correspondence Poultry Course. This complete Poultry Course of 50 lessons is written and directed by our Poultry Expert, Albert Angell, Jr. It treats on and fully covers every poultry problem from A to Z. These lessons will enable anyone—the experienced as well as the beginner to make more profit from their flock. This valuable course is

FREE to Any Ful-O-Pep Customer

To secure this Poultry Course Free, simply go to your dealer—hand him the coupon in this advertisement, properly filled out and give him your order for Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash, Growing Mash or Chick Feed, just your regular order, same quantity as you

are accustomed to buy. Your dealer will sign the coupon, you will mail it to us, and we will send you your first lesson with text and list of questions for you to answer, and so on until you have received the entire course of more than 50 lessons. This service is free only to those who use Ful-O-Pep Feeds.

Don't miss this opportunity of securing this helpful service free. Our Poultry Expert, Albert Angell, Jr., has devoted his whole life to mastering the poultry business. He has helped thousands to succeed. He will help you. Go to your dealer—start now to take advantage of one of the biggest opportunities ever offered to poultry raisers.



(38)

The Quaker Oats Company

Poultry Dept, APJ Address: Chicago, U.S.A.



Take This Coupon to Your Dealer

The Quaker Oats Company, 1922
APJ Poultry Department, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

I have just purchased.....sax of Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds

from..... with the understanding that I am to receive the 1st lesson of your Poultry Course immediately. The balance of the lessons are to be forwarded as rapidly as I answer the lessons satisfactorily.

It is further understood that this poultry service is for the sole benefit of Ful-O-Pep patrons, and should I stop using the feeds before the Course is completed, the lessons are to be discontinued.

Yours very truly,

Name

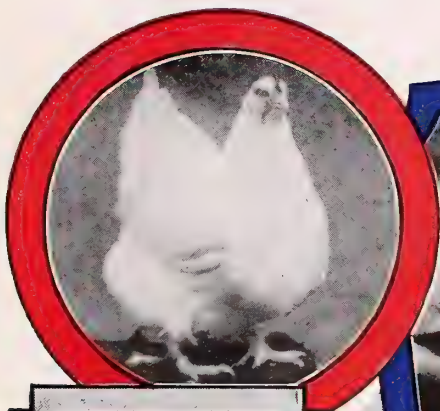
Street

Town.....State.....

Dealer signs here

FUL-O-PEP for Eggs

Our Customer's Remarkable Records
tell the Story of **FUL-O-PEP** Success



Ful-O-Pep raised Orpingtons.
Hatched September 15, 1919.
Began laying February 7th.
Raised by W. E. Reed, Mel-
rose Park, Ill.



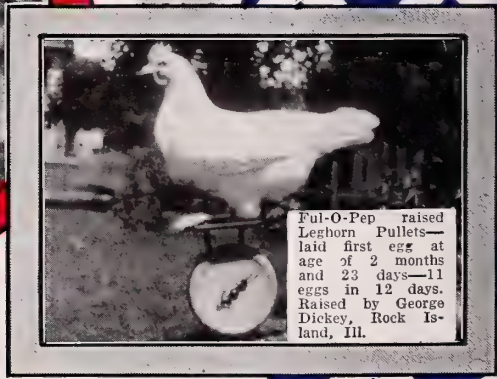
C. E. Gordy of Delmar,
Delaware, increased egg
production over 100 per
cent with Ful-O-Pep
Dry Mash.



White Rock
Hen—"Silver
Belle" laid 254
eggs in 10
months, 25
day. Ful-O-
Pep raised by
J. A. Carodios-
key, Lewiston,
Penna.



4,000 Ful-O-Pep White
Leghorn layers. Hilltop
Poultry Farm, Suffield,
Conn.



Ful-O-Pep raised
Leghorn Pullets—
laid first egg at
age of 2 months
and 23 days—11
eggs in 12 days.
Raised by George
Dickey, Rock Is-
land, Ill.



Hatched April 18th—began
laying September 17th. Raised
the Ful-O-Pep Way by W. E.
Holls, Ft. Wadsworth Sta-
tion, S. I., N. Y.



A. H. Nuttcombe of Charlotte,
Va., got 1,113 eggs from 13
Ful-O-Pep hens from Jan. 1st to
July 1st.



The Quaker Oats Company

FUL-O-PEP for Growth

GROWING MASH

Fed the **FUL-O-PEP** Way Produces more Pounds of Meat at Less Cost than any other feed



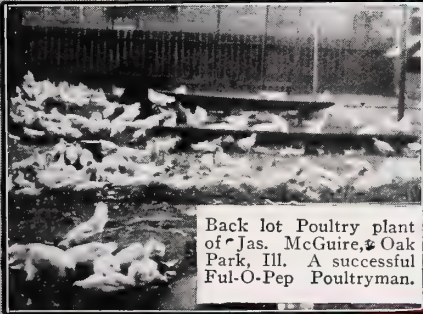
Hatched March 12th. Photographed October 19th. Hilltop Poultry Farm.



4 months old Rhode Island Whites. Raised the Ful-O-Pep Way by F. V. Johnson, Dayton, Iowa.



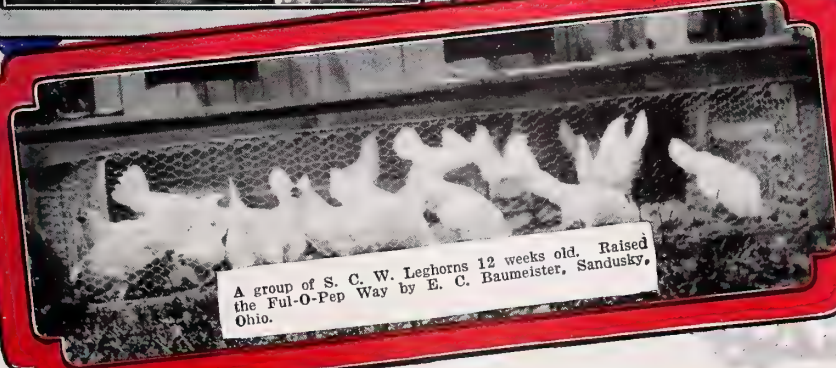
First Prize Rose Comb R. I. White Pullet, 4½ months old. Raised the Ful-O-Pep Way by F. V. Johnson, Dayton, Iowa.



Back lot Poultry plant of Jas. McGuire, Oak Park, Ill. A successful Ful-O-Pep Poultryman.



Wyckoff's Grandview Poultry Farm, Aurora, N. Y., where 2500 S. C. White Leghorns are being raised the Ful-O-Pep Way.



A group of S. C. W. Leghorns 12 weeks old. Raised the Ful-O-Pep Way by E. C. Baumeister, Sandusky, Ohio.



Poultry Dept.-Address Chicago, U.S.A.



FREE-Poultry Calendar

Be sure to Read Page 36!
Chick Time is almost here. How are you going to start the chicks? Have you made plans that will insure you extraordinary success this season?

This Free Poultry Calendar tells how—read page 36 and follow the advice month by month as outlined by Albert Angell, Jr., in this poultry calendar and you will secure results far beyond your fondest expectations.

Try the Full-O-Pep Way this Season

If you are not following the Ful-O-Pep Way now, decide to begin this season—it's the ONE sure road to poultry success—the tremendous success of our many thousands of patrons proves it beyond the shadow of a doubt. You can enjoy this success too, if you will write for this free book today. Put its simple practical hints into effect and you will be agreeably surprised with results. Fill out and mail coupon now.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY

Poultry Dep't A P J, Address Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen

Send Me Free and Postpaid Your New
1922 Ful-O-Pep Poultry Calendar,

Name _____

Town _____

State _____

St. No. _____

What Users Say About The FUL-O-PEP Way

I never had hens thrive as mine are doing on Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash. I am getting 75 per cent egg yield right through the cold weather.

(Signed) L. L. Crone,
Lexington, Mass.

The Quaker Oats Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: Your new Ful-O-Pep Calendar is a joy. I don't see how we could get along without it. We are guided by the information and advice it contains, daily. We had 30 pullets that began to lay last November and December. We have fed them Ful-O-Pep and of course, they have done their part. We have hatched out 100 chicks this spring and have lost only four.

Sincerely,
Mrs. L. A. Herndone,
Jacksonville, Fla.

The Quaker Oats Co.

Gentlemen: Since I have been using Ful-O-Pep and Dry Mash Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains and Growing Mash for 6 months, I have received better results than I ever did before. It certainly is the right feed for poultry. My chickens are doing better and I am getting more eggs than I ever did before. I can hardly express my thoughts to you in regard to this wonderful feed of yours. Also since I have found that it is such a wonderful bone, muscle and egg producer, I have recommended it to the highest to everybody that has chickens in my neighborhood.

Sincerely yours,
J. T. McGinty,
5700 E. 34th St. Terrace,
Kansas City, Mo.

The Quaker Oats Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: I am using your feed as prescribed by you, for a Back-lotter and meeting with grand success. I was at the Florida State Fair and one of your representatives gave me a book on your goods, and I started then and I am doing good. I can't say too much for Ful-O-Pep.

Very truly yours,
Geo. A. Shultz,
Jacksonville, Fla.

The Quaker Oats Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: I find your poultry course more interesting with each succeeding lesson.

I have hatched 2,500 purebred S. C. Rhode Island Red chicks this year and raised them the Ful-O-Pep Way. Pullets hatched February 14th began laying August 4th and look like old hens in size.

Wishing you every success.
Very truly yours,
Mrs. Earl J. Battles,
Baraboo, Wis.

The Quaker Oats Company

Poultry Dept. A P J, Address Chicago, U. S. A.

Pittsburgh's Successful Show.

As announced earlier in the season, the Pittsburgh show paid first prize money whether there was one bird in the class or more, thus encouraging the entry of specimens of many of the older and less commonly bred varieties. A. H. Emch, who judged at Pittsburgh, tells us that the plan worked out admirably, that the result was an especially well-balanced show and that the management of the show is much pleased with the way the system worked. The result was some wonderful quality in Black, Silver and Golden Spangled Hamburgs; some fine Silver Dorkings, and the public was much interested in these beautiful varieties. Said Mr. Emch: "The Reds, White Wyandottes and Buff Leghorns were extra good. There was a strong class of Black Minorcas, with Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, showing under his farm name of Rolling Rock Farm. Hill-dorfer, of course, exhibited. The attendance was up to Pittsburgh's old Standard, with a line in front of the ticket office that extended out to the street."

R. J. Jolly sends the following report:

The Eleventh Annual Poultry Exhibition was held in Motor Square Garden, Jan. 9 to 14, and it was the most successful show ever staged by the Pittsburgh Association. Entries exceeded last year's number by 250 birds. The management, with J. Leonard Pfeuffer, as secretary, worked hard and everything went like clockwork. Large crowds turned out all the week.

The largest classes were the White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas, White Orpingtons and Light Brahmas, and competition was keen in these classes, but the judges got through their work in good time, and gave general satisfaction in most classes. I heard some exhibitors who were dissatisfied in some of the classes they exhibited in. However, as the show was held in the basement of the building, and required the electric lights burning all the time, which was a handicap to the judges in some of the varieties, therefore it was easy to make some mistakes.

The following is a report of the principal classes, most of which contained good quality birds, and competition was keen all through.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, 75 single entries and 10 pens and contained a lot of good birds, but, same as at Chicago Coliseum show, many of the male birds were not finished out in hackles and tails and plenty of chick feathers not molted out. As Judge Krimer said: "It makes it hard to judge a class of birds in this condition." Exhibition cocks, 10—First, a good strong bird in good condition; second, good type and barring, fails shape to win. Third, fourth and fifth, all fair, good birds. Cockerels, 21—A grand class: First, a nice, clean-barred cockerel, with good shape and type; second, close up, similar sort of bird; third and fourth, two nice sharp-colored cockerels, good finish; fifth, good quality, little narrow in body. Coop 27; a grand cockerel would have about won but had ship wings which threw him out. Hens, 8—First, second, both good barred and typed hens, being fit; third also a good at around closeup; fourth and fifth, fair hens. Pullets, 18—Another good class, winner real good, all around wins; second, nice distinct barring, good shape, close up; third, fourth and fifth, all good ones.

White Rocks were fairly good. The first cockerel and pullet standing out in the bunch.

Must make special mention of the Golden Laced Rocks, 16 altogether in competition, grand lacing and good in type for this new variety. The first and second cockerels and first and second pullets all excelled in color and shape. Silver Laced Rocks were also good in quality and color.

Partridge Rocks just a fair lot.

White Wyandottes, 38 singles and 4 pens. The winners were all first-class quality, shape and color. A well-known firm about cleaned up in all the classes and they have the goods. Rest of the Wyandotte varieties contained some good birds, especially the winners. Silvers, Buffs and Partridges.

In the Single and Rose Comb Reds it was hot competition, 72 entries in all. Single Comb first cock stood out, also first hen. Cockerels were a strong class, first a grand colored, good shaped bird; second, third, two good ones close up; fourth and fifth, not

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In Successful Use for Years

YOU can make a better brooder than you can buy. A 14-year-old boy can do it in an hour with no tools but saw and hammer. Your brooder complete with Putnam Brooder Heater, ready to receive the baby chicks, need not cost you more than \$4.96.

This home-made brooder will care for from 25 to 60 chicks. You can make as many brooders as your plant demands. Naturally, chicks do better in small flocks.

The Putnam Brooder can be operated anywhere—in the house, in an open shed, or a roof can be provided and the brooder set out of doors. The hover is so constructed that the chicks find the exact temperature they need. The hover can be adjusted to suit any season, February to July.

The Putnam Brooder Heater is constructed on the principle of an open fire-place. It carries out the foul air and draws in fresh, invigorating air, providing continuous ventilation. Heat is radiated *from above* upon the backs of the chicks, just as with the mother hen.

The Brooder Heater is made of brass and heavily galvanized iron. It is practically indestructible.

The Putnam Home-Made Brooder is easy to clean. You simply lift out the hover and the heater. The floor of the Brooder is even with the ground; the chicks have no steps or inclines to learn. They don't get lost or cold.

The heater holds one quart of oil and burns ten days without refilling or trimming; needs no other attention. Every other brooder must be filled and trimmed every day.

HOW TO ORDER

I sell the Putnam Brooder Heater only. The price is \$4.75. Within every Brooder Heater are easy-to-follow directions for making the Home-Made Brooder. Your dealer should have the Putnam Brooder Heater in stock. Ask him for it. If

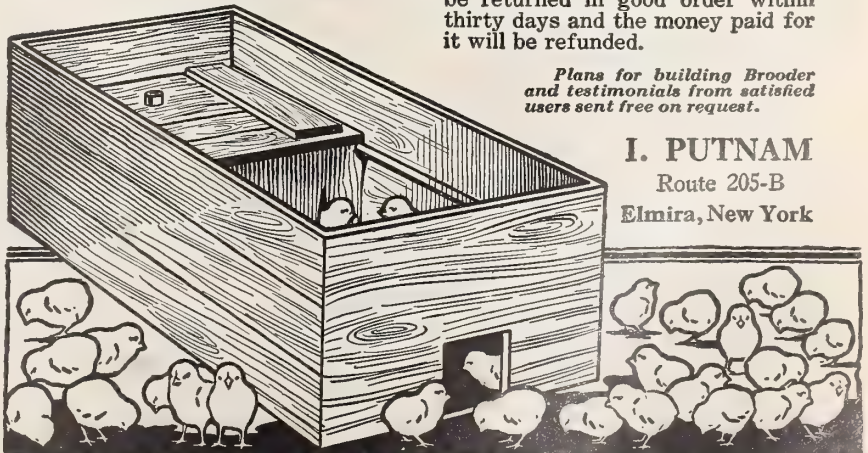
he doesn't have it, send me \$4.75 each for as many as you need. I will ship postpaid. In ordering please give dealer's name.

GUARANTEE

I guarantee the Putnam Brooder Heater to give satisfaction or it may be returned in good order within thirty days and the money paid for it will be refunded.

Plans for building Brooder and testimonials from satisfied users sent free on request.

I. PUTNAM
Route 205-B
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SURE HATCHES



The Two-Circuit Hot Water Heating System, illustrated in the circle below, gives the 103-Degree Incubator a feature never before equalled. Secures perfect circulation. Always a constant flow of hot water to ALL parts of egg chamber, keeping temperature the same throughout. No chilled eggs or uneven hatching.

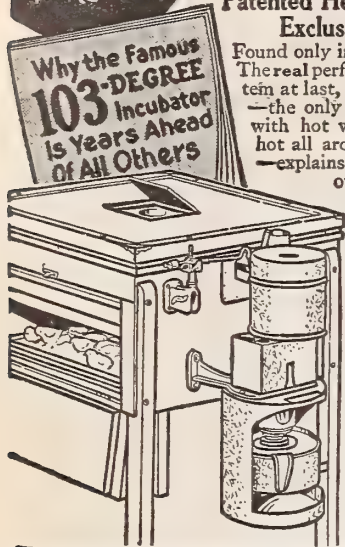
Patented Heating System an Exclusive Feature

Found only in the 103-Degree. The real perfected Heating system at last, not just a claim—the only heating system with hot water uniformly hot all around the cabinet—explains why 103-Degree owners are the biggest boosters you ever met.

Wonderful Patented Tilting Chimney

—positively automatic and sure to protect eggs against either rise or fall of temperature. No loss from chilled or roasted eggs, or weakened chicks. You can bank on amazingly big, strong hatches of healthy chicks with this wonderful incubator. Let us SHOW you. Write for descriptive literature giving full information. Thousands of users get real hatching profits with the 103-Degree. They'll tell you. 6 sizes, 60 to 1200 egg capacity. Write TODAY.

103-DEGREE INCUBATOR CO.
CROWN POINT, IND. BOX 150



Two-Circuit Hot Water Heating System



Has No Equal Gets Bigger Hatches of Livable Chicks

quite so rich in color as the others in front. Pullets, 14—First, grand type and color; second, nice pullet, very fit; third, long body, fair color; fourth and fifth, fails in shape to be winners.

White Leghorns were the largest classes in the show, and the winners were real quality, type and color, with the awards well placed. Grand cock was first. Also first cockerel extra good. Buff Leghorns were also good, with first cock, first, second and third cockerels and first pullet, all birds fit to win in the strongest competition.

S. C. Black Minorcas were extra strong classes, and it was a near thing in picking first and second winners in cockerels and pullets; for myself I preferred second cockerel to win, a grand bird all over and a real Minorca type, rich sheen and the best of comb and lobes; just not quite finished in back.

The first cock was also a gem of the first water and fit to win in any company. First, second and third hens were a grand team. First best of the lot. First pullet was also a real good one and others close up.

Anconas were good in numbers and think most of the males were far too dark in color and markings. Females were better.

Orpingtons contained some good Buffs and Blacks, but entries poor. White were good classes, both in quality and numbers. First cock fairly good bird, but preferred second to win, grand type and color. First hen best of the lot; second and third class also good ones; first cockerel was a grand all around bird and fit. Second good bird, but fails in condition to winner. Pullets, first, second and third, were a good lot, not much between them.

Light Brahma classes contained some of the best I have seen in any show of this variety. The prize winners will be hard to beat at any show in the best of competition. Hamburgs were also good classes and nice quality.

Langshan classes, Blacks contained a lot of grand birds of the best quality; special mention of first cock, hen and cockerel, but preferred second pullet to beat the winner.

Waterfowl and turkeys were a good display.

Bantams numbered around 100 entries and some nice birds in Modern Games, English Games and Buff Cochins.

National Poultry Show.

"The best quality ever cooped at the National," was the general verdict of judges and breeders who attended the poultry show in the Amphitheatre at the Stock Yards in Chicago, January 11 to 17, 1922.

As one entered the hall, he passed a display pen containing a White Leghorn hen owned by Funk Farms. Mr. Lyle Funk, proprietor, stated that this bird had laid 234 eggs in her pullet year, 1914. "In seven years she has laid 1,046 eggs, laying 27 eggs last June. At our request Mr. Funk weighed this hen. She weighed 4 lbs., 13 oz., indicating a weight of about 5 lbs. when she was younger and in her prime. There is little question but what the tendency is toward larger Leghorns, just as the tendency in the lighter breeds of dairy cattle is toward heavier cows. What a 5 lbs. White Leghorn hen "can do" in seven years is evidence too tangible to be side-stepped.

The classification started with Barred Rocks. First cockerel went to John McPherson, as usual. His birds this year were not as well finished as he has won on some other years. His best finished cockerel won fourth. Second cockerel was the Irvine bird that went unplaced at the Coliseum. He was a little over-ripe for the National, but had breadth of back, well finished tail, good station and length of body, and clean color. Third, another beautiful cockerel, well finished, good size, clean color; shown by Chas. E. Popham. Mr. Popham also won first cockerel bred pen, headed by another well finished, clean-cut cockerel. A pullet in this pen was sold, by request, to the Michigan Agricultural College for \$35. She had a smooth face, bright eye and a big barrel, and the representative of the College said that she would be trap-nested, and his guess was that she would go 260 eggs or a little better. She did not have a round,



"LADY BEAUTIFUL"

Pullet Line Only

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Lady Beautiful birds won at Chicago Coliseum, Dec., 1921: 1-2 exhibition hens; 5th exhibition pullet; 1-5 pullet-bred cock; 2-3 pullet-bred cockerel. At Baltimore, same week, in a grand class of Barred Rocks, the best that Baltimore has ever had, as follows: 1-2-3-4 exhibition hens; 1-2-3-5 exhibition pullets; 1-2 pullet-bred cocks; 1-2 pullet-bred cockerels. STOCK—Always some choice pullet-bred males for disposal to the discriminating purchaser.

C. N. MYERS

Box A HANOVER, PA.

Grand Champion Pen. (Majority 200 Eggs), Grand Champion Hen. (Record 279 Eggs)

Also 3rd highest layer and tie for 5th highest layer. All breeds and varieties competing. 24 Diplomas, 10 Silver Cups, 11 Ribbons, and Cash Prizes. This is the Phenomenal Record of 5 pullets by a customer at the recent Illinois Laying Contest.

with our strain of **BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS** Stock, Eggs and Chick. Catalog Free. Mapleside Poultry Farms

O. F. Mittendorf & T. C. Green, Props. Box F. Lincoln, Illinois



290 EGGS IN ONE YEAR

Breed Feathered Symbols of American Gameness

The utmost in Game Fighting Fowls. "My Southern Guards, Cuban Muffs, Mugwumps, Hennies, and beautiful Marines" have measured steel with the best in all the world and are at the top today. Send for free circular.

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If you want the real thing, the finest in America, we can supply you with the finest show birds or stock birds. They have the size, shape, lacing and wonderful color. Large numbers to select from. Also Golden Sebrights. Circular free.

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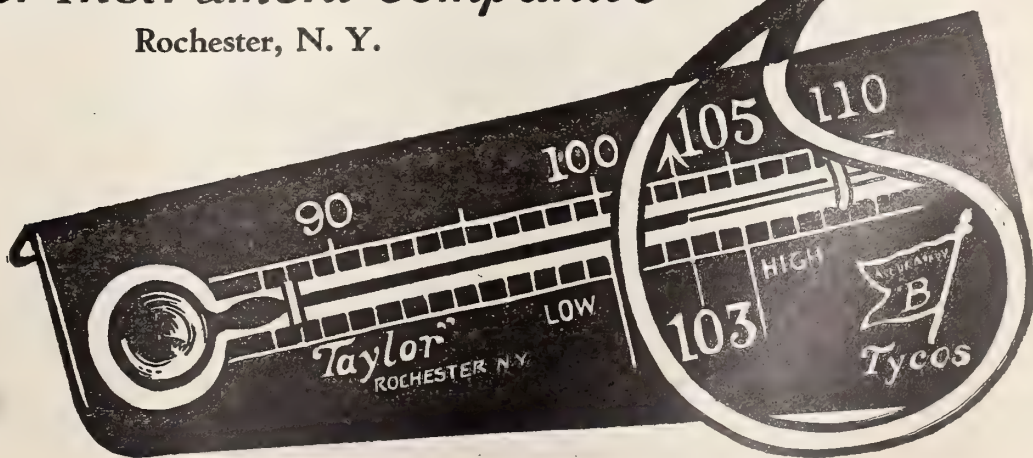
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and we will send sample of material used in our incubators and brooders. Then you will know why Wisconsin's are built better—why they last longer and give you the most value for your money—why they have been giving purchasers the fullest satisfaction year after year, and proved their superiority over others regardless of price. Think of it! Here is our

**130 Egg Incubator and
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Both \$17.75
Freight Paid For Only

If you prefer larger machines, order the next size incubator and brooder which are the same style as the 130 Egg machines—our

**180 EGG INCUBATOR & \$22.00
BROODER Both Only**

We pay all freight charges to your nearest R. R. Station, if east of the Rockies and that far if west of the Rockies. If you want a still larger outfit you will make no mistake if you order our

**250 Egg Incubator & Brooder Both \$30.00
Only**

It pays to investigate before you buy. Wisconsin Incubators have double walls, the outer wall is of California REDWOOD and the inner wall is of insulating board, with dead air space in between the walls. They are hot water heated—have double glass doors—non-rusting copper tanks, self-regulating. Roomy nursery under egg tray. Incubator finished in natural color showing high grade California Redwood lumber—not painted to cover up inferior material. Both machines are shipped complete with all fixtures and book of directions—all set up, ready to use when you get them.

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Select the size machine you want and if they are not perfectly satisfactory, after 30 days trial, you can return them and get your money back. Order direct from this advertisement or write today for free catalog.

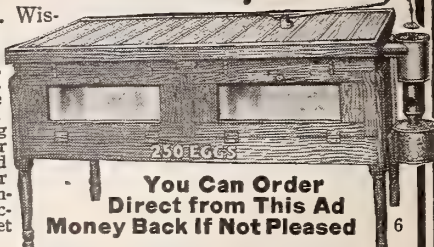
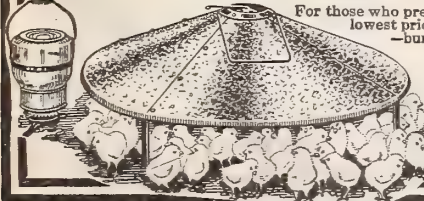
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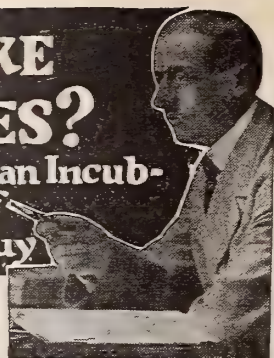
130 Egg Incubator with Colony Brooder \$22.25
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Money Back If Not Pleased**



stubby feather. Victor Bradley remarked to us at Boston: "The rather longer feather of the cockerel bred line seems to suit the egg-breeders best," or words to that effect.

There are wonderful chickens in Barred Plymouth Rocks, wonderful possibilities in this breed, and the future is sure to see real chickens encouraged by all judges and breeders.

In White Rocks, Halbach was the principal winner. When one placed his thumb on the hip bones of Halbach's 1st, 2nd or 3d pullets, and his index finger on the end of the keel bone just behind the drum stick, he spanned a big barrel. The abdomen was also big, and its size was not secured by a short keel. Wm. Halbach is carrying out the precept of his late father, who foretold that the future would demand a combination of size, production capacity and breed quality. These pullets measured up to this standard of usefulness and beauty.

Buff Rocks show improvement, with 1st and 2nd cockerels a strong pair.

A big class of Partridge Rocks, judged by Joe Dagle, and after he had placed his awards and Tucker had placed the awards on the Partridge Wyandotte, they compared birds and found the same color winning.

A small entry of Silver and Gold Wyandottes, with some nice quality, particularly in Golden.

White Wyandottes formed a strong section of the show. First cock, well finished, little heavy in fluff. First cockerel, an especially attractive bird and one that brought forth considerable favorable comment. First and second pullets good, and with 1st hen form a smooth feathered trio.

Partridge Wyandottes, one of the largest and best classes shown to date. First cock, more of the color that has made the Mitchell Partridge Cochins famous. First cockerel, about the color of a good Brown Leghorn male. This cherry red color is about what the breeders like. It is not dark, neither is it light, but in cocks the judge could not find a bird of this color that did not have some black at base of hackle. First hen, a big well-shaped, beautifully penciled female. First, 2nd and third pullets of the same breeding, and combining substantial size, good Wyandotte type and the beautiful brownish red color clearly penciled with black.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds totaled 164, one of the largest and strongest classes in the west this year. The 1st cock was a big, long-bodied bird, well supported by strong legs, with a low, well furnished tail of glossy green color. He is decidedly the best cock that has been shown in the west. First hen and 1st pullet were what many judges and breeders term "bright red," but they were not as dark as usually win in the major shows. Owen Farm's 2nd hen, 2nd pullet and Laak's 4th pullet were commented on most favorably by some breeders who prefer the darker color. Mr. Delano's line was outstanding for its large size and fullness of body, combined with noticeable length of body. The exhibit created a most favorable impression among breeders and judges. Mr. Delano spent the week at the show, meeting many old friends and making many new friends. The long, horizontal bodies and good size of his birds will long be remembered by those who saw them. Too many western breeders have lost sight of type. Several were anxious to buy the rich colored, long bodied, 8 lb. hen on which he won 2nd prize.

Columbian Plym. Rocks were the best class of the year so far. Some attractive birds in both light Brahmas and Black Langshans.

White Leghorns a big class. Harry Wolf-sieffer of New Jersey placed the awards here. Glen A. Wilson was the principal winner.

Black Minorcas a strong class, with 1st cockerel and 1st hen remarkably choice specimens. This class was well handled by Judge A. H. Emch.

Buff Orpingtons brought forth a surprise. Mr. Black entered a string that greatly excelled his effort of last year, and his farm, Bonnie Brae, had 70 birds under ribbons, out of a total of 70 shown. Here was size, furnish of plumage, true buff color and Orpington type. The entry was one of the attractions of the show and puts Mr. Black in the forefront as a breeder of the variety.

DAVEY'S MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AND BOSTON WINNERS

White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Silver and
White Wyandottes, White Leghorns

Grand, good show birds with breeding back of them not exceeded in the whole world. Single birds. Expert mated pens or a whole string for your show. Best of conditioning. Moderate prices. Thirty years a breeder and judge.

F. H. DAVEY Box 40 GREYSTONE, YONKERS, N. Y.



BIG MONEY IN POULTRY

\$4.50 Profit per Hen, per Year

ACTUAL RECORDS from hens fed on a ration recommended by The National Poultry Institute show a NET PROFIT of \$4.50 per hen a year FROM MARKET EGGS ALONE. YOU can get this profit too. Any man or woman who KNOWS HOW to raise poultry RIGHT can make Big Profits, and we can show you how by following our GUARANTEED methods. What others are doing, YOU can do: it is only a matter of knowing how. We can show you just as successfully as we are showing hundreds of others. Do the right thing at the right time and results are certain. We KNOW FROM EXPERIENCE.

LET US SHOW YOU HOW

To start right.

To Get Big Egg Yields in Winter.

To Properly Mate Your Birds.

To Hatch Every Fertile Egg.

To Raise Strong, Vigorous Chicks.

To Use Artificial Light Successfully.

To Properly Feed and Manage Growing Stock and Layers.

To Prevent Dead Chicks in Shell.

To Prevent White Diarrhea.

To Prevent Chicks Crowding.

To Cull the Non-Producers.

To Build Poultry Houses and Equipment.

To Make Back Yard Poultry Pay.

The Arrow Points the Way

Positive Proof

BIG PROFITS

Averaged 191 Eggs



J. W. Ainsly, New York, writes "I am following your methods very closely with most excellent results. For instance, one of my flocks of 125 pullets averaged me 191 eggs per fowl for the year."

READ THIS: 888 EGGS

from 65 HENS in 23 DAYS

Brady Chance, Oklahoma, just wrote saying, "By following your valuable instructions, my flock of 65 hens laid 888 eggs in 23 days. At two poultry shows recently my birds won in strong competition five first prizes, three second prizes and three third prizes. This was made possible by following your methods."

A WEALTH OF POULTRY FACTS

Our Big, New, FREE Book, "HOW TO RAISE POULTRY FOR PROFIT" has helped hundreds upon hundreds to learn WHY there is big money in poultry. Think of the unlimited demand for eggs and poultry meat, the vast market for day-old chicks, eggs for hatching, breeding stock, capons, broilers, etc., etc.

The PROFIT from poultry has paid the mortgage on many homes. Aside from the profit in managing your own poultry plant, the poultry industry offers many good positions. The demand for competent poultry men and women is increasing every day—salaries ranging from \$2,500 up.

BE A POULTRY FARM MANAGER; a poultry supply salesman; a manager of a commercial hatchery; a poultry feed specialist; a breeder of fine stock; or a poultry judge. Read all about these wonderful openings in our free book.

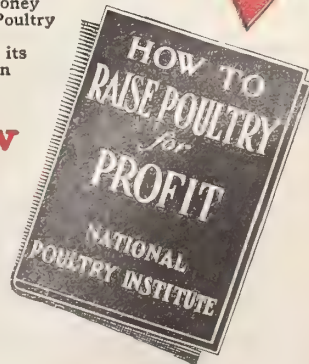
BE ALIVE! Get the Facts! Reach out for the SUCCESS that is yours merely for the seeking. You CAN make money from poultry, and our new FREE book, "How to Raise Poultry for Profit," will point the way.

This is the only Commercial Poultry Service Institution of its kind which has received the endorsement and recommendation of 27 of the leading Agricultural Colleges and Universities. THERE IS A REASON.

Send for FREE Book Now

WRITE TODAY for your copy of the BIG NEW FREE book. A postal will do—but do it immediately as the supply is limited. This is your BIG OPPORTUNITY. Don't miss it. Take the first firm step on the road to SUCCESS—for success will surely be YOURS if you follow the advice given to you in this remarkable book. Do it NOW!

THE NATIONAL POULTRY INSTITUTE
Department 119
Washington, D. C.





YOU want results when you buy an incubator--let me send you the St. Helens Incubator in the size best suited to your needs—from the small 60-egg to the Mammoth Sectional. Use it for TWO FREE HATCHES and I will take all the chances on the results.

ST. HELENS INCUBATOR IS BUILT ON MERIT—

Practical and Scientific, yet simple in operation. The construction includes three walls, asbestos insulator, copper hot water system, double heat regulator and Perfect Ventilation.

Free Poultry Help
A service for every St. Helens Incubator user.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG

Gives you complete information, regarding sizes, prices and what users say. Write for it now.

Write for prices on Day-Old Chicks, Hatching Eggs and High Grade Stock



WHY FEED CRY-S-CO.
99% PURE CARBONATE OF LIME.
TEN REASONS

1. BECAUSE it increases the egg yield considerably, therefore **Your Profits**.
2. BECAUSE it contains **99% Pure Carbonate of Lime** which makes the shells—hard shells which means less loss in shipping.
3. BECAUSE it contains pure silicate grit, giving the hen finer plumage, and being cubical in form a perfect grinder, thereby insuring digestion of the food.
4. BECAUSE in **Cry-s-co** you have a perfect shell producer and grit combined, far superior to oyster shells and ordinary grit.
5. BECAUSE it means economy, as **Cry-s-co** goes half as far again as shells, as there is no waste, and you need no additional grit.
6. BECAUSE it promotes digestion, keeping the hens healthy, and in a great measure prevents egg eating.
7. BECAUSE it costs no more than ordinary shell or grit.
8. BECAUSE it has the hearty endorsement of many of the most prominent fanciers and poultry raisers in the U. S. Men who know. (Original letters on file.)
9. BECAUSE you are raising chickens for the results, and not for the pleasure only of seeing them around or the work there is in it.
10. BECAUSE as a wide-awake poultry raiser you want better results and in **Cry-s-co** you will find them. Let us prove it to you.

Therefore—buy a sack from your dealer to-day, but **LOOK for the TRADE MARK** on a white sack, or write us for **FREE SAMPLE** and booklet.

W.A. NEUSITZ CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Dept. A, 3848 Connecticut Street

Another strong class of White Orpingtons, with 138 birds entered. Mrs. Harnly's exhibit arrived too late for the judging. Some errors appear in the marked catalog and we understand Mr. Gensch is the principal winner. Edgar T. Alden put down a nice pen of young stock.

In Bronze Turkeys, Mrs. Eli Fowler was the principal winner on birds of superior size, penciling and bronze color. The class was large and strong.

D. E. Hale, secretary, and Dr. R. H. MacKenzie, president of this show association, were daily "on the job" attending to the details of management and looking out for the comfort and pleasure of exhibitors. The light in this show hall is unsurpassed, the natural color of the birds showing off to splendid advantage. The Stock Yards Inn, where so much history has been made among purebred breeders, is adjacent to the hall and contributes to the comfort of visiting exhibitors.—F. L. Platt.

Profit From Hens.

By T. S. Townsley.

During the trying times of the past year the farmer has realized probably more forcibly than ever before the importance of poultry as a sideline on the general farm. The statement, often repeated and never satisfactorily contradicted, that the poultry flock given reasonably good care paid a larger return on the investment than any other kind of live stock kept on the farm has been forcibly impressed on the farmer's mind during the past few months. Many farmers state frankly that the poultry flock was the only part of the farm enterprise which made a profit during 1921, and quite a number have confided that had it not been for the income from poultry and eggs they could not have weathered the financial storm during the past year. The hen has long been recognized as a hard times friend, and is most appreciated in those years when other crops are not so profitable. On many farms the poultry flock is used more or less as a safeguard to counterbalance losses in other departments of farm activity. Thus, on the western plains when the wheat crop fails, more attention is paid to poultry, and in some of the fruit growing sections when the frost nips the fruit buds a larger number of chickens are raised than when the apple crop promises a large return. One distinct advantage of poultry as a sideline is the fact that it is a crop which never fails. No matter how dry the summer, how hot the winds or how wet the spring may be, the old hen can be counted on to do her part by laying eggs and furnishing a regular income to the farm.

Because the returns from the poultry flock are ordinarily distributed throughout the entire year, many farmers do not appreciate the part which the hens play in the general economics of the farm. Fortunately for the poultry industry an increasing number of farm flock owners are keeping definite records and these records are showing results that are rapidly increasing the respect given the hens in the minds of many farmers. For the year ending November 1, 1921, 168 farm flock owners scattered throughout the state of Missouri co-operated with the Missouri Agricultural Extension Service by sending in each month a complete record on the poultry farm, showing the income from the flock and cost of feed for the month. These farm flocks were fairly

ROUP?

You know the signs—face swollen, running at eyes and nose, comb pale, whistle or sneeze when breathing—breath with catarrhal odor—that's Roup.

Stop It Quick with Conkey's Roup Remedy in the Drinking Water

Chickens doctor themselves. It kills the Roup germs and saves the fowl. Equally important as a preventive, for it keeps Roup from getting a start. Sold by dealers everywhere.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic

Keeps Hens Healthy—Gets Winter Eggs

It is a Regulator, Laying Tonic, Moulting Powder and Chick Conditioner of the highest type. No cayenne pepper—no filler. It pays to buy it by the pail.

Conkey's Poultry Book is well worth 50 cents to anyone who keeps chickens. Sent for 5 cents in stamps.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO.
6531 Broadway, Cleveland, O.

"Don't Worry! Conkey Will Cure Me."



Conkey's ROUP REMEDY

Poultry Leg Bands



The "Best Yet"

Aluminum—Not colored. Will stay on.

12, 20c; 25, 30c; 50, 50c; 100, 90c. State breed.

Celluloid Spiral Bands—Red, Green, Amber, Pink, Black, White, Yellow, Purple, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Ruby, Cerise.

Sizes for	12	25	50	100	250	500
Baby chicks, Pigeons	.10	.20	.35	.60	\$1.25	\$2.20
Growing chicks	.15	.30	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
Leghorns, Anconas	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
Asiatics	.25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
Turkeys, Geese	.30	.50	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00

Aluminum Marker Works, Dept. 5, Beaver Falls, Pa.

BUY BARTLETT BIRDS S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Our line of COCKERELS are SUPERB and our Hen No. 546, record 250 eggs, won a BLUE for "SUPERB PERFORMANCE" at the 10th. Annual Laying Contest, Storrs, Conn. Pullets, Hens and Cocks carrying the same blood. Recently sold 100 cockerels to one plant. Get yours now. Catalog on request.

Emory H. Bartlett, Box 19, Enfield, Mass.

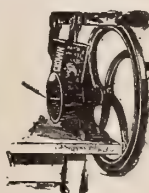
LAND and WATER FOWLS



Prize winning Standard bred Poultry, Ducks, Geese and Guineas. 65 varieties. Profitable, vigorous, heavy laying fowls. Stock and eggs for sale reasonable. Leghorns in 100 lots.

New catalog ready, 5 cents. Perfect arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Write today.

F. R. Wilbert & Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan



Crown Bone Cutter

To cut green bone, offals from the table, vegetables, scrap cake, etc. Always ready for work. Also Dry Bone, Shell and Grain Mills.

Send for Catalog

WILSON BROTHERS

Box 21 - Easton, Pa.

YOU'LL ENJOY Reading a Free sample copy of America's leading Rabbit and Cavy page interesting—practical; 50 cents per year. Prominent rabbit and cavy writers.

RABBIT CRAFT, Box 911, Lamoni, Iowa



64 BREEDS Most Profitable chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese. Choice, pure-bred, northern raised. Fowls, eggs, incubators at reduced prices. America's great poultry farm. 29th year. Valuable new 100-page book & catalog free. R. F. NEUBERT Co., Box 910 Muskegon, Mich.

typical of the flocks on the better managed farms throughout the state and the results secured are representative of what any well managed flock ought to return. A summary of the records from these 168 farms shows that an average of 144 hens were kept on each farm and that these hens laid an average of 125 eggs apiece. These eggs sold at an average of 29 cents a dozen, making an income of \$436.23 from eggs alone for the average farm. Since these were fairly typical farms, they raised a considerable number of chicks during the year and had some fowls for sale. The income from fowls sold for the average of these 168 farms was \$192.25, making a total income from poultry to each farm of \$628.48. A rather careful report of the feed used on each farm was kept and a compilation of the records from 168 farms shows that it required \$213.61 worth of feed to maintain the flock on the average of these farms. Deducting this feed cost from the total income leaves a profit over feed cost of \$414.87 for each farm, or a return above feed of \$2.88 for each hen kept. While it is not fair to claim that this \$414.87 represents that much clear profit to each farm because no allowance is made for interest on the investment or depreciation of buildings and equipment, still a comparison of these returns over actual feed cost with the income secured from some other farm products indicates that poultry stands out in a class by itself from the standpoint of profit for the current year. At the price corn and wheat are selling for on the local markets throughout Missouri, at least 30 acres of good corn or 20 acres of excellent wheat would be necessary to bring as much cash income as was left from these poultry flocks after all expense for feed was paid. A comparison of other live stock at current prices with the poultry flock shows that at least twenty-five 200-pound hogs would have to be sold to bring as much gross income as the 144 hens showed profit above feed cost, and at least five 1,000-pound steers would be necessary to bring as much gross income as the average farm flock of hens produced net over the feed cost.

The comparative returns of the poultry flock commonly taken care of by the farm women with the results from the corn, wheat, hogs and cattle produced by the man have been rather forcibly impressed upon the male side of the farming population by the fact that the women have had most of the ready cash on the farm during the past year. On thousands of farms the poultry flock is held in higher esteem at the present time than ever before, and as a result of this new interest on the part of the man in the poultry keeping activities many improvements are being noted in housing conditions and general management practices. Reports from one township in Lincoln County Missouri, show that twenty-five new poultry houses have been built there during the past summer and fall. Dealers in various parts of the state report an unusual demand for poultry mash materials, and county agricultural agents say that there has been an unprecedented demand for high-grade breeding stock from farm flock owners. This unusual interest in the farm poultry flock, which has been stimulated by the favorable showing the

(Continued on page 200)

SMASH! GO MY PRICES

on
**Fencing
Gates
Steel Posts
Roofing
Paints**

**Write For
Jim Brown's
Cut-Price Catalog**

**SAVE
Money Now!**

My big, new Cut-Price Catalog shows you how to **SAVE BIG MONEY** on Fencing, Gates, Steel Posts, Roofing and Paints. I have already made more than 600,000 friends among farmers because they saved money buying DIRECT FROM MY FACTORIES. I will save you more money this year than ever. I've slashed prices to the bone. I'm doing a big business right now while others are wondering how I do it. But my prices do it for me — my prices and my **HIGH QUALITY** goods, backed by my guarantee and fair-deal business methods.

My Cut Prices Will Amaze You

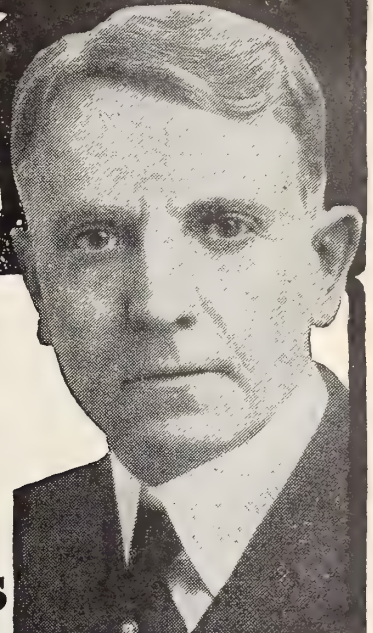
Look in my new big Catalog and see how I have slashed prices. Over 126 styles of fencing, gates and posts. Nearly a dozen styles of roofing, for every purpose. The highest quality paint for house, barn and roof. Get my book and see my complete line. Then compare my prices with others. I know you'll buy when you figure your savings. And remember—

I'll Pay All The Freight

The prices you see in my big Cut-Price Catalog are all you pay. I pay every cent of the freight. This gives you the most amazing values you can find anywhere. 600,000 farmers can tell you that my Double-Galvanized, Rust-Resisting, Open Heart Steel Fence lasts longer, and saves money. My Gates and Posts are cheaper than wood and last a lifetime. My Paints are made of pure Linseed Oil and White Lead. My Roofing is asphalt—not tar.

WRITE ME NOW Don't wait another day. Why pay high retail prices when you can buy DIRECT FROM FACTORY at wholesale. **FIND OUT FOR YOURSELF.** Send me your name on a postcard, or fill in the coupon, and I'll send you my big free Cut-Price Catalog, and a free sample of my fence wire to test. Let me prove how much money I can save you.

Jim Brown, Pres.
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 32 Cleveland, Ohio



**FREE
BROWN'S
CUT-PRICE
CATALOG**

SAVED \$60
"I saved about \$60 on my wire according to prices here,"
Nathan Leggett, Boulder, Colo.

SAVED \$58.43
You saved me 10 3-4 cents per rod on woven Hog Fence, and 26 cents per spool on Barb Wire making \$58.43 in all.
E.D. Matheny, Okolona, Miss.

Jim Brown, Pres., THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 32 Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Jim:
Send me your new Cut-Price Catalog. I want to see how much lower your prices are on Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Roofing and Paints.

Name.....

Address.....

R.F.D..... Box No.....

State.....

Who Made and Put on the Market the First Wickless Oil Heated Open Burner Colony HOVER

Documentary Evidence Is Most Dependable Here Is Our Answer

The buying public is not so much interested in controversies relating to patents or prior discoveries as it is in the merit of the article, what it stands for, and what it really does by way of actual achievements and substantial results. Our advertising policy has always been based upon the slogan "Truth in Advertising." We have always stated the facts. (See our ad on opposite page). We prefer to use our space to tell the poultrymen of America about the good points of the things we make—the products of our factory.

There are some misleading statements, however, appearing in a two-page ad in the January issue of this magazine that should not be passed unchallenged.

First, As to Patents

A very convincing statement is made by the advertiser to show that "Colony Brooders" were made and marketed before our "Blue Flame Hover." Patent numbers are quoted to prove the claim. Let us analyze these patents referred to and see how nearly they truthfully support the claim.

**The Patent Specifications are Before Us.
We are Taking Them in the Order
Printed in the Ad.**

1—Patent No. 961,654, Thermostatic Regulator for Incubator, June 14, 1910. Not used in Blue Flame Hovers.

2—Patent No. 977,973, Convertible Incubator and Brooder, Dec. 6, 1910. Irrelevant to the subject.

3—Patent No. 1,005,660, Cooker, Oct. 10, 1911. Nothing to do with the subject.

4—Patent No. 1,056,595, Fireless Cooker, March 18, 1913. Nothing to do with the subject.

5—Patent No. 1,065,850, Starting device for Engines, June 24, 1913. Vastly different.

6—Patent No. 1,128,535, Lamp heater for Incubator, Feb. 16, 1915. Assigned to Wilson Abogast, Allentown, Pa. Who has a right to it now? Not intended for Blue Flame Hovers.

7—Patent No. 1,149,959, Antirooter instrument, August 10, 1915, (to cut the snoots of hogs). A departure from the subject. Amusingly queer, isn't it?

8—Patent No. 1,262,397, Incubator, April 9, 1918. Nothing to do with Blue Flame Hover.

9—Patent No. 1,273,679, Incubators, July 23, 1918. We are talking about Blue Flame Hovers. Incubators not in question.

10—Patent No. 1,280,091, Tubular Joint for heating system, Sept. 24, 1918. No bearing on the subject whatever.

11—Patent No. 1,285,428, Washing

Machines, Nov. 19, 1918. We do not advocate the brooding of chicks with washing machines.

12—Patent No. 1,373,362, Vapor Generator, March 29, 1921. No value on the Reliable Blue Flame Hover, not used.

13—Patent No. 1,392,708, Knocked down brooder canopy, Oct. 4, 1921. We do not make a knock down hover. Our hover is completely set up and antedates the patent by three years.

14—Patent No. 1,392,709, Heater for Incubators, Oct. 4, 1921. Nothing to do with our Blue Flame Hover.

15—Patent No. 134—438, Trademark for oil burners and heaters, such as employed in incubators and brooders and oil stoves, August 31, 1920. We never used the term in any advertising or literature. Rather late to apply to Blue Flame Hovers.

Rather startling, isn't it? Why list anti-rooters for cutting the snoots of hogs, Fireless Cookers, Washing Machines, Engine Starters and numerous incubator patents? Is all this "smoke" intended to cloud the atmosphere of truth and to fool the public or confuse the buyer? Then, too, we notice the illustration in the ad refers to a patent dated March 29, 1921. Why not put the patent date where it belongs, under the cut higher up, relating to vapor generators? There must be a reason. We think there is a good reason. If perchance anyone has been misled by the statements in the ad referred to, we suggest that you make an investigation of the patents listed above.

Our Advertisements Prove Our Claims. Don't Be Mis- led—Be On the Safe Side

We invite your attention to our first advertisements as follows:

Poultry Keeper, Quincy, Ill., (and others), March, 1918, page 491. Our first ad of our Blue Flame Wickless Open Burner Colony Hover.

Reliable Poultry Journal, the same date, on page 6, contains the same ad.

Poultry Keeper, Quincy, Ill., (and others), December, 1918. This ad shows our first improvement on our Blue Flame Colony Hover, page 167.

Poultry Keeper, Quincy, Ill., (and others), March, 1921, page 26, showing the three styles we had made and advertised up to that date.

This year's advertisement shows our latest and most complete Blue Flame Colony Hover. We say it is "supreme"

in workmanship, ease of operation and satisfying results. While we claim for it the most perfect of all we have yet put out, we may some time in the future find it possible to add other features of practical usefulness. We know of no way to better it at the present time; it is sure to please you—backed by our money-back guarantee.

Why should it be necessary to explain further? The buying public should judge for itself as to the accuracy of our claims and then purchase the "Original Blue Flame Colony Hover" from us. Good things are always imitated or copied. If our products were not so genuinely good, our would-be competitor would not be so disturbed. There is much more to this story that might be said in justice to all concerned; other facts might be revealed by us, but the buying public need not be concerned further than the statements herein made.

Will you now read our advertisement as it appears in this issue on the opposite page.

Consider our fair and square presentation of facts. It is safest to deal with a company that has stood the test and done business on the square for more than forty years and does not need to resort to misleading statements. We have served the public with increasing success in meeting the needs of poultrymen of America in incubators, brooders and poultry appliances. Our efforts will continue to be directed along the same lines.

My Personal Word

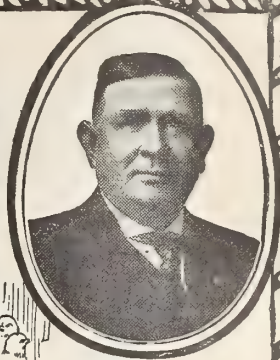
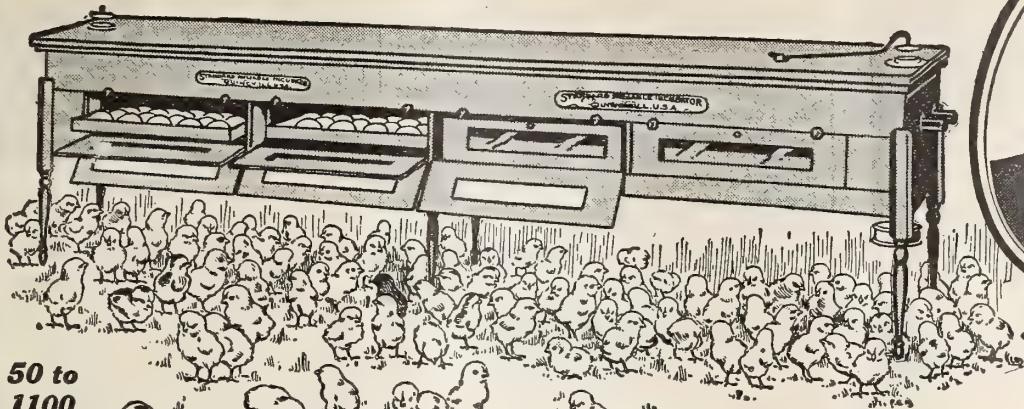
I feel that I should ask the pardon of my reader friends for intruding these facts upon them. It seems to me necessary. I stand ready in support of my position to make good my every claim and will back up my confidence in the justice of my position by an offer to give to any charitable institution my check for \$500.00 if it can be proven that any statement herein made is not absolutely true, or if it can be proven that we were not the first to advertise our Blue Flame Hovers previous to the time that the so-called "First Oil Burning Canopy Brooder," referred to in the ad appearing in the January issue, and to which this is my answer, was advertised or marketed.

Just one thing more, you should look up patent numbers 438,548, 515,422, 516,872, 479,747, 495,063, 515,423, 499,969, 471,399, 467,466, 479,690, 479,220, 475,401. They relate to Blue Flame Heaters all issued before 1895.

The Reliable Incubator & Brooder Company, of which I am President, and my personal interests are all centered in and concerned about rendering an acceptable service to the poultrymen of America. I invite your continued loyal support and co-operation in that direction.

J. M. Myers.





J.W. Myers, Pres.

50 to
1100
Eggs

Reliable Standard INCUBATOR

HAS EVERYTHING that a good incubator should have and nothing that it should not have. It is absolutely dependable, because best materials are used—best workmanship. It is scientifically constructed, tried and proven. Its heating system has double enclosure. Automatically regulated as to ventilation, moisture and heat. Maintains correct hatching condition in all kinds of weather. Utilizes all the heat from the lamp in two ways. For more than 41 years our double heating system has proven absolutely safe and satisfactory against the dangers of sudden chills in incubation. It maintains absolutely uniform temperature, with a constant circulation of clean, pure, fresh air. It has ample nursery space. Made in sizes for 50 to 1,100 egg capacity. Poultrymen, both large and small, testify to the good results and satisfaction obtained through the Reliable.

Reliable Standard Blue Flame Hover

Our 1922 model wickless and valveless oil heated colony hover embraces all the latest and best improvements in hover construction. From the very beginning it has been a leader. It is still farthest in the front rank. Every burner is tested and adjusted at the factory to the maximum flame. It will not overflow. It is impossible to clog up and slow down the oil flow and cause it to go out.

It is dependable

—“Reliable Because Right”

Burns ordinary kerosene or coal oil with a clear blue flame, with absolutely no fumes; no soot; no odor; no wicks to trim; no smoke. Will give a pure, clean heat necessary for the comfort and health of chicks beneath the canopy regardless of outside weather conditions. It is easily operated and insures the raising of chicks with the least work and care and at the lowest cost. These hovers are built of galvanized steel; shipped completely assembled, ready to bolt the legs to canopy. Place the heater where wanted, fill with oil, adjust burner to the heat required, and it is ready to start.

Reliable Standard Coal Burning Colony Brooder

Substantially built. With proper care will last a lifetime. Covered by our latest patents and improvements, including feed pouch which increases the coal capacity about 10 per cent. Has a four-inch collar for a four-inch flue. Burns either hard or soft coal with equal satisfaction. Ash pit door has screw draft plate that may be opened when soft coal is burned. Equipped with two double disc wafers, insuring positive, accurate and dependable heat regulation. Built of heavy gray cast iron, all parts strongly bolted together. The base is fireproof, being seven inches high, with asbestos pad attached to lower plate, with air space insuring safety. Self-cleaning; will not clog. The fire bowl is wider at the bottom than at the top, thus insuring a clean grate at all times. Radiating all the heat to the outside. The canopy throws the heat evenly to all parts. Self ventilating. Radiates pure, fresh, warm air.

The entire construction is so simple and yet so well made that it affords the greatest ease in operation with least care, giving the largest measure of satisfaction.

All Reliable Incubators, Brooders, Hovers, Poultry Appliances and Equipment

are guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. For more than 41 years we have been in the front rank in service to the poultrymen of America and throughout the world. —We have taken more prizes in this and foreign countries—a proof of our claim of leadership. Our money-back guarantee completely covers your purchase either direct with us or through our dealers. They are everywhere.

RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO
Box 1 QUINCY, ILL., U.S.A

Reliable Because right

SAFETY HATCH INCUBATOR THERMOS BOTTLE PRINCIPLE

**DOUBLE
WALLS—
DOUBLE
RESULTS!**



The SAFETY HATCH uses exclusively the Thermos Bottle principle of wall construction. Two walls of wood with wood-felt strips and vacuum air spaces between, DOUBLY PROTECT the eggs—and this often means DOUBLE RESULTS. Heat, moisture and ventilation positively maintained at hatching temperature much like a Thermos Bottle.

INSURES BIGGER BROODS

The SAFETY HATCH also has other vital features—inner glass doors that keep eggs from drying out during inspection—sanitary trays that “clean like a pantry shelf”—patented heating coil that insures constant circulation of water and even distribution of heat. Insures live, healthy chick from every fertile egg, when simple directions are followed. Thousands of satisfied users! A MONEY-MAKER for poultry raisers!

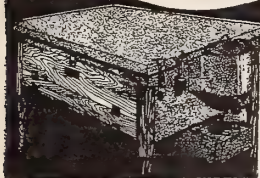
WRITE FOR FREE BOOK

Drop us a postal now for free Safety Hatch Incubator Book and name of nearest dealer. See the SAFETY HATCH before you buy an incubator. You will be surprised at the reasonable cost of this superior machine—it lasts for years. Write now.

THE MORRIS MFG. CO.

802 E. Russell St.
El Reno Okla.

A live dealer wanted in
every town and city.



**WRITE
FOR FREE
CATALOG**



White Quill White Rocks

The 200-Egg Exhibition Strain

In the strongest competition in years at the Chicago Coliseum, December, 1921, against a line of Madison Square Garden winners my Birds won 11 regular ribbons on 15 entries, including Champion Old Pen, in the bred-to-lay class on 3 entries my Record Layers won 1st pullet, 2nd and 3rd hen.

At the Milwaukee National Show, November, 1921, in the largest class of White Rocks ever shown there on 19 entries and no pullet entry, White Quills won 13 regular ribbons, Best Display and Champion Male of the American Class, 169 cockerels in competition.

This should be convincing proof that White Quill White Rocks are topnotchers, can furnish you with very choice breeders or show birds in cocks, hens, cockerels or pullets at very reasonable prices.

Special: Exhibition bred-to-lay trios, \$15, \$25, \$35, and \$50. Pens (4 females and 1 male), \$25, \$35, \$50, and \$75. Order direct from this ad.

Book your order for Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks now.

Adam F. Polt Dept. O. Hartford, Wis.

hens have made at a time when many lines of farm endeavor were showing a loss, is likely to result in permanent benefit to the poultry industry. There is a possibility that the hope of unusual profits from poultry will cause an over production of poultry products that will eventually result in a slump in prices, but the permanent improvement in the way of poultry houses and equipment and the improved methods of feeding and handling the flock, which many farm poultry keepers are putting into practice for the first time, will tend to make the farm poultry flock a more important factor in the farm business; and no matter what immediate reaction may come from the possibilities of too great a production the improvements in methods will eventually mean more regular profit to those flock owners who have learned to appreciate the possibilities of the farm flock.

While there is always danger of creating undue enthusiasm and causing some amateurs to draw unwarranted conclusions in publishing the phenomenal records from poultry flocks, and it certainly is much wiser for the beginner to base his estimate on averages rather than on unusual results, still it is always inspiring to the ambitious flock owner who is succeeding himself to know of the success of some other poultry keeper under somewhat similar conditions. For this reason the two following individual reports from Missouri flock owners for the year ending November 1, 1921, are cited. Flock No. 1 is owned by a man and his wife whose children are all married and the woman devotes most of her attention to the poultry flock while the man furnishes such assistance as he can find time for after taking care of the other farm duties. This farm is located near a main line railroad station, and one of the factors in making the farm successful has been the fact that a special market was secured in Kansas City for practically all of the poultry products produced. On this farm two varieties of chickens were kept—the Buff Orpingtons and the White Leghorns. The flock consisted of 130 hens of the former breed and 232 of the latter. The egg production for the year shows that the Orpington hens averaged 135 eggs each, while the Leghorns averaged 173. The income from eggs on this farm for the year amounted to \$1,781.73 and the income from fowls amounted to \$829.69, or a total income of \$2,611.42. The feed cost for the flock of 362 hens and the young stock raised amounted to \$662.23, leaving a net income over feed cost of \$1,949.19. A complete inventory of the flock at the end of the year shows that a few less birds were on hand than at the beginning of the year, and \$65.40 was charged off for decrease in stock. This farm has \$1,086.75 invested in poultry buildings and \$404.23 invested in other equipment, making a total investment when the value of the stock was added of \$1,969.38. Depreciation on the buildings and equipment was figured at \$74.54 and interest on the investment at \$118.16; \$37.50 was spent during the year for new stock and eggs, and \$213.84 was expended for miscellaneous items such as egg cases and express, leg bands and fuel for the incubators and brooders, making a total deduction from the net sales income of \$444.04 and leaving a net



Oat Sprouter \$2.49

You can make a better sprouter than you can buy. This sprouter was made in one evening by a 14 year old boy with a saw and hammer. The cost, with heater, was \$2.49. Thousands in use. All say it is the best and handiest made.

Make Layers Out of Loafers

To make hens lay their best, in winter, growing green food, rich in vitamins, must be fed. Sprouted oats are best. The Putnam Home Made Sprouter yields the best and sweetest sprouts and with the least work. I will send free, plans for making this sprouter with description of Little Putnam Stove to heat it. Also instructions for use of stove to keep fowls' drinking water unfrozen. Stove holds three pints of oil. Burns a month without trimming or filling. Patented burner. Nothing like it. Ask your dealer, or send me his name and \$2.00 and get one by return mail, postpaid. Try it. If not satisfied, return in 10 days and I'll refund \$2.00 and postage. I run all risks.

L. PUTNAM Route 205.O Elmira, N.Y.



\$2.00 Post Paid

Burns a Month Without Attention

MAKE YOUR HENS LAY MORE EGGS

TRADE MARK
PEARL
THROW
PEARL TO
POULTRY
AND
WATCH
RESULTS!
GRIT
MFG.

Every additional egg your hens lay increases your income. You can make them yield greater profit by giving them the grit that contains the vital substances needed in egg making—

PEARL GRIT
The Double Purpose Grit
Contains lime, carbohydrates, sulphur and silicon. Helps in the making of white, hard shells and meaty eggs. Invaluable both as a bone and flesh builder. Send name of dealer and 10c for pound package prepaid—also booklet of remedies.

THE OHIO MARBLE CO.
119 Cleveland St. Piqua, Ohio

Poultry Leg Bands

Colored Leader Adjustable, fit anything from bantam to goose, numbered consecutively, Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink.

100, \$1.50; 50, \$1.00; 25, 60c.

Heavy Aluminum, numbered consecutively, large raised figures, millions have been sold, adjustable for any size bird, will stay on.
100, 60c; 50, 35c; 25, 20c.

Celluloid Spiral, 10 colors, Red, Green, Garnet, Black, White, Pink, Yellow, Purple, Light Blue and Dark Blue.

	25	50	100	250	500
No. 1 Brahmas, Giants, etc.	\$.45	\$.75	\$1.20	\$2.75	\$5.00
No. 2 Rocks, Reds, etc.	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
No. 3 Leghorns, Anconas, etc.	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices are postpaid. State color and breed.

Eureka Supply House Box F, Mount Morris, Ill.

FORDS run 34 Miles

on Gallon of Gasoline
Wonderful new carburetor. Guaranteed to reduce gasoline bill from one-half to one-third and increase power of motors from 30 to 50%. Start easy in coldest weather.

Sent on 30 DAYS' TRIAL
Fits any car. Attach yourself. Fords make as high as 34 miles to gallon. Other cars show proportionate saving. Send make of car and take advantage of our special 30-day trial offer. Agents Wanted.

AIR FRICTION CARBURETOR CO.
3304 Madison Street Dayton, Ohio

BANTAMS America's favorite
Bantams. 40 varieties. Game and Ornamental. Shipped on approval. Winners at the largest shows. Stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Cat. 2c. Also choice Pheasants, Pigeons, Rabbits and Sporting and Pet Dogs.
F. C. WILBERT & CO. Grand Rapids, Mich.

labor income of \$1,429.75 for the year, or \$3.95 for each hen kept.

Another flock consisting of Barred Rock hens under the care of an unmarried woman had an average of 185 hens which laid 160 eggs per hen. The income from eggs on this farm amounted to \$636.35 and the income from fowls sold amounted to \$525.62, making a total income of \$1,161.97. The feed cost for the flock was \$333.28, leaving a net over feed cost of \$828.69. This woman had \$300 invested in buildings and \$105 in other equipment, making the total investment in stock and equipment \$882.50. Counting interest on the investment and depreciation on the buildings and equipment deduct \$73.20 from the net income, and the record shows that she spent \$35.65 for new stock and eggs and \$42.50 for miscellaneous expenses, making a total deduction of \$151.35 from her net sales income. This leaves a labor income of \$667.34 or an average labor income of \$3.66 for each bird kept.

Eggs at 9 Cents a Dozen.

I have kept a small flock of hens for the past ten years, but they were not purebreds until this year. A year ago I decided to sell my mongrels except a few hens to set, and purchased 100 purebred Dark Brown Leghorn eggs to set under the hens I kept.

As soon as the chicks were weaned I sold the hens. This left me nothing but the purebreds. From the 100 eggs I raised 32 pullets and sold as many cockerels. Two of the pullets are not old enough to lay and two more I disposed of. The remaining 28 pullets are 6 and 7 months old. Some of them have been laying since October. During November I gathered 28 dozen eggs. This is more eggs than I ever gathered from the same number of mixed-breed hens at that time of the year. It pays to keep purebred fowls, and mine are beauties.

This is the way I care for my hens. I have not used artificial light, but intend to in the near future. I make their day as long as I can by turning them into their scratching shed at daybreak where I have scattered wheat in the litter the night previous. In a hopper I keep dry mash composed of two parts mixed wheat middling and wheat bran, one part meat scraps and one part cornmeal. In another hopper I keep crushed oyster shell. At noon I give a feed of sprouted oats, and at 4 p. m. all the corn they will pick up. In addition to this they have an abundance of water, milk and charcoal. I have found it costs no more to feed the variety of feed they need than it does to feed one or two kinds. My total feed bill for November was \$2.57. This is equivalent to a cost of about 9 cents a dozen for I received 28 dozen in November.

The scratch shed and roosting room are one building divided by a partition; and a small opening in the partition to let the hens through to the scratch shed. The house faces the south. The scratch shed has a two-foot strip of poultry netting the full length of the shed and above the wire is a row of darkened nests. Below the wire is a two foot plank to keep the wind from blowing directly on the chickens. Having the opening this low gives plenty of light on the floor.

In one corner I have built a dusting box. That I keep supplied with ashes.

Keeler's Wh. Wyandottes

"THE WORLD'S GREATEST STRAIN"

The Aristocrats of the White Wyandotte World



THE ACE, 1st Chicago Cockerel, Jan., 1921; Champion Cock'l, American Class

Made the stupendous record at the National Poultry Show, Chicago, 1921 in a class of 214 birds shown by 14 competitors by winning 1, 2, 4, 5 cocks 1, 3, 4, 5 cockerels; 2, 3, 5 pullets, 2, 3, 4 hens; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pens. Special for Champion Male. Special for Best Display. Champion Cockerel American Class.

In the Bred-to-Lay Class my 261, 265, 273 and 288 record hens won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th hens.

3000—Birds for Sale—3000

Cocks and cockerels \$8.00, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$25.00, \$35.00 and \$50.00; Hens and Pullets, \$5.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$25.00 and \$35.00; Foundation Pens (male and 4 females) mated to produce show birds and heavy layers \$25.00, \$35.00, \$50.00, \$75.00, \$100.00.

SPECIAL FOR FEBRUARY

500 large, vigorous, fully developed cockerels bred from the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th cocks, 1st, 3rd 4th and 5th cockerels, 1st and 2nd young pen cockerels, and the cocks heading the 2nd, 3rd and 4th old pens, National Poultry Show, Jan. 12th to 18th, 1921. Egg records of the dams of these birds 200 to 288, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$25.00 each. Extra choice specimens \$35.00 and \$50.00 each. Order direct from this advertisement and save time. If after you receive the birds you don't think them worth the money and a bargain at the price paid, send them back and get your money back at once. THAT IS THE WAY WE DO BUSINESS. IT PLEASES US TO PLEASE YOU.

Strong, Vigorous Utility Cockerels \$5.00 Each. Eggs for Hatching from 24 Grand Matings.

EVERY mating headed by a CHICAGO WINNER OR A SUPERIOR SON OF A CHICAGO WINNER. We are in a position to furnish you eggs from the 24 best matings of White Wyandottes for 1922. All of the most vigorous, heavy laying, quick maturing and finest show birds reared the past 3 years are in these matings. Our 1922 illustrated art catalogue of America's finest White Wyandottes, describing these matings, is waiting for you and your wisest act before buying stock or eggs is to send for this catalogue.

QUALITY EGGS

\$5.00 per 15, \$9.50 per 30, \$14.00 per 50, \$25.00 per 100. A limited number will be spared from the most special of matings at \$8.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00 per 15.

Chas. V. Keeler & Son

R. F. D. 11, Winamac, Ind.

Poultry Fence

Our
Prices
Away
Down

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

Saved 40 Per Cent

many different makes I am more than satisfied with your Poultry Fence, and I saved at least 40 per cent by buying direct from you." We can save you a lot of money by SHIPPING FROM OUR FACTORY

Direct to You and Your Neighbors Too

Our big free Catalogue with Money-saving Prices shows many styles of Poultry, Farm and Lawn Fence at prices that will keep a nice saving in your own pocket where it belongs. You can't afford to buy your fence until you get our Catalog. Our Bargain Prices will surprise you. Write today.

KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 295 Muncie, Ind.



DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

Universally endorsed—Universally used:—by the big 10,000 hen plants—by the average farmer with his 200 hens—by the back-yarder with only a dozen hens to consume the table scraps. Pan-a-ce-a tones up the dormant egg organs, so that the proper amount of a hen's food goes to egg-making—and not all to fat, flesh and laziness. A Pan-a-ce-a hen is always a hungry hen, an industrious hen. You can depend upon it, the healthy, hungry, scratching, singing hen is the laying hen, the paying hen.

Always buy Pan-a-ce-a according to the size of your flock. Your dealer has a package to suit. Good results guaranteed.

Packages from 25c to the 100 lb. drum, \$10.00.
Except in the far West and Canada.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio



This box is three feet square by twelve inches deep. As we have mild winters here I do not keep the fowls confined except in freezing weather or when there is a frost or snow.

I have a burlap curtain for the opening of scratch pen to be used in stormy weather.

Missouri.

Mrs. Grover Noe.

Fowl Breeding.

By John Miller.

The art, or whatever it may be termed, of breeding fowls consists of forming a mental picture of an ideal bird which incorporates all the qualities one desires in his fowls and then selecting the specimens that are to be mated together with reference to the degree in which they possess the qualities of the ideal bird.

A vision of the ideal affords the breeder a definite object towards which to work and something with which to compare the product of each season's matings, thus to determine whether or not progress has been made, just as it gives the judge in the exhibition hall something with which to compare the competing specimens. Comparison, selection and elimination is the method by which all progress in breeding has been made, and there is no substitute for this method.

One's capacity as a breeder can easily be determined by the ability with which he selects his breeding fowls with regard to the degree in which they partake of all the qualities of the perfect visionary bird.

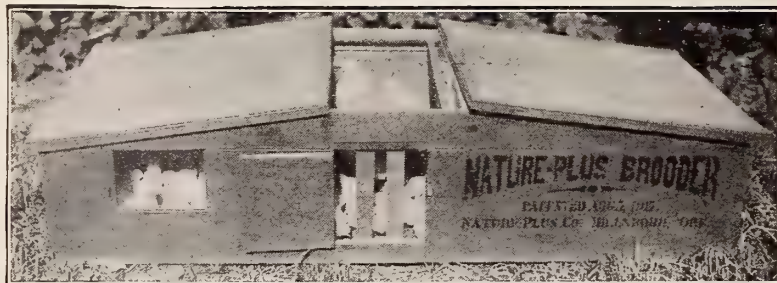
If a breeder is so narrow in his judgment that he can see only one or two qualities he will never succeed, for while he may, and probably will, succeed in getting those one or two qualities in a high degree of perfection, his fowls will be so lacking in all the other essentials as to be of little value.

The proneness of a large number of breeders to magnify the importance of some particular point and overlook all the others is responsible for most of the failures in the poultry industry. And it is in these instances that line-breeding or inbreeding produces its disastrous results.

The breeder who gets enthusiastic about certain sections, and concentrates his efforts on the development of these, will not see defects as they gradually come into other sections of his birds, and the continued close inbreeding of fowls in which there is a tendency to the same defects multiplies those defects to such an extent that they will finally dominate the entire flock.

It is not the intention of the writer to leave the impression that inbreeding should never be practiced, for it can be made to aid greatly in establishing desired qualities, provided it is thoroughly understood and properly practiced within reasonable bounds. But inbreeding requires that a breeder be able to see all parts of the bird, and that he possess the ability to detect tendencies to defects before the defects become so pronounced as to be the most conspicuous characteristic of his strain.

Be sure about your incubator thermometer. Have your thermometer tested by someone who has a thermometer that is known to be absolutely correct. Thermometers often get out of order.



Let The Hen Brood Your Chicks

Purchase rights to make and use Nature-Plus and say goodnight to your brooding troubles. Nature-Plus is a practical combination of hen and hover that will enable your hen to safely brood 100 to 150 chicks. No expense and no danger of fire. Easily made with simple tools. Plans and rights sold to users under money back guarantee. WRITE TODAY FOR PARTICULARS.

NATURE-PLUS COMPANY

HILLSBORO, OREGON



Pedigreed Leghorn Chicks

Buy from us and get chicks from the selective breeding of generations of Standard type, Vigorous White Leghorn hens with pullet year records of 180-261 eggs, mated to specially selected cockerels from heavy egg producing dams. Females trap-nested the year 'round and farm raised on free range. Every chick comes to you direct from our own matings. A Birchdale bird will reproduce itself, therefore reliability exists in its breeding. Don't delay. Send today for our free catalog.

Birchdale Poultry Farm

Ramsey, New Jersey

INSURE YOUR CHICKS

against

WHITE DIARRHOEA

By using in the first feedings the old reliable
WHITING'S REMEDY

Bottles 50c and \$1.00 postpaid; Special price to large users; Satisfaction or money refunded. Order today.

THE O. K. COMPANY 159 Water Street, New York, N. Y.



WIN \$2,000



**Solve
This
Puzzle**
—
**Win the
Prize**
—
**Costs
Nothing
to Try**

Find the objects beginning with "B" in this picture. None are hidden. You can find them all. Largest and nearest correct list takes the First Prize. Send your list in QUICK.

Open to Everybody Just send in a list of all the objects in this picture beginning with letter "B" (such as baby, bonnet, bill.) Win one of the 15 cash prizes. It's easy. Somebody's going to win First Prize. Why not you?

How You Can Win \$2,000

Look at the wonderful prize list. If your answer is awarded First Prize and you have taken no subscription to Woman's Weekly, you win \$50. (See first column Prize List.) If your answer wins First Prize and you have subscribed to Woman's Weekly for three months, you get \$500. (See second column Prize List.) If your answer wins First Prize and you have taken a six month's subscription, you get \$1,000. (See third column Prize List.) But if you have taken a year's subscription, the First Prize would bring you \$2,000. (See fourth column Prize List.) Only new or renewal subscriptions sent in during the contest period qualify.

Get Busy Now Send your list in right away. Send a year's subscription to Woman's Weekly (either for yourself or someone else) at the same time and qualify for the \$2,000 prize.

THE PRIZES

Winning answers will receive prizes as follows:

	If no subscription is taken	If 3 months subscription is taken (Cost \$1.25)	If 6 months subscription is taken (Cost \$2.50)	If 1 year's subscription is taken (Cost \$5.00)
1st Prize	\$50	\$500	\$1000	\$2000
2nd Prize	20	250	500	1000
3rd Prize	10	125	250	500
4th Prize	10	60	125	250
5th Prize	10	40	75	150
6th Prize	6	25	50	100
7th Prize	6	20	40	80
8th Prize	6	15	30	60
9th Prize	2	10	20	40
10th to 15th	2	10	20	40

FREE

With every one-year subscription to Woman's Weekly, we will give absolutely free the beautiful book, "Home Arts and Entertainment," 112 pages. Illustrated in color. Valuable information on every phase of domestic arts. Subscribe to Woman's Weekly for a year. After you have read it for a few weeks, you will always want it in your home. You will look forward with eagerness to each issue. The only weekly magazine for women. A complete novelette, a gripping serial story in every issue. A digest of the news that the women want to know—fashions—needlework—home dress making—recipes. It comes to your home every week, all for \$5.00 a year.

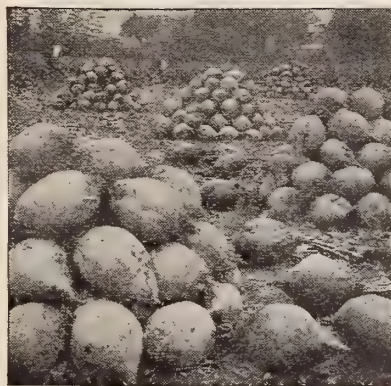
Read These Rules Carefully:

- 1 Any man, woman or child, living in America who is not an employee or related to an employee of Woman's Weekly, may submit an answer. There is no entrance fee.
- 2 All answers must be received not later than office closing time, March 20, 1922.
- 3 Write lists of words on one side of paper and number all words (1, 2, 3, etc.). Write full name and address on each page in the upper right hand corner. If you have anything else to write, use separate sheet.
- 4 Only words that appear in the English dictionary will be counted. Do not use obsolete words. Where the plural of a word is used, the singular will not be counted, and vice versa.
- 5 Words of the same spelling will be counted only once, even though used to designate different objects or articles. An object or article can be named only once.
- 6 Do not use compound words, nor words formed by the combination of two or more complete English words, where each word is in itself an object.
- 7 The answer having the largest and nearest correct list of names of visible objects and articles shown in the picture that begin with the letter "B" will be awarded first prize, etc. Neatness, style or handwriting have no bearing on the decision of prizes.
- 8 Candidates may co-operate in answering the puzzle, but only one prize will be awarded to any one household; nor will prizes be awarded to more than one of any group of persons where two or more have been working together.
- 9 If a contestant sends more than one list under the same name, or assumed name, or a pre-married name, then all lists of such contestants will be disqualified. If more than one list is sent by any group who have co-operated in the preparation of such lists, then all lists of such contestants will be disqualified.
- 10 Three independent judges, having no connection with Woman's Weekly, will judge the answers submitted and award the prizes at the end of the contest, and contestants agree to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive.
- 11 In case of tie for any prize offered, full amount of such prize will be awarded to each tying contestant.
- 12 All answers will receive the same consideration regardless of whether or not a subscription for Woman's Weekly is sent in.
- 13 The announcement of the winners will be printed in Woman's Weekly as soon as possible after the close of the contest.

(Extra enlarged copies of Puzzle Picture sent free on request)

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WOMAN'S WEEKLY, 431 So. Dearborn St., Dept. 6022, Chicago, Ill.



Poultry Thrives on

Winter Root Feeds

Mangels, grown from Sutton's Imported English Seed, furnish an unexcelled green feed winter ration for poultry. Grown in America, from imported seed, Sutton's Mangels give tremendous yields. Last year—an unfavorable season—gave an acre yield of over 30 tons per acre, one grower reporting 72 tons.

Mangels are keenly relished by poultry and provide in a succulent form, the tonic properties so absolutely essential to winter vigor and the profitable production of eggs or meat. Stored compactly and are long keepers.

Write for full information on Sutton's Mangels; also English grown Rape Seed, the ideal crop for giving green feed and sun protection to growing chicks.

H.P. WINTER & CO.
64-J Wall Street, New York

The Cost of Operating a Poultry Farm.

(Continued from page 152)

overlooked or ignored on a poultry farm but they are real ones and are paid for, whether you realize it or not. They consist usually of:

- Interest on Investment.
- Depreciation on Buildings and Equipment.
- Taxes.
- Insurance.

These are fixed charges whether you run your plant to full or half capacity. I know of a farm that has a monthly overhead charge of about \$800.00 for its poultry department, with the plant running at about 40 per cent of its capacity, and the owner wondering why he is losing money.

The investment will vary greatly. In any case, whether you own the property free and clear or have a mortgage or two thereon, the investment charge should be 6% on the total sum involved. If this money were not tied up here it would be working somewhere else, either in another enterprise directly connected with you, or put in some security drawing close to 6%, and sometimes more.

Depreciation on buildings and equipment also varies. Five per cent is generally allowed for building depreciation and 10% on equipment. This in order to be able to replace our necessary "tools" in a given time without disturbing our capital, a practice followed by all business concerns.

The taxes are usually light for a poultry enterprise, but must be paid regularly or the sheriff is apt to pay us a little neighborly call some fine day.

Under insurance we should allow for personal belongings, as well as insurance on all buildings and stock, otherwise some fine frosty morning we are liable to wake up and find more roast chicken on hand than we can conveniently consume at one time, without money to pay for a new start.

Miscellaneous Costs

Under this general heading we may place whatever expenses have been unaccounted for, such as disease mortality of chicks, mature fowls, losses by accident, or any other item that cannot be strictly placed under other heads. As these costs vary from year to year, they cannot be called a fixed charge as is the overhead, so they should be under a separate heading.

Group B—Specific Costs.

A very interesting and rather puzzling question. Chicks eat so little feed for the first weeks of their life, and it increases so gradually, that it is really hard to know exactly what it has cost unless an accurate account of all feed consumed be kept. Generally as chicks are given mature rations the cost is lost sight of, because all feed is then purchased for mature and young stock together. It must be either weighed or kept entirely separately to know where you stand in the matter. From what information I can gather from reliable sources, and from my own set of figures, I believe 75 cents will raise a pullet from babyhood to maturity—that is, to six months of age. One dollar will raise a pullet to about eight months of age. This is the feed cost alone.

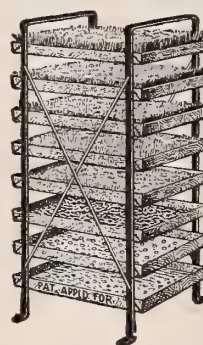
K-Phalanx Light Brahmas



Decisive champions of all Canada in a strong class won at the

The Great Buffalo International 1922

Cocks, 1-2-3-4; Hens, 1-2-4-5; Cockerels, 1-2-3-4-5; Pullets, 1-2-3-4; Young Pairs 1. STOCK FOR SALE—Eggs, \$10 a setting, 3 settings for \$25. M. C. WALLACE, Iroquois, Ontario, Canada.



The Original "Evergreen" Grain Sprouter

All Metal - Lampless Each pan removable without disturbing the others; a complete sprouter, low prices. Thousands in use. Get our prices before you buy. Circular free. Patented 1919.

H. A. STEVENS & CO
3905 N. Hoyne Avenue
CHICAGO, ILL.

Hatch 'Em Easily

With the American Favorite Poultry Leader



Poultry Leader Incubator Company
Box 10, SUTTON, NEB.



CHICKS

From Our Quality Bred-to-Lay

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

will start you right. At least get our catalog before ordering elsewhere.

ELLIOTT POULTRY FARM
Route 7 Box 87 Mansfield, Ohio

70 VARIETIES OF POULTRY

Are listed, with name and address of exhibitor, in the FREE booklet issued by the **GREATER ST. LOUIS COLISEUM SHOW**, the oldest and most reliable in the Mississippi Valley; if you want list of names of more than 300 breeders of ALL varieties send for your free copy. Marked catalog, showing all awards, as well as list of all birds shown, names and addresses of exhibitors, 25c postpaid. **CHAS. KEY CULLOM**, Manager, 7105 Canterbury Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Highest Quality Layers

Supreme S. C. W. Leghorns

Eggs, \$3.50 per 15 or \$12 per 100 Prepaid. Baby Chix, \$8 per 25 or \$26 per 100 Prepaid. Allen Neal, Fancier, Mulkeytown, Ill.

NOW ONLY \$295
PRICES SMASHED
Was \$625.00 Direct from Factory
1922 Model H. U. 1250 Watt
Lalley Light and Power Plant
Electricity for Farms and Rural Places
World's greatest lighting plant value. My famous model HU 1250 watt capacity Lalley Plant sold until recently for \$625. You can get it, if you act promptly, for only \$295, complete with battery, direct from factory to you. Anyone can install it. Ample capacity for your future needs. Proved by 12 years' service. Guaranteed. Approved by National Fire Underwriters—30 days' trial—terms. Don't confuse this big 1250 watt capacity Lalley with smaller plants. Don't miss this opportunity.
FREE! Write today for free literature and information on how to increase egg production in winter months. ACT NOW—as I may have to increase this price almost any day.
W. H. LALLEY, President.
Lalley Light Corp.
Dept. 39, Detroit, Mich.
Save \$330
Electric light and power for Farms, Country Residences, Summer and Winter Cottages, Lumber Camps, Yachts, Motor Boats, Charging Batteries, etc.
Was \$625.00 NOW \$295.00

The labor charge is hard to know exactly. If you have hired a man for four months at \$75 per month, you may charge the chicks with the \$375.00 outlay, dividing it between the number of pullets raised. If this be 1,000, the labor cost would be 37 1-2c per pullet, forgetting about the broilers, as they should practically strike their own balance.

The overhead charged to the chicks should be the money invested in the buildings they occupy, the brooding equipment necessary for their welfare, and other expenses, such as portable fences, their share of the insurance, taxes, etc. This may amount to another \$150, or 15 cents per chick, on the basis of 1,000 raised, giving us a rough total of something over \$1.25 so far.

One farm writes me it costs them about \$1.25 to raise their chicks to the laying age.

Another large establishment thinks it costs them around \$1.50.

Still another has the idea that it costs them close to \$2.25. But as the latter is a high-grade breeding stock specialist who trapnests extensively, has small brooding units, frequently using hens for brooding purposes, his labor and other charges are naturally higher than those of the typical commercial poultryman we have in mind. I believe we are safe in allowing \$1.50 per pullet up to the time of her maturity, unless she is the heaviest breeds, when another 25 cents will cover the difference. This cost of \$1.50 will pay for the hatching egg that produced the chick, and the mortality charge. Naturally if your flock is almost wiped out some spring by disease, the pullets that are left are going to cost you far more than if a normal loss of, let us say, 25% of the chicks, is encountered. These chicks, usually dying when comparatively young, do not cost so much as if they had reached semi-maturity. I have found that a flat charge of 25 cents per chick lost usually covers this cost. If out of 3,200 chicks you lose 800, or \$200.00 worth, the charge is 20 cents each for the 1,000 mature pullets, which brings your total pullet production cost up to about \$1.50. We can easily see how this would run to \$2.00 per pullet without any exertion on our part.

Cost of Maintaining Layers.

Based upon 1,000 layers—an easy figure for basing costs—we find that under present-day conditions we should be able to feed them for \$1.75 per year each. In some parts of the country, where much free range may be enjoyed, and where grain prices are low, this may be considerably less. In other parts, where there is scanty range and little feed raised, this may be considerably more. I remember that during the peak of the high price poultry feed period during the war it cost me about \$3.50 per hen per year for feed alone. So much for that. This naturally includes everything that goes into her food upkeep, and need not be enumerated here.

The labor involved has already been outlined. If you have a man to run your establishment, his wages and "found" must be figured in, of course. If he is paid \$100 per month, gross, a labor cost of \$1.20 per hen must be charged, unless he is also able to care for all of the chicks in the spring, in which case they may carry their proportionate charge and relieve the layers of some of

(Continued on page 208)

SHANDS'

White Hill Farms *Single Comb White Leghorns* Baby Chicks — Hatching Eggs



FIRST AND GRAND CHAMPION SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKEREL
TEXAS FAIR AND EXPOSITION 1921
BRED AND OWNED BY
WM. SHANDS, LITTLE BLUE, MO.



FIRST AND CHAMPION SHEEPSTAKE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HEN
TEXAS FAIR AND EXPOSITION 1921
BRED AND OWNED BY
WM. SHANDS, LITTLE BLUE, MO.

4,500 Females Mated for 1922

not not a reserve mating on my place. You have the same opportunity I have to produce those GREAT WINNERS and LAYERS for the coming season. I have many pens, including SWEEPSTAKE MATINGS, BLUE RIBBON MATINGS, CHOICE MATINGS and FLOCK MATINGS. They are all good and I set eggs from each for my own use and offer you the same opportunity, at a price all can pay, to secure EGGS or CHICKS from matings that will produce GREAT WINNERS and HIGH EGG PRODUCERS for the 1922 season.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 15, 1921
Wm. Shands, Little Blue, Mo.

Dear Sir: Received the chicks last Sunday. They were all alive and full of "pep," certainly are a fine lot of chicks. They must have multiplied on their trip, for I received 26, but maybe you believe in good measure. I turned them over to a mother hen that I had waiting for them, and they are doing fine. Will be glad to recommend your farm to others. Respectfully yours, F. C. Pamplin, 38 Henderson Ave., Hot Springs, Ark.

St. James, Mo., January 31, 1921.

Mr. Wm. Shands, Little Blue, Mo.
My Dear Sir: The baby chicks arrived yesterday, Sunday, in fine shape. They look good to me. We have a good hover for them and they are lively this morning, scratching as though they were a week old; drink and eat good, and I don't see a runt among them. They are, I am glad to say, all that could be expected, and you can let me know when we can another one hundred. I can buy them here for \$20 per one hundred, but they do not appeal to me as being the grade that yours are, judging from the ones which I have. Thanking you for prompt service, I beg to remain, Yours truly, J. J. Forester.

Breeders of Single Comb White Leghorns
Manhasset, L. I., N. Y.

March 14, 1921.

Mr. Wm. Shands, Little Blue, Mo.
Dear Sir: A line to let you know that I received the chicks on the 11th, and on opening the box I did not find a dead one among the lot. I will recommend your square dealings to everyone, and will say, that when chicks are on the road for three days, they must be strong and vigorous. Thanking you for the extra chicks and wishing you further success, I will remain, Yours truly,
Arthur F. Allen.

Ohio, March 14, 1921.

Mr. Wm. Shands, Little Blue, Mo.
Dear Shands: The baby chicks arrived last night, about 9 o'clock, and I got them home about 10:30. There were two dead upon arrival and one died this morning. They are surely a fine looking bunch of little husky fellows and I am well pleased with them. Kindly accept my thanks for the extra chicks, and your good wishes. Wishing you success and with kindest regards, I am, Yours truly,
F. U. Fisher.

BABY CHICKS MATING LIST HATCHING EGGS

My 1922 Mating List sent on request, fully describes in detail my sensational winnings in New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Kansas and Texas shows during past season, also a wonderful average egg record made by 1,000 females for the six coldest months last year. Pictures of buildings, grounds, equipment and giving guarantee and prices on BREEDERS, BABY CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS.

S-A-T-I-S-F-A-C-T-I-O-N

A big word with a big meaning, but it stands for exactly what you get in

WHITE HILL FARMS SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Remember: My flocks are line bred—the same rich blood lines that have produced my noted winners at this season's leading exhibitions are the very blood lines that are making White Hill Leghorns famous as producing fowls. Whether it be Stock you desire, Baby Chicks, or Eggs for Hatching, I can supply you promptly, as my large flocks and many special matings assure you the best service. Order early and be assured of delivery on date desired.

WHITE HILL FARMS - WM. SHANDS, OWNER
BOX A, LITTLE BLUE, MO.

Do it



SHEPPARD'S
Famous
Anconas



If you
don't care
to tear out
the coupon,
mail me a post card
or letter today!

today! —

Sheppard's "Famous" Ancona Catalog for 1922 is now ready! Thousands of brand-new copies are piled up to the ceiling of my office.

We've been working on them for weeks. Just at present we're busy putting the catalogs in envelopes. The envelopes—many of them—are already stamped. All they lack is a place to send them!

You ought to have a copy of this Catalog. I've had hundreds of people tell me that my annual Ancona Catalog is worth a dollar of anyone's money. So I'm expecting that this big mountain of free "books" will melt away before the flood of many requests.

If you're at all interested in poultry—either from the pleasure or profit standpoint, or both—I want you to have a copy. Just pencil your name and address on the envelope coupon, check the information I'd like to have, tear it out along the dotted line, and send it to me.

Sheppard's "Famous" Anconas

Originated by

H. CECIL SHEPPARD

BEREA, OHIO

President International Ancona Club

CUT or TEAR HERE

From
H. Cecil Sheppard
Berea, Ohio

I am interested in
"Famous" Anconas
for the following
reasons. (Check)

- ☐ Heavy Egg Yield
- ☐ Winter Eggs
- ☐ Economy of Egg Production
- ☐ Beauty
- ☐ Prizes at Shows

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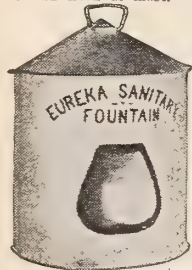
(state) _____

EGGS 70% Water

Heavy Drinkers Are Heavy Layers: Water is a natural tonic just as important as feed. Get full value from high priced feeds. Increase egg production and profits by keeping warm water before your hens all the time.

Eureka Sanitary Fountain

KEEPS WATER WARM 24 HOURS
No lamp, no fire, no danger. No upkeep. No trouble. Only up-to-date Sanitary Fountain. Drinking cup does not project beyond outer can. No possible chance to catch litter or filth. No contamination. Water always warm, clean and pure. Made of heavy galvanized iron. Built like fireless cooker. Works like thermos bottle. Simply fill every evening with hot water—that's all. Hens will have plenty of pure, clean, warm water early in the morning just when they want it and need it most.



Made in Three Sizes, as Follows:

2 gallon size, 15 1/2 ins. high; 13 ins. diameter; 15 lbs. weight. Price, each.....\$3.75

3 gallon size, 18 ins. high; 14 ins. diameter; 20 lbs. weight. Price, each.....\$4.25

5 gallon size, 22 ins. high; 15 ins. diameter; 30 lbs. weight. Price, each.....\$5.50

MONEY BACK TRIAL OFFER—Order direct from this ad today. The "Eureka" is a necessity—a year round fountain. Keeps warm water warm in winter and cold water cool in summer. Last years thousands of satisfied users. Money back if not absolutely satisfied. Order today—NOW!

EUREKA SUPPLY HOUSE
101 Wesley Avenue Mount Morris, Illinois



Chicks—Eggs

that will grow and thrive and develop into profit producing specimens. When you buy from us you procure for yourself the selective breeding of generations. The parent stock is grown on free range and has been tested for prepotency and high egg production for 13 years.

Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes

S. C. White Leghorns are our specialty. We deliver by parcel post prepaid and guarantee 100 per cent delivery. Circular FREE. In writing ask for our big instructive catalog telling how we breed them. It contains much valuable information.

Pullets and Cockerels—a fine selection. Prices reasonable.

WECKEL BROS.

Box 391-A, R. F. D. 1, Moline, Ill.

the burden. Allow 25% of the total yearly labor charge to the chicks and you are safe. In other words, the care chicks need for the first few weeks, and then up to the time they are ready for the laying quarters, takes considerable time. Those who have "gone through the mill" know how quickly we can feed and water hens and gather eggs, but how long it takes to care for chicks properly. This must be a matter left entirely to the individual, but it is given here for thought, at least.

The overhead charge on 1,000 layers will include what we have already mentioned, as well as the depreciation on the buildings they occupy and the equipment needed for their well-being.

The miscellaneous expenses will include mortality, which runs about 10% on the average intensified commercial poultry farm, and should be charged at the market rate. Usually a fowl that dies through the laying period has paid for her keep, otherwise we would not have selected and kept her in the first place. If the average market price is \$1.75 for a carcass similar to hers, and you have lost 100 hens during the fiscal laying year, a charge of \$175.00, or divided by 1,000, comes to 17 1/2 cents per fowl.

Correlating Costs.

Now that we have run over the main items of poultry costs, let us put them in some sort of concrete, easy to read and understand form, so that we may know within reason what it really costs us to run a flock of chicks. I presume that some readers may disagree with me about these costs, but I believe that if they study the matter, not alone from their own angle entirely, but from that of country-wide conditions, they will find me to be pretty close to the existing facts.

Pullet Production Costs.

Feed .....	.75
Labor .....	.37 1/2
Overhead .....	.15
Miscellaneous .....	.25

Total.....\$1.50

Maintaining Laying Fowls.

Feed	\$1.75
Labor	1.20
Overhead .....	.25
Miscellaneous .....	.25

Total.....\$3.45

A word about these various figures. The labor charge for the chicks at 37 1/2% may seem high, but I believe it only covers what time they take. It is based as we have noted, on four months' time at \$75 per month. I would hardly trust my precious chicks to an inexperienced man, nor would I let him handle my layers while I was busy with the chicks, unless he knew his business. So the price I pay him is in a measure an insurance against excessively heavy losses which would count up far more in the end than the difference I pay him and a cheaper man.

The overhead of 15 cents per mature pullet, or a total of \$150 for 1,000, is the investment on \$1,500 worth of colony houses, land, and equipment, depreciation and other charges of a similar character.

The miscellaneous charge includes the considerable mortality we all encounter, and so makes it higher than the corresponding mature fowl mortal-

Sick Baby Chicks?

Germozone operates just as these people say. It is preventive as well as curative, and satisfaction is absolutely guaranteed. Twenty years on the market. Sold by drug and seed stores at most towns.

Wm. E. Shepherd, Scranton, Pa., wrote: "Two weeks after we started last spring we were a mighty discouraged pair. Every day from three to six chicks dead. A neighbor put us next to Germozone and we are now sure if we had had it at the start we would not have lost a single chick." Ralph Wurst, Erie, Pa., "Not a case of white diarrhoea in three years." C. O. Petrain, Noline, Ill., "I never had a sick chick all last season." Mrs. Wm. Christiana, Olive Ridge, N. Y., "Have 800 chicks now 5 weeks old and not a single case of bowel trouble."

GERMOZONE is a wonder worker for chicks, chickens, pigeons, cats, dogs, rabbits or other pet or domestic stock—for roup, bowel trouble, snuffles, gleet, canker, swelled head, sore head, sores, wounds, loss of fur or feathers.

If no dealer, order by card. Postman will collect. No extra charge. Handy as phoning. 75c and \$1.00 pkgs. Baby Chick Book FREE.

GEO. H. LEE CO. Dept. P-2 Omaha, Neb.

DOWN GO Incubator Prices

165 Egg INVINCIBLE Incubator.....	\$13.00
165 Chick Brooder.....	4.00
Both for only.....	15.00

Freight paid east of Rockies.

Hot water copper tank, double walls, metal covered, deep nursery. Guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Before buying get our catalog and compare our 1922 offer with others.

INVINCIBLE INCUBATOR CO.
Box 102 Racine, Wis.

SAVE 100% of Your Chicks, Feed

DR. B. J. LUDWIG'S BUTTERMILK TONE

"Made of Buttermilk." A White Diarrhea Remedy fed in drinking water; also an Egg Producer and Conditioner. Price \$2 per gallon, 3 for \$5, plus 10 per cent delivery charges.

Buy BUTTERMILK for your POULTRY from us. We sell SEMI-SOLID, POWDERED and CONCENTRATED. Also BUTTERMILK CHICK STARTER and BUTTERMILK LAYING MASH. Write for prices.

LUDWIG PRODUCTS CO.
712 N. 2nd St. Dept. A St. Louis, Mo.

SPIRALETS

(LEG BANDS)

Know your birds on sight. Made of best grade celluloid and will stay on. Will last a life time. Red, White, Blue, Light Blue, Pink, Green, Yellow, Amber, Black and Ruby.

Prices for Single Coil

Baby Chick 25 50 100 250
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Rocks and Reds 35 60 100 225

Prices are postpaid. State color and breed. Complete line of Poultry Supplies. Samples Free. Catalog Free.

AMERICAN POULTRY SUPPLY CO.
487 Main St. Canton, Missouri.



Colored Big Double Number Poultry and Pigeon Bands; New Coil Baby Chick Bands—not numbered, 12 colors. Try the modern way, you will like them. Very efficient. SAMPLES FREE.

Arthur P. Spiller, Box A, Beverly, Mass.

CAPON TOOLS

The Burdin Unobstructed Vision design stands without an equal and is used and recommended exclusively by leading experts and Agricultural Colleges. Sold on absolute money-back guarantee. Seven years unprecedented success. Illustrated descriptive literature, 6c in stamps. S. K. BURDIN, Suite 16, 120 Stibbard Ave., TORONTO, ONT

ity charge. I believe if every commercial poultryman raised 75% of his pullets to satisfactory maturity, he would consider himself pretty fortunate. So the charge of 800 chicks at 25 cents each, counts up. The loss must be reckoned with, and this is the place to do it. The 3,200 chicks mentioned is the number usually needed to insure the number of mature pullets involved here. This is a charge of 20 cents per chick, and the remaining costs include smaller incidentals always encountered.

The labor charge of \$1.20 per hen per year is allowed if you engage a man to do the work. If you do it yourself, you may drop this, giving you a total net upkeep cost of \$2.25 at the end of the laying year per bird, with your profits still to be considered.

The cost of 25 cents per hen for overhead includes 6% on building, equipment, and land invested of \$3,000, and also depreciation, taxes, and insurance. Your housing will be close to \$2,000, and the value of your range for the hens, or the range required for their green food, etc., will be close to another \$1,000, if you are located in a desirable neighborhood.

You may allow the rent saved by occupying the dwelling on the place as representing its upkeep charge, so that need seldom be considered as an item chargeable to the hens or chicks.

Cost Per Dozen Eggs.

If our hen has laid us 10 dozen eggs per year, and it has cost us \$3.45 to maintain her, the production cost per dozen is 34½ cents per dozen. It is for us to know what we receive for those ten dozen eggs in the shape of hatching eggs, baby chicks, or table products, to determine whether we are making money or not.

If our hen has been kind enough to lay us 12 dozen eggs for the year, the production charge per dozen drops to about 29 cents, and so on either up or down the line. If you are doing your own work on the farm, your net cost per dozen will run around 22½ cents on the ten dozen per year basis. This, by the way, agrees very closely with production figures as outlined by a number of authoritative sources.

We have now arrived at some sort of cost production basis of understanding. It is the hope of the writer that these few ideas have opened the way for new channels of thought. It is not hard to keep sufficient account of these charges as the weeks roll by for us to know within a few cents what we are paying out as fixed costs and charges, in our business of conducting a poultry business.

Isn't it time that all of us knew that much about our business? Doesn't the drygoods merchant, the butcher, the baker, and the candle-stick maker, know these things? They do, if they are considered progressive and wideawake. I know what a cloud of smoke I would raise if I said that poultrymen were less competent or efficient than others. If I did, I would be throwing sand in my own eyes, so we may let it go at that.

At present-day feed and other costs, therefore, it would seem that poultrymen can make a very satisfactory showing for the money and the time invested in a moderately-run enterprise. To my way of thinking, no time has ever been better for the poultryman.

Brood Your Chicks 30 Days FREE!



**1,500 Chicks
around one stove**

Also small size stoves.
No hovers to bother
about. No gas, no
fumes, no wicks, no
smoke. All bother
and worry gone.
Losses reduced to a
minimum.

Use this wonderful new Simplex Brooder Stove in your own brooder house 30 days absolutely free. Write for free Brooder Book fully explaining offer. Try the stove under all conditions. Make any test you know of. Then, at the end of 30 days, if you are not delighted send it back and we'll cheerfully refund your money. You alone are the judge.

Turns Losses to Profits

This wonderful new brooder will raise 50 per cent more of your chicks than you have been able to raise by old-fashioned methods. No more deaths from white diarrhoea and poor ventilation. It turns the losses from dead

chicks into big profits for you. The Simplex soon pays for itself by extra money it makes. The Simplex Brooder Stove means one-tenth as much work—costs one-fourth as much to operate as any other system. It is self-regulating—needs no watching—eliminates all worry. Try it 30 days free.

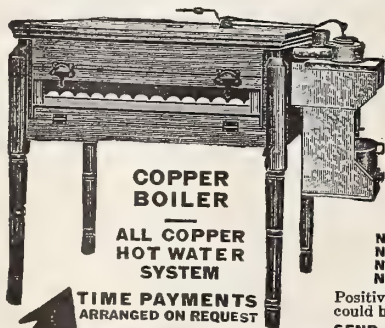
Saves Labor and Expense

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for

Free Brooder Book

Send today for valuable book that tells how to "Increase your Profits by Decreasing Mortality"—absolutely free. It tells how to solve your brooding problems. It tells how to save the chicks that you have seen content to lose every year through disease and faulty brooding—how to make twice as much money from your poultry. Also catalogue and complete details of the wonderful Simplex Brooder Stove and our 30-day free trial offer. Send to you absolutely free. Send today.

Simplex Brooder Stove Co., 2002 Ellsworth Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.



**COPPER
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**TIME PAYMENTS
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NATIONAL

STANDARD INCUBATOR

Heating system on same principle as in large commercial type mammoth incubators

Body, California Redwood; double walls, insulated and air spaced; automatic heat regulator; gauze wire egg trays; spacious chick nursery; glass door; safety lamp; handsome appearance; complete with egg tester, thermometer and directions. Shipped the day we get your order.

No. A-17	80 Egg capacity	\$ 8.95
No. A-12	150 Egg capacity	14.75
No. A-13	250 Egg capacity	18.10
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Positively guaranteed. Try it one hatch. If not all any incubator could be, ship it back and we will return every cent you paid for it. **SEND FOR LOWEST PRICES ON COAL AND OIL BROODERS**

NATIONAL FARM EQUIPMENT CO.

Dept. 55 98 Chambers Street, New York

Braemere Quality White Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns

Braemere Farm's breeding operations are based on lines that produce birds of outstanding quality, either for egg production or exhibition. Let us supply your needs for the coming shows, or furnish you with layers that are ready to fill the egg basket. Exceptional values at exceptionally low prices. This our many customers attest. Every nest on our farm is a trap-nest. Remember this. When you buy our birds you buy no culls, but only such as we use in our own pens. Our culls are marketed. This we guarantee. We are, also, booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks for Spring delivery.

DR. B. H. MANSEL,

BOX 202,

QUAKERTOWN, PA.

CAUTION:

Any Bone Cutter claimed to be MANN'S without F. W. MANN CO. cast on its surface, is an imitation. The genuine MANN'S is made only in Milford.



Make Your Hens Lay

You can double your egg yield by feeding fresh-cut, raw bone. It contains over four times as much egg-making materials as grain and takes the place of bugs and worms in fowls' diet. That's why it gives more eggs, greater fertility, stronger chicks, larger fowls.

MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER

Cuts easily and rapidly all large and small bones with adhering meat and gristle. Automatically adapts to your strength. Never clogs. Sent on 10 Days' Free Trial. No money down. Send for our free books today.

F. W. MANN CO.

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MILFORD, MASS.



Kellogg's Partridge Rocks

SIZE—PLUMAGE—HEAVY LAYERS; conceded to be the best strain of Partridge Rocks bred in the South. The show room test is the test of supreme quality, and for five successive years these birds have remained undefeated at Chattanooga, Macon and Atlanta. 2nd grand display Atlanta 1920, all breeds competing, 50 cockerels of the right type and plumage. Catalog and mating list ready Feb. 1st. **G. A. KELLOGG, DECATUR, GA.**

Post's Super Anconas



Chicago King II—absolutely true to life

Make Wonderful Win at Chicago Coliseum, December, 1921 Win First Cockerel

The real sensation of all Anconas, conclusively proving now, as in the past, our males dominate at America's greatest shows and are America's greatest combination strain. Our recent triumph at Coliseum in all classes where Post's Super Anconas stamped their superiority, making a grand win of 6 firsts, 7 seconds and 2 specials; for hen in utility class, all varieties competed. Making 14 firsts, 11 seconds, specials and cups won at Chicago Coliseum, National and Kansas City and a grand total of 38 ribbons on 40 entries, which proves Post's Super Anconas America's greatest winners the past two seasons.

Home of Greatest Egg Laying Strain

The performances of Super Anconas in past and present National egg contests, along with our complete domination for many years in egg breed classes and our paramount win of highest pen and silver cup, defeating all Anconas and all other breeds at Illinois egg laying contests, convincingly demonstrates our blood lines dominate in every competition. Come to headquarters for your stock, order your hatching eggs and baby chicks now; 12 grand pens of S. C. and Rose Comb Anconas, free ranged, Hoganized and trapnested stock, also breed and sell thoroughbred pedigreed Airedale Dogs. Big free catalogue.

E. R. POST, SWEET BRIAR FARM Box 30 ONTARIOVILLE, ILL.

NEW LOW PRICES MILLER BABY CHICKS

20 varieties purebred baby chicks bred for heavy egg production. Customers report pullets laying at 4 months, regular egg machines, etc. 1,000,000 Miller chicks for delivery March, April, May and June, via prepaid Parcel Post, 97 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Satisfied customers in every state. 19th season. 32-page catalog free.

MILLER POULTRY FARMS

BOX 665, LANCASTER, MISSOURI

Easy way to get eggs

Users of "OCULUM," the Egg Maker, have received lots of winter eggs for 15 years. One egg buys a year's supply for a hen, a drop a day, in the feed. Testimony from your State FREE. "I fed "OCULUM" to 48 hens 24 days. Eggs jumped from 8 to 42 a day." H. C. Miller, Judge A. P. Association, Akron, Ohio. "OCULUM" routs disease. After 10 years' use, we believe "OCULUM" has a place taken by no other remedy. "It saved a \$300.00 prize winner, which afterwards bred us fancy stock." Bradley, Bros., Lee, Mass. This Journal O. K.'s us.

Bottle 50c and \$1.00 postpaid. Sample 10c. Guaranteed. Dealers Handle It.
AGENTS WANTED! THE "OCULUM" CO., Box B, SALEM, VA.

Farm of 25 or 50 Acres For Sale

This farm is 25 miles from Pittsburgh and four miles to Butler, Penna. Ten minutes' walk to either railroad or car lines. Good roads to Pittsburgh market. Land is level, sandy and in good state of cultivation; five-room frame house, Summer house, big barn, laying and breeding house, 20 by 185 ft.; brooder houses, 14 by 30 ft. and 16 by 50 ft., with incubator celler under with 5,400 egg Candee machine; water, gas, electric in all coops and other buildings; all buildings new. For more information write J. F. Fontaine, 431 S. Washington St., Butler, Pa.

White Faced Black Spanish

I am breeding a hardy, vigorous strain pure white, medium sized faces. Prolific layers of large, white eggs. Cockerels, eggs, baby chicks. CLARENCE HEWES, 2055 Hillside Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Personal Qualifications of the Poultryman

(Continued from page 156.)

arise that cannot be easily regulated, and a considerable amount of perseverance on the part of the poultry keeper is required if he is to stay in business. Among the conditions that are difficult to regulate are poor hatches, outbreaks of diseases, and losses through theft or fire. Many poultry failures are directly traceable to discouragement at unexpected occurrences and lack of perseverance in carrying the project through to a profitable basis.

One Missouri poultry keeper, who is triumphing over her difficulties due to her perseverance, is an elderly lady who moved to the farm a few years ago from a small city and started to build up an extensive poultry plant. She started in a small way and had good results for the first year or two. Then she had difficulties with her incubators one year and succeeded in raising only a small number of chicks. Another year her poultry industry suffered a severe loss through some farm buildings being destroyed by fire, entailing a considerable loss of poultry feed. In spite of these difficulties she has persevered year after year in building up her poultry flock, until during the past year she has realized a total net profit of \$1,429 from her flock of 360 hens. The present year's good showing is made possible by the fact that she has increased the quality of her flock at the same time that she has been building it up in size, and at the present time has a fine flock of trapnested pedigreed birds which are beginning to command a good price for breeding stock. During the past year she trapnested more than 200 hens and found over 40 that laid more than 200 eggs during the year.

On One Acre of Land.

That there is an opportunity for people who have the necessary qualifications of pep, patience and perseverance to succeed in poultry keeping is shown by the record of a Missouri woman who lives at the edge of a small town and carries on her poultry operations on one acre of land. During 1921 she sold \$1,113 worth of eggs and \$486 worth of fowls from the 225 hens kept on her acre lot, and after deducting her feed bill of \$461 had \$1,138 left. This woman had \$758 invested in stock and \$580 invested in building and equipment. After deducting interest on her investment and miscellaneous expenses, she had a net profit of \$1,027.

Opportunities were probably never better than at present for those who feel the lure of the hen to engage in the poultry business with reasonable assurance of success if they possess the qualities that go to make successful poultry keepers. However, those who are considering embarking on poultry keeping as a principal occupation should carefully consider their own qualifications in the matter of the constancy of their enthusiasm, their courage to withstand the ups and downs incident to getting established, and their perseverance in staying with the proposition until they make it succeed even though it takes a considerable period of time. For those whose pep is periodic and whose

Harold Tompkins Rhode Island Reds

Single and Rose Combs

WIN at THE FOREMOST RED SHOW of the WORLD

**National Meet of the Rhode Island Red Club
of America, Held at Boston January 1-6, 1922**

A Sweeping Victory at a National Show. The Greatest Ever Made by Any Rhode Island Red Exhibitor

Competing in a class of 606, against many of the biggest Rhode Island Red Breeders in the World I made this phenomenal Record:

SINGLE COMBS

1-3-4-5-8-9Cock
6-8Hen
1-2-3-7Cockerel
1-10Pullet
1-2Old Pen
1-3-4Young Pen

Champion male and color special on 1st cockerel, 193 males competing; color special on 1st cock and 1st pullet.

Special for the best 3 cocks.

Special for the best 3 cockerels.

Special for the best 3 pullets.

Special for the best 2 old pens.

Special for the best 2 young pens.

Special for the best exhibit of cocks and hens.

Special for the best exhibit of cockerels and pullets.

Special for the best 2 cocks, 2 hens, 2 cockerels, 2 pullets, 1 old pen and 1 young pen.

Grand sweepstakes Special for the best 4 cocks, 4 hens, 4 cockerels, 4 pullets, 2 old pens and 2 young pens.

ROSE COMBS

1-4-5-9-10Cock
1-3-5-7Hen
1-2-4-5-8Cockerel
1-2-6-8-9Pullet
1-2Old Pen
1-2-3Young Pen

Shape special on 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet.

Color special on 2d Cockerel, 2d pullet.

Special for the best 3 cocks.

Special for the best 3 hens.

Special for the best 3 cockerels.

Special for the best 3 pullets.

Special for the best 2 old pens.

Special for the best 2 young pens.

Special for the best exhibit of cock and hens.

Special for the best exhibit of cockerels and pullets.

Special for the best 2 cocks, 2 hens, 2 cockerels, 2 pullets, 1 old pen and 1 young pen.

Grand sweepstakes special for the best 4 cocks, 4 hens, 4 cockerels, 4 pullets, 2 old pens and 2 young pens.

GRAND BREEDING BIRDS

From the same blood lines that produced my famous prize winners this year and that have been producing prize winners and heavy laying stock each year for more than a half century. Elegant single birds, trios and pens of the richest breeding quality mated to reproduce prize winners for you.

HATCHING EGGS FROM TESTED BREEDERS

No other Rhode Island Red matings ever produced the high class show birds that mine did last year and I shall mate again this year the same blood lines and as near as possible the same birds, using my great winners at Boston to strengthen the producing power of the matings.

Hatching eggs from these pens will produce show birds and heavy layers that will reward you by the prizes they will win. Send for free mating list. Tompkins' Rhode Island Reds are the best money will buy, a fact well established by customers everywhere.

H A R O L D
Tompkins
BOX A CONCORD, MASS.



The Morris White Orpingtons

"THE PROVEN LEADERS"

QUALITY SIZE LAYERS

We breed Orpingtons that combine in the same birds Sensational Winners in the Show Room and Sensational Layers in the Egg Laying Contest. Exhibition winners at New York, Chicago, Memphis, Detroit, Kansas City, Cincinnati, etc.—winning more points at all shows than all our competitors combined.

Our latest and best win at Chicago Coliseum show, December 6-13, 1921:

1-2-4-5 cocks; 1-2-3-4 cockerels; 1-2 old pens; 1-2-3-4 hens; 1-2-3-5 pullets; 1-2 young pens; all specials, best display.

Last year's winnings at Chicago Coliseum show, December, 1920: 1-2-3-5 cocks; 1-2-3-5 cockerels; 1-3-4 old pens; 1-2-5 hens; 1-2-4 pullets; 1-2 young pens; best display; all specials.

We have won First Cockerel—

Madison Square Garden—1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920.

Chicago Coliseum—1913, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1920 and 1921.

We have won First Cock—

Madison Square Garden—1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919.

Chicago Coliseum—1912, 1913, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1920 and 1921.

Egg-Laying Records in Official Contests

Princess Pat.....	303 per year
Pauline	245 per year
Peggy	241 per year
Polly	226 per year
Pansy	216 per year

All females entered laying around the 200-egg record, and we can pick at random from our best females, and they will lay at the same rate.

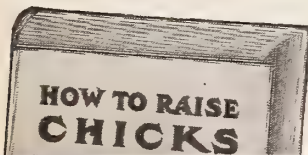
Single Birds—Breeding Pens—Eggs—Baby Chicks

If you want a sure winner or a full egg basket, write us.

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HAROLD RAWNSLEY, Manager

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A guide to success in this, the most difficult poultry problem

Know How to Turn Loss Into Profit

The results of many years of practical experience and study. Written by Prince T. Woods, a man who knows how and who can teach others. This book will save many dollars for any poultryman and is indispensable to the beginner.

Read These Chapter Titles Over

Chapter I—Selecting and Mating Breeding Stock. Chapter II—Food, Vegetable, Animal and Mineral. Chapter III—Fowls and Food. Chapter IV—Care and Management of Breeders. Chapter V—Eggs for Hatching. Chapter VI—Incubation, Natural and Artificial. Chapter VII—Brooding with Hens and with Brooders. Chapter VIII—Chick Foods and Feeding Chicks. Chapter IX—Growing Chicks. Chapter X—Facts About White Diarrhea. What white diarrhea is. Symptoms of disease. Causes. Is there more than one form? Has germ of specific disease been found? Infection. Prevention. Treatment. Formula for a simple remedy which has proved effective in many cases in many climates for years.

Don't go through years of costly and discouraging experiments to learn the facts taught in this book. One chick saved will pay for it. Learn how to feed; to prevent disease; to make your own brooders, and feed for your chicks. 75c postpaid.

American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

patience is insufficient to bear up under the routine daily tasks involved in handling the poultry flock and whose perseverance is not strong enough to carry them through possible adversities, the safest course is to overcome the lure of the hen by a frank acknowledgement of their own shortcomings and content themselves with an occasional visit to the poultry show and the periodic reading of the stories of how others succeed in the chicken business.

The Male at the Head of the Breeding Pen.

(Continued from page 157.)

Exercise is vital to continued vigorous health in breeding cockerels. Feed their drain in a deep litter and use every means to insure exercise.

There is probably no more disastrous condition that may occur in a poultry breeding pen than frozen combs on the cockerels. This is particularly true in the cases of the larger-combed breeds, and during this month which is with us now, February. The consequences of frosted combs on the male birds is pain, lowered vitality and activity, and indisposition to exercise and to eat. This means immediate dropping down in fertility and strength of eggs.

Cockerels with badly frosted combs will not mate with the hens regularly, if at all. A few days being laid up may cause considerable losses. The breeding flocks, if housed in poultry houses in which the fowls roost rather close to the front of the house, should be protected on cold nights, by an added curtain in front of the perches, or by other means of counteracting the low temperatures. In the twenty-foot houses there is relatively less danger. A prevented frosted comb is worth much more than a cured one. But sometimes even when the best of care is used, nipped combs are found on frosty mornings. The writer has had excellent results in treating these, and in many cases saved the point, by using a simple ointment, made by mixing thoroughly one part of turpentine, two parts of glycerine, and four parts of vaseline. Apply gently twice or three times a day to the frosted parts. It relieves the swelling, removes the pain, and helps cure the injury and quite quickly.

Be sure that the breeding cockerels are not laden with body lice. Examine them thoroughly when placing them in the pens, for if they carry the lice into the pens it will not be long before the hens too are lousy. Apply sodium fluoride, commercial grade, by placing a small pinch of the dry powder at the base of the tail underneath, one at the vent, under each thigh inside and outside, and under each wing, one at the saddle and one on the hackle. The U. S. Government has done a service in putting forth this method for poultrymen to use. If there are any signs of scaly leg, that is indicated by rough, up-lifted scales on the shanks, dip the shanks into kerosene.

Rested Cockerels.

It is a mistake to keep the breeding cockerels with the hens at all times, as they should be placed in the flocks only during the breeding season. Increased vigor and fertility will result. Do not overwork the breeding cockerels, or else the strength and vitality of the chicks will suffer. One male should be used

Vitamines for Hens

Doubles Their Vitality and Egg Yield

Feed experts admit the necessity for a plentiful supply of vitamins for laying and breeding hens. Vitamines maintain the vitality and robust health necessary for heavy egg production and strong, hatchable eggs. That's what we give you in Sucrene Buttermilk Egg Mash. It will help you

get more money from your hens. Feed them Sucrene Buttermilk Egg Mash and get twice the egg production that they will give you on ordinary grain feed—increase their vitality so that they can maintain a super egg production all year and especially in winter.

SUCRENE BUTTERMILK EGG MASH

Not only contains all the nutrients which nature demands for egg production, but is also rich in vitamins—vitamines which feed and increase the vitality and stamina of your hens improving them in health and vigor regardless of the strain of heavy egg production. For results you will find it the cheapest feed you ever used and the best investment you ever made.

And for raising better and more vigorous chicks and saving more of the chicks hatched you will get surprising results from Sucrene Buttermilk Chick Mash. In fact, the poultry man who uses only these two Buttermilk feeds will reap a harvest in greater egg production and more and better chicks raised.

Prepared by feed experts, Sucrene Buttermilk Egg Mash and Sucrene Buttermilk Chick Mash are composed only of the finest feeding materials including dried buttermilk and meat meal—Guaranteed analysis on every bag.

If you want more eggs and more vigorous hens and chicks try these Vitamine feeds today. Send coupon for a 100 lb. sack of one or both. Both sold at the same price, \$2.85 at the mill. Our large mills centrally located insure prompt shipments and low freight rates.

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MILLING CO.

Dept. 1, Peoria, Ill.

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AMERICAN MILLING CO.

Dept. 1, Peoria, Ill.

Ship at once to address below _____ 100 lb. sacks of Sucrene Buttermilk Egg Mash and _____ 100 lb. sacks of Sucrene Buttermilk Chick Mash at \$2.85 per 100 lb. sack at mill.

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____ State _____

R. F. D. _____ R. R. Sta. _____

AMERICAN MILLING CO.
PEORIA, ILLINOIS.



ROLYAT LANGSHANS

AMERICA'S BEST

Sensational wins at
Cleveland, Jan. 1922

In the most representative classes ever gathered together, 1 cockerel, 1-3 hen, 1 pullet, 3-4 cockerel, 1-3 old pen, 2-3 young pen. Specials 4 best females and 4 best males. Special best shape and color. Special best display. At

Canadian National 1921

1-3-4-6 cocks, 3-6 hens, 1-2-5 cockerels, 3-6 pullets, 1-2 old pen. Special best display. Special, Lord Byng Medal.

Canadian National,

1920, won Sir Arkland Geddes Medal and more ribbons than all other competitors combined. 1920-21 won the coveted Wanless Shield.

Our Customers Win

Mr. Robertson Truro, N. S., with birds hatched from Rolyat Langshan Eggs 1920-21, won at Colchester show, open to province of Nova Scotia, 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2-3-4-5-6 cockerel, 1-2-3-4 pullet. Silver cup best display, Silver cup best display any one Asiatic breed. Special best Langshan cock.

Mr. Weston, Calgary Poultry Show, 1921, on four entries, won 3 ribbons, 1 pullet, best colored female, 2-3 cockerel. These two recent letters are only samples of the many letters we receive from satisfied customers. Rolyat Langshans combine utility as well as predominance in the show ring.

Mr. Petrie, St. Agath, Quebec, writes: 4 cockerels hatched from Rolyat Langshan Eggs August, 1921, weighed dressed Xmas, 33 lbs.

Why not keep Rolyat Black Langshans; beautiful to look at, none better for the table, best of layer, ideal fowl for the city, cannot be surpassed on the farm—the thoroughbred of poultrydom.

The world's grandest chicken in the show pen. Hatching Eggs, run of pen, \$5 per thirteen. Special mating a matter of correspondence. Catalog and mating list free on request. Males, females, trios, prices on request.

ROLYAT POULTRY YDS., JNO. F. TAYLOR,
Owner, Birchcliff, via Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Member American and Canadian Langshan Clubs.

EUREKA COLONY BROODER

Famous
for
Quality
Efficiency
and
Economy



Write for
Booklet

Agents
Wanted for
Open
Territory

JAMES R. WOTHERSPOON, Inc.
Box 240 Sinking Spring, Pennsylvania

for every ten to fifteen hens. This ratio changes somewhat with breeds, with conditions and with the differences in individual males. Sometimes it is wise to remove the males from the breeding pens every other day, simply for resting purposes. This is practical and advisable, especially where small numbers are involved. The writer has found it advisable to go through flocks numbering several hundreds hens once in a while during the spring and remove certain of the cockerels for a few days. Keep your eyes on them.

The cockerel that begins to lose color in his head parts, who shows signs of weakened vitality, or of lagging back from the flock, would be promptly removed and studied.

Pedigreed Cockerels.

The breeding cockerels should have a family tree. The time is fast approaching when the most successful poultry raisers are to be those who have pedigreed cockerels for use in their breeding pens. It means mighty strides ahead in the development and upbuilding of the quality and productive capacities of the flocks in succeeding years.

As the season advances the profitable cockerels will sift themselves out from the unprofitable ones. The good cockerels will fertilize a high percentage of the eggs, will not select his females, and will produce strong, vigorous chicks. If a particularly good individual is found in this season do not discard him, but keep him over for another year's breeding. Remove the males from the breeding pens as soon as you are through saving hatching eggs, and sell those which are not to be retained for the next year, and carry the others through the summer in good shape. It certainly pays in dollars and cents to watch the cockerels.

Question of Admitting Rhode Island Whites.

(Continued from page 151)

cleers, and Blue Plymouth Rocks, until such time as they have enough breeders back of them to warrant the action.

When someone talks of admitting worthy, widely bred, practical varieties, there goes up the old howl about too many varieties already. I say that if there is not room in the Standard for Rhode Island White and other worthy varieties, then it is time to clear out some of the dead letters and MAKE room for them.

Mottled Javas, Blue Plymouth Rocks, American Dominiques, Buckeyes, White Langshans, Red Pyle Leghorns, White Dorkings, Colored Dorkings, Red Caps, Crevecoeurs, La Fleche, and many, many others are practically never seen. Some of these varieties were popular at one time, but today nobody takes an interest in them. They are not bred, they are not exhibited, yet we keep them in our Standard of Perfection, and call them "the good old breeds."

We insist on keeping a lot of dead wood in our Standard, and we insist on keeping out a lot of live, worthy varieties. We have at almost every show classes for light and dark Barred Rocks, yet the breeders insist on not having them in the Standard. No wonder the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations (some of them) don't have much respect for our Standard of Perfection. We have classes in our



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Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3	\$4.75.....\$1.60
30x3 1/2	5.75.....1.75
31x3 1/2	6.00.....1.85
32x3 1/2 S.S. only	6.25.....2.00
31x4	7.25.....2.25
32x4	7.50.....2.40
33x4 S.S. only	7.75.....2.50
34x4	8.00.....2.60
34x4 1/2	9.25.....3.00
35x4 1/2	10.25.....3.15
36x4 1/2	10.75.....3.40
37x5	12.75.....3.75

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Send \$2.00 deposit with each tire ordered, balance C.O.D. Tires shipped subject to your examination. State whether S.S. or C.I., plain or non-skid is desired. All same price. By sending full amount with order you can save 6 per cent—our special cash-with-order discount.

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WHY EVERY BREEDER SHOULD

INVESTIGATE

"VIKING" Rhode Island Whites

BECAUSE R. I. WHITES ARE

1. The World's Greatest Layers—Absolutely.
2. They Take Rank with the Best of All Market Fowl.
3. They Are So Easy to Raise.
4. They Are the Coming Most Popular Strain of Poultry.

Send for Your Free Copy of Authentic Information TODAY.

O. W. BINDER

Box A, Fort Wayne, Indiana, U. S. A.

Riebel's Zanoftrez Poultry Fountain

(Patent Applied For)



Fill like an ordinary pail. Absolutely sanitary. The only lampless, non-freezeable fountain in which every part can be seen and thoroughly cleaned. Just as easy to clean as an ordinary pail or pan. Will keep warm in coldest weather; cool in the hottest weather. No mechanism to get out of order. Write for prices and circular on our line of Double-Seamed

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HIGHEST SCORE EVER WON!!

100 Envelopes 3 1/2 x 6 1/2 inches, an extra strong thick hard slick writing face and 100 Letter-heads 8 1/2 x 11 inches heavy, smooth, hard, thick writing paper, (fine typewriter bond paper same price) All artistically printed with pictures of your breeds, and sent to you by parcel post for \$1.50. Better printing for price was never done. No other kind of printing done. No samples sent out. Order direct from this ad.

J. R. HUDSON, Printer, Hardin Springs, Ky.

Indian Runner Duck and Hare Culture

Finest illustrated Duck and Hare Book.

Tells about the greatest egg producing fowl and meat producing animal on earth. How to get a start, quotes lowest prices. Sent for 5 cents.

BERRY'S FARM, Box 150 Clarinda, Ia.

shows for Rhode Island Whites, Rose Comb Barred Rocks, etc., and yet we refuse to have them in the Standard. I say cut out the dead wood, and put some of the "good old breeds" on the retired list, and make room in the Standard for the live, up-to-date varieties of today.

The A. P. A. has recognized Sicilian Buttercups, and rightly so, for they have a specialty club back of them, and have been and are being widely bred and exhibited. But why these freak Missouri Fluffs and Chanticleers? What will it be next? Perhaps a five-toed, bearded, silver Leghorn Bantam? Or will it be a frizzle-feathered, pea-combed, rumpless Wyandotte? Or possibly a pink Plymouth Rock?

We have room in the Standard for all kinds of freaks and all manner of varieties that are dead and gone, but no room for Rhode Island Whites. However, if the Rhode Island White breeders are again turned down, as seems likely, they can console themselves with the thought that, after all, it really does not matter much whether or not they are recognized by the high and mighty American Poultry Association. They will go on being bred and exhibited just the same, and in the end the A. P. A. will have to come around and let them in.

Just a word with reference to "down" on legs. Doesn't it seem foolish for a judge to looking at a bird's feet with a magnifying glass to see if he cannot find a tiny speck of down, and then, if he finds it, to throw out perhaps the best birds in the class? I say, throw them out for stubs, but not for a tiny bit of down that may develop overnight. The sooner some of these foolish absurdities are eliminated from the Standard of Perfection, the better for Standard-bred poultry. No wonder people say that the Standard of Perfection is all nonsense, and "fancy" poultry all "fuss and feathers." For, when a good bird is disqualified for a tiny speck of down, of microscopic proportions, that is about what it amounts to.

We should not make our beautiful Standard-bred birds over into so-called utility stock, but we should eliminate from the Standard of Perfection some of the dead wood and some of the absurd requirements.

In closing, permit me to say a word about weights. We have Standard weights for most varieties, and also disqualifying weights. But must the judge guess at these weights? Why not go back to the old practise of weighing every bird in the show and throwing out all that fall below disqualifying weights, even if only an ounce or two? The way in which it is done at comparison shows surely encourages carelessness with regard to weight.

Michigan. J. G. Vos.

I have just read with considerable interest and, I must say surprise, the article, "Stop This Race for Novelty" in the January issue of the American Poultry Journal, and having in mind Mr. Hewes' article in an earlier issue of the Journal as regards the admitting of the Rhode Island Whites to the Standard, I would like, in my own way, to throw a new light from a different direction as regards the admitting of new varieties to the Standard of Perfection.



Hillview Strain

America's Champion S. C. White Leghorns Won Another Sweeping Victory at the Coliseum Show at Chicago, Dec., 1921



1st, 2nd, 5th cock; 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th cockerel; 1st, 2nd hen; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, pullet; 1st, old pen; 1st, 3rd, 4th young pen. All first prizes best display and all specials.

This is the 4th consecutive clean-sweep we have made at this Greatest of all the White Leghorn shows, a performance never approached by any other strain in existence today.

First Prize Pen Arkansas Egg Laying Contest, 1921

Against all breeds—Hillview Pen finished the contest 78 eggs ahead of nearest competitor; 1st prize Missouri Egg Laying contest 1918; 1st prize yearling hen pen American Egg Laying contest 1918; best record over all Leghorn pens from Jan. 1st up to Oct. 31st in Missouri Egg Laying Contest 1920—Official records, 257, 248, 267, 217, 248, 251, 257, 243, 240, 246, 267, 238, 233. We have produced more exhibition hens with official records ranging from 200 up to 267 eggs in one year than any other strain or breed.

Order Your Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks Now

From the finest combination matings in all the world. This undefeated line of champion producers of every season will put you among hundreds of other Hillview customers that today are winning in America's largest show rooms and National egg laying contests and have established a paying business. These performances and claims are not elusive, but are based on actual facts. Others may make bigger claims, but the fact remains that Hillview Farm's records are undisputed. You will get more value for your money at Hillview than you can anywhere else.

Send for Our Free Mating List Today

It not only contains many things of interest to you, but it will show that you can raise the finest White Leghorns in America today at a price that you can pay.

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MOE'S COAL BURNING BROODER

Special 60-Day Sale Price

Moe's Coal Burning Colony Brooder is an absolutely reliable and efficient Brooder which always gives complete satisfaction. Simple and Safe. Provides an even, correct temperature. Plenty of fresh warm air for the chicks, with ample room for exercise.

Automatic Control. Regulated by twin thermostats, keeps a steady fire in the coldest weather. Filled from the top, burns any fuel. Rocker grate, no clinkers.

Heavy Galvanized Iron Hover, easily raised and lowered. Complete with rope and pulleys ready to use.

Special Prices, Freight Paid

No. 112—Hover 42 in., capacity 500 chicks. Complete \$20.00

No. 113—Hover 52 in., capacity 1000 chicks. Complete \$25.00

We pay the freight east of Rocky Mountains.

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HOEFT & COMPANY, Inc.

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HEAVY FLOCK AVERAGE



First Egg Type Pullet, December, 1920, at Coliseum, Chicago.

A customer reports average flock production of 232 eggs per hen from two-year old hens.

If it is LAYING LEGHORNS you want—If it is EGG PROFITS you want, get my Circular and full particulars before placing your 1922 orders for CHICKS or EGGS FOR HATCHING.

White Feather Egg Farm A. H. Grewe, Box 48 A, Des Plaines, Ill.

PROFIT

Is what you want from your flocks. An occasional high record individual does not always mean a profitable flock.

GREWE'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Have been bred and selected for years for CONSISTENT FLOCK PRODUCTION. Generations of pedigreed breeding and high record producers up to 286 eggs in one year are back of them. No guesswork.

A customer reports average flock production of 232 eggs per hen from two-year old hens.

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Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites

America's Greatest Utility Fowl.—My private strain of line bred beauties have won 28 ribbons this season out of 29 entries at such shows as Quincy, Des Moines, Coliseum and Mason City State Show, again proving that this famous breed have come to stay and are commanding investigation if you wish the best yet in poultry. I have a few Cockerels still left at reasonable prices. Eggs from pens, \$3, \$5 and \$10 per 15, and \$12 per 100 from the utility pen. **WILLOW CREST POULTRY FARM, F. V. Johnson, Owner, Dayton, Iowa.**

Success Strain S. C. W. Leghorns

Do you want heavy-laying Pullets and Cockerels that will build up any flock? If so, order from us. Our stock is all 270 to 280 trap nest egg strain—the kind that fill the egg basket the year 'round. Also Baby Chicks and setting eggs from January on. **WRITE FOR MY NEW 1922 CATALOGUE—IT IS FREE.**

Success Poultry Farm, Joe Mertes, Mgr., Crowell Ave., Ft. Thomas, Ky.

TARBOX'S SILVER WYANDOTTES

(All American Strain) Also **SPECKLED SUSSEX**

Another Great Victory—At the Chicago Coliseum Show, December, 1921, we won on Silvers on 10 entries, first and fourth cock; first and second, hens; third and fourth, cockerels; first and second, pullets; first old pen; first young pen. On Speckled Sussex on 7 entries, we won second hen, second cockerel, first and third pullet, and second young pen.

Stock at all times. Book your orders now for eggs and baby chicks.

A. & E. TARBOX,

BOX A,

YORKVILLE, ILLINOIS

I am amused at the statement of Mr. McCullough where he says that since the Rhode Island White is so near a White Rock that it would hurt the White Rock business. It seems to me that here he is weighing dollars instead of chickens. Mr. McCullough goes on further to state that the White Rock Breeders are not afraid of fair competition with other varieties and are not afraid but that the White Rock will hold its own, but its the principle of the thing that is wrong. That line of reasoning reminds me of one of "Abe Martin's" sayings where he says: "When you hear a fellow say, 'It's not the money—it's the principle'—you can bet your bottom dollar it's the money."

Now, the correct solution for the above is just this and only this: Admit the Rhode Island Whites to the Standard. Let the poultry press and the breeders who favor this variety give it the same attention and publicity that has been accorded the White Rocks, and only a few short years will suffice to determine the merits of the two. Now, isn't that the fair and sane way to look at this matter? I think so. Personally I have no interests whatever in either of the above varieties, there are dozens of breeds and varieties that appeal to me far more than either the White Rocks or Rhode Island Whites—breeds that, to my mind, take far more skill to keep to a uniformity of type and color. But to those who favor the White Rocks or Rhode Island Whites, they no doubt find breeding problems that interest them and make their appeal. I would not for one minute condemn either of the two.

No, if there is a business in all the world that demands and is in the need of fair play, it's the poultry business—just cast your eyes at some of these "home grown" egg records. I know of a man who goes out and buys here, there and most everywhere and puts his "twenty-five or more years of line breeding back of that bought-up junk. This is a little bit off the subject, but it follows the same line of thought. There are several instances that would fit in right here.

So let us not try to BOOST our varieties by trampling under our feet the variety of the other fellow. You can't exchange the value of your variety by knocking the other fellow's, and the sooner some people learn this the better off they will be. I have an idea that when it comes time for us to take our trip to the next world we will be judged wholly by our degrees of selfishness. Think it over. Rather then, let us by right breeding in our birds and fair play in our business methods, show to the buying public the SUPERIORITY of OUR birds.

Indiana.

John G. Evans.

Early Pullets are Needed for Early Eggs.

(Continued from page 153)

shady spot in summer, and where it is not likely to freeze in cold weather.

Grit and oyster shell are included among the necessities for both young and old stock, and remember that one does not take the place of the other. Don't expect your birds to grind their food with oyster shell. Charcoal of suitable size is also often kept in hoppers, and this is recommended where the powdered form is not used in the mash.

Sabrina Farm

Standard Type
Heavy Laying

White Wyandottes

White Rocks

Won at Boston Show
January 1922

1st	Cockerel
1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th,	Pullet
1st, 3rd,	Young Pen
3rd,	Cock
2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th,	Hen
2nd,	Old Pen

Best Display

Have been in the ribbons at Boston for three successive years and have also made high egg records here and for our customers.

**SUPERB EGG PREPOTENT
COCKERELS \$7.50, \$10, \$15, \$25.**

Arthur H. Shaw

502 Grove St.

Wellesley, Mass.

1889 Parks' BRED-TO-LAY AND-DO-LAY Barred Plymouth Rocks



Are America's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain

**THEY'VE MADE AND HOLD ABOUT ALL THE
WORLD'S BARRED ROCK LAYING RECORDS**

Individual Records up to 313, 323 and 325 eggs in one year. Continuous Laying Records, 148 eggs 148 days, 186 eggs 192 days, 400 eggs 448 days. Small flock averages up to 271, flock of 126 averaged 208 eggs. Early Laying records of 113 and 114 days from date hatched. Official Laying Contest winter record of 134 eggs in January (5 hens).

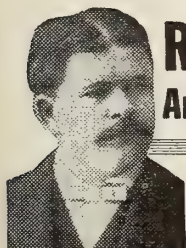
No More Stock to Spare Until After May 20th

Our 16 page EGG & CHICK Circular sent free. It tells all about the strain that Layed their way into popularity the world over. Large copyrighted, Illustrated catalog Booker "Parks" Practical Profitable Poultry Pointers," 25c.

J. W. PARKS

Box J

ALTOONA, PA.



J. S. GILCREST
President
Life Member American
Poultry Association

Poultry Lessons Free

to every buyer of a "SUCCESSFUL" Incubator or Brooder. Our famous little booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," sent for 10c. Big Catalog is free. Send for it.

Resolve to Buy the "SUCCESSFUL"
And Declare Independence From Hatching Worries

**Spend 20 Minutes Daily With Me for 3 Weeks
and I Will Reward You With a Fine Hatch**

Hatch more chicks—sell more eggs and chickens—help feed the world. This is the year of all years that you need the time-tried and dependable "Successful" Incubator—the only machine in the world guaranteed to be cabinet made. The only hatcher that heats around the colder edges of the body first. Guaranteed to vary not over a fraction of one degree throughout the entire hatch. "Successful" Brooders, too, are built too good to compare with others. Raised floor, glass drop top, self-regulating heating plant, rain and cold proof. Write for catalog and prices.

J. S. GILCREST, President and General Manager
Des Moines Incubator Co., 1 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa



Brood Large Number of Chicks Economically in "Successful" Colony Brooder Stove.

Get 100 Per Cent More Eggs
Feed sprouted oats. Change one bushel oats into three bushels green, tempting, egg-making food with a

"SUCCESSFUL"

GRAIN SPROUTER. Made in all-steel sections, fire-proof—double steel walls, separate sections. Save one-third on feed cost. Write for circular and prices



TYPEWRITER SENSATION

Free Trial—Use as You Pay

After trial send us only \$5.00 a month until the low total price of \$59.85 is paid, and the machine is yours. This is absolutely the most generous typewriter offer ever made. Do not rent a machine when you can pay \$5.00 a month and own one. Think of it—Buying a \$100.00 Machine for \$59.85. Cash price \$54.00, just a little more than half its original price.

L. C. SMITH

Perfect machines, Correspondence size, Keyboard of Standard Universal arrangement. 38 Keys, writing 76 characters—universally used in teaching the touch system. The entire line of writing completely visible at all times, has the tabulator, the two color ribbon, with automatic reverse, the back spacer, ball bearing type bars, ball bearing carriage action, ball bearing shift action, in fact every late style feature and modern operating convenience. Comes to you with everything complete; tools, cover, operating book and instructions—nothing extra to buy. You cannot imagine the perfection of this beautiful reconstructed typewriter until you have seen it. We have sold thousands of these perfect late style machines at this bargain price and every one of these thousands of satisfied customers had this beautiful, strictly up-to-date machine on five days' free trial before deciding to buy it. We will send it to you P. O. B. Chicago for five days' free trial. It will sell itself, but if you are not satisfied that this is the greatest typewriter you ever saw, you can return it at our expense. You won't want to return it after you try it, for you cannot equal this wonderful value anywhere.

Send No Money
Put in Your Order Now

\$4.85
AFTER
TRIAL

When the typewriter arrives deposit with the express agent \$4.85 and take the machine for five days' trial. If you are convinced that it is the best typewriter you ever saw keep it and send us \$5.00 a month until our bargain price of \$59.85 is paid. If you don't want it, return it to the express agent, receive your \$4.85 and return the machine. We will pay the return express charges. This machine is guaranteed just as if you paid \$100.00 for it. It is standard. Over half a million people own and use these typewriters and think them the best ever manufactured. The supply at this price is limited, the price will probably be raised when next advertisement appears, so don't delay. Fill in the coupon today—the typewriter will be shipped promptly. There is no red tape. We employ no solicitors—no collectors—no chattel mortgage. It is simply understood that we retain title to the machine until full \$59.85 is paid. You cannot lose. It is the greatest typewriter opportunity you will ever have. Do not send us one cent. Mail Coupon Today Sure.

Smith Typewriter Sales Co., Department 150, 218 N. Wells St., Chicago

Smith Typewriter Sales Co., Department 150, 218 N. Wells St., Chicago

Ship me the L. C. Smith Typewriter, F. O. B. Chicago, as described in this advertisement. I will pay you \$5 monthly as rent until the \$55 balance of the SPECIAL \$59.85 sale price is paid. The title to remain in you until fully paid for. It is understood that I have five days in which to examine and try the typewriter. If I choose not to keep it I will carefully repack it and return it to the express agent. It is understood that you give the standard guarantee.

Name
Street Address
City State
Occupation or Business

Free-Conkey's Poultry Book

80 pages check full of information about the feeding and rearing of chicks, culling of hens, etc. Tells how to keep chickens healthy and how to make them pay. Whether a beginner or a professional, Conkey's Book is worth dollars to you. Sent for 6 cents in stamps to pay postage.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO. 6531 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio

WEBER'S Best laying, best paying chickens, ducks, geese & turkeys. Fine pure-bred quality. Fowls, Eggs, Incubators all at cut prices. 40 years poultry experience, and my 100 page Catalog and Breeders Guide Free. W. A. Weber, Box 56, Mankato, Minn.

Monthly Prize Article Contest

American Poultry Journal pays \$4 and \$3, respectively, for the two best articles sent in each month on poultry subjects. Choice of subject is not limited. The articles need not be lengthy. Helpful suggestions based on the writer's experience afford the basis for awarding the monthly prizes. Photos or drawings for illustrations will be welcome when available. Articles may be mailed any time during the month. Write your name and address at top of first page and the words "A. P. J. Monthly Contest." Write article on only one side of the paper.

A Success.

First Prize Article.

I am a constant reader of your valued Journal, and take much interest in its pages. I frequently notice short articles in it for new beginners stating their success with small flocks, which no doubt help many others in the work, and as I am of that kind I thought it might help someone if I would give my experience with a back lot flock, if you would think it worthy of the space in the Journal.

Last spring I contracted a severe case of chicken fever and I concluded to try the experiment of raising some on my back lot. I had one little house 8x10 feet and only a yard 16 feet square. However I sent off and purchased 100 S. C. White Leghorn eggs from a poultry farm near St. Louis who had had their stock in several of the egg laying contests which had made wonderful records in each contest, at Mountain Grove, Mo.; Leavenworth, Kas., and Lincoln, Neb.

I also purchased 100 eggs from a noted breeder of Rhode Island Reds, as I wanted to see which breed would suit me the best for future business. I incubated these eggs and had a good hatch considering I was new at the business, getting a 60% hatch from all eggs put in the incubator. When these hatched I installed a coal burning brooder stove in the little house I have mentioned, and put the chicks about it. At the very start I used rolled oats for a few days, then used chick feed. They did well. I used the little yard for them to run in and would give them lawn clippings for green feed. They grew nicely without scarcely any loss.

In July I saw I was going to have to build a house for them to lay in and it was my good fortune about that time to be in communication with G. E. Stillwagon, who wrote a comprehensive article on growing and housing pullets, which appeared on page 1071 of your December Journal. He designed for me a combination brooder and laying house. When this house was finished it proved to be most satisfactory. It is a back yard house, 10x24 feet, divided into two rooms. I can close it all up and make it like a room of a house if I wish, and still the ventilation is perfect. Again I can open it up and it is like a wire coop to a great extent, and no drafts. One has perfect control of the light and air. I have seen hundreds of poultry houses, but none can equal this design.

In August I put all my young stock in this house and kept them in it all the time, excepting in the late evening I would let them out for a half hour to get some green feed in the lawn. I sold all the cockerels but three which I desired to keep for my breeding pens this coming year. I also discarded a few cull pullets, which left me 39 White

Leghorns and 29 Reds. I, of course, kept the two breeds separate.

Now when my Leghorns were four and a half months old some of them commenced to lay. Knowing that they were not fully developed I changed the method of feeding. I had been feeding equal parts of wheat, oats and cracked corn and a moist mash at noon. The scratch grain was fed in the morning and at evening all they could eat up clean. I changed the scratch feed to two parts cracked corn, one part wheat and two parts oats, and discontinued the moist mash. I never fed dry mash at any time. By changing the feed the pullets stopped laying and grew nicely and their legs and bills got as yellow as gold. In the last week of October they seemed to be fully developed in every way; combs growing nicely and drooping over. I then commenced to feed them for eggs. I fed them equal parts of wheat, oats and cracked corn, allowing them one part of this feed per day for twenty Leghorns, two-thirds of this I fed in deep litter in the morning. At 11 a. m. I fed them the remaining one-third, to keep them busy, and at evening about an hour before they went to roost I gave them all the moist mash they could consume. They commenced to lay within a few days and I trapped them from the first day of November. My Leghorns laid 36 1-3 dozen eggs in November, an average of 16 eggs each. Some of them did not commence to lay until about the 10th of the month. Not one of them as individuals gave less than a 50% yield for the time they were laying during the month. Lots of them laid 60, 70 and as high as 80 %.

My Reds did not commence to lay quite so soon, but made an average of 40% during November. During December the Leghorns averaged 60% and the Reds 50%. The eggs I received during November and December brought me \$122. The feed they consumed during these two months cost me \$20.74, leaving me a profit of \$101.26 for the 68 head, which I do not think is so bad for a new beginner.

I am much interested in the business and see the profit there is in it for a man who will equip himself to meet the high price market of November and December.

Missouri.

Harry Heins.

A Failure.

Second Prize Article.

Like a good many other people who are imbued with the idea that they can make chickens pay, I have been a reader of your Journal for a number of years. In that time I do not recall ever having seen a letter from anybody admitting or complaining that they could not make chickens pay. Has everybody else succeeded in making them pay, or don't they write about it when they fail, or don't you publish that kind of a let-



Owens Farms

Latest Winnings On
Single Comb Rhode Island Reds
at the
NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW
CHICAGO, JANUARY 11th to 17th 1922

1st and 2nd old Pen
 1st and 4th young Pen
 1st and 2nd Cock
 1st, 2nd and 4th Cockerel
 1st and 2nd Pullet
 2nd and 5th Hen
 Champion male and Champion Female
 Both Combs Competing
 Best display, shape and color specials
 on Cock, Cockerel and Pullet
 Shape Special on Hen

This crashing victory was made in what leading breeders who have seen some of the best classes of the season claim was one of the strongest and best in quality shown this year.

1922 Males

14 of my 1922 Red breeding males surround this advertisement. The Pen number that each heads is printed in each picture. My other breeding males are of the same superb type and rich sound color possessed by the ones pictured here. My 1922 mating list describes every mating and gives you an accurate word picture of each pen. Yours for the asking.

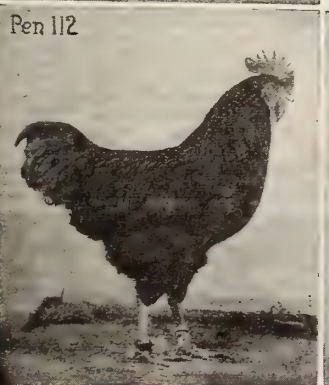
**See my other advertisement on page 150
 for prices, etc.**

OWEN FARMS

MAURICE F. DELANO, Owner

107 William Street

Vineyard Haven, Mass.





CHICKS

\$10.50—Order Now

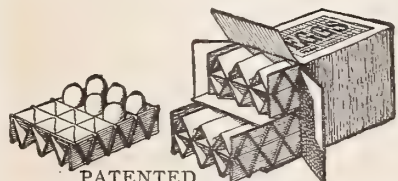
Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas and White Leghorns at \$10.50 per hundred and up.

These husky youngsters will grow and thrive and develop into profit producing specimens. The parent stock of our chicks have been Hoganized for prepotency and high egg capacity. Chicks are sent to you by parcel post and we guarantee 97 per cent live delivery. Send today for catalog and prices.

SIEB'S HATCHERY

Lincoln, Illinois

DO YOU USING "Surety Cushion" Corrugated Egg Boxes? If Not, Why Not?

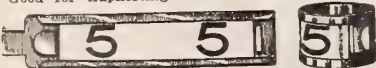


PATENTED
The "SURETY CUSHION" Egg Box is just what the name implies. The surest way to ship eggs by Parcel Post and Express. Send for descriptive price list circular and read what others say about it. Also manufacturers of "Surety Cushion" wooden egg cases, made in all sizes.

SURETY EGG BOX CO.
Dept. 6 HOHOKUS, N. J.

Bourne Leg Bands

Are easy to use and can be read ten feet away. Large numbers printed on seven colors of celluloid and held in an aluminum band. Edges rolled so as not to hurt the legs. Good for trapnesting hens.



Numbers from 1 to 300 on white, red, yellow, blue, cerise, pink and green celluloid. Numbers from 1 to 300 on white, red, yellow, for sample and circular. Price 3 cents each.

BOURNE MFG. CO.

231 HOWARD ST.

MELROSE, MASS.

ter. My dad used to tell me there was lots of money in the poultry business, but he never failed to add at the same time, "that darn fools sunk it there." Maybe the other failures, assuming that there are others, have kidded themselves along year after year, just as I have done, thinking that because, after more work than anybody would do for wages, they succeeded in raising a crop of nice looking birds, and later, two or three months after the scheduled time of the advertiser you bought the stock from, they began to shell out an egg or two now and then, and that "grand and glorious feeling" that Briggs pictures came along, and we paid out our money in feed, coops, fancywork for the hens, and figured that if we only had a thousand more hens, just like these here, we would be making enough to quit our jobs.

I started in with White Leghorns, getting stock closely related to the first cockerel at Cleveland, Ohio, a number of years ago. We tried keeping them in a large city lot, but shortly grew weary of keeping them tied up so they would not fly over the neighbors houses. We were finding out in the meantime that the fanciers hadn't got very far along towards combining beauty with utility, and we had to buy eggs in the spring in order to get enough together at one time to hatch.

We finally decided to switch over to the Reds, and I purchased eggs and stock from a small breeder who seemed to be having a little success in his line. These were fairly satisfactory, doubling the laying record of the fancy Leghorns, but they kept coming out with slip wings, and fancy strawberry clothes, and I finally got disgusted with them, as I had paid a fancy price for fancy stock, and didn't appear to be getting what the doctor ordered. I then decided that maybe I hadn't paid enough money for the Reds to get some good ones, and I got a number of eggs from a breeder that swept the big shows not so very long ago, paying one dollar per egg. We got six chicks out of the first two settings, and, after raising them with the same care you give the kids, discovered we had five cockerels and one pullet. Four of the cockerels were good enough to eat, and the other I sold for five dollars to a man that evidently didn't know any more about chickens than I. The pullet was stolen after laying ten eggs, along with some other chickens, and the police later located them in possession of two small boys, who had killed them and were trying to sell them for eating purposes. I gave the chickens to the police for finding the thieves. This ended the fancy chicken craze for several years, and I was able by steady work to make up the losses.

Last winter we made up our minds to try it again, and picked the Wyandottes as the breed that would pay themselves out. I don't believe that there are any better Wyandottes raised than those of the breeder we bought eggs from. Naturally, I won't mention his name. We got less than 60 per cent out of the first hatch, got a duplication at half price, and got 52 per cent out of that. We raised all but two, which were drowned in a heavy rain. The chicks were hen-hatched, raised to five months on buttermilk food, and one of the standard scratch mixtures, and then put on fed with a well advertised mash

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal-oil).

The inventor, K. P. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first used in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

Lice-Proof Nests

WRITE QUICK for Catalog and our SPECIAL OFFER

Nests won't cost you 1¢
Your hens will pay for them in
More Eggs



Get from 20 to 50% more Eggs, have healthier hens, make more money with the Everlasting and Sanitary **KNUDSON Galvanized Steel Lice Proof Nests**, 60,000 in use. **Costs less than wood.** Unlimited guarantee. Send name today for Special Offer and interesting literature. Also prices on Poultry Fountains, Brood Coops and other poultry appliances.

WRITE TODAY! Box 531
SEAMAN-SCHUSKE METAL WORKS CO., St. Joseph, Missouri

Dollars in Hares

We pay \$7 to \$18.50 and up a pair and express charges. **Big Profits.** We furnish guaranteed high grade stock and buy all you raise. Use back yard, barn, cellar, attic. Contract and Illustrated Catalog Free.

STANDARD FOOD & FUR ASS'N
405-C Broadway, New York



The Gilt Edge Egg Scale



PATENTED
Simple in construction, quick and easy to operate. Has a weighing capacity from 18 to 29 ounces to the dozen. Price \$2.00, postage prepaid, or sent on 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. Dealers Wanted. **WHITE MFG. CO., Gardena, Cal.**



The Poultryman's Best Helper

Poultry knowledge of the right sort. Every month THE POULTRY ITEM helps the profits. You cannot keep chickens right without this monthly poultry guide. A trial will prove it.

4 Months' Trial 25c.

1 year \$1.00 3 years \$2.00

Catalog of Books Free

The Poultry Item, Box A, Sellersville, Penna.



Wonderful, new device, guides your hand; corrects your writing in few days. Big improvement in three hours. No failures. **Complete outline FREE.** Write C. J. Ozment, Dept. 85 St. Louis, Mo.

and scratch food. Twenty of the pullets looked good enough to keep, and if they were any good, would give us a good start this spring just as we had planned. All of the cockerels but three had slip wings, and these three were wry-tailed, or had a worse deformity. The pullets started to lay when they were six and seven months old. Their best record to date is seven eggs in one day from twenty pullets, all of which were guaranteed to be from hens that had trapnested records of 180 to 240 eggs per year. I haven't yet decided whether it's the advertised purebreds, pedigreed and trapnested, guaranteed to win at any show, or me.

I presume your advertisers will say that the fault is mine, not the chickens. As a sort of an alibi, I'd like to outline the feeding methods used, as well as the conditions under which we have kept our fancy stock. To begin with, we feed the chickens every day, not some days, with a nationally advertised and known scratch feed, and a mash feed sold by the same people, the combination being guaranteed to produce eggs. We give the chickens unskimmed Jersey milk, buy them green cut bone at ten cents a pound, keep oystershell and grit before them all the time, give them free range in an almost ideal climate, and keep charcoal handy all the time. They have double the nest and coop room recommended by the experts, and I have lost only one chicken in the past seven years through disease. They are all dipped every sixty days in a solution of sodium flouride, and the roosts are kept absolutely free from mites with crude oil. It cannot be too cold for them to lay, as it has not snowed since November 11, 1920. It is not too wet, for we haven't had a rain since June. Their green food comes from the table scraps.

Maybe some of your readers will have some argument that will convince me that it isn't the chickens' fault. I'm willing to be convinced either way. As it stands now, I'm getting nice fresh eggs at around ten cents each.

J. P. Durkin.

The Females.

Sometimes I wonder if writers for poultry journals ever owned a hen, or, if so, actually mate up a cock and hen for breeding purposes. As Mr. Hackman in his article in your January issue put so much stress on the male used, I just thought I would write you that I consider the female nine-tenths of the yard as far as results go in line breeding. I have been at it for a long time. One variety I have had continuously for 42 years and two others for over 30 years.

I do believe that hens are better than pullets, but sometimes in haste to find out color schemes I have hatched the first egg a pullet laid and results were not awful bad. Rev. T. W. Harwood in October American Poultry Journal says to get the female color right and then call the male of Standard color that will produce such color, and that's the way! Or the other way about, it doesn't matter as long as the ideal male and female are perfect mates!

Now in penciled Hamburgs it is the other way around for the males are the most difficult to get. I take a male bird and breed back to him for four or five years, and that gets a female that will produce males I want, and in other varieties the female is used that way. Intensify the type into 31-32 blood. The danger of inbreeding is nonsense if good health is insisted upon. Setting a Standard for a male that cannot be mated to the Standard female is again nonsense.

Maryland.

Elbert Wakeman.



BABY CHICKS

That Are Full of Pep

and a pedigree behind them. Sunnyside Breeding Birds have thirty-two years of line-breeding behind them. When you buy Sunnyside Chicks you get the best that thirty-two years of experience can produce; you get Chicks that will live and thrive and grow into mature birds that will fill the egg basket when prices are highest.

Hatching Eggs

from Sunnyside Birds with records from 180 to 256 eggs that will produce strong, healthy Chicks that you will be proud of. Can supply Eggs or Chicks from the following varieties:

White, Buff Leghorns, Barred, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds and White Opingtons

The Best Are the Cheapest

EGGS PER 100	CHICKS PER 100.
180-200 egg bred \$10.00	180-200 egg bred \$25.00
210-248 egg bred 12.00	210-248 egg bred 30.00
240-256 egg bred 15.00	240-256 egg bred 40.00

Start now with Eggs, Baby Chicks or Mature Stock that will produce big dividends for you.

SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM

R. C. Blodgett, Prop.

Box 1002, BRISTOL, VT.

PULLETS

5 Months Old

180-200 egg bred...	\$2.75
210-248 egg bred	3.50
240-256 egg bred	4.00

12 Weeks Old

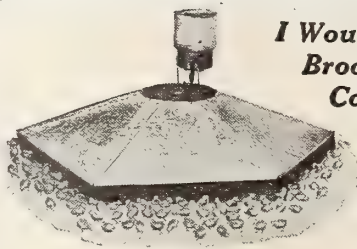
180-200 egg bred...	\$1.75
210-248 egg bred...	2.00
240-256 egg bred...	2.25

COCKS Same Records

\$5.00, \$10.00, \$15.00.

HENS Same Records

\$2.75, \$3.50, \$4.00



I Wouldn't Part with My No-Cold Brooder Stove for \$50.00 if I Couldn't Get Another Like It

That's what Mrs. D. C. Forrer, Windfall, Indiana, said about the No-Cold after raising 95% of her chicks. We have hundreds of other enthused customers.



We want to tell you about this wonderful chick mother. It's the leading oil burning brooder stove of America. It eliminates all fussing and worrying. The wickless burner burns a whole season without cleaning; the automatic valve and damper holds the temperature as accurate as an incubator regulator. Plenty of heat for coldest weather. Don't buy a brooder stove until you see our large circular. Write for it today.

INTER-STATE SALES COMPANY

Dept. 7

TIPTON, INDIANA

Sperber's Famous Blue Andalusians

START THE SEASON WITH

Phenomenal Win at the Milwaukee National

At this great quality show of 3,000 birds, have won 1-2 Cock; 1-2-3 Hen; 2-3 Cockerel; 1-2 Pullet; 1 Old Pen—every bird entered under ribbons.

And again demonstrate their superiority at the great Coliseum show, Chicago, December 6 to 11, 1921, by winning 1-2 Cockerel; 1-2-5 Pullet; 4-5 Cock; 5 Hen. I have some choice breeding and show birds to offer. Eggs and chicks in season. Write today for prices and circular.

A. W. SPERBER Box P 3201 McKinley Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.

Get the Big Profits With Pure Breeds



Get Big Profits with Pure Breeds *Learn How to Start Pure-Bred Flocks with old Trusty*

Old Trusty hatches them all, pure breed or cross breed. Either makes money but pure breeds give you the high priced eggs for hatching, high priced fowls for brood stock and unusually higher laying records. Pure breeds make more money and take no more time or trouble.

The Johnsons have helped many families to bigger money by helping them start more and better pure breed flocks. This is just another one of the many subjects you will find in my big free 1922 book of poultry profits.

Write and Let Me Send You A Copy of Our 1922 Book

telling about Old Trusty's success in hatching all varieties of purebred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Here in Clay Center we have made quite a feature of Old Trusty raising purebreds. It costs no more to hatch purebred eggs than it does those of the ordinary kind and the results tell a better story. At the poultry shows and leading expositions many of the prize winning birds were hatched from Old Trusty. Leading fanciers always prefer a good incubator in hatching out purebred birds, because in a good incubator the chick is hatched out earlier and has more time to develop and feather out, so as to be in the best condition at show time. Old Trusty answers the requirements for the poultry fancier. Has no needless frills nor fancy "doo-dads" to interfere with its dependability. It is all that a good incubator should be—no more, no less, and because it is made by up-to-date manufacturing methods, in the world's largest exclusive incubator and brooder factory, I can sell it to you for less money than any one else would have to ask.

Write today and get our catalog and 1922 price on Old Trusty, freight or express prepaid to your station.

(Photo of Mott Johnson and his pure bred chickens.) Young Mott Johnson took first second, third & fourth prizes at the Nebraska State Fair, at Lincoln last Fall. Also took many other prizes at various county fairs throughout the state. Makes specialty of pure bred Buff Orpington



ARE YOU IN OLD TRUSTY'S TEN-YEAR CLUB

You may be eligible for the Old Trusty Ten Year Club. If you have used an Old Trusty, send me your name and let me put it on the books.

My Old Trusty is still as good as new without expense except new wicks. This will be its thirteenth year. Mrs. Clay Speck, Wooster, Ohio.

I have an Old Trusty I have used fourteen years. Just had a batch of chicks come off, 101 fertile eggs and got 100 chicks. Joseph Rhea, Rogers, Nebr.

I have used an Old Trusty for twelve years. Always have a good hatch. There are more of your machines in our neighborhood than any other kind. Mrs. Chase Groat, Madison, Kans.

I had a 150 egg "Old Trusty" incubator that was run for 15 years and is still good yet. I sold it to a fellow here who has run it two years, that makes it 17 years, and it is still good to run. Herman A. Elke, Jr., Chaska, Minn.

We began with your incubator 20 years ago and are now also finishing 20 years with the Fine Standard Bred S. C. W. Leghorns. It is gratifying to be able to say that after 20 years' trial we want no other make than "Old Trusty," because it does even better than your best claims for it. "Trusty" gives good hatches of livable, strong chicks. Mrs. Albert Ray, Delavan, Kans.



Another Money Maker for Poultry Raisers



Every Poultry Raiser Should Have This Practical Chick Saver

Yes, and I am quoting it to you at a live and let live price, so low that any poultry raiser can afford to own it. This metal brooder hen is the result of our own experience. As most of our customers know, we hatch out hundreds of chicks every year, here in Clay Center, Neb. The device which we depend upon most and which has proved to be the biggest help in bringing large hatches through the seasons are our Old Trusty Metal Brooder Hens. We have a number of them for our own use and they are always taking care of big flocks of chicks.

This is a dependable brooder that takes care of any number of chicks up to 300. Burns ordinary coal oil or kerosene and runs a week on two gallons. Has the famous S-1-Heat burner. It is a blue flame wickless burner with lots of heat. Size of top measure about 52 inches across from the point of the legs. Stands about 42 inches high. Made of galvanized metal and built strong and substantial for long service. I am quoting a price on these brooders that

ought to get business and if you will send me your name and address, I will quote you my price, freight or express prepaid to your station.

See What Users Say

Mrs. Florence Stutheight of Upland, Neb., says: "The metal hen surely works to perfection."

Mrs. Helen Holcomb of Clay Center, Neb., says: "I had small faith in oil hovers until my experience with the Old Trusty Metal Hen this spring. My first bunch of Speckled Sussex chicks are now old enough to get along without the hover, and my second bunch of 160 chicks are now two weeks old and doing fine."

Mrs. J. S. Breckenridge, Dinsdale, Iowa, says: "Just a line to tell you that I have had excellent success with the incubator and brooder stove. These stoves sure take the work and worry out of raising chicks. I have 700 White Leghorns all doing fine. The oldest are four weeks old now."

Mrs. B. J. Clark of Oakley, Kans., says: "The folks hereabouts are eagerly watching my brooder stove. My husband built a new, small brooder house and we started the stove with 200 chicks. Rain, snow and cold winds fail to injure the little fellows who apparently love their make-believe mother."

Send Your Name Today

1922 is the year in which poultry raisers will make money, and those who make the most money are those with a good incubator. The difference in Old Trusty and other machines is in the results it gives you, and just a few more chickens saved out of each hatch will more than make up the cost of getting your Old Trusty Incubator and Brooder, now, instead of missing the best part of the season. Write your name on coupon or postal. Mail it now so as to be sure to get Old Trusty book and reduced prices on Old Trusty Incubators and Brooders.

YOURS FOR SUCCESS, HARRY JOHNSON,
"Incubator Man," CLAY CENTER, NEBR.

H. H.
Johnson,
M. M. Johnson
Company, Clay
Center, Nebraska.

Please send me your 1922
catalog No. 25-P

Name

Address

M. M. Johnson Co., Clay Center, Neb.

Spring Egg Flow.

The tendency of the Spring markets is such that large producers must seriously contemplate laying down preserving plants or endeavor to find better markets for the eggs produced in Spring. There is another opening which, as yet, has not been fully exploited by producers, and that is the supplying eggs for hatching by the hundreds to those who cater for the day-old chick trade. So far as this trade is concerned the supply up to now has exceeded the demand and the large producer might well give it his consideration. Quite apart from the demand for high-class pedigree stock, there is a great market for ordinary pure bred day olds, and we fear that often the stock offered has been far from satisfactory. Such trade might well be undertaken by egg farmers who, as a rule, are in a position to supply large quantities of eggs from good class stock. It need not materially interfere with the ordinary work of the egg farm, but it would certainly improve returns when prices are lowest and provide the purchaser of day-old chicks with stock far superior to that at present offered by many hatchers.

In the few cases we are acquainted with where this trade is undertaken the price of the eggs for incubation is ruled by the current market price with added value due to the egg farmers' work of mating and general expenses. To our knowledge this trade has improved one egg farmer's profits to the extent of nearly \$1,500 in the year, and this on a farm where only 1,500 birds are kept.

We do not advocate this trade as a general remedy to the Spring slump in egg prices, though it must be remembered that the exclusive egg farmer's produce has little bearing on egg prices, but we think that the egg farmer whose stock is acknowledged to be superior to that found on the general farm should make the most of the advantages his stock offers him.

In the course of the year millions of day-old chicks are sold by those who are hatchers pure and simple. Those who are acquainted with the stock they send out know that it is very often the reverse to satisfactory. These hatchers purchase eggs at prices well above those ruling for table eggs, and there is no reason why the egg farmer, whilst maintaining the character of his farm, should not sell his eggs for incubation purposes and thus help to meet the expenditure in the Spring and early Summer, when there is the added expense of growing pullets.

An extra \$5 per hundred eggs would indeed prove acceptable and would afford material relief when there is much to pay out and little to come in. The market for such eggs is, of course, limited, but it is a market which, for the most part, has been ignored by those who it ought to interest.

The preservation of eggs is possible only to those who can afford to lock up their capital from the Spring until the Fall of the year, and, for this reason, is a course that is open to comparatively few.—National Poultry Journal, England.

CAPITAL REQUIRED.

I do not agree with the criticism of Mr. Forster's article on the amount of capital required by the person starting in the poultry business.

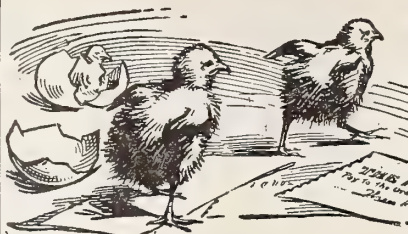
Mr. Stillwagon, in his criticism, suggests the use of the brooder house as the future laying house of the pullets as they mature, which may be a very good arrangement, but he should be a little more careful in figuring, and not make the statement that his house 100x14 ft. will accommodate 800 layers. This statement is like so many we find in the farm and poultry journals which are so misleading to the beginner.

If we had more articles such as Mr. Forster's we would not hear so frequently that 90 per cent of those who start in the poultry business fail.

How is the poultryman, or woman, going to provide the hatching eggs, or baby chicks, if he decides to start in this way, their food and his own, until they are old enough to produce? If he starts with pullets it requires quite a little cash, and again grain for some time. If he starts in a small way he will require an income from some source for a long time.

Elsie Schedin.

Today's Chicks are Tomorrow's Checks



On what you do NOW to prevent loss of chicks depends the percentage that will live and be profitable to you. They don't grow into money in unsanitary, disease-developing, mite-infested living quarters.

Use **CARBOLA**
The Disinfecting White Paint

Instead of Whitewash and Disinfectants

Carbola is the most effective as well as the cheapest and easiest way to obtain the necessary sanitation. It is a paint in powder form which contains a germicide many times stronger than pure carbolic acid. A peeling whitewash means not only loss of light, but loss of the disinfectant sprayed on the whitewash that peels off. Carbola does not peel or flake—it stays on the wall, a day and night guard.



Makes it Easier to Do Work that Must Be Done

The Carbola powder is mixed with water and ready to apply in less than five minutes. Apply with brush or sprayer to wood, brick, stone, cement or other surfaces, or over whitewash, in stables, poultry houses, hog pens, cellars, outbuildings—wherever you have been using whitewash and disinfectants or just whitewash. A gallon (a pound of the powder) covers 200 square feet. Also an excellent lice powder—use it in the dust bath.



Your hardware, paint, drug or seed dealer has Carbola or can get it. If not, order direct—prompt shipment by parcel post or express. Satisfaction, or money back.

10 lbs. (10 gals.) \$1.25 and postage. 20 lbs. (20 gals.) \$2.50
50 lbs. (50 gals.) \$5.00 delivered.

Add 25% for Texas and Rocky Mountain States
Trial package and interesting booklet 30c postpaid

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Dept. I, 299 Ely Ave, Long Island City, N. Y.

A Hatch
for Every
Day

BABY CHICKS

One Million
Per
Season

BIG REDUCTION ON IMMEDIATE ORDERS—For March, April delivery. February delivery 1c per chick more. Get your order in at once. One-fourth cash books you. Post-paid and 96% live arrival guaranteed. Our 10th season.

	25	50	100	500
S. C. Wh. and S. C. Br. Leghorns..	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.50	\$60.00
B'd Rocks, S. C. Reds, R. C. Reds..	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.50	\$70.00
Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, Mottled Anconas, Black Langshans..	\$4.00	\$8.00	\$15.50	\$75.00
Partridge Rocks, Black Minorcas, White and Silver Wyandottes.....	\$4.50	\$9.00	\$17.00	\$82.50
Odds and ends	\$3.00	\$6.00	\$10.00	

Our foundation stock is from the foremost strains in America. Big, fluffy chicks, hatched in Buckeye mammoth incubators, and are chuck full of vitality and pep. From tested layers of outstanding quality in each variety. Order from this ad.

CATALOG ON REQUEST.

BOOTH FARMS & HATCHERY

BOX 268-A

CLINTON, MO.

Save Your Baby Chicks from Head Lice J. H. Minks Louse Ointment

Kills all body, head and depluming lice with one application. Keeps hens perfectly free six months to a year. Saves every baby chick from head lice, by just one treatment of mother hen. The ointment way is a sure way to kill lice. Safe and simple. Satisfaction or your money back. Order direct. 75 hen size box, \$1.00, prepaid. J. H. Minks' Red Mite Killer, kills every mite it hits. One spraying a year keeps coop clean. Circular free. MANKATO POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. A., Mankato, Minn.

A Straight Draught Without Any Turns

Cantleak Chimney Flange

Patented August 17th, 1920

can be set up on any roof and it will give you straight draught, from your fire up thru your chimney, and a straight draught without any turns is what you want to keep a fire going properly.

Lord Farms, the inventors and manufacturers of the Cantleak Chimney Flange, have been experimenting for a number of years and at last have found the way to obtain a straight and steady draught for the coal burning brooders and mammoth incubators, or wherever a fire is used in an out building.

No wire stays to support chimney—easy to slip it into place and it will stay there. Takes less than two minutes to set up and take down. Write today for one and forget your chimney troubles.

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METHUEN, MASS.

PEDIGREE POULTRY AND RECORD LAYERS

Highest Pedigree

LINE BRED

COCKERELS

FROM THE

FINEST LAYERS IN THE WORLD

My Records Recommend Themselves

My customers have won 11 first, 6 seconds, 3 third prizes at Laying contests. We have produced more official contest hens than any other farm.

CONTEST PENS — GUARANTEED TO WIN.

Stock, Eggs, Chicks—"Tested Cocks" Leghorns—309 eggs; Wyandottes, 312; Reds, 289; Buff Rocks, 272.

Reference—Every Agricultural College in America. Member National Utility Poultry Assn., Eng. Catalog of proof free.



Increase the Egg Yield

Because the Ideal Sanitary Fountain keeps water at the right temperature in zero or the hottest weather, it conserves the health of the hens and greatly increases the egg yield.

The Ideal is made of galvanized iron and built to last a lifetime. See your dealer. Write us for complete information.

Rockford Poultry Supply Co.
Lock Box J B 201
Rockford, Illinois



On a Town Lot.

In the summer of 1917 I purchased a residence in the rural district in our little town in the cool regions of north-eastern Pennsylvania. On my lot there was a poultry house 8 ft. by 16 ft., 9½ ft. to top of gable, with rafter laid on plate, leaving an opening between each rafter about 4 inches high. I brought with me a small flock of twenty-five Barred Plymouth Rock hens, and during the two years I used that house I was continually doctoring sick hens and losing many of them, due to improper ventilation. Blocking up the holes did not help matters, as the litter on the floor would be so damp in a week's time that you could almost wring water out of it. This was too discouraging for me so I decided to rebuild. After studying various poultry house plans I decided to give the Prince T. Woods type of open-air house a trial.

The only satisfactory and available place on the lot for the new house was on the site of the old one, and as it could not be moved to any other part of the lot, I was obliged to place my



A Dr. P. T. Woods 20x20-ft. Open-Front Poultry House.

birds in my brother-in-law's poultry house while I tore down the old pen and rebuilt. Underneath the old pen a ledge of rock jutted out of the ground. This I thought I could use, so I pried off layer after layer of flat rock, breaking it up into suitable widths, and used it to build the wall under my new house, which is 20 ft. square. Using every stock of timber from the old pen, which was almost new, and purchasing new sills, rafters, plates, one thousand feet of 1x6-in. yellow pine roofers, and roofing, my total outlay was \$120.

The new house was divided into two pens, each ten feet by twenty feet, but instead of flooring the entire space, I left the front part, which is eight feet deep, entirely uncovered, so that the hens could get down into the moist dirt. feet, was floored with roofers, with bead turned down. Two boards were nailed on center studs to keep the litter from being scratched down into the dirt. The main floor, twelve feet by twenty Roosts and nests were built on the Potter plan.

In the two years I have used the new

house I have never had a sick bird, the coop is dry and warm, and during the first year of use cleared \$125 above expenses. Starting this year on January 1 with 43 hens and pullets and 7 cockerels, and all prior expenses paid, the result of my eleven months' work with my flock is shown at bottom of page.

To the above should be credited about two tons of manure, with a value of at least \$12, none of which went off my lot.

Twelve of my oldest hens were sold in February for eating purposes for \$33, and five more hens and the cockerels at various times throughout the season at from 38c to 45c per pound, leaving 26 old hens by September 1. During the summer I hatched and raised 20 pullets, 7 of which started to lay in October, the rest not yet reaching maturity.

Having no place to store any great quantity of feeds, it is necessary for me to purchase feed already mixed, and only enough to last throughout the month. I feed at six o'clock morning and night about one quart of mixed grains to each twelve hens, have open before them at all times oyster shell and egg mash, and give each pen about three-quarters of a pound of beef scrap and nine quarts of water, the winter months electric light is used for one hour in the morning, and from five to eight o'clock at night. My flock is under roof the entire time and have no outside run.

In addition to the above I started last spring with six colonies of bees, increased to ten, got 1,200 pounds of honey, netting me \$200. Produced also 12 bushels of peaches, worth \$50; 60 quarts of strawberries, \$21; 66½ quarts of red raspberries, \$23.25, 7 bushels of potatoes, \$10.50, besides having all the vegetables and sweet corn we could use.

This all on a country lot 100 feet wide and 155 feet deep.

Pennsylvania. Albert Williams, Jr.

Securing Good Growth in the Heavy Breeds.

(Continued from page 154)

It has been said, "The feed is more than the breed." But behind the feed there must be an intelligence, and behind the breed there must be an inheritance of vigor and vitality. If you have a passion for thoroughbred fowls you will in time develop a kind of intuition that will help immensely in dictating to you how to supply every need of your birds. In rearing Orpington cockerels we have endeavored to follow along the lines of common sense, a feat not impossible to any reader of this article, if only he or she loves the work.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF MR. WILLIAMS' BACK YARD FLOCK.

Month	No. Eggs	RECEIPTS		EXPENSES		
		Market Value	Meat Sold Lbs. Value	Total	Straw and Feed	Loss or Gain
January	538	\$40.92	6 \$ 2.40	\$43.32	\$15.70	\$27.62
February	720	42.07	88 35.48	77.55	8.70	68.85
March	500	20.73	7 3.15	23.88	12.75	11.13
April	617	23.14	6 2.70	25.84	13.40	12.44
May	670	25.13	6 2.70	27.83	7.05	20.78
June	515	15.02	5 2.25	17.27	15.75	1.52
July	608	20.42	12 5.40	25.82	9.50	16.32
August	393	16.79	.....	16.79	11.64	5.15
September	449	21.66	27½ 12.38	34.04	15.90	18.14
October	569	31.96	8 2.80	34.76	14.75	20.01
November	602	41.29	18 7.87	49.16	20.01	29.15
Totals	6,181	\$299.13	183½ \$77.13	\$376.26	\$145.15	\$231.11

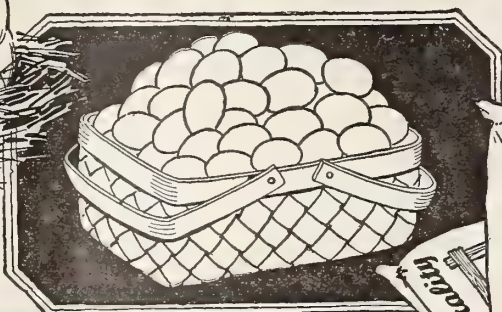


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A Poultry Manual

FREE

Write for
Them
Today!

**MORE
EGGS**



GUARANTEED

Your Money Back

Is it worth anything to you to know, when you buy a feed, that you positively take no risk, because you can get your money back should you not be satisfied with results?

This is the "bankable" guarantee which one of the oldest, largest and most reliable grain companies puts behind VITALITY POULTRY FEEDS. It is simply assurance for those who never before used Vitality, and means exactly what we say. We know that you will get more eggs and bigger profits because Vitality Egg Mash, fed as we recommend, with Vitality Scratch Feed, is a perfectly balanced ration.

Double Your Egg Production

Do you know that the average egg production is only 6 eggs per hen per month—and that by feeding a balanced ration of high quality feeds, 15 eggs per hen per month is easy, and 25 entirely possible? Think it over—are you feeding a balanced ration and making money, or are you just "keeping" hens?

The fact is that "too great a dependence is placed on corn and chance," as one authority says. The biggest mistake poultrymen make is in feeding grain only, but many are now doubling egg production with Vitality Mash and Scratch Feeds.

Vitality System of Feeding

This means supplying the needed food elements for egg production, as well as for maintaining the body, with scientific exactness. No guessing.

The animal protein is supplied in proper amount by pure dried buttermilk, meat scraps, and bone meal in Vitality Egg Mash. It also includes alfalfa meal which replaces green feed, picked up

Vitality

Scratch Feed
Egg Mash
Chick Scratch
Chick Mash
Growing Scratch
Fattening Mash

Vitality
POULTRY FEEDS

Made by one of America's oldest, largest and most reliable grain companies. Vitality Poultry Feeds are guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money back.

When Fed as Directed—

If Vitality Fails

during the summer. The Vitality System of balanced ration feeding is the most economical because it brings the biggest profits from your hens.

Raise Chicks with Vitality

Strong, healthy and quick-growing chicks become good early layers and are most profitable. With Vitality Chick Scratch the first week, then gradually adding Vitality Chick Mash, the buttermilk feed, chicks grow with the vitality and strength to fight off diseases and come through to maturity in prime condition. Your losses in chicks are overcome.

Our satisfaction or money back guarantee applies to Vitality Chick Feeds also, and is your positive protection in buying from the Vitality Feed Dealers. Try Vitality Feeds. You have nothing to lose and everything to gain by Vitality balanced ration feeding.

Send for FREE Poultry Bulletin and "Eggs Is Eggs"

We publish an interesting little poultry paper each month, "The Vee League," to which every user of Vitality Feeds is entitled free of charge. We make you the special offer of "The Vee League" for one year FREE on receipt of your name and address. We will also send you a complete poultry manual, "Eggs Is Eggs." This explains fully the Vitality System of balanced ration feeding. Write now. Get these valuable publications FREE. Address Dept. C.

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Are bred to lay and they do it. Every bird in our flocks is of Standard size and quality and each one is bred for high egg production. We offer exceptional values in these varieties:

Leghorns, Rock, Reds, W. Wyandottes, Anconas, Orpingtons, Minorcas

We have made our prices so reasonable that the man who is anxious to obtain the best in Baby Chicks cannot afford to pass the offer by.

Get Our Big Free Catalog of Baby Chicks, Brooders and How to Care for Your Chicks after you have them. It is FREE for the asking. Write today.

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100% HATCH GUARANTEED

**S. C. White Leghorns
S. C. Rhode Island Reds**

We guarantee you will hatch a chick from every egg you pay for or will replace without cost every egg that does not hatch. We make this guarantee regardless of whether the fault is yours or ours.

Our stock are heavy producers, "range raised" and have been bred for years for heavy egg production.

Egg Prices: White Leghorn, \$12.00 for 100; \$2.00 per 15. R. I. Reds, \$14 per 100; \$2.25 per 15.

Chick Prices: Leghorns, \$16 per 100; Reds, \$18 per 100.

EMORY FARMS
Box A Wheaton, Ill.

RHODE ISLAND REDS



Best All Purpose Breed

They'll make you more money than any other poultry breed. Egg laying contests show Rhode Island Reds lay more winter eggs, larger eggs, than any other breed. They mature quick, begin laying early. Rhode Island Reds combine egg and meat qualities in highest possible degree. Make best market fowls. Hens make excellent mothers. Most beautiful, most popular breed today. Ideal fowl for farm or city lot. We tell you where to buy.

Rhode Island Red Journal Only Journal in World devoted exclusively to Rhode Island Reds. Tells how to make big money with them—how to buy, sell, get greatest pleasure, most profit—everything you want to know about Rhode Island Reds. Published monthly. 50c year—3 years \$1.00. "Blue Ribbon Reds" remarkable book tells how to judge, mate, cull, feed, prepare for show, linebreed, etc. Given free with 3-year subscription to Rhode Island Red Journal, at \$1.00. Send dollar bill today.

Rhode Island Red Journal, 5131 E. Bremer Ave. Waverly, Iowa

PHENOMENAL LAYERS AS BREEDERS.

How many of the 300 records claimed by utility breeders were made in national laying contests?

How many of these breeders have pens entered in national contests this season? How do their records stand in comparison with standard birds of the same breed entered at the same contest?

Have any of the "300" strain birds produced any phenomenal layers for you? Have the "phenoms" of your own flock proven good breeders? Does the phrase, "300 egg strain" represent ability to produce pullets laying around 300 eggs each their first year?

Has the "utility" bug bitten you yet? I shall relate my own experience along this line, substituting names so as to cause no hard feelings among breeders whose experience may have been somewhat different.

The writer decided to try out some utility stock and utility theories and purchased stock and eggs of three different "ladies" in 1918. Although the "Lady Seven-a-Week" stock was advertised and represented as being of my breed, it proved to be the so-called "English-American" strain, which is, so far as I am able to judge, neither a strain or a breed. These fowls were sold to a customer who wanted "pure bred utility stock" with the advice that I believed he had as much chance of getting standard birds from them as he would have breeding standard fowls from mongrels.

The progeny of "Lady Every Day" were mediocre as to quality and it was evident that either the old lady was nearsighted or the breeder had never possessed a copy of the Standard of Perfection. However, being a fancier, I decided that I was probably not up on "utility" quality, and kept the pen.

Eggs from the "Lady Three Hundred" stock were 80 per cent fertile on the fifth day, but only 39 per cent showed live germs on the tenth day, although eggs from the exhibition pens of the same breeder, in the same machine, at the same time, gave me a good hatch.

To sum up my experience with these fowls and experiments with exceptionally high producers of my own strain, extending over a period of three years, the results were as follows:

"Lady Three Hundred" evidently got mixed up in her calculations and cut off that last cipher on her offspring. "Lady Every Day" did slightly better, for her mongrel progeny but no one of her females equalled in egg production the flock average of my own strain (which held, no high producing records). Crossing the three strains gave a slight increase in egg producing ability, but not as great an increase as is usual when two breeds or two unrelated strains are crossed.

High record females of my own strain gave no better results from the standpoint of ability to transmit high average producing ability, but did show a smaller percentage of loss in this factor. However, my highest record hen had a record of 271 eggs in one year, while the other strains had records of over 300. All three strains failed largely in ability to transmit even good average producing ability to their offspring. The females of the first generation of the two outside strains were almost 50 per cent deficient in ability to transmit hatching power to their eggs and the second generation showed approximately 25 per cent deficient in this particular, even when mated to males showing practically 100 per cent prepotency with other matings.

Males were not lacking in this particular when mated to other females nor was I able to establish that they were deficient.

The fertility of eggs from the special pen of my strain was above 90 per cent, but the hatching power of eggs from first generation was 20 per cent below the average of my regular breeding pens. The second generation cut this down to about 10 per cent. Type tendency was toward standard and away from utility in both "The Lady Three Hundred" strain and my strain. The other strain made no progress toward standard. This experiment, after fifteen years' experience with one strain of one breed, a pedigree system, trap-nests and careful kept records for the past seven years, led me to the following conclusions.

Had I introduced the blood of either of these strains into my entire flock, and, at the same time failed to use trap-nests and pedigree records, I would have been inclined to credit high producing pullets to the new blood, whereas the fact is that this season's high average producers inherited practically 75 per cent of their ability as high producers from the sire, who inherited the ability to transmit this quality from his dam. Both the sire and his offspring were from high average producing dams and not from phenomenal producers. What was an agreeable surprise to me, and still further from the accepted utility theory, those females approaching most closely to perfection were almost invariably the highest

LIBERTY-MARVEL BROODERS

The accuracy and dependability of the Marvel Hovers is established. For large or small flocks.

Brooding 50 to 1500 with ease.

Automatic Regulation

Coal Burning
Oil Burning



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DEALERS AND AGENTS WRITE US

U.S. Army Last Shoe

Made of pliable Chrome Leather. Broad, Solid Oak Leather Heels, Double Thick Soles. Dirt and Water Proof.

\$285 Bellows Tongue, Sizes 5½ to 12.

Guarantee

You must be entirely satisfied or we will refund your money.



Pay Postman

Send no money. Just send your name, address and size. Your shoes will be sent by return mail. Pay postman \$2.85 and postage on arrival.
CIVILIAN ARMY & NAVY SHOE CO.
Dept. 388. 461 8th Ave., New York.



THE OLD RELIABLE LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE

Insures Clean Fowls — Larger Profits

It has been the Standard Lice-Killer for over 30 years—the standby of Successful Poultry-keepers. Easily used, absolutely safe, sure and quick in results. Most economical because it goes farthest. Try it and see young fowls grow faster and hens lay. Prices \$1.00, 50c, and 25c per Package. Sample 10c. Head-Lice Ointment 25 and 10 cts. per box. If not at your dealers, send direct, including postage for mailing. Address

THE KLEIN-LAMBERT CO., 515 Traders Bldg., CHICAGO

Potter Redybilt Poultry Houses



Don't Build

You can buy the famous Potter Portable Houses, Coops and Roosting and Nesting Equipment cheaper than you can build. Easy to set up and take down. Complete Henny Outfits (roosts, nests, etc.) \$3 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Makes it easy to start right. Get the best and save money. Send 4c stamps for 100-page book.
POTTER & CO., 10 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, Ill.

average producers, as well as the best breeders, both in ability to transmit quality to both sex, and ability to transmit high average egg producing ability through their cockerels.

If you have followed utility practices and theories entirely and depended on your phenomenal layers to increase your flock average and perpetuate your strain, you are due to start over again before the close of the seventh season, for you will have left in your strain, nothing of value either from the standpoint of quality or high average producing ability.

Phenomenal layers are an advertising asset, but if you are going to stock on eggs from the breeder's utility matings you will save time and money by getting the stock or eggs from his best exhibition pens. He depends on these pens to improve and perpetuate his strain, both from the standpoint of quality and increased ability to transmit higher average egg producing ability. The tendency to regression in egg producing ability must be offset by breeders that inherit both quality and egg producing ability and possess the ability to intensify and transmit these qualities in greater measure to their offspring.

Line breeding is dependent entirely upon yearly progress, and any tendency to regression must be offset by higher percentages in that particular quarter.

This table may not apply to your strain, yet it may aid you in working out one of your own:

Percent of influence on offspring by:

Sire. Dam.
Male. Fem. Male. Fem.

1. Ability as Egg producers	75	..	25		
2. Ability to transmit No. 1	25	75	75	25	
3. Ability to transmit type and color	50	50	50	50	
4. Ability to transmit head points	75	25	25	75	

My own strain was originally the D. W. Young strain. It has shown a quickened improvement in quality and egg production for the past three years, and I confidently look forward to my next three years of breeding. There is a great fascination about this work of mating, tabulating results, and breeding on!

Georgia. P. D. Larrimore.

Briefly summarized, the following facts have been established by my experience:

Phenomenal layers are poor breeders in that they fail to transmit even good average producing ability to, or through, their offspring; they are deficient in ability to transmit full fecundity, i. e., the processes between germination and birth dependent upon breeding, and, the pullets inherit this inability in some degree.

The standard of perfection is the best guide for selection of breeders both from the standpoint of ability to transmit quality and ability to transmit high average egg producing ability. High average producers produce high average producers and the occasional "phenom."

The use of a pedigree system, trapnests and direct linebreeding will place you further ahead at the end of the third season than the use of out of line or indirect linebreeding, and substitute selection methods will place you at the end of five years.

PURE BRED POULTRY.

A majority of the farmers in our country are making more money out of their poultry and eggs than out of any other commodity they sell. Yet many of these very men cannot see the advantage of raising more full-blooded poultry and less mixed breeds, like so many of our farms are infested with. There are a lot of them right around here that wouldn't give five dollars for the champion cock at Madison Square, and it is the same in the Spring when you are trying to sell hatching eggs. They want to buy them at almost market price. When I get to talking poultry to some of them that can't quite get the idea of full-blood stuff, I try to convince them that they have not got a thing on their farm for the money invested that pays them any better than their chickens, and there are a lot of them that will agree with me, but at the same time if you try to sell them a good cockerel for five dollars, or a few pullets at two dollars a piece, they soon leave you. If the American Poultry Association lived up to its opportunities it would get busy with proof and argument that would convert a few thousand farmers into purebred poultry breeders and purebred boosters. Even the New York Central Railroad is now busy on a purebred sire campaign.

W. A. STEVENSON.

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Hatch Strong, Healthy Chicks that Live and Grow



Chicks that hatch out weak and wobbly, and live but a few days, mean nothing to you but trouble and loss. They make one sick of the poultry business.

Most of the chicks you lose in the first weeks die because they did not have, when hatched, enough strength or vitality for a good start. Queen Incubators are famous the country over for big hatches of strong, healthy chicks that live and grow.

The Queen is the only Incubator that carries out the double Redwood wall pasteboard lining in iron and tin machines, retain the odors, to weaken and kill the hatching chick.

Redwood does not absorb the odor from the hatching eggs. Cheaper wood wall construction all around, and provides a double wall front, in the way of two separated doors.

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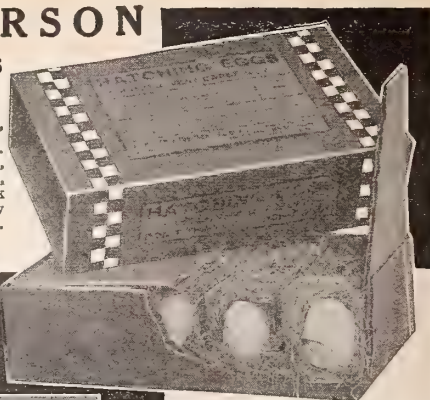
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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

523 Plymouth Court

CHICAGO, ILL.

Management of Breeders.

In the selection of desirable birds for breeders, both male and female, the first consideration should be whether the resulting progeny are to be used for eggs, meat, or both. Only ideal specimens in any of these respects should be used. The breeder must base his selections not only upon external appearance, but upon type as well as color and amount of eggs produced.

It is important to choose females for the pen noted for their high egg productiveness, which fitly represents the commercial value of the individual. They should have laid the largest portion of their eggs in the fall and winter.

The male used in the pen should be the son of a prolific hen.

In this way high egg productiveness will be inherited from both parents.

Prepotency is of prime importance. The breeders should not only have the desired characteristics, but also the power of transmitting their qualities to their offspring.

Birds with signs of diseases or previous diseases should be entirely eliminated from the breeding pens. There is always danger of the diseased fowl transmitting these undesirable characteristics to their progeny. Hence the health of both the male and female in the past as well as the present should be noted, and birds free from taint of diseases and of good constitution used.

Hens that are two or three years old make the best breeders. They have reached their full maturity and have reached their maximum development and hence produce large healthy chicks. Moreover, the breeder has the advantage of studying their individual possibilities in their pullet year. All things considered, hens make the best breeders.

When it is necessary for any reason to use pullets for breeders, they should be mated to cocks and not cockerels.

However, using pullets as breeders is a very poor policy for the following reasons: A larger percentage of eggs set may prove to be infertile, the cause seeming to be immaturity; chicks also are likely to be weakly and succumb readily to disease. This is particularly true in case the pullets started to lay early in the winter and were pushed for eggs, their eggs being reserved for hatching after the pullets had laid themselves "out."

Just what number of females should be mated to a male is a matter of personal judgment, as the size of the flock, the variety kept, and the season of the year bear on this matter.

In a general way the number runs from 6 to 12 for heavy breeds in confinement, and 10 to 15 for medium breeds, i. e., Wyandottes, Rocks, etc., and 15 to 25 females to a male for the light breeds, such as the Leghorns or the Ancona. On range, about 6 males.

The male bird during the breeding season should receive extraordinary attention. One should see that he gets enough to eat, as he may be too attentive and thus starve himself. Toe nails should be blunted so as to keep the hens from getting their backs torn. The cockerel or the cock, whichever is used, must be free from lice or he will rapidly run down in flesh.

Before putting the breeders in the breeding pens apply a small pinchful of lice powder under neath the wings, also

Light Brahma Chicks and Eggs

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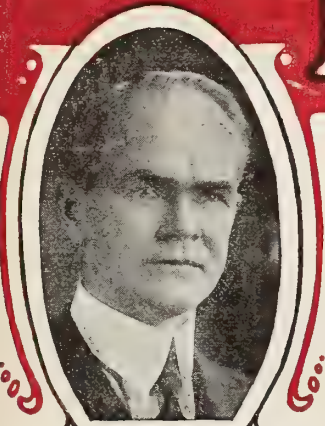
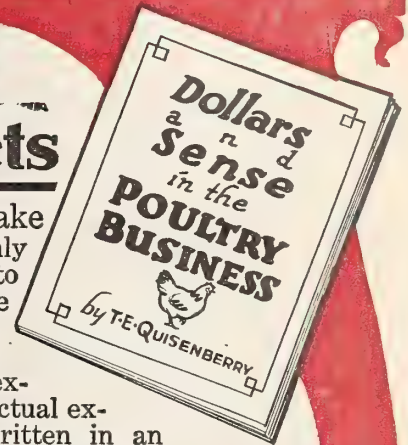
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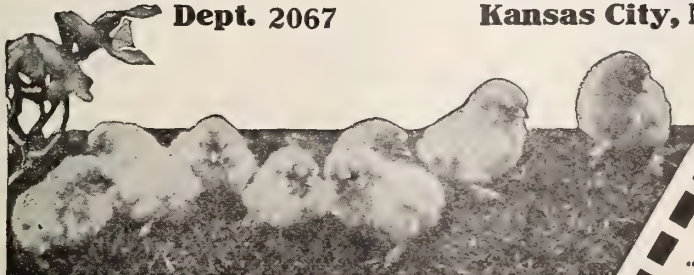
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Lice and mites cause many poor hatches. Setting hens infested with them will often leave their nest at the most critical time. Many dusts, sprays and dips are so strong that they often make eggs unhatchable. It is now easy to keep your sitting hens, as well as the rest of the flock absolutely free from all lice pests, and that too, without any trouble of dusting or spraying.

A few drops of this wonderful Imperial Lice and Mite Remedy given occasionally to fowls in their drinking water, keeps them entirely free from all vermin. It is guaranteed not to affect the eggs or flesh. On the other hand, it acts as a splendid spring tonic and blood purifier. Lice, mites, ticks and other vermin, positively will not stay on any fowl that takes this remedy.

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White Diarrhea Remedy Free

Send only \$1.00 to the Imperial Laboratories, Dept. 528, 2110 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo., for a regular full sized (double strength), \$1.00 bottle, postpaid. And further, as an outright gift to acquaint you with its merits, they will also send you entirely free, a regular \$1.00 package of Imperial White Diarrhea Remedy. If more convenient, you need send no money; you can pay the postman \$1.00 and a few cents postage on delivery of the package containing the two remedies. You need not hesitate to accept this offer, as the return of your money is absolutely guaranteed if you are not entirely satisfied.

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Many fanciers now use Egg-O-Latum, the great egg preserver, on all eggs for the market. It not only keeps them fresh but prevents hatching, thus protecting against the pirates who watch to obtain high grade hatching stock at market prices. Rub on—wipe off—does not show—Eggs will never hatch but keep fresh longer.

Egg-O-Latum is a soft, white, cerate wax odorless, tasteless, harmless. Applied by simply coating palms of the hands, then rubbing on eggs, a dozen a minute. Keeps eggs fresh one year. A 50c jar enough for 50 dozen eggs, \$1 jar for 200 dozen. If no dealer, order by card. Postman will collect. No extra charge. Handy as phoning.

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particularly in the fluff below the vent.

The breeders must have plenty of space. Exercise is very essential, if you wish fertile eggs. This can be provided by feeding their scratch grains well dug into the litter. They then must dig for the grain and this digging stimulates circulation and promotes health.

The feed of a laying hen is identical with that of a breeding hen. The following ration recommended by Cornell is very good for breeders:

By weight, the following, 100 pounds wheat bran, 100 pounds wheat midlings, 100 pounds cornmeal, either white or yellow; 100 pounds 45 to 50% meat scraps; 100 pounds ground oats, 1 pound of salt.

This should be thoroughly mixed and kept all the time before the hens. The meat scrap contains a large percentage of protein, which is indispensable for high egg fertility.

Green food in some form is an absolute necessity. This increases egg fertility and the birds relish it in large quantities. When green food is withheld a 10% loss in fertility is noticeable. Mangle-wurtzle, kale, spinach, rutabaga and particularly sprouted oats are relished. If green food is not available, a monthly dose of Epsom Salts at the rate of one pound to a hundred birds, dissolved in water can be substituted.

Since infertility is one of the greatest sources of loss to poultrymen, it would be well to write down a few of the most common causes: Immature stock. Extremely aged stock. Weakened vitality of stock. Excessively fat breeders. Insufficient food. Insufficient exercise. Lack of animal matter. Lack of green food. Insufficient time between mating and the saving of the eggs for hatching. (At least two weeks should elapse). Improper management. Unsuitable environment. Too many females to a male. Fertility is the one main thing above all things, that the breeder is seeking, especially after mating his fowls. Any want of attention to any of the aforementioned factors may result in serious loss of hatchability of eggs.

Adam J. Miller.

Raising Chicks.

I always raise S. C. W. Leghorns and buy day-old chicks from some reliable hatchery.

I always raise S. C. W. Leghorns them about March 15, or April 1, not later than the latter date.

The first thing to do before you get your chicks is to give your brooder house a thorough cleaning and see that your stove is in good order.

Always start the fire a day or so before, to see that it is in working order and so that everything will be nice and warm when the chicks arrive.

Try to keep the temperature at about 100 degrees the first days.

I also give them only about one-third of the space the first days and gradually increase it as they grow older.

There should be plenty of clean sand on the floor and the litter thrown on top.

The first thing I feed is oatmeal for the first day, and then a good chick mash and chick feed and plenty of grass or some kind of greens. I give them only what they will clean up nicely and



MONARCH DRY MASH FEEDER

Holds 12 quarts. Has 12 feeding spaces—Ample for 50 mature birds—Ideal for feeding mash or grain to baby chicks.

Postpaid, 1st and 2nd Zone.....\$1.75
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Madison Square — 54 prizes on Rose Comb and Single Comb Browns. Rose Comb won contest, Canada. —Single Comb two contests under government over all. Records, 256 and 266. Big Eggs. Large birds. Rose Comb Whites, 244 Record. Won Garden. S. Comb White Leghorns, 288 egg line. Big, very vigorous. Eggs large.

Barred Rocks, 270 line. White Wyandottes, S. C. Reds, especially fine. Deep red. Won contest. Eggs, utility, \$2 for 15; \$10 per 100. All breeds. Catalog.

W. W. KULP, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa.



Young's DRY FRONT Poultry House

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Note the features of the overhang roof, absolutely rain proof; also, ventilator above the swinging window. The above is the type that Prof. Harry R. Lewis, head of the Vineland Egg Laying Contest, is equipping his new farm with, at Davisville, Rhode Island. Made in all sizes. Write for free booklet showing forty different cuts.

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Quality Bred to Lay Barred Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns

EGGS AT REASONABLE PRICES

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POULTRY BOOK Latest and best yet; 144 pages, 215 beautiful pictures and color plates. Hatching, rearing, feeding and disease information; describes the busy Poultry Farm, handling 53 varieties including Indian Runners. Tells how to properly choose, write, eggs, incubators, cheap feed and PURE-BRED BABY CHICKS. This practical book worth dollars mailed for 10 cents. Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 115 Clarinda, Iowa

feed them five times a day, until about two weeks old.

Then I cut out one meal and start feeding growing mash.

Just as soon as possible, I put the cockerels in a house by themselves and get them in condition to sell and pay their board bill.

The pullets I keep growing, but do not try to force them at any time, but I gradually change from growing mash to laying mash and in addition to their scratch feed, I give them some whole corn for their evening meal.

With good care, I can have them start to lay in four and a half months. And then, they will be ready to go in the laying house and lay eggs when eggs are worth real money.

When chicks are old enough and don't need artificial heat any more, I put in some temporary roosts, I take several boards about four feet long and eight or ten inches wide and set them on edge and lock my roosts on. After a few evenings they will soon learn where to go.

Pa. F. Sheffer.

Respiratory Troubles.

With the coming of changeable weather, chiefly during the fall and early spring months, I have observed colds develop in fowls on many farms. Generally the colds were succeeded by serious attacks of catarrh, canker, and various forms of roup, and a resulting high mortality. It was my fortune, or misfortune to be placed in charge of a flock of over 1,000 Leghorns at a time when the mortality due to these respiratory diseases was over 10% per month. That is quite a loss when you stop to think of it.

It is my purpose to tell you how I successfully combated the trouble. Did I say successfully? I think that is the true word to use, though I did not entirely rid the flock of disease. I believe such a thing is impossible without killing every bird on the farm. But in this case in one month's time, I cut the loss down to a maximum of three birds a month and held it there for over a year, when I finally turned the flock over to another man.

First, I removed every bird that had a sign of swelling or yellow matter about the head or throat, though I left the birds with common colds in their pens. I put a dozen of the best of these "roupy" birds in separate coops, isolating them.

The next thing I did, was to open all the windows and to keep them open instead of closing them at every fall of rain or flurry of snow. When it became too cold, I put up muslin curtains and shut a very few of the windows. Then I cleaned out the pens and put in clean, dry litter, chiefly wheat straw, about six inches deep. When it rained or snowed in the windows, I replaced the wet straw with dry. Then to keep the birds active, I changed the system of feeding, giving grain four times and green food once every day. The first three feedings of grain were necessarily light, two pounds per 100 fowl. At night I fed 6 to 6½ pounds per 100.

Since the birds were under lights, I found it necessary to give them slightly more grain than I would have otherwise. But let me say here, that the birds had their first feeding within a

Over the Top at the Coliseum

ON

Rose Comb Reds: 1-2 Cock, 1-4 Hen, 1-2 Cockerel, 1 Old Pen.

Single Comb Reds: 2nd Hen, 3rd Pullet, 5th Young Pen.

Bronze Turkeys 1st Hen, 2nd Pullet, 3rd Tom.

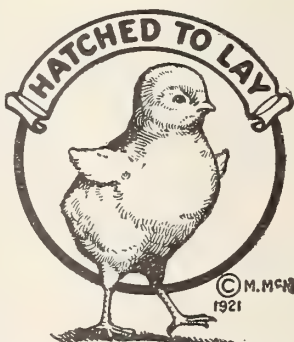
Barred Rocks: 3rd ex. cock; 3rd ex. cockerel; 4th ex. hen; 3rd and 7th Dark Hen and 4th Pen.

Following our big Chicago Coliseum winning of December and with an almost entirely different string of birds, J. D. Veach again wins at Montana State Show just closed all firsts and seconds on Rose Comb Reds; five firsts out of six on Single Comb Reds, four firsts on Barred Rocks, three firsts on Bronze Turkeys.

Big Lot of Young Stock For Sale.

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The big, husky kind that are easy to raise. Everyone pure-bred and a half a million of them. Reds, Rocks, Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Langshans, Wyandottes, Brahmas and Assorted.

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Won at last Chicago Coliseum Show, Cocks, 6 and 7; Hen, 5; Cockerel, 4; Old Pen, 4 and 5; 3rd display. No hotter class ever caged in America. A breeder does not subject his birds to such comparison unless he has faith in his line. A lot of folks know the BIG GOLDENS are GOOD.



Special Sale

Utility cockerels of best breeding at \$5.00 each, 6 for \$25.00. Nice type cockerels of soft, sound buff at \$10, 2 for \$19. Clean, sound colored fellows of distinct breeding worth and unusual type at \$15, 2 for \$27.50. Special quotations on a few rare specimens as well as on cocks, hens and pullets.

Approval and C. O. D. shipments. Terms which are not offered unless a breeder practices unusual generosity in selection of shipments.

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Use the Auto-Spray No. 1 to disinfect incubators and brooders and to clean out lice and mites in the poultry house. Prevent blights and destroy insects in the hot house, cold frame, garden and on the lawn.

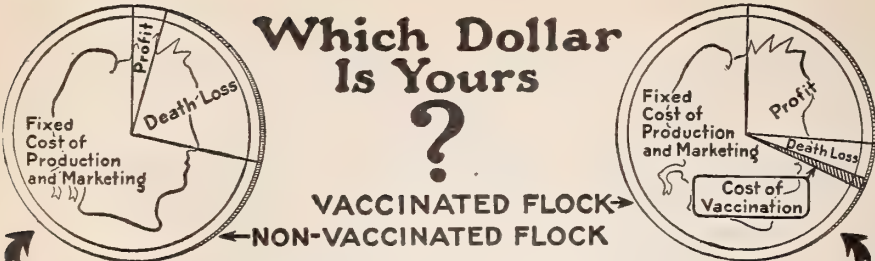
Whitewash the cellar, stables and other outbuildings faster and more evenly than with a brush. Wash windows, buggies and motor cars quickly and thoroughly. There are nearly 40 other styles of Auto-Spray—big and little.

Write for free Spraying Calendar and Catalogue.

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VACCINATED FLOCK - NON-VACCINATED FLOCK

VACCINATION PAYS

Altamont, Ill. Dec. 27, 1921.
Gentlemen: I used your A. S. L. Avian Bacterin on all my Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds that I took to the different shows this fall and not one of them even caught a cold. They seem more healthy and have more vigor after the treatment. I do not know whether or not it makes hens lay but my show pullets began laying five days after I gave them the third dose. I always use three doses.
I am at present treating some hens that have roup, their eyes being almost out of their heads. I have given them only one dose and can see that they are improving already. I think that by the time the three doses have been given they will be on the road to recovery and immune from further attack. I have been recommending your Bacterin to my friends.
Very sincerely yours,
EUGENE TESNARD.
Specialty Breeder of Pur Bre' Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, P. O. No. 4, Altamont Ill.

A. S. L. Avian Mixed Bacterin

for the prevention and treatment of Roup, Colds, Catarrh, Fowl Diphtheria, Chicken Pox, etc 60 doses, \$2.00; 250 doses, \$5.00; 500 doses, \$7.50; Syringe and Needles, \$1.50
SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER to new customers ordering both Syringe and Bacterin (any size) a \$1.00 package of GALLI-CURA, the real White Diarrhea preventive, will be shipped FREE.
A. S. L. Bacterins are produced under U. S. Veterinary License No. 165. Write for FREE Booklet on Vaccination.
AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, Inc., 157 W. Kinzie St., Dept. B-3, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

half hour after the lights were turned on, which was 4:30 a. m. At noon, they were given the green food, usually sprouted oats. I had the carpenter make some water stands, in which I put in heated water fountains. I found, that they kept a pail of drinking water from freezing effectively and without danger of fire.

I dissolved enough of potassium permanganate crystals in the water to give it a clear wine color. This was a preventive, not a cure for the roup, and helped to prevent the spreading of disease. The birds had dry mash at all times. Along the sides of the mash hoppers once or twice a week, I sprinkled a mixture of one pound of powdered sulphur and five pounds of mash. Where the birds had serious colds, they had this mixture almost continually, until they were better. And I truly believe, this not only prevented the spread of the trouble but it actually assisted in curing and in getting rid of it.

Do not misunderstand me. It will not cure canker and probably not roup, but I do believe, it will drive a common cold, even a bad one, out of a bird's head. At least I believe this is true, providing the fowls are given good treatment, as described above.

In addition, I gave the birds all the milk they wanted, one day each week; on another day, I gave them mash, moistened with milk at noon, in place of green feed, and every two weeks, I gave them a dose of epsom salts in the mash. My story is simple, plenty of fresh air, dry, deep litter, exercise, proper feeding, fresh water (never ice-water), steady care, and simple preventives. The birds soon became active, alert, apparently contented, and developed into real egg machines.
New York. Livingston Blauvelt.

The 300-Egg Hen.

In aiming to produce the super egg machine, the practical poultry man is obliged to consider several important factors—besides eggs. First, he seeks to produce a fairly good looking pullet that is near standard in weight. She must possess the stamina to stand up under the strain of rapid laying and still put away enough bodily reserve strength at the end of the pullet year, so she may reproduce herself in numerous sons and daughters, as good or better than their dam. It is not enough that she has laid many eggs. The quality must be there in point of fertility size, shape, color and shell texture. Such a hen is easily worth her weight in silver if she does no more, than produce prime cockerels for breeding purposes.

Nowadays, the practical poultry man is casting a speculative eye over his most promising candidates for the breeding pen. If each hen wears a numbered leg band, he should know something of her moulting and brooding habits and that helps a whole lot. If in addition to numbered leg bands he has done ever a little trapnesting, say during a few days each month, he has a general idea of the number and quality of eggs each hen has laid and that is a whole lot better. If he has trapnested every day in the year, he holds an exact record of each individual—whether she had the strength to lay while moulting, whether

The CYCLE
DUPLICATES THE MOTHER HEN

This practical metal machine closely duplicates conditions of actual hen's nest. Nest is scientifically heated from above and around the eggs. Perfectly ventilated. An accurate, automatic regulator controls heat.
The Cycle Hatcher is less expensive to operate, and requires less care than the setting hen. Costs less than any machine of equal quality on the market.
Will not swell, crack or warp like a wood incubator.
Round glass window in top of hatcher enables operator to read thermometer without opening the machine.
The Cycle Hatcher being light in weight can be moved to almost any location. Requires but little space. Hatches any number of eggs up to 50 on two or three quarts of oil. Two or more Cycle Hatchers with capacity of 50 eggs each produce more and better chicks than one large machine.
Let us send you a free booklet containing many suggestions about new methods of poultry keeping that will interest you by showing you how you can bring more chicks to maturity with less work, less time and greater profits.
This book also lists and describes many accessories for poultry raising, including Brooder-Hatchers, original Philo System Coops, Galvanized Iron Fireless Brooders, feed and water dishes, and scores of other items. Write for it TODAY.

Cycle Hatcher Company, 130 Philo Bldg., Elmira, N. Y.
Cycle "Metal Mother" is a Combined Brooder-Hatcher

OVIE'S BABY CHICKS
MAKES PRODUCERS!

For years we have been building up utility heavy laying strains of exhibition quality so our customers will be assured of success. Our system of incubation produces the highest quality of youngsters for you to begin with.

25,000 Thrifty Chicks Weekly
from free range, carefully selected stock, hatched by experts in a real up-to-date hatchery. 12 leading money making breeds.
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Safe delivery guaranteed by Parcel Post Prepaid. Write for free catalog today.

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WIEDER'S WONDERFUL EGG STRAIN ANCONAS
EGGS! EGGS! LARGE EGGS! WHITE EGGS! MORE EGGS!
That's just what you see when you have a flock of these wonderful Egg-Strain Anconas. Write now for my new catalogue. Get your order in early for the rush has started. Eggs, Chicks, Stock.
WIEDER'S ANCONA VILLAGE, Dept. 17 ATTICA, OHIO

Wyckoff's S. C. White Leghorns

AMERICA'S BUSINESS HEN

Remember that we are the originators, and for over 40 years specialty breeders of the justly celebrated WYCKOFF STRAIN of S. C. White Leghorns, the most prolific strain of poultry in America today. Place your orders at headquarters and make no mistake.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the fact that, almost without exception, the most successful Leghorn egg farms in the country, and those making the highest records at the greatest laying competitions in the world have been proven to be of Wyckoff foundation.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

from the most carefully selected matings. Our breeding matings for 1922 are made up with the most exceptional lot of carefully selected stock in the country, barring none. Every egg furnished will be from a grand lot of special selected birds, representing our highest quality stock in every particular. For size, strength, vigor and laying qualities, together with the true Leghorn type, they are unequaled. POSITIVELY NO SECOND GRADE OR IMMATURE BIRDS MATED, AND NO ORDERS FILLED WITH EGGS FROM "FARMED-OUT" STOCK OR OTHER BOUGHT UP JUNK. WE ARE BREEDERS, NOT HUCKSTERS. Place your order for some of the eggs from this famous high grade stock, and get in line with the most profitable era ever known in the poultry business. Send for free catalog giving prices and descriptions, with numerous photographic illustrations showing type of the birds and sections of this most completely equipped plant.

C. H. WYCKOFF & SON, Aurora, Cayuga County, New York



MORE EGGS



**3 BU. OF FEED
FROM 1 BU. OF GRAIN**

SPROUTED OATS

EGGS

Close-To-Nature Sprouter

To produce energizing, vitalizing vapor bath sprouts with their diastase, vegetable milk, and grape sugar that bring the big yields in eggs; to change 1 bushel of grain into 3 bushels of best egg-producing green feed; get a

Makes your dry lots profitable in summer and brings the eggs all winter. Pays a dividend every month in the twelve. The best investment you can make in the poultry line. We are the originators of the grain sprouter and we make all kinds and all sizes, from a few hens to 1,000. Ask for our circular on "Sprouted Oats and Eggs."

CLOSE-TO-NATURE COMPANY, 38 FRONT STREET, COLFAX, IOWA

SAVE YOUR CHICKS

BY PROVIDING GOOD BROODERS



Make them yourself, in spare time, from scraps of lumber or store boxes. Hundreds of thousands of chicks are lost each year that might be saved if suitable brooders were at hand. Even if you are equipped with good large Stove Brooders you can use several of these small brooders for small lots of chicks for which you could not afford to run the large Stove Brooders. Often, when hundreds of chicks are brooded in one lot there are some which cannot keep pace with the crowd and these, if separated and put in a small brooder, will develop much better and more rapidly and thus be profitably saved. These Brooders are easily made with saw and hammer from the full instructions and photos which we furnish for three different styles suitable for 25 to 100 chicks. Instructions and photos for one fireless and two different Lamp Brooders mailed NOW, only \$2.00. Remit by Draft, Money Order or Registered Letter.

CASH PRIZES WILL BE PAID FOR BEST SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT AND BEST REPORTS.
EASY MADE BROODER COMPANY, BOX 724, LIMA, OHIO

1000 Eggs in Every Hen

New System of Poultry Keeping—Get
Dollar A Dozen Eggs—Famous
Poultryman.

TELLS HOW

"The great trouble with the poultry business has always been that the laying life of a hen was too short," says Henry Trafford, International Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nearly eighteen years Editor of Poultry Success.

The average pullet lays 150 eggs. If kept the second year, she may lay 100 more. Then she goes to market. Yet, it has been scientifically established that every pullet is born or hatched with over one thousand minute egg germs in her system—and will lay them on a highly profitable basis over a period of four to six years' time if given proper care.

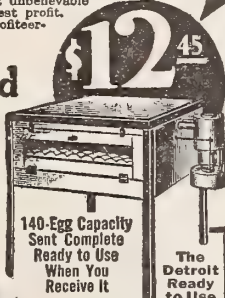
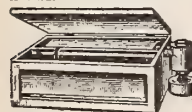
How to work to get 1,000 eggs from every hen; how to get pullets laying early; how to make the old hens lay like pullets; how to keep up heavy egg production all through cold winter months when eggs are highest; triple egg production; make slacker hens hustle: \$5.00 profit from every hen in six winter months. These and many other money making poultry secrets are contained in Mr. Trafford's "1,000 EGG HEN" system of poultry raising, one copy of which will be sent absolutely free to any reader of this paper who keeps six hens or more. Eggs should go to a dollar or more a dozen this winter. This means big profit to the poultry keeper who gets the eggs. Mr. Trafford tells how, if you keep chickens and want them to make money for you, cut out this ad and send it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, Suite 860G., Court Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y., and a free copy of "THE 1,000 EGG HEN" will be sent by return mail.

WAIT! LOOK at MY PRICE

My 1922 offer is the sensation of the incubator industry. Others can't understand how I can sell such a superbly built, scientifically correct hatching machine at such a astonishing price. My answer is that I have smashed all records for big production—built in such huge quantities that I can afford to sell at this almost unbelievable price—and still make an honest profit. Furthermore, there is no "Profitless-ness" about the

DETROIT Guaranteed Incubators and Brooders

All sold under Unconditional
Guarantee of Satisfaction or
Your Money Back. You're
safe to order direct from
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140-Egg Capacity
Sent Complete
Ready to Use
When You
Receive It

The
Detroit
Ready to Use

BOTH Incubator
and
Brooder

\$7.10 For
Detroit
Brooder

This is my record
smashing
offer. A complete
hatching
and chick-
raising outfit—
worth every
cent of \$25.00, for a mere \$17.50.
Order early, direct from this ad, or
Send for Special Descriptive Circular
Gives full and interesting facts regarding
both machines. Write for
Free Copy today.

\$17.50

Detroit Incubator Company
Dept. 2 Merritt St., Detroit, Mich.

CRESCENT FARM WHITE ORPINGTONS

At Cleveland and Syracuse

WON THEIR SHARE

Hatching Eggs From Champion Mating

Line Bred to produce results.

FREE MATING LIST

Crescent Farm, Box 443, Evansville, Ind.

she went broody, how long and how often. If she is of the heavier breeds and did not go broody during her pullet year, he may have discovered a rare jewel.

To me the proposition of trapnesting has always held an especial fascination and is by no means the "bug bear," so many seem to consider it. "Knock down" trapnests are easily secured from manufacturers of portable poultry houses. The daily record charts we secure from a drawing material or engineering supply concern—large sheets of heavy paper laid off in squares 4 or 5 to the inch and known as "graph" or "chart" sheets. We number the days of a month across the top, one number to each square and down the left side we write the leg band numbers of 75 birds. For example, pullet No. 37 lays an egg on the 2nd of the month, we place a small check mark opposite No. 37 and under the 2nd day, so that at the end of the month we have a complete picture of what each pullet has done. If a bird appears sick, we place a circle opposite her number in the square under the date when the sickness was first noticed. When broody, we place a cross to her debit from whence we can count the number of days, until she lays again. Some birds lay while broody. Some occasionally lay double yolked eggs. Others lay, on occasion two eggs in one day, while others eat their eggs. This knowledge of the individual birds we consider invaluable as breeding data. Were we interested only in quantity egg production, it would not pay.

When I am obliged to be away from home, my wife, or one of the children release the pullets and record the eggs, visiting the coops at about 9:30, 11 a. m., 1 and 4 p. m.. In the breeding season, we write the number of the hen on the egg she lays, and hatch all the eggs of each hen in a mesh bag with a tag enclosed, bearing her number. When the chick is hatched, we toe-punch or wing-band each chick, so that we can always determine its exact parentage and it is most interesting to observe the peculiarities of the parents show up in the offspring when they mature.

So many poultrymen, especially beginners, breed from immature pullets. Fully nine out of ten who come to us for breeding stock, ask for pullets, aiming to cram them for eggs all winter and breed them in the spring—a practice very much like burning the candle at both ends. It is far safer to divide your flock, say two-thirds pullets for winter eggs and one-third hens, held back in separate quarters, without forcing, for mating in February.

Too much emphasis can hardly be laid on the care of breeding hens during and after the molt. They should have plenty of green feed, buttermilk, and plenty of deep, clean litter. Mix the ordinary laying mash with an equal quantity of bran and give them a scratch grain of equal parts cracked corn with wheat or barley, no oats. If green feed is difficult to get, try a little mixture of dried beet pulp and alfalfa meal, soaked in boiling water (in a covered pail) over night. In the morning, add 5 or 10% mash and a little salt to whet the appetite—it should be fed in the morning in a crumbly consistency, but never allowed to become fermented or mouldy. Let these old hens scratch

Profitable Leghorns

Cockerels now ready for the poultryman who is breeding for eggs. Deep bodied, broad backed, chesty heavy combed, low built, sturdy birds—every one toe punched and range raised from our own Queensbury Special Pens of hens that have laid more than 200 eggs in the trap-nests.

Order direct from this ad now to get best selections and immediate shipment.

8 Weeks Old Pullets

Special sale for April delivery of our free range stock at \$1.00 each for fifty or more. Write for particulars at once before we sell them all.

94 Cockerels (dams 200-226, sire 240-249), \$6 each, 6 for \$25.

42 Cockerels (dams 230-242, sire 250-259), \$7 each, 6 for \$35.

18 Cockerels (dams 246-259, sire 260-272), \$10 each.

Whenever you see this trade mark remember that Queensbury Leghorns are guaranteed to please you.

QUEENSBURY FARMS

123 NORTH MAIN ST., TOMS RIVER, N. J.

COSH'S BARRED ROCKS

follow up their sweeping victory at Trenton Fair by creating another STUPENDOUS RECORD at "THE GREATEST EARLY WINTER SHOW IN THE WORLD," Washington, D. C., November 21-27, 1921, winning: Cocks, 1, 2, 4, 5; Hens, 1, 2, 3, 4; Ckls., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Pullets, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Pen Old, 1; Pen Young, 1. Best display and all shape and color specials offered.

This wonderful win was accomplished in the strongest quality class of the year and in direct competition with 24 exhibitors.

Hatching eggs from matings containing my Washington Winners \$15 per 15, \$28 per 30; \$40 per 50 and \$80 per 100.

1000 birds for sale including the exact birds you need to meet your show or breeding requirements. Circular free.

Newton Cosh, Box A, Vineland, N. J.

Compound Incubators!



Made of Galvanized Iron, Regulated Automatically, Moisture furnished automatically, which insures a perfect hatch every time. Compound Incubators and Zero Brooders, are placed with a positive GUARANTEE. Give them a trial.

Write for Circulars and Special prices.

WARSAW INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 45-1, Warsaw, Ill.

Patents—Trade Marks

Protect your inventions now. Register your trade mark. Submit sketch and description for opinion. Prompt attention. All matters strictly confidential. I make a specialty of poultry patents and have secured some for the leaders in this field.

LESTER L. SARGENT

Pat. Atty., 524 10th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Arnold's Buff Leghorns

We put them on the map of America. The demand is growing. Send for our mating list. Aug. D. Arnold, Box 777, Dillsburg, Pa.

about and dust themselves in the lee of some sort of windbreak, whenever the winter weather permits and they will benefit greatly. Do not become impatient if their combs do not redden—plenty of time for that in February, when mated and fed the regular laying ration.

I know one poultryman, who keeps over a thousand birds and clears better than \$4 per bird per year. His 300 hens are never allowed to lay from molting to incubation time, while his pullets work hard under lights, throughout the winter. During February and March, his hens, rested and rejuvenated, start in to lay more eggs and larger eggs than the pullets and these big hen eggs hatch up to 95% big, strong chicks. When you figure the lost market value of the egg that does not hatch and the valuable space lost in the incubator, it pays to give especial care to the breeding hens.

The choice of a cockerel should never be left to chance. In breeding for egg yield, the chief factor, other things being equal, is the laying quality of your cockerels' mother. If you have not pretty exact knowledge of your cockerels' dams laying qualities, it is far wiser to purchase a good male bird, whose pedigree is known. Do not be afraid to pay \$10, \$15 or even \$20 for him. Two other points to remember: the longer you wait into the breeding season, the more you pay; and, when you secure a good bird, be careful not to let his comb or wattles freeze, as such an affliction is very painful and may greatly reduce his activity.

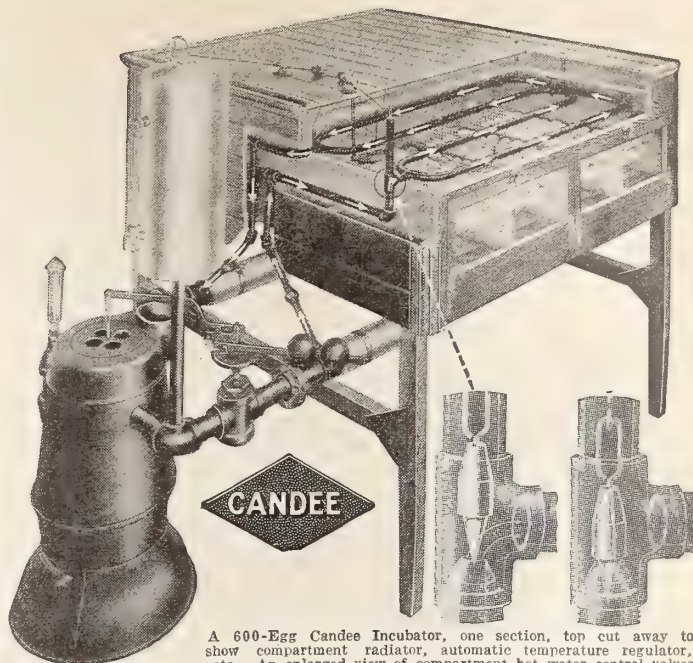
Much is being said and written nowadays about the hen that has laid around 300 eggs a year. Personally, I should regard such a bird as a serious liability in the breeding pen. Had she been held down to say 250 or 260 eggs, I would like her better. Let us look at it this way. To travel at the rate of 300 eggs per year, this bird's heart and ovaries may have been severely strained. How much stamina can you depend upon this hen to hand down to her offspring? How many of such phenomenal layers, according to the official records have been able to reproduce themselves? Oftentimes the winner of the laying contest, breeds from his winning pen only to be surpassed by some farmer from nowhere, with a fresh, healthy flock, headed by a fine cockerel of excellent laying ancestry.

The super hen with a record around 300 eggs or more, oftentimes lays a defective egg, the quantity is there, but seldom the size, weight and virile hatching quality; and it is a well-known axiom of all intensive breeding operations, that the undesirable qualities are handed down as certainly as the desirable.

Not so long ago, we were all amazed at the performance of the 200 egg hen. Now she is an accepted fact along with the aeroplane and wireless telegraphy. Some day the 300 eggger may be just as common, but I think it is the consensus of opinion among well informed poultrymen that for the present we can more safely aim for a substantial record of 200 eggs per year, and stand up under the job, than to aim for the 300 eggger, that is all too liable to fall down.

N. J.

Frank Habberton.



A 600-Egg Candee Incubator, one section, top cut away to show compartment radiator, automatic temperature regulator, etc. An enlarged view of compartment hot water control valves.

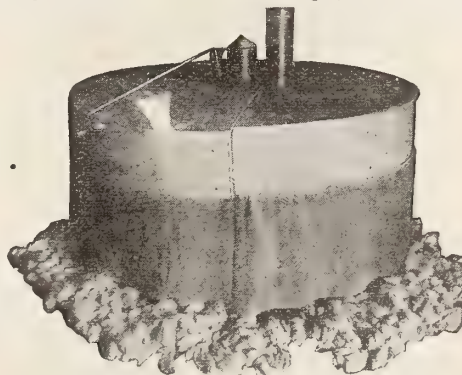
Get the Right Start With CANDEE

CANDEE Incubators, constructed on the fundamentally right principle, give the best possible percentage of strong, healthy chicks—economy in operation—minimum labor. In the CANDEE, eggs can never Overheat or underheat. This means bigger hatches and chicks with greater vitality. These superior conditions are made possible by the exclusive CANDEE DOUBLE TEMPERATURE CONTROL—an automatic regulator at heater plus an automatic regulator at each 300-egg compartment—that gives correct temperature under all conditions, and by a perfected ventilating system that does not rob the eggs of their original moisture.

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT GUARANTEED

Send for big, FREE illustrated catalog that gives experiences of many successful poultrymen.

CANDEE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., Dept. 2, Eastwood, N. Y.
Manufacturers of Incubators, Hot Water Brooding Systems and Colony Brooders.



CANDEE Colony Brooder—Coal burning, self regulating. Candee Colony Brooder for up to 500 chicks.



Baby Chicks



Look What Big Reduction for February (\$12 Per 100 and Up)

With further reduction for March and April. Order direct from this ad. or write for catalog and special reduced price list of 14 popular breeds of Quality Chicks, 97 per cent live and prepaid delivery in lots of

	25	50	100	500
S. C. White, S. C. Buff and Brown	\$3.83	\$7.43	\$14.40	\$70.20
Leghorns	\$3.83	\$7.43	\$14.40	\$70.20
Barred Rocks (the real Ringlets), R. I. Reds	\$4.28	\$8.33	\$16.20	\$79.20
S. C. Anconas (Shepherd's Strain)	\$4.28	\$8.33	\$16.20	\$79.20
Mixed for Broilers	\$3.30	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$58.00

Thornwood Poultry Yards Dept. A 23 Crandall, Indiana

Kill the Rats New Easy Way

**Amazing Virus Gets Every One.
Safe to Use. Not a Poison.**

Rats, Mice, Gophers—in fact all Rodents can now be wiped out easily and quickly. Imperial Virus will do it. This new discovery, is a fluid, true Virus. Entirely harmless to humans, poultry, stock, pets, etc.



Infects Rodents only. Greedily eaten on bait. Sets up burning fever. The pests communicate it to others, and all die outside, hunting air and water. Imperial Virus is put up in sealed bottles, thus insuring full strength of potency. Only safe, sanitary method to overcome these pests.

YOU CAN GET YOURS FREE

Here's how. Send \$1.00 today (currency, M. O., Check, etc.) and we will ship you by return mail, postpaid, two regular, full sized (double strength) \$1.00 bottles of Imperial Virus. Use one to rid your place of these pests, and sell the other to a neighbor, thus getting your's free. Special inducements to represent us.

If more convenient, send no money, just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, Dept. 734, 2110 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Pay postman \$1.00 and few cents postage when two bottles arrive. Guaranteed to do the work to your entire satisfaction within 30 days, or your \$1.00 will be cheerfully refunded.—Advertisement.

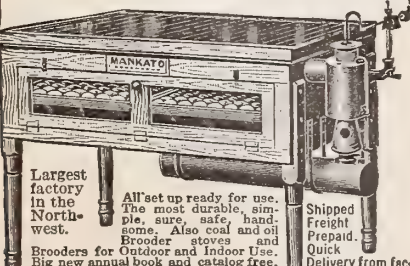
MANKATO INCUBATORS

THE OLD RELIABLE HATCHER

with a record. Made by experts of 28 years' experience building and operating incubators and raising poultry. Wonderful special features, makes the Mankato the leader of all incubators. It hatches the highest per cent of strong chicks in any climate, winter or summer. Sold at lowest price under strong binding guarantee. It is the one high class hatcher that is made right and sold right. Don't experiment, get the dependable quality Mankato that has stood the test of time.

NO BETTER INCUBATOR MADE

Well made of best material in natural red wood finish, three thicknesses of walls, heavy pure copper hot water tank and boiler, perfect automatic regulator, correct ventilation, safety lamp, large oil tank—one filling to hatch, high nursery, tested thermometer, etc. Heavy, well insulated wall construction and special double heating system insures uniform temperature and highest percent hatches.



Largest factory in the North-west.

All set up ready for use. The most durable, simple, sure, safe, handsome. Also coal and oil Brooder stoves and Brooder for outdoor use. Big new annual book and catalog free.

Shipped freight prepaid. Quick Delivery from factory at factory prices. Write today for free book.

Mankato Incubator Co.
Box 734 Mankato, Minn.

LEE'S LICE KILLER

Kills lice, mites, bed bugs, etc., affecting poultry. Spray or paint on roosts, etc. Gets body lice on chickens, too. Works while they sleep. No dusting, dipping, greasing or handling. Saves lot of unpleasant work. At most towns, at stores handling Lee Poultry Supplies. Write for information and FREE Book.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. P-3 OMAHA, NEBR.

PERFECTION COOPS Save All The Chicks properly ventilated, sanitary; Rat, Mink, Weasel and Skunk proof. Made entirely of galvanized iron. Write today for circular and Special Prices.
PERFECTION METAL BROOD COOP CO.
BOX 307 WARSAW, ILL.

Trapnesting the Breeder.

To trap, or not to trap, that is the question that faces all breeders of pure-bred poultry at this time of the year.

The idea of trapnesting is to pick out the best layers in the flock; to know the exact number of eggs laid; and by breeding them to sons of other good performers, to gradually build up a strain of high producers. During the past few years, with the advent of the 300-egg hen, much has been done, both by the experiment stations and private breeders, to determine the real value of trapnesting. Consequently there is much evidence, both pro and con. It stands to reason, some say, that if high-producing hens are mated to sons of other high-producers, that, as "like produces like," the pullets of these matings will likewise be great layers.

But consider; can the hen that lays perhaps 300 or more eggs in her pullet year be in any sort of condition in her second year to put real vitality into her offspring? Think of the enormous strain that a hen is put under in order that she can manufacture such a concentrated product as an egg, almost every day in the year, and still keep up her own bodily strength. And so it has been found that the offspring of these high producing hens are very often stunted, low in vitality, and, strangely, very poor layers. Consequently, many breeders have become discouraged, saying that we have reached the limit of egg production and that the 300 egg hen is a freak, for she can not reproduce herself.

On the other hand, however, there are those breeders who have been successful. If we should study their methods, we should find that, having found their high producers by use of the trapnest, they selected for breeding only those birds, which show strong constitutional vigor, even though they did not make as high a record as some other hens, which had lost their vitality by production. And so it is these vigorous, high, normal producing hens that impart to their progeny their own egg laying ability.

Can we not say then, that any breeder desiring to build up a high producing strain, must certainly trapnest his breeders, yet always cull closely, in order that only those hens having the strongest constitutional vigor coupled with high egg production be used to produce the next generation? It is only by so doing, that success may be obtained.

N. J. John Capen.

Prices for Breeding Stock.

While being always in favor of pure-bred poultry as against mongrels, or barn-yard chickens, I am also an advocate of adequate prices.

For instance, you can go to any butcher shop and buy the carcass of a fowl for from one dollar to two, or four dollars, depending on the weight, and yet you will see poultrymen advertising pure bred hens and cockerels for the same amounts.

Let us do a little figuring. The standard types of chickens are worth more in money than the common or no-class kind; they cost more in money and care than the other; and the eggs from a good strain are worth several times the price of eggs sold for culinary purposes.

THE VENT TREATMENT

ONE PIECE OF Stanfield's Lice Kill



The size of a pea rubbed on a fowl just below the vent is GUARANTEED to kill every louse on the bird. If it fails to do this money will be refunded.

SIMPLEST, cheapest and surest way to exterminate poultry lice.

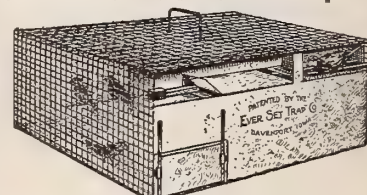
POSITIVELY will not burn or injure fowl. Never more than two treatments a year necessary.

NO Dusting, dipping, painting, disagreeable odors.

TWO SIZES—50c tube for 200 fowls; \$1.00 tube for 500 fowls.

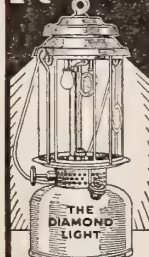
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1419 Washington Av. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Everything for the Poultryman.

ASPARROW TRAP WITH RECEIVING CAGE \$4.00



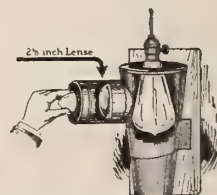
Plus Parcel Post
Zone 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Postage 17 17 27 46 65 85 \$1.05 \$1.23
Fifty sparrows will eat a bushel of grain a month. Catch the sparrow with an EVER-SET SPARROW TRAP, and save the feed. This trap has a record of catching sixty-five sparrows in one day. One poultry raiser caught 1,005 in two months. Trap is made of galvanized wire mesh and will last indefinitely. All traps guaranteed or money refunded. Send order today and ask for booklet, EVER-SET TRAP CO.
1002 West 15th St. Davenport, Iowa

New 300 Candle Power Lantern



Increases Egg Yield
Gives brilliant, soft, white light—like daylight. Just the thing to hang in hen house night and morning.
Burns Kerosene or Gasoline
Clean, odorless, economical. Burns less fuel than wick lantern. Is 100 times brighter. Lights with match. Absolutely safe. Greatest improvement of age. Patented.
Make \$60 to \$100 a Week
introducing this wonderful new Light. Take orders for Lanterns, Table Lamps, Hanging Lamps among friends and neighbors.
We deliver by parcel post and do collecting. Commissions paid same day you take orders. Get started at once. Write today for agents offer.
THE AKRON LAMP CO.
1322 Lamp Bldg., Akron, O.

AGENTS SEND FOR FREE OUTFIT OFFER



PERFECT EGG TESTER, patented, two-in-one electric or oil lamp; has extra strong bull's-eye lens; makes testing easy. Single tester \$1.50; double tester, \$2.00. Circular free. Dealers and Jobbers wanted.
C. Lingemann, 3110 Elliot Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK CHICKS, EGGS, PULLETS

BEST QUALITY
S. C. White Leghorns FREE Feed with each order. Get our low prices at once.
Houck's Leghorn Farm Box 77 Tiffin, Ohio

We notice that some advertisers are offering hatching eggs for two dollars a setting. The object of this article is to plead for better prices, not just for the sake of getting the money, but because a good article is worth more than the ordinary. True it might appear, that the gospel of pure-bred poultry would be retarded by a boost in price but if the producer of pure-bred eggs is going to sell them at very little above what eggs are sold for every winter in the open market, he very soon will not have enough cash to keep his flock up to standard.

Just suppose, a man buys a good cockerel to perpetuate his strain. He cannot buy a real good one under \$25 to \$50, according to the breed or strain. Is that man justified in asking only \$3 for the progeny at maturing? Most of us, I hope, are in the poultry business partly because we love it. But expenses are multiplying and, although feed is not quite so high as it was, we have to pay more taxes and we should figure more closely on interest on money invested, depreciation of buildings, and our own time.

I had one man write me to know if I had an A-No. 1 cockerel I would sell for \$5. I told him if I had an A-No. 1 cockerel, it would be worth \$50.

The advertising charges are very reasonable, considering the number of people reached, but too often the item is not considered in establishing the price asked. Cost of correspondence is another item to be taken into account. So the moral is—breed good poultry, the best you can, then ask for pay, honestly, for what you have invested in money, time and yourself.

Ohio. — Claud Taylor.

"Jordan's Roost."

"The hen that's worthy of a boost
Is the kind you'll find at Jordan's
Roost."

Single Comb White Leghorns—why do I boost them? One would come to the conclusion after reading all the articles in the poultry papers, that the keepers of Single Comb White Leghorns would have empty egg cases all winter and that the Leghorns' combs would all be frozen. Nay, not so. I live in Minnesota, where the temperature in winter often hovers around 40 degrees below zero and there's never a frozen comb; and the eggs—well, the heaped up egg basket and the cackling tell the story.

Last year, I raised ninety purebred Single Comb White Leghorn pullets, hatched March, April and May. Two started to lay Sept. 18th, and gradually the rest came along. In October, they laid 385 eggs; November, 672, and December, 897. And from January 1, till Sept. 1, I gathered in 14,000. That was about 19 eggs a month per bird.

How do I feed? Sour milk, grit, charcoal, oyster shells and plenty of fresh water before them at all times. For green feed I gave them cut-up potatoes, cabbage, carrots and beets. For scratch grain I gave them wheat and corn. And their mash was equal parts of ground oats and bran.

My day-old chicks I started on sour milk and oatmeal, gradually adding chick feed, screenings and dry mash. I always use limewater in their drinking

(Continued on page 244)

Bonnie Brae Buff Orpingtons

Again Surpass Their Own and All Other High Prize Records,

*Winning Every Prize
and Every Special,*

At the Great National Show, Chicago, 1922

70 birds shown, 70 under ribbons; every first, second, third, fourth and fifth prize on cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets, adult pens and young pens, also best shape specials, both male and female, best color specials both male and female, grand champion male, grand champion female and gold medal for best display. In competition open to the world, with the Illinois Buff Orpington Club Meet included. This gives us 120 great National Prize Winners in two succeeding shows.

Get our Free Illustrated catalog of show birds, breeders and eggs for hatching. Birds guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded. Eggs that do not hatch replaced at half price. Big Buff birds and bred to lay. Buy the best at Bonnie Brae—They cost no more—you will have the best.

BONNIE BRAE ORPINGTON FARM

L. Black, Proprietor

Box "A"

Sandusky, Ohio

Baby Chicks of Quality



20,000 Breeders Bred for Egg Production and All Are of Standard Quality

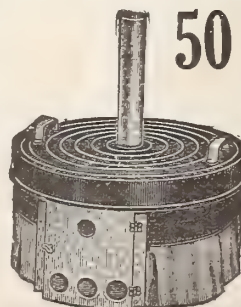
Every fowl selected by the Hogan system for prepotency and high egg production. Large production enables us to sell quality chicks at the price of common hatchery product. We incubate 10,000 eggs a day—All eggs are from our own flocks.

**Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes,
Reds, Orpingtons and Anconas**

Our 32-page illustrated catalog is free, and gives valuable information on care of chicks and poultry. **HATCHING EGGS IN SEASON** at very reasonable prices. Chicks shipped by parcel post prepaid, live arrival guaranteed.

MISSOURI POULTRY FARMS

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI



50 Chick Brooder for \$6.48

100 Chick Size for \$9.79

Brood your chicks the Oakes way. Costs less. Better results. Brooders are made of sheet metal. Small, compact and requires no work to operate. Send order today.

Manufacturers of Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Supplies. Literature Free on Request.

THE OAKES MANUFACTURING CO.

329 Dearborn St.

Tipton, Indiana

The FIRST Oil Burning Colony Brooder-Who Made It?

The First
Oil Burning
Canopy
Brooder

Here is the Answer

There has been some confusing statements made with regard to who originated the oil burning canopy brooder. In order that the poultry raising public may know the FACTS—know WHO is the actual originator and patentee of this now very popular brooder, we show herewith the FIRST one ever made.

It was originated and designed by H. M. Sheer and tested for several years before being offered to the public. To set at rest for all time, the question as to WHO did originate it, we illustrate the first one ever made and as further evidence give the list of patents below, which also cover other equipment originated by us, is conclusive as to WHO originated the Oil Burning Canopy Brooder.

Patent No. 961,654
Patent No. 977,973
Patent No. 1,005,660
Patent No. 1,056,595

Patent No. 1,065,850
Patent No. 1,123,535
Patent No. 1,149,959
Patent No. 1,262,397

Patent No. 1,273,679
Patent No. 1,280,091
Patent No. 1,285,428
Patent No. 1,373,362

Patent No. 1,392,708
Patent No. 1,392,709
Sol-Hot
Trade-Mark 134,438

From this FIRST AND ORIGINAL brooder, the Sol-Hot and then the Super Sol-Hot Heaters and Brooders were perfected. The history of the development of the Wickless Oil Burner is a very interesting story. It is being made ready for publication. It will tell, step by step, how the present highly efficient Sol-Hot Heater has been developed. You will then appreciate as never before, after reading this story, what a vast improvement and superior heater the Super Sol-Hot is over anything ever offered to the poultry public.



All Metal Vaporizer
Patented

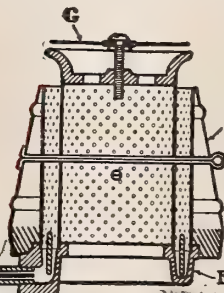
Why the Super Sol-Hot is Supreme

The reason the Super Sol-Hot Heater is so far ahead of all other types of heaters is because of my patented float oil control. The Super Sol-Hot is the **only** heater on the market with a **positive**, constant oil level. The sectional view below shows how positive and constant the oil level is maintained in the Super Sol-Hot with my patent float control. The float is placed at the bottom of the oil container just below the filter. This float operates automatically, the same as the float in a carburetor of a gasoline motor and maintains a constant oil level that cannot fluctuate and flare up as other heaters do that depend simply on the open pipe oil feed, an old method on which patents have expired but which some are claiming as new and original.

In ordinary heaters with **open pipe feed**, there is nothing to control the oil feed and the flame naturally flares up every time the bottle feeds, burning much larger at first and gradually growing smaller until the bottle feeds again. This is

Sectional View of Super Sol-Hot

The patented oil level control is accomplished by means of a float and thermostat in the lower part of the oil chamber directly under the filter. This float operates automatically the same as a float on the carburetor of a gasoline motor—it never requires attention—never causes any trouble. The thermostat is made of brass carefully and thoroughly tested. Owing to the fact that it is enclosed and sealed in bottom of oil container and that varying changes of temperature never subject it to more than 1/32 of an inch expansion, it will last a lifetime without ever requiring attention—it is never subjected to over-expansion like thermostats which are used on incubators where they are exposed to the direct radiation of the hot air.



PATENTED MARCH 29, 1921.

why an even flame is impossible without a constant feed control. This is why a low flame can't be maintained in ordinary burner with open pipe feed, and often the feed drops to a point where the flame goes out entirely.

H. M. Sheer Co.

H.M. Sheer, Inventor Designer and Patentee



Two Outstanding Features: Float Oil Control and Metal Vaporizer

The "float oil control" in Super Sol Hot Heaters is the big outstanding advantage of my heaters over all others, and together with the Metal Vaporizer, which does away with all wicks and asbestos ring, makes Sol-Hot Heaters **incomparable**. There is none that approach them.

They give you a brooding equipment which you have hoped for—wished

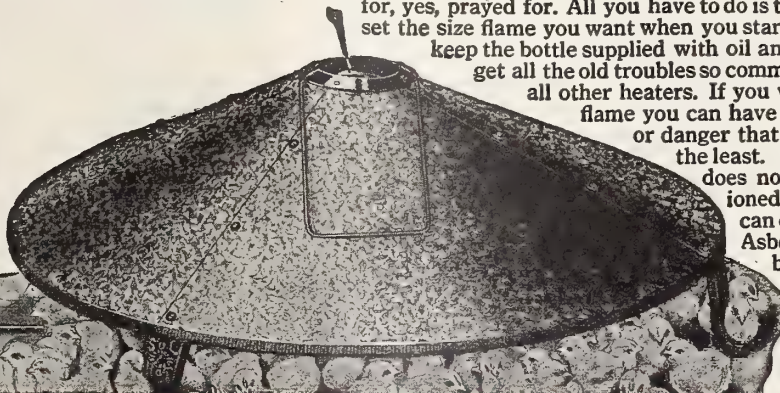
for, yes, prayed for. All you have to do is to set the size flame you want when you start it, keep the bottle supplied with oil and forget all the old troubles so common with

all other heaters. If you want a low flame you can have it without fear

or danger that it will go out or fluctuate in the least. Our patented Metal Vaporizer

does not carbonize like the old-fashioned asbestos ring vaporizer, and can easily be removed and cleaned.

Asbestos ring vaporizers can also be used on the Super Sol-Hot, but why should anyone use the old-fashioned carbonizing asbestos ring vaporizer when this new better equipment is now available?



Why Buy Makeshifts—Get the Best

Ever since I made the first Oil Burning Canopy Brooder years ago, Sol-Hot Brooders have always maintained their lead in the public's approval, strictly on their merit.

This season I have attained that for which I have strived for years, namely, to perfect a positive automatic oil control heater—one without valves to adjust—no springs or mechanisms of any kind. With a Super Sol-Hot you simply light the burner, that's all—no hand adjustments—the burner won't go out—won't overflow—won't smoke—burns evenly all the time. My new patented oil control entirely eliminates the element of human control—it's the sensation in the poultry equipment field this season—nothing like it.

Don't Be Misled—Be on the Safe Side

When you are in the market for an Oil Burning Canopy Brooder, come to the **ORIGINATORS** for it. Get it at headquarters. Why buy the makeshifts?

With a Sol-Hot Brooder you never have to worry about your chicks—you know they are safe and comfortable all the time, because Sol-Hot is always dependable—always on the job. Sol-Hot Canopy Brooders are furnished in three sizes, 32, 42 and 52 inches in diameter. Remember, too, we furnish the correct size

Sol-Hot Heater for each size brooder—not the same size for small and large brooders as some do. For the "back lotter" or poultryman who has only a few chicks we also furnish the "Baby Sol-Hot" with 22-inch canopy.

Made in 5 sizes suitable for Small Brooders and Incubators from 60 egg and chick sizes to 3000 egg and chick outfits.



Send your name and address and we will send you free and postpaid, beautiful catalog folder in colors, telling all about Sol-Hot Heaters and Brooders. How they are made — why they are better — why it is the equipment you should buy,



Dept. 26 , Quincy, Ill.

POULTRY LITTER

Our Peat Litter

Keeps your poultry yards and houses absolutely sanitary and odorless.

PEAT LITTER Is an Enemy of LICE

Absorbs moisture and binds ammonia. Will last at least six months without changing. Makes world's best fertilizer.

Order Direct

Central Peat Corp.

1006 Land Title Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

MERSEL & FORTGANG

(Formerly ALEX. MERSEL)

191 Duane Street, New York City

Solicits Your Shipments of

EGGS

Either White or Brown Shell

All Grades of Duck Eggs

Sweet and Salt
Creamery Butter

Any shipments must be no less than a 30 dozen case

We Make Returns on Day of Arrival on the NET—No Commission Basis

REFERENCES:

Chatham & Phenix National Bank
Atlantic National Bank

CUSTOM HATCHING



Write for our method of hatching to order, chicks from the finest matings in the world.
Free Circular

CUSTOM HATCHERY

Dept. P, Box 303, Riverside, N. J.

water, so am never bothered with the dreaded white diarrhea or any bowel trouble. I take one pint of air-slaked lime in four quarts of water. Let settle, then add one-half cup of this limewater to a quart of drinking water.

For their drinking troughs, mash troughs, etc., I make a trough placing two boards of the desired length, lengthwise at right angles and nail. Then nail boards across ends. Then at center ends I nail a 2 in. piece about a foot in length in upright position. Then I take a board the length of trough and thru the center of each end, bore a small hole. Pass a bolt thru 2 in. piece into this hole at each end, in such manner that board revolves at slight touch. Your trough is now ready. The chicks and old hens have a tendency to roost or rest on, or get into trough. Now when they hop onto this board, it swings around forcing them off. This keeps the contents clean.

I have never advertised, but feel so pleased over my results, thought I would call my poultry farm "Jordan's Roost" and on stationery, envelopes, etc., have the little rhyme at heading printed thereon.

Minn.

Mrs. E. A. Jordan.

Winter Eggs Yield Profits.

Any old hen will lay in the spring and summer, but it takes a good hen and careful feeding to secure eggs when they are ninety cents and one dollar a dozen.

You must cull your flock carefully, to be sure you have only good hens in your flock. It not only makes more room for the thrifty hens, but also lessens your feed bill. Both tend to increase your profits.

Careful feeding is one of the most important factors in securing winter eggs. I have kept my flock of twenty-five Single Comb Brown Leghorns on this ration for two hard winters and secured an abundant flow of eggs all winter. At daylight, I give them a light feed of scratch grains in a deep litter. At noon, sprouted oats are fed. In the evening, about one hour before roosting, I give them a heavy feed of scratch grains, also fed in a deep litter. In very cold weather, I add extra whole corn to the evening feed. It is an excellent heating food.

In addition to this, I have the dry mash hoppers open at all times with a good commercial brand in them. In separate hoppers I have grit, oyster-shells and charcoal. And above all, I give them all the fresh water they want. A little money spent on a non-freezing fount, will soon be repayed in your extra egg profits.

I get much better returns by feeding all my grains in a deep litter. It keeps the hens active, warm, and out of mischief. It also provides excellent exercise for hens, especially in the winter season, when their natural digging ground, the earth, is frozen up. But bear this in mind: a dirty, musty litter is worse than none at all.

Like most beginners, as soon as it would get cold, I would fasten up my coops tight. For one season I experimented with an open-front house, and now I would not use any other. I have kept my hens in this open-front house for two of the hardest winters known in this section of the country and the

STOPS PREVENTS ROUP

SID SMITH SAYS: Last year my O. D. Mitchell's Roup Germicide was used on high priced poultry at the big Chicago Coliseum and Stockyards Poultry Shows where it saved the lives of valuable prize winning birds. That's proof it ought to be good enough for you, isn't it? I want to prove to you that it's the very best preventive and cure for Colds, Roup and Cholera you ever used. Use it as a preventive and keep your flock well. No matter how bad your chicks may be, I positively guarantee a cure. When

U.S. GOVERNMENT EXPERTS

recommend the main ingredient in O. D. Mitchell's Roup Germicide, you can be sure that it is right. Three sizes 50c, \$1.00, \$3.00 postpaid.

SEND NO MONEY

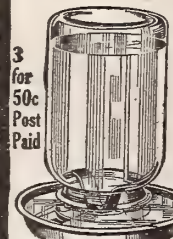
Just send your order. Pay postman on arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Big circular on Poultry Diseases FREE. Send your order today.

SMITH CHEMICAL CO.

Dept. A. 1901 S. Kedzie Ave. Chicago, Ill.

SY-FON CHICK FOUNTAIN

Best Fountain for Little Chicks



3 for 50c Post Paid

Safest, most sanitary, most convenient to use. Fits any mason jar. Doesn't screw on, fastens to inside with brass spring prongs. Easily attached in two seconds. Only Sy-Fon Chick Fountain on market. Two holes in bottom—yet doesn't leak—admit oxygen constantly so water is always fresh. Same water level always maintained. Nothing to get out of order—nothing to break.

Ask your dealer for the Sy-Fon Fountain or order all you need direct from this ad. Price, 3 for 50c postpaid. It will pay you to order these Chick Fountains today. Sold and Guaranteed by

900 Broadway St., Columbus, Wis.



ESTABLISHED 1884
THE BETTER PRODUCTS CO.
COMPLETE POULTRY FARM EQUIPMENT
COLUMBUS, WISCONSIN



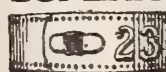
Makes 'em Pay!



E. H. Eggleston, author of American Squab Culture puts pigeon raising on a money-making basis. His book is based upon successful pigeon experiences—no theory. Every phase of the squab business explained, from egg to market. Valuable guide to beginners; starts you right. 284 pages, 70 illustrations. Cloth bound. \$2.00 per copy postpaid—money back if not satisfied.

Address: AMERICAN PIGEON JRL. CO.
Dept. A, Warrenton, Mo.

SUPERIOR LEG BANDS



Aluminum Sure Clinch	Spiral Celluloid
12.....\$0.15	12.....\$0.15
25......35	25......80
50......35	50......60
100......65	100......95
250.....1.50	250.....2.00
500.....2.50	500.....3.25

Postpaid. Size breed and sex; also Colored Numbered Bands. Circular free. AURORA BAND CO., 77 N. La Salle Street, Aurora, Ill.



BABY CHICKS



Ten leading varieties \$13.00 to \$18.00 per 100 postpaid
Live Delivery Guaranteed

Honesty plus quality plus service is our obligation. Circular and price list free.

Chandler Hatchery, Macomb, Ill.

PLANS FOR POULTRY HOUSES!

All style. 150 illustrations; secret of getting winter eggs, and copy of "The Full Egg Basket." Send 25 cents, INLAND POULTRY JOURNAL Dept. 40 Indianapolis, Ind.

hens layed all the time. In very cold weather I lowered a muslin curtain; and on very cold nights I lower a canvas curtain, the entire length of the roosting space, leaving it hang two or three inches away from the edge of the dropping boards. This makes a free circulation of pure, fresh air, without any draught on the hens.

Penna. Geo. Lynch.

The Fancier in the Showroom.

The Poultry Show season is with us again. It is to the fancier's life what the Christmas tree is to the young folks, the big time in the year, he has looked forward to. For weeks and weeks he has been nursing along those good ones. They have received extra care and extra feed. He has handled them dozens of times, until they are so tame, it seems, they wait to be picked up. He now has his big cock bird in fine condition. The hens are in grand good shape. The best pullet has a little ticking in one wing feather. He knows all their faults and all their virtues.

The day before the show opens, the shipping coops are cleaned, that the birds may not be soiled in shipping. He takes an old rag which has been brought along for the purpose and cleans the sides of the cage, before putting in his birds. Perhaps the cage does not contain litter enough, so he goes to the end of the hall and brings more, that the birds may not soil themselves with the droppings. He is very careful in placing the birds in their cages, lest a feather may be broken.

One hen is inclined to eat too much, so he places a notice on the cage, not to feed her. He feeds this bird with care, knowing she would not look good with a big full crop. He stands in front of the cage, containing his cockerel and four pullets, studying one, then the other. Then he looks over the cockerels; perhaps it would be better to place that good cockerel that stands a little high, in a lower coop.

He takes another look at his hen entry. Four very even pullets. My! they are grand! But the cockerel's comb seems rather heavy. He decides to put the smooth-comb cockerel in the pen. There! that is a big improvement. He brushes them tenderly with a silk handkerchief. They really seem to enjoy it. He washes their face and their blouses tell him, they feel better and they look better.

He opens a package and they look with critical eye, knowing it is dainties for them; a little hamburger steak. The eagerness with which they devour it and the way they plead for more, remind you of the children at the table, who have had their plate of ice cream, but oh! it was so small.

Walking up and down the aisle, he looks them over again and again. He stops to brush a feather here, or arrange the litter there. The birds are finally judged and with a ribbon in every class, he is well satisfied. Blue ribbon on pen, my!

"I am glad, I changed those cockerels," so the delighted fancier muses along the aisle. He spends the day discussing the birds with his fellow fanciers. His very actions show his love for his birds.

Penna.

George W. Heck.



This is the greatest year ever known for making money in poultry.

Raise More Chicks!

You can make many times more money and profit per dollar invested through poultry this year than ever before. Whether you use an incubator or buy day-old chicks, your profit in poultry will depend entirely on how many chicks you raise to maturity, and that depends on the hover.

The International Sanitary Hover Is Guaranteed To Raise Better Chicks, Stronger Chicks And A Higher Percentage Of Chicks Than Any Other Brooding Device Made.

"My Sanitary Hover has brooded and cared for 342 chicks—every one I have placed under it during the last three months. Barring accident, the International Sanitary Hover will raise 100 per cent of the chicks placed under it." Mrs. C. A. Buckland, Warba, Minn.

"You will be glad to know that I am still using the Sanitary Hovers. I have tried the larger brooder, but I do not care for them for my purpose. The International Sanitary Hover is the best I ever used." Maurice F. Delano, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

The International Hover is an exclusive, patented article built on principles entirely different from the ordinary hover, and accomplishes much better results.

Fresh Air Without Drafts

It has a canvas curtain that permits a constant supply of fresh, pure air into the hover, without any draft whatever. It is the only hover in which this ventilating curtain can be used, because the International is the only hover that has a heating unit entirely walled away from the chick area.

Because of this perfect ventilation, there is no smothering of chicks due to impure or foul air. There is no loss

of chicks from cold, because the curtain prevents all drafts.

Warmest at the Curtain

The heated air (there is no direct heat) is circulated by scientific principles against the "ceiling" or dome of the hover, radiating warmth down over the backs and bodies of the chicks. The heated air strikes the outer circumference first. Hence, the International is warmer at the curtain than at the center, keeping the chicks thoroughly distributed over the area, and preventing crushing. The hovering area can be maintained at any temperature desired, no matter how cold the weather.

The lamp unit is enclosed in a cell that is entirely walled away from the chick area—no possibility of fire, smoke or oil getting into the hovering space, or any pipes or openings to cause drafts in the hovering area.

The International is complete in itself, weighs 18 pounds, and can be set anywhere or carried anywhere as easily as a basket. The entire heating unit lifts out by a handle from the top, for filling or cleaning—no stooping over to get it. A peep-hole on top shows you the condition of the lamp. You can pick out the thermometer from the top and know exactly what the temperature is at the chick's level. 100 chick capacity—the scientific size.

Write at once for your copy of booklet, "Better Than a Mother Hen." Or better still, place your order now with your dealer or order from us. You can get the International Sanitary Hover Complete with electrical unit for \$20.00, or complete with oil lamp for \$13.50. Or one hover with both heating units, which are interchangeable, for \$25.00.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY HOVER

Mail this coupon for FREE booklet or your order.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY HOVER CO.,
413-B Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Send me your free catalogue.

I enclose \$..... forhovers.

Name

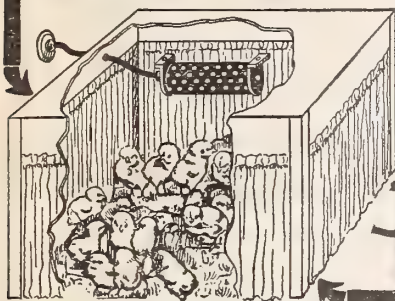
Address



Electric Brooder Heater

Heat Your Brooder with Electricity

No dirt—no odor—never goes out and always at the same temperature. Just a turn of the switch and you have heat. Why go along with dangerous and unreliable kerosene or alcohol lamps in your home-made brooders when you can install electricity for less than cost of an old style brooders. All you need is a box and one of our heaters. Easily installed by two screws. Used on any socket, alternating or direct current, 110 volts for city use and 32 volts for the farmer.



Made in different sizes for 32 or 110 volts at the following prices, postpaid:
 60 watts for Brooder 14x14x10 inches, 12 to 36 chicks\$2.40
 100 watts for Brooder 20x20x10 inches, 36 to 72 chicks 2.75
 150 watts for Brooder 25x25x10 inches, 36 to 108 chicks 3.25
 The following are made for 2 heats in 1 unit:
 60 and 100 Watts\$4.00
 90 and 150 Watts 4.50
 Prices on request for larger Brooder Heaters. Write for literature and additional information.

JOSEPH LEMKE
 18 Bun Oak Ave.
 MELROSE PARK
 ILLINOIS

Look for March Advertisement

Sterling Quality Chicks



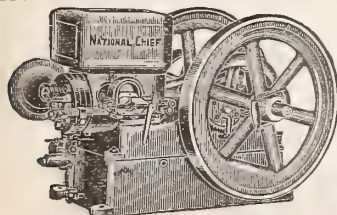
have long bodies and stocky legs. These chicks will grow and thrive and develop into profit producing specimens.

**White and Brown Leghorns,
 White, Buff, Barred Rocks,
 White Wyandottes, Anconas,
 Black Spanish, Black Min-
 orcas and Buff Orpingtons**

When you buy chicks from us you purchase the selective breeding of generations. Each new crop of chicks bears the likeness of their parents and ancestors. Our many years as breeders of high grade, Standardbred stock enables us to give chicks that cannot be surpassed by anyone. Every chick that cannot be surpassed by anyone. Every chick that cannot be surpassed by anyone.

will have inherent strength and vitality sufficient to make its continuous growth and development. Send today for free circular or prices.

P. F. CLARDY, Mammoth Hatchery, Highland View Farm, ETHEL, MO.



"National Chief"
Kerosene Gasoline ENGINES
 1½-3-5-7 and 12 H.P.

If you can use an engine, we want you to put a "National Chief" to work at our risk. If it does not prove to be most dependable and economical engine --an engine that you are proud to own--the greatest value for the money, you may ship it back and we will refund every cent you have paid down and all transportation expenses. Pay for it while it works for you. Drop us a post card and get complete description of these engines and our easy payment plan.

\$49.50 and up; 10 Months to pay if you like

NATIONAL FARM EQUIPMENT CO.

Dept. 55 98 Chambers Street New York

SUPREME QUALITY WHITE ORPINGTONS BABY CHICKS AND EGGS

From 20 of the finest mated pens that it is possible to put together, containing all my prize-winners at the leading shows. Also some grand utility flocks. Some choice stock for sale. During the first week of last month I exhibited nine birds at Norfolk and won 1-5 cocks, 3-4 hens, 1-3 cockerels, 1-3 pullets, in one of the best classes of Whites ever shown in the South. My new mating list now ready. Send for one; it will interest you.

R. E. SANDY BOX A., STUARTS DRAFT, VA.

Line Breeding.

By **A. F. Rolfe.**

How familiar these words sound. Long have we read of the wonders—and wondered at the intricacies—of Line Breeding. We have stood afar, and fixed our longing gaze on that highest of stars—Line Breeding.

But, what is Line Breeding, anyway? What does it mean, and what will it accomplish?

Line Breeding! Oh yes! Line Breeding is—er-r—, why, line breeding is where you succeed, and inbreeding is where you fail. It is simple, doncherno, line breeding is, all you have to do is— is—, oh, I don't no, after all, you'll have to ask some of these fluent "writer guys."

And that is about the sort of explanation you can expect if you ask the meaning of line breeding of some horny-handed, sure-nuff, honest-to-goodness chicken raiser who is successfully producing enough meat, eggs and prize winners to pay his feed bills, labor bills, overhead and taxes, and all the rest of the expenses, and still have a little left to show for his work.

With the influx of spring literature, one should be able to solve this simple (?) problem. Line Breeding? Why Line Breeding is the only possible road to success.

You just go ahead and raise as many chickens as possible from this pair and— and, you have started line breeding. Started, remember, that's all. After you get a nice bunch of youngsters on hand you will next need plenty of white paper, black ink, and a good substantial pen so you can start drawing charts which would make a complex geometrical problem look like a straight line, and, if you are able to understand what it all means after you finish, pat yourself on the back, for you will be smart. However, what it all means is this—you have reached the point where you face "absolute ruin if you allow a single drop of foreign blood to get into your flock."

You must breed father to daughter; son to mother; grandfather to the second cousin of the maternal son's sister; third cousin on the sire's side tracing through the uncle's brother's niece to the second generation progeny from the seven-eighths family on the dam side—be careful you don't get too many "dams" mixed up in this breeding work, and above all, be sure that the two birds you mate are always of opposite sexes. If you are lucky, you will be able to continue this indefinitely, and stay in business as long as you have enough of a bank roll to pay the expenses.

If, however, you are able to keep clear of the "hobby hatch," and you don't get just the results you wish, it is probably because you have made a slight mistake somewhere, and all there is for you to do is to get some new blood— BUT, go easy here, for this is the really vital point; you must be careful: it is extremely important, in fact all—essential, that the new blood be of the same general "line."

Then—yes, then! Right then you will be ready to—what?—why to start all over, and if you are careful you will have just as good chances of success as you did in the beginning.

LOW COST OF EGG PRODUCTION WITH BASIC FEEDS

H. R. Furguson of Joliet, Ill., has proven the value of Basic Feeds with his flock of S. C. W. Leghorns. In addition to winning 1st Cockerel, 3rd Pullet, 2nd Hen, 4th Hen and Best Shaped male bird at the Illinois State Show, he also received during the month of December 3093 eggs at a total feed cost of only \$34.15 or exactly ONE AND ONE-TENTH CENT PER EGG.

HERE'S ANOTHER RECORD

In the January issue of American Poultry Journal an editorial article on page 21 made mention of a certain poultry raiser who realized a profit of 90c per hen during the month of November. The Poultry man referred to in this article was George Jennings of Glenn Ellyn, Ill., a USER OF BASIC FEEDS. ONE CENT PER EGG WAS THE TOTAL COST FOR THE MASH AND GRAINS CONSUMED BY HIS LAYERS.

EGG COST ONLY ONE CENT PER EGG

J. C. Catlen of Tipton, Indiana, another Basic Feed user, during the last 16 days of December gathered from his 101 April hatched Ancona Pullets 987 eggs. His cost for Basic Feed Laying Mash and Scratch Grains consumed during the same period was \$5.38. For sprouted oats and beets \$1.57; straw and lights \$3.50—a total cost for all supplies was \$10.45 or only SLIGHTLY MORE THAN ONE CENT PER EGG.

Such Are The Results Of Feeding Basic Feeds

Here's Proof

That

BASIC FEEDS FOR POULTRY

Are the Feeds for the Commercial Egg Farmer or any Poultry Man Who Wants PROFITS

Egg production of our customers for November and December range from 50% to 80%. Their costs ranged from 10 cents to 17 cents per dozen all done on the highest quality of our feeds, our No. 453 Buttermilk Laying Mash and our winter scratch feed No. 130

Check their records. Compare them with your present winter costs of egg production.

If Your Costs Are Higher,
BUY OUR FEEDS

Forget all transportation costs under \$1.50 per cwt.

Order our quality feeds and procure eggs at one-half the average feed costs as obtained in any part of the country, whether during winter or summer.

Fill Out and Mail Coupon TODAY

Get started producing eggs cheaply

All feeds sold on our money back guarantee

Basic Feeds Co.
DEPT. 325
Lockport, Ill.

TRIAL ORDER

BASIC FEEDS CO.

Dept. 325, Lockport Ill,

Gentlemen:

Please Ship

To.....

Town.....

State.....

.....cwt. No. 453 Laying Mash

.....cwt. No. 130 Scratch Feed

B-L to Arrival Draft at..... Bank.

To be billed at your current prices.

100 Lbs.

BASIC FEEDS

LAYING MASH

Manufactured By

BASIC FEEDS CO. S CO.
LOCKPORT, ILL.

EASY NOW FOR ANYBODY TO RAISE BABY CHICKS!

**A Wonderful New Book by a
Practical Expert, Given Free
—Outlines All the Secrets
of Success.**

Hatching and raising healthy and vigorous chicks is easy and very profitable work if proved methods of success are followed. Anyone now has the opportunity of making their back yard produce real profits. For just a few minutes' time each day and at very little cost you can raise fine, fat broilers for your table and to sell at high prices.

All these secrets of success in chick raising are clearly outlined in "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business," a wonderful new book by Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, one of America's most prominent and successful poultry experts.

This 96-page book, written in an easy-to-understand way, contains hun-



dreds of valuable pointers. It tells how to avoid dead chicks in the shell; how to operate your incubator to insure big hatches; how to start and feed chicks successfully; how to insure quick, strong growth; how to feed chicks from start to finish; how to avoid white diarrhea and bowel trouble; how to brood chicks correctly; how to grow chicks and save feed; how to grow chicks for market; how to tell your best breeding birds; how to get fertile eggs; and contains other information that makes success sure.

"Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business" may now be had absolutely Free. Everybody interested in poultry raising should have it. To obtain a copy of this free book, simply send a letter or postcard to Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, Dean of the American Poultry School, Desk 2066, Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

HOGAN SYSTEM

The famous book written by the late Walter Hogan. Contains the results of his lifetime of work and study. Full details on measuring for egg capacity and breeding for egg capacity. The entire Hogan System, fully illustrated. This book is entitled, "The Call of the Hen."

PRICE, \$2.00, POSTPAID.
Send Orders to

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL
523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

BUT—heaven forbid—should you even think of sending your money to some other breeder, for "new blood"—curses 'on you—lookout, you are doomed to drown in the blackest depths of failure.

And so, we have "line breeding" set forth, stripped of all its frills and furbelows, according to the formula offered to the uninitiated, chicken-fever racked, beginner by a certain element of self-designated line-breeding specialists.

But, after a few years of experience, and with clearer vision, you may doubt the practicability of that formula. By that time you may have sufficient wisdom to reach the conclusion that real "breeders" are born and not made; that line breeding, in its strict sense of the word, offers the surest road to success for an experienced breeder who is truly deserving of the designation. But, you may reach the same conclusion that I have reached—namely, that purebred poultry which has been brought to a high standard of efficiency by the efforts of our truly constructive breeders is far better than non-descript poultry, whether such non-descript flock is a mongrel flock, or whether it is a flock which has had its weaknesses intensified by improper line breeding.

For, remember, the one and only function of line breeding is to intensify. And, just as it will intensify desirable characters when conducted under the guidance of a thoroughly competent breeder, so will it intensify, and more quickly so, the undesirable characters of low vitality and many retrograde factors when given the opportunity by an inexperienced breeder.

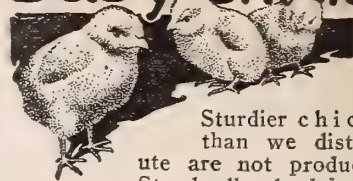
With full acknowledgement of the great advancement which has been made, and made only through the power of line breeding, by competent student-breeders, and without wishing to detract in any way from its true value, I am constrained to wonder whether attempts at line breeding, by the amateur are not the cause of many failures.

Too often have I found flocks which showed lowered vitality, under-size, coarseness creeping in, and other signs of deterioration, which the owner proudly pointed out as a "line bred" flock, produced by adhering to a "chart" which showed how to mate the different relations of succeeding generations of progeny. And, I haven't been able to convince myself that failure would result from the introduction of new blood in the form of a vigorous, properly bred male, simply because it did not happen to have originated in the same line.

I can't imagine a flock of White Leghorns in such a condition which would not be improved by topping them with a good male from Hillview Farm, Frank Rogers, Wilburtha, Schilling, or a number of other flocks; a flock of Rocks which would not be helped by a similar male from Thompson, Holterman, Myers, Bradley or Henderson; and so on down the list of breeds. The point for such an amateur breeder to strive for is to maintain vigor and efficiency—do it through new blood if necessary, and let that new blood be from the same fountain head if he will, but—the important thing is, DO IT with whatever material can be secured to best advantage.

Line Breeding! Yes, I have reached the conclusion that Line Breeding is the

Baby Chicks



Sturdier chicks than we distribute are not produced. Standardbred chicks, produced according to

natural laws, are chicks from which results may be expected.

We specialize in the following varieties and guarantee safe delivery at the quoted prices per 100:

Barred Plymouth Rock.....	15.00
S. C. White Leghorn.....	\$13.00
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White Wyandotte.....	16.00
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Our catalog containing many interesting suggestions on chick production and chick culture, will be promptly mailed upon request. Write for it.

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Shoemaker's Poultry Book and Almanac for 1922

Send for it
NOW!



The book has about 200 pages, with many colored plates of fowls true to life. Tells all about chickens, their care, and diseases and remedies.



The Globe

It also tells all about incubators, their prices and operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickdom. You need it. Only 20 cents. Your money back if not satisfied.

C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 605, FREEPORT, ILL.

Royal Golden Wyandottes

"King Royal" for the second time wins 1st Cock at Chicago Coliseum. Also won 4th Cock, 1-2 Cockerel. At Heart of America, Kansas City, won 1st Cockerel and 1st Pullet. Splendid cockerels for sale. Am now ready to book orders for eggs and day-old chicks.

J. S. Pennington Box A Plainfield, Ill.

CHICKS SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED



	100	50	25
S. C. I. Reds - 17c	18c	19c	
Barred Rocks - 16	17	18	
White Leghorns 14	15	16	
Mixed - - - 12	13	14	

PAMPHLET

C. M. Lauver, Box 21 McAllisterville, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND RED JOURNAL

Devoted Exclusively to R. I. Reds. Published monthly. Official Organ of Rhode Island Red Club of America. One Year 50c, three years \$1. Rhode Island Red Journal, 5081 E. Bremer Ave., Waverly, Ia.

greatest power for good in advancing any breed or variety, just so long as such Line Breeding is conducted by thoroughly competent breeders. But, Line Breeding, in the hands of careless, or inexperienced breeders, is one of the gravest dangers the poultry industry suffers from, and one which will bear much study.

But—I'll be frank, I du'no. Do you?

Wants a Two Variety Policy for All Breeds.

I have been very much interested in the article "More and more new varieties encouraged" by Dr. Geo. B. Edwards, in the January issue of the A. P. J. I consider this one of the fairest and most common-sense articles I have ever read on the subject of new varieties. He treats the subject from a purely unselfish standpoint. I have often wondered why some people object to others using the privileges accorded themselves. Every fair minded man or woman should be willing to allow others the same privileges they themselves wish to enjoy.

Dr. Edwards states that "every single comb breed should be matched with a rose comb variety." Why not? Just as truly as we have single comb fanciers we have those who would admire the rose comb of the same breed. Where is the fair-minded man or woman that would wish a patent on the comb and confine everybody to breeding the same variety in the same way?

When I was a boy, 60 years ago, I learned to fancy the rose comb speckled chickens my parents raised in Virginia. After I came to Iowa, about 40 years ago, I started to breed Barred Plymouth Rocks, but wished for a rose comb on them. In the spring of 1886 I found a Rose Comb Barred Rock sport and at once began to cross him on my single comb pullets with the idea of forming a Rose Comb Barred Rock variety for my own use and fancy. Not until the last eleven years did I make an effort to bring this up to a standard breed.

We now have about 140 members of the Rose Comb Barred Rock Club scattered over many states and foreign countries, besides many over America who are breeding them and are not members of the club. Should these people who truly fancy the rose comb on the Barred Rock be denied the standardization of their variety simply because others fancy the single comb?

One very prominent breeder of single combs, for whom I have a high degree of esteem, and one whom I have always appreciated, claims: "To saddle the rose comb upon the Plymouth Rock is robbing the breed of its birthright"; that "the occasional rose comb that we find cropping out in the Barred Rock is the throwing back through many generations to the Dominique used in the formation of the Plymouth Rock breed." He then adds that if he were "a young man he would enter the field in earnest and breed the rose comb, but would not call it Plymouth Rock." His objection seems to be mainly the two varieties of the same breed. Now, take the Rhode Island Reds, the Leghorns and a number of others having both single and rose combed varieties, could the rose comb Barred Rock breeders with the identical breed except in comb, call their variety anything else but the Rose Comb variety of that breed? With Standard description except in comb identical, it could not be called anything else. The same is true of the Rhode Island White. If type and characteristics are true to the breed, they should be admitted as Dr. Edwards says.

The object of the American Poultry Association is not to depress the poultry industry but to advance and protect its general interests.

Unless there is distinction in breeds and varieties, new ones should not be admitted, but with distinction and merit, we cannot have too many. There will be fanciers for every breed and variety and it is rivalry and competition in a way that brings about great industries.

Iowa.

S. B. Wenger.

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when the first hatches arrive. You want to "raise the most chicks, the best chicks, with least labor and at lowest cost"—you *can* do it with Newtowns. That's why successful chick raisers are using them—they do their work, easily and well.

The original Newtown Coal-burning Colony Brooder has been the big successful brooder from its introduction—it has been refined and perfected through many years of experience.

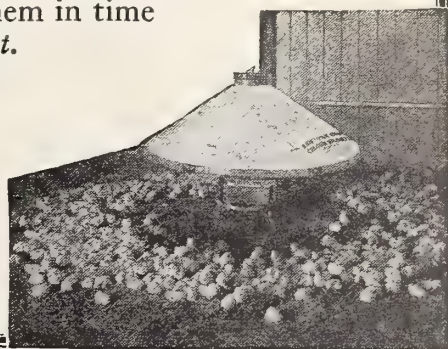


There is also an oil-burning Newtown, if you prefer it.

If you want the sure-thing Newtown Brooder this season, better tell us *NOW*—and be sure to have them in time to start the season *right*.

*Get the new
Brooder Catalog—
It's Mailed Free*

**NEWTOWN GIANT
INCUBATOR CORP'N**
21 Warsaw Street
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Plymouth Packages Safest for Your Settings of Eggs!

—used exclusively by many successful breeders—are the type recommended by poultry schools, journals and breeders. Not a makeshift nor an experiment but a distinctive colored basket made especially for poultrymen. Supplied in three sizes for one or two settings, fifty eggs and one hundred eggs. Produced in a factory that has made good packages for three generations. Can be used for all sizes of eggs. Write for circular, prices and "The Best Way to Ship Settings of Eggs."



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SAFE · STRONG · ECONOMICAL — USED BY MOST SUCCESSFUL SHIPPERS

SCOTT'S REDS

Known the World Over

QUALITY EGGS AND STOCK FOR SALE THAT PLEASE

Write for Prices and Mating List

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BOX A

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

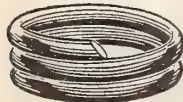
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PRICES SINGLE COIL.

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
4	Baby chicks.....	10	.20	.35	.60	1.25	2.25
5	pigeons	10	.20	.35	.60	1.35	2.40
6	Growing chicks.....	10	.20	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
7	Bantams	15	.30	.50	.80	1.90	3.25
8	Leg'rns, Anconas.....	20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
9	Large Leghorns.....	20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	3.75
11	Rocks, Reds, etc.....	20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
12	Asiatics	25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
14	Turkeys, Geese.....	30	.55	.90	1.40	3.25	6.00
16	Turkey Toms.....	35	.60	1.00	1.60	3.75	7.00



Absolutely secure—colors can be distinguished at a greater distance.

PRICES DOUBLE COIL.

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
8	Leghorns, etc.....	25	.45	.75	1.35	3.00	5.25
9	Large Leghorns.....	30	.50	.90	1.50	3.25	5.75
11	Rocks, Reds.....	30	.55	.90	1.50	3.40	6.00
12	Asiatics	35	.65	1.10	1.80	4.15	7.50
14	Turkeys	45	.75	1.35	2.10	4.90	9.00
16	Turkey Toms.....	55	.90	1.50	2.40	5.65	10.50

Dark Blue, Light Blue, Yellow, Red, Pink, Amber, Green, Purple, Black, Ruby, White.

Prices postpaid. Prompt service, 8 samples and circular, 10c. Spiralets are of uniform high quality. Insist on Spiralets at dealers.

Spiralet Co., Huguenot Park, N. Y.
Largest makers of Celluloid Rings in the World

Little Journey Among Anconas

Some night take this "Little Journey Among Anconas"—it will fascinate you!—and you will profit immeasurably from the experience.

Between the two substantial covers of this latest book by the Ancona specialist, H. Cecil Sheppard, is packed all the "meat" of Ancona history and experience since the early discovery of this prolific breed. Mr. Sheppard's amazing winnings for many consecutive years at Madison Square Garden, New York, entitle him to write the leading text book on Anconas.

"A Little Journey Among Anconas" is offered postpaid for \$1.00. It will show you how to get more profit and greater pleasure from your poultry.

H. Cecil Sheppard
Box 439 Berea, Ohio

THE LEGHORN WORLD

Devoted Exclusively to all varieties of Leghorns. Published monthly. One year 50 cts., three years \$1.00. Official organ of all Leghorn clubs. The Leghorn World, 6031 Bremer Ave., Waverly, Iowa

"Have You Made Your Matings Yet."

If you haven't it's time you got busy. The whole success or failure of this year's crop of young stock will depend upon how wisely you choose the birds for mating and how well you fit the male in each pen to his mates. Study each bird carefully, both as an individual and in relation to the birds with which it is to be mated.

First of all: in selecting your breeders, choose those which are strong, vigorous individuals, full of pep and health. No matter what your purpose in breeding—whether it be for high egg-laying ability or for the production of birds which will win for you in fast company, you can't afford to overlook the question of health and vigor. Don't allow excellence in some one quality to blind you to serious defects in other respects, or tempt you to use a bird which is essentially weak, worthless, individual—a cull. The use of such a bird will be likely to give you poor fertility, poor hatches, and to introduce weaknesses in your flock, which will cause you trouble for years to come. Remember that you are breeding for improvement and that for the greatest success this must constitute an all-around advancement in your flocks, not the improvement of one quality alone at the expense of other qualities, which are just as necessary.

Having selected for vigor, health and pep, you must next select for quality. Consider carefully both type and color. In the pursuit of one, do not neglect the other. Familiarize yourself with what constitutes desirable type and color, and with the best way to put your birds together to produce these qualities. Learn the defects likely to occur in birds of the variety with which you are concerned, where these are most likely to be found, how heavily they should weigh in the selection of breeders and how the matings should be made in order to overcome them.—H. M. Lamon.

Wisconsin Farm Flocks.

Wisconsin's demonstration poultry farms under the direction of poultry specialists of the Wisconsin State College of Agriculture, are making history. Owners of 78 farms in 28 different counties recently completed egg records for this year. More than 40 new demonstration farms have been added to the list for next year.

The average production for the first ten winners was 140 eggs for the 365-day period with an average cost of production of 20 cents a dozen. The average production for the leaders of each breed was somewhat lower, but 133 eggs per hen from a flock of over 10 chickens is a production record not to be scoffed at. The leading flocks in each breed gave an average net income over feed of \$2.26 per hen for the year.

That the demonstration farms are among the biggest factors in bettering the poultry industry of the state is the belief of the college authorities. These farms are typical Wisconsin farms and chickens are not the only source of income. Usually poultry is but a side-line, dairying often being the main issue. The farms are selected by Mr. Hayes when he makes his culling demonstrations. The farmers are of a progressive type and willing to cooperate with the college of agriculture.

Nearly 8,000 chickens were aggregated on the 78 demonstration farms this year each flock averaging more than 100 birds. Of these many flocks, but one flock was of mixed breeding. More and more are these progressive farmers coming to realize the value of a pure bred flock of but a single breed. The records made by the mixed flock on the one demonstration farm served as convincing evidence that it pays to keep pure bred fowl. The mixed flock made an unusually fine showing in the month of April and threatened to lead in egg production. But the succeeding months witnessed the downfall of the "pretenders." Poultrymen at the College of Agriculture declare that there is nothing to the theory that a hen that lays well in April is sure to be a high producer. They maintain that April is the month in which the peak of the laying curve of every

24 Hens Average 183 Eggs in 12 Months

Bought Old Hens Sent to Market Gave Over 4300 Eggs in Year

"I am not an experienced poultryman, but will tell you my experience in using Giles Poultry-Tone. I bought a crate of 24 Leghorn hens from a South Water Street commission man. I commenced giving them Poultry Tone, according to directions, twice a day for 10 days. In the meantime they had commenced to lay. I continued to give them this mixture three or four times a week. For twelve consecutive months, 1 year, I kept an accurate account of the eggs received from these hens. They gave me 4,392 eggs. Experienced poultry men told me this was an exceptional yield of eggs, especially as the hens were old."

(Signed) J. J. Bonner, Chicago, Ill.

"Giles" POULTRY TONE

Send your order today for this wonderful, efficient, tonic-conditioner if you want a lot of high priced winter eggs. POULTRY TONE puts your fowls in highest state of health and vigor, and keeps them there.

Giles POULTRY TONE will greatly increase egg production because it increases the appetite, aids digestion, makes the bowels more active. It tones up the egg-making organs, develops the egg cells in the ovary so that you get more eggs, no matter how cold or wet the weather. Mr. Bonner's experience is proof of that.

PREVENTS AND CURES COLDS-ROUP-CHOLERA

POULTRY TONE overcomes and expels all germ poisons. It combats the germs that cause Roup and Cholera and it tones up the system so the chickens can resist disease. It affords prompt and permanent relief.

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

POULTRY TONE is a real poultry remedy and tonic. Always sold on money-back guarantee if not satisfied. On the market 20 years without a single request for refund. Try Poultry Tone on this plan. You can't afford to be without it. It's a sure money-maker for you. Price, 50 cents large bottle; quart can, equals ten 50 cents bottles, \$2.50, prepaid. Send for big circular Poultry Welfare, it's free. Send your order today.

GILES REMEDY COMPANY
1915 W. Van Buren St. Chicago, Ill.
LIVE AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.



Best Treatment for Germ Diseases

Guaranteed to Prevent and Cure Colds, Roup, Canker, Cholera, and White Diarrhea or Money Refunded.

Keep your flock healthy, free from disease. Prevent and cure germ diseases which rob you of your profit. Roupine is a scientific remedy for the treatment of colds, roup, canker, swelled head, sore eyes, gapes, dysentery, white diarrhea, and cholera. Roupine kills the germs that cause disease, soothes and heal the inflamed parts, restores them to normal condition, and saves the chickens.

Increase Egg Production

Roupine increases egg production because it keeps the fowls healthy and strong, for it is a wonderful intestinal antiseptic, tonic and stimulant, and increases resistance against disease. Roupine doesn't force, it just increases functions in a natural way so that hens will lay more eggs.

Read What Satisfied Users Say

Geo. M. Wells, A. P. A. judge, Oshkosh, Wis., says: "Roupine is a wonderful tonic for putting birds in condition. I find it great for canker, roup, and diarrhea in baby chicks." John Betz lost 25 chicks from White Diarrhea. He says, "Since I began using Roupine, I have lost no more." C. L. Pre-Fontaine, Fond Du Lac, Wis., says, "Roupine is one great remedy. I have never found its equal in my 12 years' experience."

Money Back Guarantee

Roupine is absolutely guaranteed to do all that is claimed for it. Should it ever fail, your money will be promptly refunded without a quibble. You must be absolutely satisfied. Price, 50c and \$1, postpaid. It will pay to answer this ad today, right now.

Eureka Supply House,
Dept. 11 Mount Morris, Ill.

KILLS MITES IN HEN-HOUSES

ARROW
MADE IN U.S.A.
TRADE MARK
CARBOLINEUM
Applied ONCE A YEAR kills all MITES.

Guaranteed and highly recommended. Write for Circulars.
Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co.
Dept. 50 Milwaukee, Wis.



hen is reached, and that because a hen lays, lots of eggs in this month is no indication whatsoever of her laying ability the year around.

Many of the demonstration farms are increasing their egg production by the use of electric lights. The lights are generally turned on in the small hours of the morning by a patent alarm clock arrangement. Where electricity is not available, farmers are putting lighted lanterns in the chicken houses during a part of the evening.

Culling by Observation.

There is a kind of poultry culling that can be done with the eye, in watching the flock eat, if the poultry-keeper has trained himself—or more commonly herself—really to observe the fowls and their needs.

I seldom watch the feeding of a good-sized flock, such as is seen on the average farm, that I do not notice two undesirable classes of fowls; one composed of indolent, lazy fowls that are merely boarders, though not expensive ones, for they have meat value; and the other class is composed of those that are not boarders yet are a nuisance and sometimes a menace. These are the wild, shy fowls, and those that are "off their feed"—just slightly sick. The shy ones keep to the outskirts of the flock at feeding time, and never get enough food to make them profitable either for laying or for the market. The slightly sick fowl may at any time develop serious sickness, and endanger all the others.

An unobservant person may think that the reason why these chickens eat little or not at all, is simply because they are not hungry. I have been astonished to see how many experienced poultry-raisers will allow free range of the yards to hens with the unmistakable drooping, drowsy, tottering, ruffled-feathered, pale-combed appearance of disease. The sick chickens, and the shy ones, should be separated from the flock and given the care they need.

It is my experience that hens lay best when they leave some food uneaten. This may be called "unscientific," but I have found that it is well-nigh impossible to overfeed a hen, so far as her health is concerned. She may occasionally become too fat to lay, if of one of the heavier breeds, but there is more danger of too little feed than of too much. A hen fed on a balanced ration does not tend to fatten like one fed on corn alone, as too many still are. Hens may be fat and still underfed for health and laying, if they have not the properly variety of muscle, bone and shell-making foods.

Besides laying few eggs, the underfed hen lays small eggs. In some years' experience with both White and Brown Leghorns, my hens laid eggs that compared well with those from hens of the large breeds raised by my neighbors, who let their hens mostly scratch for a living.

My observation of health, contented active, laying chickens on the average farm, is to the effect that they are always hungry—like boys and dogs. If any do not eat, "there's a reason." Too often it is "root, hog and die," or root with the hogs or die, for the average farm fowl. Despite the now recognized value of the hen as a money-maker, there are still farms, and plenty of them, where the hens are not fed except for a little grain thrown them once or twice a day. There are still farms where they are not fed at all, but are expected to make their living picking up waste corn after hogs and cattle, and incidentally being killed and eaten by the hogs, or trampled to death now and then, or crippled so they must be killed.

The cardinal points in raising poultry are plenty of food—and drink, shelter and cleanliness. All are essential, but the greatest of these is food.

Mo. ELIZABETH WADDELL.

Correction.

In correction of an error which appeared in the January ad of the Morris Poultry Farm, H. Rawnely, Mgr., writes: "We did not win third cock at Chicago Coliseum, 1921. This prize was won by Mr. Otto. Nor did we win 1st cock at the Garden in 1920. This prize was won by Mr. Lyle. We would be very glad if you would correct this in your next issue in fairness to Mr. Otto and Lyle."

The World's Official 2-Year Record for Consistent High Egg Production

OVER 300 EGGS PER YEAR FOR TWO CONSECUTIVE YEARS



Lady Victory
304 EGGS



Keystone Maid
306 EGGS

Our 1,000-egg S. C. W. Leghorn Champion, Lady Victory, laid 304 eggs, defeating 750 entries of all breeds in American Egg Laying Contest. Laid 25-27-29 eggs in January, February and March, of coldest winter in 98 years. Laid 1,011 Eggs in past 4 years—the first recorded instance of an official champion laying over 1,000 eggs.

The following year, our S. C. W. Leghorn, Keystone Maid, laid 306 eggs, defeating 1,000 layers of all breeds, American Egg Laying Contest; laying 28 eggs—a 100% record—in February. Laid 29 1-3 eggs per month average for 9 consecutive months. Her pen of 5 pullets laid 1,301 eggs per year—an average of 260 eggs per bird.

CONSISTENT WINNERS ON ALL THREE BREEDS

S. C. W. LEGHORNS WHITE WYANDOTTES S. C. R. I. REDS

in Leading Official Contests Since Contests Began

In the last American Egg Laying Contest we had Highest Pens on both White Leghorns and White Wyandottes. Same year, Our Champion, Red Rose, defeated all Reds in North American International Contest, laying 254 eggs in year. Much too numerous to mention here would be a complete list of all our contest winners since 1913.

START ON THE RIGHT TRACK EGGWARD

A new breeding season is just ahead. What are you going to make it mean for you? Will you continue to make your poultry keeping a mere pastime or turn it into a pleasant, surprisingly profitable business with

WORLD'S CHAMPION LAYERS

—Birds that have had their greater profit proved by official egg records.

Attractive Offers in Cockerels.

We have some powerful, full-of-stamina cockerels at pleasing prices that in one generation will add to your egg yield, by influencing every chick you hatch this season.

Hatching Eggs, Day-Old Chicks

Breeding Stock to Fill Your Every Need

ORDER EARLY. Already both old and new customers are placing orders for immediate and Spring deliveries. Send for and read our illustrated catalog, "The Story of the 300-Egg Hen," an inspiration with its multitude of profitable poultry pointers. Price 10c, deducted from first order.

PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY FARM, Box A Lancaster, Pa.



TRY A SAMPLE BAG OF "O. K." SANITARY LITTER

Covers 8 Square Feet, 2 Inches Deep

JUST ENOUGH FOR YOUR BROODER

\$1.00 East of the Mississippi River, \$1.50 West of the Mississippi River and East of the Rockies. Bale of 187 pounds covers 80 square feet, 3 inches deep.

THE O. K. COMPANY

159 Water Street, NEW YORK, CITY



Baby Chicks

From Missouri's leading Egg Farm and Hatchery. 75,000 Eggs incubated monthly.

Chicks from our A-1 flocks bred for winter production. Parent stock all kept on free range. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Delivery free. Live arrival guaranteed. Get our 32-page free illustrated booklet telling how to raise them. STANDARD EGG FARMS Dept. O. Cape Girardeau, Mo.

15,000 Eggs Shipped—and only 1 broken



Actual Record Made in One Year by R. E. Sandy, a Virginia Poultryman

Brower's Perfect Shipping Boxes

(Formerly Called RIPLEY)

were used exclusively. Made of strong corrugated paper, with double faced corrugated paper partitions. Cushion effect protects every egg from shock and from heat or cold. Top, bottom, sides double lined. Space for address on lid. Can be set up and packed in minute.

Prices F. O. B. Grafton, Ill.

	1 to 9 doz. incl. of one size.	10 to 24 doz. incl. of one size.	25 to 99 doz. incl. of one size.
15 Egg Size	\$1.75 doz.	\$1.65 doz.	\$1.50 doz.
30 " "	2.50 " "	2.40 " "	2.25 " "
50 " "	3.45 " "	3.25 " "	3.15 " "
100 " "	5.50 " "	5.25 " "	5.00 " "

Sample 15 Size Egg Box, 35c. Postpaid.

Brower's "Sav-All" Day-Old Chick Boxes

(Formerly Called RIPLEY)

APPROVED BY INTERNATIONAL BABY CHICK ASSOCIATION

Can be ventilated to suit weather conditions. Space for customer's name and yours on lid. Made of tough, corrugated cardboard.

Prices F. O. B. Grafton, Ill.

	1 to 9 doz. incl. of one size.	10 to 24 doz. incl. of one size.	25 to 99 doz. incl. of one size.
25 Chick Size	\$1.25 doz.	\$1.10 doz.	\$0.95 doz.
50 " "	1.75 " "	1.55 " "	1.35 " "
100 " "	2.40 " "	2.15 " "	1.95 " "

Sample 25 Chick Size, 35c. Postpaid.

Write for prices on lots of 100 doz. or more. Prices cover boxes complete. No extra charge for cleats and labels.

FREE—Special Poultry Supply Catalog.

Brower Manufacturing Co.,
Box 100 Grafton, Ill.

GUARANTEE
Money Refunded
if Boxes are not
what we claim.



NOTICE. If you want your orders sent Parcel Post, remit sufficient postage. See your Postmaster, or write for postpaid prices.



Enormous Entry of Supreme Quality at Boston.

(Continued from page 155)

that the fancier-breeders were marshalling their forces and were taking a deep and profound interest in what was good for the poultry industry.

The entry in some of the larger classes was as follows:

	ck.	hn.	cl.	pl.	o.p.	y.p.
Light Brahmas	25	22	24	19	35	35
Dark Brahmas	7	4	8	9	8	5
Black Langshans	5	6	9	8	5	5
Dark Barred Rocks	20	11	40	17	60	birds
Light Barred Rocks	5	16	18	32	in all	pens
White Plymouth Rocks	29	18	41	40	15	50
Buff Plymouth Rocks	8	10	20	15	10	5
Partridge	4	4	7	9	5	5
Silver Wyandottes	15	15	20	21	16	15
Golden Wyandottes	7	8	9	12	10	10
White Wyandottes	12	11	31	19	10	15
Buff Wyandottes	10	11	38	21	10	20
Columbia	9	16	28	35	10	20
S. C. R. I. Reds	54	43	81	68	70	130
R. C. R. I. Reds	20	16	34	19	35	40
Buff Orpingtons	16	14	20	25	15	15
Dark Cornish	17	27	23	14	35	40
S. C. White Leghorns	13	13	21	17	20	10
S. C. Anconas	5	9	12	17	20	20
R. C. Anconas	7	8	15	13	10	30
Black Hamburgs	5	13	10	13	15	15
Silver Spangled Hamburgs	11	11	13	11	15	15
Rose Comb R. I. Whites	6	10	14	16	10	15

It should never be assumed that the Boston show is merely a big collection of birds. If only numbers count, the Boston show may be summed up by saying that it is annually the biggest winter show of the year. Nor is Boston only a quality show, for if that were all the glory of the Boston show could be said to rest on those classes which are the best of the year. The Boston show is something more than an aggregation of numbers and a display of quality. Something else contributes to the formidable and influential position it occupies. It is a show that has traditions of the past and ideals for the future. As one walks its aisles there is a fine atmosphere of fellowship. One leaves the famous old New England city enriched and ennobled by the warm fires of sentiment that burn bright in Boston show.

Homeward bound we were favored with the company of C. P. Scott of Illinois. The Century train, with the flight of an eagle, was running across New York State. Bed time came and we bid our traveling companion "good night." Then he said: "I think I will sit up an hour yet, and reflect on the week that is now past." Scott is no novice in poultry shows. But he had attended the Boston show, and dreams were about to cast their quiet shadows of precious memories. To be able to enjoy the past is to live twice. Such is the contribution of the Boston show, and those who make it, to the lives of poultrymen; and such is its contribution to the purebred industry. It adds a new dimension to our existence and gives us a baggage of dreams and memories for the ensuing year. The next Boston show will be held Jan. 1 to 5, 1923.

Awards as placed by the judges and descriptive matter on the birds follows:

Light Brahma—Willow Brook Farm, Beverly, Mass., 1-4 cock, 3 hen, 2 ckl., 2 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Willow Dale Poultry Farm, East Weymouth, Mass., 5 cock, 4 hen, Harvey C. Wood, Bound Brook, N. J., 2 cock, 2 hen, 1 ckl., 1-3 pl., 3-4 old pen, 3-4 young pen. Fairview Poultry Farm, South Portland, Maine, 3 cock, 1 hen, 3-4-5 ckl., 4-5 pl., 2 young pen. Geo. V. Fletcher, Belmont, Mass., 5 hen, 5 old pen, 5 young pen. F. C. Stockwell, Stonham, Mass., 2 old pen.

First cock, large, well-built, well finished in plumage, broad feather, beautiful markings in neck; a worthy representative of the best of the aristocrats. Second on same order; shy in breast; not as good comb or final condition of feather. Third, rounder shoulders; narrow neck; feather, some straw color; not as good substance of body. Fourth, grand big bird; little more back striping, with some black on breast at shoulders. Fifth, black on upper breast; some smut on lower hackle. First hen had won 2nd at Chicago Coliseum early in December. Second, good head, back, station; better neck and larger than winner. Third, beautifully laced in neck; white



BOYER'S HATCHERY

Thorntown, Indiana, E. Main Street

Baby Chicks for 1922

Incubator capacity 60,000 eggs, Newtowns

Prices of Strong, Purebred Chicks, Parcel Post, Prepaid, Delivery guaranteed: Early, 10c to 16c each; later, 7c to 12c each. Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons, R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds and S. C. White and Brown Leghorns.

First hatches in February; custom hatching \$5 per tray of 150 eggs. We furnish chick boxes. Send for catalog telling how to feed and raise chicks.

Your Troubles Are Over! EDMONDS' SAFETY-SYSTEM POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK

With Complete Instructions is Just Off the Press

A complete set of books combined in ONE, which any bright boy could keep. It will positively show actual net labor income. Receipts distributed from seven sources of income and Disbursements distributed to nine columns of expenses and purchases. Daily Egg Records shown in four columns. All totals transferred monthly to Summary Account, and THESE totals are transferred at the end of the year to Income, Profit and Loss, and Balance Sheet Statements.

Results—Net income and net worth—does away with all guess work.

Price \$1 Prepaid to Any Address in U.S.A., To Canada, \$1.25

Devised by D. J. EDMONDS, CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
Box 382-R DARIEN, CONN.

**You Take
NO RISK
in Buying**

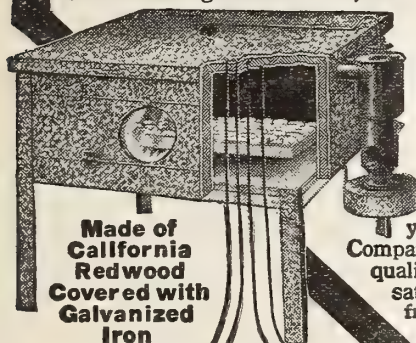
ONLY \$13⁸⁵
THE IRON COVERED INCUBATOR
FREIGHT PAID

Here is the biggest incubator bargain of the year. A 150 Egg Incubator (without brooder) covered with galvanized iron, a machine that won't warp, shrink, or open up at the seams, for only \$13.85, freight paid anywhere east of the Rockies. Don't class this big galvanized iron covered, dependable hatcher with cheaply constructed machines. Don't buy any Incubator until you know what it is made of. Note these Ironclad specifications: Made of genuine California REDWOOD, insulating board, asbestos, and covered completely with galvanized iron, giving you the strongest and most durable Incubator that can be made.

**30 Days Trial MONEY BACK
IF NOT SATISFIED**

You have nothing to risk. We will send you machines—let you use them 30 days. Compare them in quality of material, hatching qualities and price—and if you don't find them satisfactory, send them back—we'll pay the freight charges and return your money. You are absolutely safe. Incubator has automatic regulator—deep chick nursery. Hot Water Heat with Copper Tanks and Boilers in both Incubator and Brooder. All machines shipped complete with all fixtures—all set up ready to use when you receive them. Book of directions sent with every machine. Send for FREE CATALOG or order direct from this advertisement.

**Set up
complete
ready for
use**



**Made of
California
Redwood
Covered with
Galvanized
Iron**



**260 Egg Incubator
(Without Brooder)
\$20²⁵ Freight
Paid**

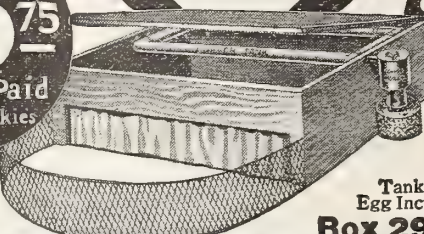
**6
Copper
Tanks
and
Boilers**

**150 Egg Incubator
150 Chick Brooder**

Our special offer of 150 Egg Incubator and 150 Chick Hot Water Brooder with Copper Tanks and Boilers, both for only \$19.75 freight paid, is another wonderful bargain. And remember this outfit is backed by a 30 days trial and 10 year guarantee.

Ironclad Incubator Co.

**Both
for
\$19⁷⁵
Freight Paid
East of Rockies**



**Both
for
\$28⁷⁵
Freight Paid
East of Rockies**

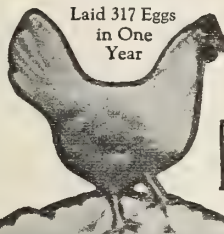
**260 Egg Incubator
260 Chick Brooder**

If you want a larger size outfit, for big value and low price you can't beat our 260 Egg Ironclad Incubator and Hot Water Brooder with Copper Tanks and Boilers for only \$28.75 freight paid. The 260 Egg Incubator without brooder is only \$20.25 freight paid.

Box 29

Racine, Wisconsin

LADY DID
Laid 317 Eggs
in One
Year



**Get
Some of
Our Eggs**

**Safe Arrival
and 100 per
cent Fertility
Guaranteed**

**BEAUTIFUL, BIG, STRONG, VIGOROUS,
EARLY HATCHED PEDIGREED
COCKERELS**
Order Early and Get Best Selection

LADY PURITAS



**Every Chick
Guaranteed to
reach you alive
and lively**

**Get
Some of
Our Chicks**

**Pullets and Yearling Hens
with the
LAY BRED IN THEM**

LADY LAYER
Laid 326 Eggs
in One
Year



PURITAS SPRINGS S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Trapped for Over Ten Years Without Missing One Day. Every Nest on Our Farm is a Trapnest **THAT'S HOW WE PRODUCED THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAYERS** Read This Letter and Send for Our 1922 Catalogue Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 20, 1921. S. J. Schenk. Dear Sir: I want to tell you that your birds will lay eggs when other birds won't. Because last winter proved it. I sold all my other Leghorns but yours and they are wonders. The 33 pullets that I hatched from your eggs laid as follows in their pullet year: 303 eggs, 300 eggs, 298 eggs, 295 eggs, 288 eggs, and the lowest record bird laid 251 eggs. They are pets and regular egg machines. Yours very truly, C. M. Woodel.

We Have Hundreds of Letters Similar to the Above.

Speak to anyone who has Puritas Springs Leghorns and they will tell you that they can't be equaled for laying. Puritas Springs Leghorns are record layers and have beauty combined and many of our customers have taken prizes in the show room. If you get our stock, eggs or chicks you will have a strain of birds that you can be proud of. Send for our big Free instructive catalog, it describes our stock, gives prices for stock, eggs and chicks, photos of our Leghorns and farm. Many letters from satisfied customers tells how to feed chicks, laying stock and much other information. Send for catalog.

PURITAS SPRINGS POULTRY FARM - Box F111 - AVON LAKE, OHIO - S. J. Schenk, Owner and Manager

**Formerly of
BEREA, O.**

Bronze Turkeys

**VIGOROUS BREEDERS
GREAT WINNER**

Partridge Rocks

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 1921

On Bronze Turkeys we won: 1-4-5 Cock, 1-2-4-5 Hen, 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerel, 1-2-3-4-5 Pullet. On Free Range on the "Highlands" in the natural home of the Wild Turkey is where our Giant "Goldbanks" grow and attain that vigor so necessary to produce offspring that will live and grow to maturity.

**Exhibition and Breeding Stock for sale.
Write for prices and catalog.**

On Partridge Rocks we won: 1-2-3-4-5 Cock, 2-3-5 Hen, 1-4 Cockerel, 1-3-4 Pullet, 1 Young Pen, 1 old Pen. It was conceded by all that our first prize cock was the best Partridge Rock male ever before exhibited.

**Exhibition and Breeding Stock for sale.
Write for prices and catalog.**

BIRD BROS.

Box C

MEYERSDALE, PA.



UHL'S DAY-OLD CHICKS

Founders of First Successful chick hatchery.
Our 22nd Season.

The largest and oldest successful hatchery. We produce chicks from free range stock that are strong, vigorous and full of pep. Years of experience have taught us how to hatch chicks that are satisfactory to our customers. If you want the best, we have them, all pure bred and at the most reasonable prices. We have the most popular varieties.

**LEGHORNS, ROCKS, WYANDOTTES, ANCONAS,
MINORCAS, R. I. REDS AND BRAHMAS**

Write for catalog and price list.

THE UHL HATCHERY, Box A, New Washington, Ohio



THREE TIMES

the Improvers have won Best Display with more points than all competitors combined at the **Chicago Coliseum Show**. My 1921 winnings were: Cocks, 1, 2, 4; Hens, 3, 5; Cockerels, 1, 3, 4; Pullets, 1, 3; Old Pen, 1; Young Pen, 1, 3.

The Improver Strain is a trapnested exhibition strain of Quality Layers and owes no apology to either the show room or the egg basket. One strain bred right for 21 years. Several hundred grand breeding birds for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.

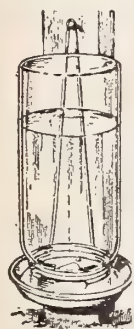
L. J. DEMBERGER

Improver Strain White Wyandottes,

STEWARTSVILLE,

BOX 9

INDIANA



Klean Drink Fountain.



Colored Leader Adjustable

Popular band combining color and number; supplied in red, white, blue, pink, yellow and green at better than pre-war prices. We also make Smith Sealed and other Standard bands.

Drinking Fountains: Most popular style, rust-resisting zinc basins, wire frames. No. 1 size (brooders) for 1 qt. Mason jar; No. 2 (poultry) for 2 qt. jar. Keep water cool, sweet and clean; prevent chicks getting wet or chilled. They hang up, no litter in basins. Davis combination does not require Mason jar, any jar or bottle will do.

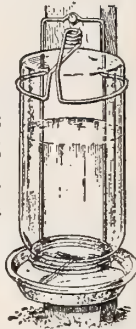
Prices: No. 1, 20c each; \$2.25 per dozen, f. o. b. Battle Creek; postage, single, 10c, average per dozen, 30c.

Prices: No. 2, 25c each; \$2.75 per dozen, f. o. b. Battle Creek; postage, single, 10c; average per dozen, 50c.

Free sample band and booklet on bands and fountains on request.

THE KEYES-DAVIS CO., INC.,

16 Hanover Street, Battle Creek, Mich.



Davis Combination Food and Water Fountain.

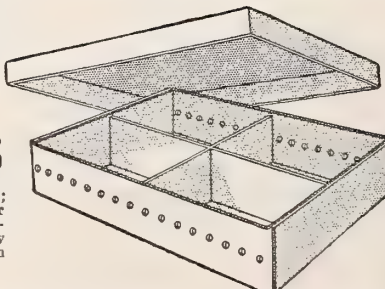
Premier Chick Boxes

New low prices are as follows: 25 chick size, dozen, \$1.45; 50 chick, \$2.20; 100 chick, \$3.10.

Premier Egg Boxes

15 egg size, dozen, \$1.85; 30 egg, \$2.60; 50 egg, \$3.35; 100 eggs, \$5.50. Liberal discount on orders of \$10.00 or over. We put out the most complete line of shipping supplies for poultrymen in the United States. Highest quality paper and wooden products shipped direct to consumer from three big factories.

Western Box & Basket Co. Box 1044 A, Omaha, Neb



HIAWATHA CHICKS—EGGS

WINTER LAYING S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Eventually you will decide that the WINTER LAYER is the BREAD WINNER. For EGGS—EGGS and EGGS the year around is what makes poultry pay and pay well, therefore do not delay and start right now and order your HIAWATHA CHICKS and EGGS for the 1922 season. At prices that you can afford to buy. Write today for illustrated price list and circular. Address HIAWATHA POULTRY FARM, Box 94, Crystal Lake, Ill.

shafting in tail coverts; shy in breast; some straw color on top. Fourth, clean colored hen; harder feather than 3d. Fifth, good hen. Some cockerels not as well finished as other years. If a man wants Light Brahmas to grow soft roasters, where can he go to get better stock than to the standard exhibition class at Boston? These birds are not the squat, Cochized Brahmas of some years ago. They combine usefulness with standard qualities. The males have wattles and are active. First cockerel, beautiful bird, good type. Second, larger because of age; another excellent bird. Third, rangy bird; long in head and tail. Fourth and fifth, well balanced cockerels, nice size; neither as flat across shoulders as we like, and trifle weak in hackle under throat. First pullet, magnificent Brahma; big, good type and color. Second, round shoulders, making her narrower in body; splendid white body and good markings in neck and tail. Third, similar to first, but evidently plucked a little in back. Fourth, another very strong pullet. Fifth, again good; standard wings of course; younger.

Dark Brahma—Willow Brook Farm, 1-3-4-5 cock, 1-2-3-4 ckl., 1-2-3-4 pl. Oak Hill Poultry Farm, Montello, Mass., 2 cock, 3 hen. E. E. Whitney, Higham, Mass., 1-2 hen, 5 pl. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Riverdale, N. J., 4 hen, 5 ckl.

The greatest class of modern years. Didn't know that such a cock as 1st lived; good type; broad shoulders; sound black parts, including tail, and marvelous back and saddle striping. Second cock, on same order, fails to winner in gray fluff. Third, fourth and fifth, fair cocks. First hen, marvelously pencilled, good size; such quality a new revelation of the latent possibilities that have lain sleeping in this grand old breed. Second, larger, more buff in ground color. Cockerels, young, some white tipping in breasts; promising class that needs more age. Good Brahma type clear through pullet class; markings show strong penciling, but hardly expect any pencilled pullet to carry such markings as first hen.

Buff Brahma—H. C. Merrill, Malden, Mass., 3-4 hen, 2 ckl., 1-4 pl. F. J. Hochrein, Greenfield, Mass., 1-2 hen, 1-3-5 ckl., 2-3 pl. Myown Poultry Farm, 4 ckl.

First hen a true Brahma, excellent neck and tail lacing; nice clean buff body. Second, another big hen of good type, attractively marked. Several small cockerels, first having most size, red on wing bone; trace of white in tail. First pullet, another attractive female; nice buff back and breast with strong tail coverts and nice neck lacing. Second, younger; strong neck lacing; standard Brahma wing.

Buff Cochins—Willow Brook Farm, 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen, 2-3 ckl., 3-4 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Harvey C. Wood, 1-4 ckl., 1-2 pl.

First and second cocks, strong team of full feathered birds. Hens not molted out evenly. First cockerel, big as cock; level color. Second and third, younger; splendid feathering; level, soft buff. Strong class of pullets; good feathering, type and color. First, not as low set with tipping forward carriage as we like.

Partridge Cochins—Mrs. Harvey C. Wood, 1-2 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl.

The wonderful Mitchell line is missed. Adolph Anderson not well; his house burned down; unable to attend. Wood has more size than he has merited shown. First hen, good type and markings; nice ground color. First cockerel big; dark ground color; pale lobes. Second, brighter ground color; younger. First pullet, big, nice color. Second smaller, and penciling striping into ground color of cushion.

Black Cochins—A. W. Lewis, 1-2 cock, 1-2-3-4 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2-3-4 pl., 1 pen. Herbert K. Foss, East Kingston, N. H., 5 hen, 3 ckl.

Such quality has not been seen before since the twentieth century began. First cock every thing a Cochins should be. Magnificent line of hens; cockerels remarkably well grown team; first having a broad feather full of sheen; two side sprigs on blade of comb. Pullets, again superior quality right through.

White Cochins—Herbert K. Foss, 1-2 cock, 1-2-3-4 hen, Harvey C. Wood, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl.

Cocks, fair quality. First and second hens big and good. Third, another full feathered Cochins, but poor webbing of feather. First cockerel big, well built, full feathered. A broader, rounder, better set White Cochins cockerel rarely seen. A trio of magnificent White Cochins on display just imported from England for this show.

Black Langshans—Donna M. Howe, Agawam, Mass., 1 cock, Willow Brook Farm, Beverly, Mass., 4 cock, 2-5 hen, 1 young pen. E. S. Corbit, Dover, N. H., 3 cock, 3-5 pl. Myown Poultry Farm, Ellenville, N. Y., 5 cock, Thos. Fowler, New London, Conn., 2 cock, 3 hen, 4 ckl. L. C. Phillips, New London, Conn., 4 hen, 5 ckl. 2 pl. J. F. Robinson, South Weymouth, Mass., 1 hen, 1-2 ckl. Frank E. Backus, Pittsfield, Mass., 3 ckl., 1-4 pl. J. E. Bronson, East Dedham, Mass., 1 old pen.

First cock, splendid bird; straight leg at hock would give him better carriage. Second, another good cock. Third, badly split open in tail. Fourth and fifth very ordinary. First hen, beautiful Langshan; good size, type and balance. Second needs more station. Third evidently laying, making her heavy in abdomen. Fourth, good hen. Fifth, ordinary. First cockerel, well finished; true Langshan profile; more squareness across shoulders would give him more breadth and substance of body. Second, another good one, close runner-up. Other cockerels have legs set too far back to raise up posterior section and give the finest Langshan type. A fine lot big, type, well grown pullets. Winners well placed, with little to choose between first second and third, each having type, size and deep sheen of green color.

White Langshans—Thos. W. Crowe, New Britain, Conn., 1 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2-3 ckl., 1-2-3 pl. Myown Poultry Farm, 4 ckl., 4 pl.

More representative exhibits of this kind will lead to more interest, larger field for selection and substantial advancement that will make the White Langshan comparable with the Black.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—M. S. Arey, Bar Harbor, Me., 4 cock, G. L. Rosen, Lunenburg, Mass., 5 cock, 1 pl., 2 young pen. Frank Ferall, Winsted, Conn., 1-2 cock, 2-4 pl., 1 young pen. C. Arthur Tower, Franklin, Mass., 3 cock, Wilton P. Hudson, Brookside Farm, Great Barrington, Mass., 1-4-5 hen, 4 ckl., 5 pl., 1 old pen, 3 young pen. Basil Aldrich & Co., Milford, Mass., 3 hen, 5 ckl., 3 pl. Fred E. Sherman, Hyannis, Mass., 2-3 ckl. C. W. Browne, Parkhill, Ont., Can.

1 ckl. Hillcrest Breeding Station, Melrose, Mass., 4 young pen.

First cock, narrow barred; split open tail. Second, smaller; metallic on back and wing bow. Third, narrow bars; unfinished, split tail. First hen good Rock type, straight clear barring. Second wider bar on wing bow than on back; dark bar wider than light bar on back is common in all winning females. Third nicely barred bird; not a big hen. Large assortment of cockerels. First big clear colored; tail in but more finish would help; nice head. Second, a nicely finished bird; good head; little round across shoulders; narrow barred; darker with more metallic than first. Third, high in shoulders making breast shy; nice comb, strong head like others; tail in pretty good condition. Fourth, strong head, but somewhat rangier bird than New Englanders are going for; considerable metallic on back and wing; fine covering of tail coverts, but main tail feathers partly gone. Fifth, we understand bird in this coop was changed. One begins to see a consistent effort on part of judge to pick cockerels with strong heads, good bone, closed up tails that are finished over.

First pullet, trim body; ridges up and down dark colored shanks. Why can't Barred Rock judges be even more courageous? Take first hen, her tail feathers narrow down into chick feather form at tip ends. Here is first pullet with slight ridges on shanks. These things would be of moment in other varieties. Is it not important to breed a chicken first, so it will not get tired holding up its many bars? We say this not to criticize as much as to encourage men who are working in direction of better finish in all breeds, including this one. New England breeds a well bodied, compact Rock. It is not thin legged or sharp breasted. However, some breeders have got color at a tremendous sacrifice of substantial qualities. The judge leans strongly to the bird that catches his eye. For instance, second pullet had badly formed wings.

Barred Plymouth Rock Pullet—K. Berthold, Saugus, Mass., 2 cock, 5 ckl., young pen. Geo. A. Bowker, Worcester, Mass., 3 ckl., 4 young pen. Farms, 1-4 cock. Frank Perall, 3 cock, 1 ckl. Fred E. Sherman, 3 ckl. C. H. Shaylor, Lee, Mass., 2 ckl. C. A. Butler, Whitman, Mass., 2 young pen.

First cock, split tail. Second, nicely closed tail; well finished plumage; well formed wing; tendency to sprig on blade of comb. Third, split tail. First cockerel, beautifully colored bird for show purposes. This is rightfully a breeding class, but when you put breeding birds in a show room one can only judge them by exhibition standards. Be that as it may, first cockerel was narrow barred, attractive color; little loose in one wing, flights not being tucked up as they should be. Second, younger, darker in color; legs bow out at knee.

Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerel—Fred E. Sherman, 3 hen, 1 young pen. Brookside Farms, 1-2 pl. C. Arthur Tower, Franklin, Mass., 2-5 hen, 1 old pen. E. F. Wood Franklin Mass., 1 hen. K. Berthold, 4 pl., 2 young pen. Patrick F. Rasco, North Adams, Mass., 5 pl. C. H. Shaylor, 3 pl. Lambert's Poultry Farm, 1 Apponaug, R. I., 2 old pen. Harry R. Lewis, Davisville, R. I., 3 young pen.

First hen unusually dark, heavy colored matron; good size and proportions. First pullet, big, long, dark colored pullet; tail nearly gone. Second, another breeding pullet that looks like a straight cockerel bred bird. Third, cleaner shanks than other two and lighter undercolor.

White Plymouth Rocks—Mirmichi Poultry Farm, Foxboro, Mass., 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 old pen, 2 young pen. Sabrina Farm, Wellesley, Mass., 3 cock, 2-3-4 hen, 1-3 ckl., 1-2-4 pl., 2 old pen, 1-3 young pen. Samuels Knowles, North Easton, Mass., 2 cock, 4-5 ckl. B. J. Whitman, Weymouth, Mass., 5 cock. John W. Beebe, Worcester, Mass., 4 cock. E. K. Judd, Montrose, Mass., 5 hen, 2 ckl., 4 young pen. F. A. Brown, Brockton, Mass., 5 pl. Henry E. Forkey, Worcester, Mass., 3 pl., 5 young pen. Sorosis Farm, Marblehead, Mass., 3 old pen.

Large, strong class. First four winning cocks have Rock type, yellow legs and are well finished. Narrow bodied cocks, those that are short in back, high in breast or not standing on strong legs have no chance in this competition. Fifth cock not as well finished in tail. First hen, large, long back, nice head and tail; legs well set apart, this hen having substance of body as well as length. Second, another superior hen, shown in beautiful condition. Third, favors closely in quality. Fourth, again on same order. Fifth, a long hen presenting nice profile view. Short hens, or those with cushions, or heavy in fluff cannot stand such competition.

First cockerel, one of the outstanding birds of the show; a beautiful Rock, well balanced, well finished and put down in the pink of condition. Second, another great cockerel but not quite the smooth texture of feather as in winner. Third, a big, strong male; will make a great cock. Fourth, well built, not quite as well finished in tail. Cockerels that are small, narrow between legs, weak in head, creamy, short in back, narrow across saddle, or have a V-shaped underline, can not win in such a class. Any one of these things would set them out. Fifth pullets. First and second, a beautiful lot of cockerel, badly formed wings. A beautiful lot of pullets. First and second, a smooth feathered, pure white team; excellent size with breadth all the way from the shoulders back; yellow shanks. Right through the five placed pullets there is little left to be desired.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Chester W. Gould, Greenwood, Mass., 2 cock, J. A. Ashline & E. J. Croft, Fitchburg, Mass., 5 cock, 1-4 ckl., 3 pl., 2 young pen. L. D. Ackerman, Greenfield, Mass., 1 cock, 4 hen, 1 pl. Oliver Bros., Barre, Vt., 3 cock, 2-5 hen, 2 ckl., 1 young pen. L. E. Curtis & Sons, Freeport, Me., 4 cock, 1 hen, 5 ckl. Eben F. Gay, Norwood, Mass., 3 hen, 3 ckl., 4-5 pl. Wm. Spooner, North Easton, Mass., 2 pl. Kingman Farm, Randolph, Mass., 1 old pen.

Cocks lack condition. First has crooked middle toe, and old scales and dirt on shanks; nice profile but lacks breadth across saddle; nice sheet of buff color, with tail matching and free from bronze. Second, points of comb frozen off; lacks breast. First, second, third hens, good size and type. First, not as hard webbing of feather or good head as we like. First cockerel, a superior specimen; beautiful sheet of lustrous buff; nice type. Several pinched tails in cock class. First pullet, again a superior bird. Second and third, not as hard webbing in feather as we like. Some nice quality in the pullet class.

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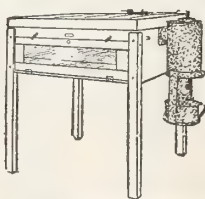
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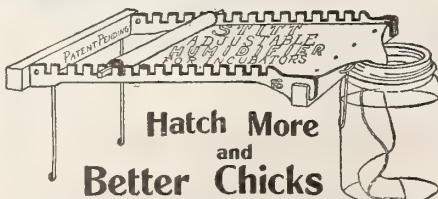
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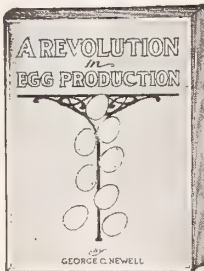
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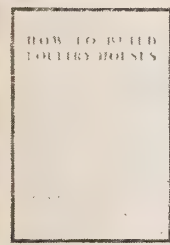
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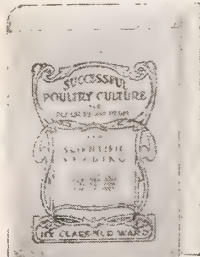
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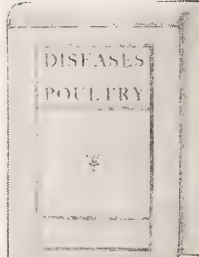
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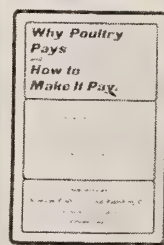
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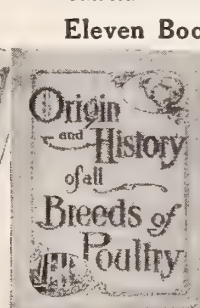


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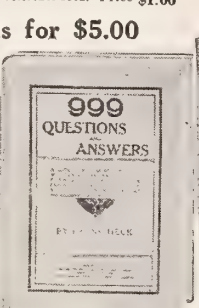
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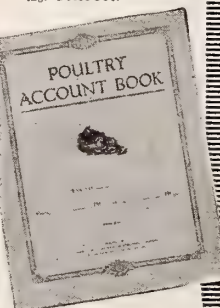
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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL, 523 Plymouth Court, CHICAGO

Partridge Plymouth Rocks—Herbert W. Seymour, West Upton, Mass., 4 cock, 3 chl. Geo. H. Hendry, Mattapan, Mass., 3 cock, 3 hen. Fred A. Russell, Keene, N. H., 1 cock, 1 hen, 2 pl., 1 young pen. G. J. Faber, Seymour, Conn., 2 cock, 1 old pen. 1-2 chl., pl. W. Heath, Stonington, Conn., 2 hen, 4 chl. Harrison T. Sheldon, New Haven, Conn., 3-4-5 pl.

A pleasing advance in quality over former years. First and second cocks, a well built pair with nice ground color and good striking. Second shows some white in tail coverts. First second, third hens, good substance; rich ground color, nicely penciled. First cockerel, splendid saddle. Second, a lighter shade of red color. Third and fourth, smaller. First pullet stands out among the 1921 females. As good type and nice color as one sees. Second, as good one. Third, lighter ground color.

Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks—Awards not listed in catalogue. The exhibitors were Oak Hill Poultry Farm, Chas. H. Swan, Myown Poultry Farm. A strong class. First cock, silvery white top with sound striping and sound black parts; an unusually fine male. First hen, remarkable for penciling from throat to tail; needs a little more length in back. Second, not quite as sound black in the pencils. First cockerel, another wonderful male; black breast and fluff; free from straw color on top; clear striping in hackle and saddle; good head. First pullet, strong head, good type, exceedingly good penciling for a pullet, all the way down throat through breast and clear out into fluff. The breeders deserve congratulations on such quality as the blue ribbon winners here described.

Columbian Plymouth Rocks—Wm. M. Allen, New Bedford, Mass., 1 cock, 1 hen, 2 chl., 1 pl. C. E. Twombly, Medford, Mass., 1-3 chl., 2-3 pl.

Small entry. Good size and type in cock and hen. First cockerel stands narrow at his knees. Pullets attractive.

Silver Wyandotte—Overlook Farm, Fitchburg, Mass., 2 cock, 5 hen, 2-4-5 chl., 3 pl., 1 old pen, 2 young pen. R. G. Williams, Barre, Mass., 5 cock, hen, 1-3 chl., 2 pl., 3 young pen. John F. Glynn, Everett, Mass., 3 cock. F. H. Davey, Yonkers, N. Y., 1-4 cock, 2-4 hen, 4-5 pl., 2 old pen, 1 young pen. Ira C. Keller, Prospect, O., 3 hen. E. A. Fletcher, East Foxboro, Mass., 1 pl.

Large and strong class throughout. Few breeders offer such great opportunity for breeders to display their skill. Being a complex bird, one cannot take snap judgment on the class. Judge worked for two days. His first hen and pullet do not have as large back feathers as second hen and fourth pullet. The west will agree with this decision, although it should be realized that prominent eastern breeders are producing a large feather in order to get a large open center. First cock combines both type and color to a remarkable degree. First cockerel, big, good head, clear top ground color; good breast lacing and wing; splendid head. It is plain that a determined effort is being made to clean up straw color in males, and first cock and cockerel are splendid models of advance made in the variety. Third cock, good wing bar; shows rust on top. Throat lacing on first pullet fails to go around. A better collection of Silvers has not been seen anywhere.

Golden Wyandottes—O. P. Chase, Andover, Mass., 1 cock, 5 hen, 3 chl., 1-3 pl. Geo. M. May, Andover, Mass., 4 cock. Geo. Newhouse, North Wilmington, Mass., 3 cock, 4 hen, 2-2-4 chl., 2-4-5 pl., 1 young pen. Ira C. Keller, 2 cock, 1 hen, 1-2 chl. F. Uphoff, Schenectady, N. Y., 5 cock, 2-3 hen, 5 chl., 2 young pen.

First cock, good head, nicely covered tail, well spread legs, round breast, a well laced breast and fluff; sound open striping in saddle. Second, still richer ground color; another good head; heavier striping at base of hackle. First hen, rather smooth in comb; good type and size; rich ground color. Shade of ground color is changing; heads are better; tails typically Wyandotte. This was not the case a few years ago. Big class and much interest in this modern type of beautiful Gold Wyandotte. Some light hackles in cockerels, but they are discounted by both judge and breeders. Several very shapely cockerels. Bad combs, long legs or poor tails are passing. A strong class of pullets, uniform in rich ground color, with clean center and uniformly sound lacing on breast.

White Wyandottes—Mimichi Poultry Farm, Foxboro, Mass., 2-3 cock, 4-5 hen, 2 chl., 2 pl., 2 young pen. Stanley Gallagher, Shirley, Mass., 4 cock. J. W. Andrews, Dighton, Mass., 1 cock, 2-3 hen, 1-5 chl., 1-3-4 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Ralph W. Piper, South Acton, Mass., 5 cock. O. L. Golder, Wakefield, Mass., 1 hen. S. B. Campbell, Lebanon, N. H., 3 chl. E. B. Sparrell, Sea View, Mass., 4 chl. Gravesdale Farm, East Brookfield, Mass., 5 pl. White Wyandotte Poultry Yards, Westboro, Mass., 2 old pen. Geo. H. Pollard, Greenbush, Mass., 3 young pen.

Always a strong class at Boston. First cock could win anywhere; elegant head, square shoulders, nicely arched back to well covered tail; no excessive fluff or coarseness, yet plenty of size. Second cock, of same general type; slightly softer feather; tail in not quite as good condition. Third, another well modeled cock. Fourth, shorter back, and being rounder shouldered, lacks breadth across saddle. Fifth, tail not finished. First hen, big, nice feather, good type. Second similar, but not quite as large. Third, another smooth female, well built. Fourth and fifth, softer feathered. Splendid heads and rich yellow shanks from first to fifth.

Both first and second cockerels are inclined to be chunky and low set. Some difference of opinion among breeders here, several favoring sixth cockerel, Andrews's, as bird that will come nearest to duplicating the magnificent first cock. Good quality right through pullet class. First has cleaner lines than winner last year. Second evidently been laying and pinches in wings trifle at cushion. Third, not as smooth webbing of feather over cushion as we like. Fourth, good head, smooth feather, good tail, smooth side over wings and cushion, clean under-line, not as big as first, and no evidence of any hind size in both first hen and first pullet. Fifth, lower set. Sixth, Pollard, well formed, smooth feather, good head, wide apart on legs, wide feather in tail; better specimen than Pollard's first pullet of two years ago.

Black Wyandottes—O. P. Chase, 1 cock. Geo. Newhouse, 2 cock, 3-5 hen, 1-2-3 chl., 3-4 pl., 1 young pen. C. H. Nesbitt, Riverhead, N. Y.,

3 cock, 2-4 hen, 5 ckl., 1-2 pl. Chas F. French, Canton, Mass., 1 hen, 4 ckl., 5 pl.

An attractive lot of hens. Yellow shanks on fifth and sixth prize cockerel. Of course, judge cannot put prizes on shanks alone, but this indicates that dark legs are not incompatible with good quality. First and second pullets, good Wyandotte type, splendid legs, yellow down sides of shanks, and lustrous, rich green-black plumage. Big advancement over plain plumaged black fowls occasionally seen in this variety.

Buff Wyandottes—W. S. Crandall, Elsmere, N. Y., 3-4 cock, 1-5 hen, 4 ckl., 2-4 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. J. J. Dansro, North Clarendon, Vt., 2 cock, 3 hen, 2 old pen, 2 young pen. Dr. Oliver N. Eastman, Burlington, Vt., 1 cock, 2 hen, 5 ckl. Fred Rockwood, South Brookline, N. Y., 5 cock, G. H. Colburn, Manchester, N. H., 4 hen. G. Arthur Cook, Easthampton, Mass., 1-2-3 ckl. Percy B. Hall, Dudley, Mass., 1 pl. John S. Dunn, Gardner, Mass., 3 pl. Sylvia Farm, Schenectady, N. Y., 5 pl. Robt. H. Mahar, Milford, N. H., 3 young pen. F. E. Bronson, Newport, N. H., 4 young pen.

Large, strong class. Five placed cocks have good type and level color. First hen, smooth feathered female of good type, with clear wings and tail. Second, pinched in tail. Third, not broad across cushion with light tail; shanks in poor condition. A long line of cockerels, with sentiment among breeders that more size would improve some of the unplaced birds. First, second and third cockerels of standard size and type. A number of well formed, nicely covered tails in class, and birds without good heads, balks, rear ends and wet set on legs cannot be expected to win in such a line up. Moreover, the same shade of color needs to run out to the tail. In pullets, clear wings and tails are so common in this class that a bird has to have much more, such as satisfactory body conformation, a neat head and reasonably uniform surface color.

Partridge Wyandottes—Axel H. Malmsten, Mattapan, Mass., 3 cock, 3-4 pl. B. H. Young, Bar Harbor, Me., 1 cock, 1 hen, 2-4 ckl., 5 pl. F. W. Guild, Holliston, Mass., 2-4 cock, 2 hen, 1-8 ckl., 1-2 pl.

Not a large class but a creditable one. First cockerel best in several years at Boston; big, bushy tail. First hen small. Tendency is toward same shade of ground color in males as wins in west. Females still a shade lighter, first pullet coming closer to the good type, mahogany color and clear penciling preferred in west.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass., 1 cock, 2 hen, 3 ckl., 5 pl. A. L. Hathaway, Abington, Mass., 2-3 cock, 4 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2-3-4 pl.

Falling off in numbers. First cock has the type, well covered tail, sound black breast and feet, and clean cut lustrous top striping that makes a great specimen; a little rust on wing bows. Second, close runner-up, falling to winner in having white in wing bar. Third, not sound in black parts. First hen, sound penciling. Second, equally good type and well penciled, but pencils do not appear as heavy. First cockerel, a nice choice. Second smaller, dark on wing bow. Third, large in comb. Fourth, lacks striping in lower saddle. A strong lot of pullets, with nice type and good penciling throughout.

Columbian Wyandottes—J. A. Brackett, Mattapan, Mass., 2 cock, 1-3 ckl., 1-2 pl. Jas. E. Perkins, West Stoughton, Mass., 1 cock, 5 hen, 4 ckl., 3-5 pl. Ralph Woodward, Grafton, Mass., 4 cock, 3 hen. Gilbert Poultry Farm, Haverhill, Mass., 3 cock, 2 hen, 5 ckl., 1 young pen. Geo. Lyman Hall, Dudley, Mass., 5 cock, 1 hen, 2 young pen. Carl W. Wight, Framingham, Mass., 4 hen, 4 pl. Thos. C. Burke, Dorchester, Mass., 2 ckl.

Boston is usually to be depended upon as having the best show of this variety of the year. First cock, a beautiful bird in all except black in upper breast and throat; beautiful finished saddle, neatly striped. Second, another well built cock with good head and nice color. Good type, nice heads, white surface of body plumage, and two rows of tail coverts on practically every hen in the long line. First has a broad hackle feather and sound tail coverts, which shows off her lacing to fine advantage. Second, a long neck. First and second cockerels not large, but nice heads, round lines and good black markings. First pullet, similar to first hen. Second, lower set. A big line up of pullets with good heads, clear backs, nice neck and tail lacing right through.

Dominiques—Shown by W. B. Atherton, 165 Tremont street, Boston. As secretary of the show, he allows no prizes to go upon his own birds. Let it be said, however, that these Dominiques are the real article—not the product of fresh Barred Rock crosses.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds—Harold Tompkins, Concorn, Mass., 1-3-4-5 cock, 1-2-3 ckl., 1 pl., 1-2 old pen, 1-3-4 young pen. Prospect Farm, Newark, N. J., 2 cock, 5 old pen, 2 young pen. Mirimichi Poultry Farm, 2 hen, 5 young pen. Elmer F. Benson, Whitman, Mass., 1-3-4 hen, 5 ckl., 3 pl., 4 young pen. Sunnyfields Farm, Wallingford, Conn., 4 hen. Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., 5 hen, 2 pl., 3 old pen. H. M. Tucker, Augusta, Me., 4 ckl. A. J. Densmore, Lebanon, N. H., 4 pl. Jas. W. McDonald, Cheshire, Mass., 5 pl.

Largest and best class ever shown. Astonishing advancement in breed. New Englanders complain about poor carcasses, long thin legs, high crested bone, poorly fleshed breast, yet breed is increasing more rapidly on New England farms than any other. Breeders charge and counter charge; there's strife in their Red club meeting, yet entry increases each year, quality advances, more birds change hands and higher prices are paid. It is the day of the Rhode Island Red. There is room for a big barred basket at one end and capacity for the production of eggs at the other end. The standard sets the weight of a R. I. Red pullet at 5 lbs., yet the stock is the equal of any of the American breeds in size. Good judging is helping. Slightest tendency of a loose wing puts bird out. Nothing bad or likely to be bad is tolerated. A cockerel with round shoulders and narrow back, with which lack of breast is associated, goes down to a minor prize of eleventh. A cock with stringy feather goes down to tenth. Competition is keen. Small things count. Remarkable how free eastern males are from black in neck when hackles cut in and red in face, eye color, and how sound the red is in backs at base of tails.

First and second cock, about the same size; strong bodies; probably carry 9 lbs. Third cock larger.

Harry Lewis says



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You are certain to get healthier, stronger chicks from eggs laid by hens fed Semi Solid Buttermilk. Many poultry men have cut their hatch-

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Semi-Solid Buttermilk

Prof. Harry R. Lewis has been conducting for more than six years an exhaustive comparative test to determine the value of Semi Solid Buttermilk in the raising of poultry from the brooder through the laying season. Over 1800 birds were used. His report and conclusions contain a number of fundamental discoveries on successfully raising the hatch that is of utmost importance to every thinking poultryman. You need this report, it means better hatching eggs and more chicks. The complete results on this test of feeding chicks, growing stock, and the laying flock together with Prof. Lewis' own conclusions, will be sent you on request.

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Write today for free sample and Prof. Harry Lewis' complete report on the value of Semi-Solid Buttermilk for poultry. Please give your dealer's name and address when writing. A postal card will bring it to you. Semi Solid Buttermilk is shipped in barrel lots, freight prepaid. There is a size package for every flock.

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Hudsonville, Mich. Gentlemen:

With reference to the SEMI - SOLID we have been using for the last three weeks, I will say that never before have we had such good results brooding chicks. We have chicks three weeks of age and some of them weigh ten ounces. We fed some skim-milk the first three days, and then placed the SEMI-SOLID before them also and found that they drank the SEMI-SOLID almost again as fast as the skim - milk. They like it better and grow faster than when fed skim-milk. We will start feeding it to the laying and breeding stock also. Yours respectfully, Hudsonville S.C.W. Leghorn Ranch, Hudsonville, Mich.



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OAK DALE *Single Comb* WHITE LEGHORNS

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For fertility, for uniformity, for eggs that will hatch sturdy chicks of type, buy Oak Dale Hatching Eggs.



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This beautiful catalogue--Mating List shows how Oak Dale pens were this year selected with unprecedented care and expertness. This book comes to you free for the asking.

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Oak Dale heavy laying Leghorns for twenty years have won at Madison Square Garden.

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Order now--don't delay

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BABY CHICKS

Sturdy type individuals from our famous heavy laying, prize winning strain. For Leghorns Oak Dale has them.

Cockerels

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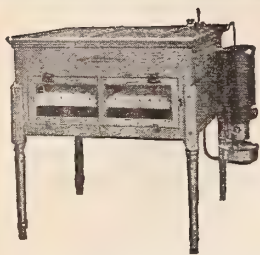
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SHOW BIRDS

Consistent winners everywhere. Oak Dale White Leghorns have won at Madison Square for 20 years and our customers are winning almost every show in the country with Oak Dale birds.

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OAK DALE *Single Comb* WHITE LEGHORNS



You can rely upon Prairie State Incubators

The Standard Over 40 Years

When you use these efficient machines, you are sure of satisfactory results. Their unequalled reputation for certainty and ease of operation—for number and quality of chicks hatched—is world-wide.

Prairie State Incubators—several sizes—are guaranteed for ten years; to hatch a larger percentage of stronger chicks. Don't risk poor hatches—get this machine of known efficiency.

Prairie State Brooders—several styles—raise the chicks.

Write for complete catalog, address of dealer near you—then order early.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO., 114 Main Street, Homer City, Penna.



Brooder for 50 to 100 chicks

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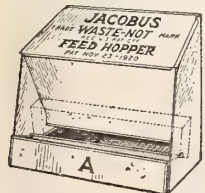
Breeding Males \$10, \$15 and \$25; Breeding Females \$7.50, \$10 and \$15; Breeding pens (Male and 4 Females) \$35, \$50 and \$75; Strong Utility Cockerels \$5 and \$7.50; Utility Females \$5, Pens (male and 4 females) \$10 and \$25.

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Make two bags of poultry food do the work of three. Catch tray A, collects waste and returns it to when inverted to close hopper against rats and mice at night. (See dotted lines.) If your dealer cannot supply you send for circular and order direct.

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We also have some very choice breeders of the leading varieties of chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, guineas and bantams. Eggs for hatching. All stock guaranteed purebred and strong, healthy farm raised stock. Send for catalogue today; its free. Address the

Gem Poultry Association, Dept. 16, Mason City, Iowa

First cock and cockerel have a wide web in their hackle and saddle. Narrow feathered birds at a disadvantage. First cock and cockerel have same deep color on breast as on back, with wide feathers that carry their lustrous surface well into side of fluff. Harold Tompkins also getting away from hairy fluff in females, like brot feathers right through sides of fluff. Color that wins is dark, yet a tone of red in it that lifts it out of the class of mahogany color. Females with wrinkled, gamey faces not seen much of in the whole class; such are poor layers and persistent sitters. Females to win must have a smooth webbing of feather; a silky feathered hen now practically out of it. Both males and females must have same shade of rich color on breast and sides of fluff as on top. As one looks at the winners he marvels that so many kings and queens could be in the Red men's deck. Nothing like it ever before seen.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds—Martin & Wordell, Little Compton, R. I., 2 cock, 2 hen, 5 pl., 3 old pen. Payne Bros., Portland, Conn., 3 cock, 3 cl., 4 pl., 4-5 young pen. Harold Tompkins, 1-5 cock, 1-3-5 hen, 1-2-4-5 cl., 1-2 pl., 1-2 old pen, 1-2-3 young pen. T. Edward Cordis, Longmeadow, Mass., 4 hen, 3 pl. Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass., 4 old pen. F. H. Clark, Chelsea, Mass., 5 old pen.

Same character of feather, same tone of color wins here as in Single Comb Reds. First cock, the best I have seen on a R. C. Red. Families are better established in Rose Combs; but H. Tompkins has now produced what he wants in Single Combs, and is producing families in his strain. That leads to dominance. Some Rose Comb cockerels need better combs. Entry not as big as in the Single Comb class.

Colored Dorkings—Howard S. Rich, Springfield, Mass., 1 pl. A magnificent pullet.

Silver Grey Dorkings—Frank Edwards, Newton, Mass., 1 cock, 1-2-3 cl. K. O. Svendsen, Westwood, Mass., 4 cl., 1 pl. Still good Silver Greys in New England, with several birds with substantial bodies and good color at Boston.

A. O. V. Dorking—Green Farm, Carlisle, Mass., 1 cl., 1 pl. A fairly attractive pair of Red Dorkings.

S. C. Buff Orpington—Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., 4 cock, 2 hen, 2-4 cl., 1-5 pl., 1-2 old pen, 1-3 young pen. Chas. MacNair & Son, Ashland, Mass., 5 cock, 1-3 hen. Henrietta E. Hooker, South Hadley, Mass., 3 cock, 4-5 hen, 2 pl., 2 young pen. Clifton C. Nickerson, Harwichport, Mass., 1-2 cock. Geo. E. Besom, Mansfield, Mass., 1-5 cl., 3 pl. Joshua Shute, Meriden, Conn., 3 cl. Ralph E. Simmons, Pittsfield, Mass., 4 pl. Kingman Farm, Randolph, Mass., 3 old pen.

One of the strong classes of the year, and best ever cooped at Boston. First cock all that an Orpington should be; broad, massive bird, well set on legs, good head, a level sheet of soft buff from tail to tip of neck, uncommonly smooth breast. Second, another big, heavily finished cock; not quite as square across shoulders. Third, darker and tighter in tail; not quite as level colored in neck, breast and back. First hen, active head, smooth webbing of feather, level color all over. Second, close runner-up; not quite as smooth feather over tail. First cockerel, big, with good front, but does not carry width out through back, neck and heavy in comb. Second, another big cockerel, rich lustrous buff; little longer in back; good head. We notice a lemon buff cockerel at sixth place. First pullet, beautiful comb, eye and skull; smooth webbing of feather; full front; not short and squat; a splendid example of moderate quality. One shade of soft buff full of lustre. Second, another magnificent pullet on same order; smooth lines and lustrous, level color; fails to winner in color of eye. Fourth, clear tail, but shorter and smaller; mention this to indicate that it takes more than wings and tail to win this class.

S. C. Black Orpington—John T. Ratcliffe, North Andover, Mass., 1-3 cock, 2-3-4 hen, 1-4 cl. M. W. Brown, Wakefield, Mass., 5 cock, 5 hen, 2 cl., 1-2 pl., 1 old pen. Hinks & Williams, Whitman, Mass., 1 hen. Wm. Wardwell, Stoneham, Mass., 3-5 cl.

Not a large class. First cock heavy in comb. First hen cleaner lines than used to win. Second, another big hen; fuller in fluff. First cockerel, well grown bird; lacks breast; full fluff. Cockerel 1405 would probably have won but was disqualified for stubbs. It would help visitors to understand better if all judges would so indicate on coop tag when a valuable bird must be ruled out. Judges know the law and it is always admirable when they have the will to enforce the law. First pullet attractive; such big, well formed pullets free from excess fluff will rejuvenate the breed.

S. C. White Orpingtons—B. M. Clough, Portland, Me., 2 cock, 2 hen, 3 cl., 3 pl., 2 young pen. W. H. & J. G. Henderson, London, Ont., Can., 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 cl., 2 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. T. B. Farnam, Lanesboro, Mass., 2 cock, 4 hen, 2 cl., 5 pl. Wm. E. Bronke Plymouth, Mass., 3 hen. Ben Milward, Everett, Mass., 1-4 pl.

First cock, big, in nice feather; shows a trace of straw color. Second, white, nice body; trim in neck; more coach horse neck desirable. First hen, a beautiful specimen, white and in good condition. Others not in her class. First cockerel, good conformation; not white. Second, shows straw color and not finished in tail. First pullet, massive, good head and breadth of body; well set on legs. Second, another typical Orpington, making a great pair. Third, tight in tail.

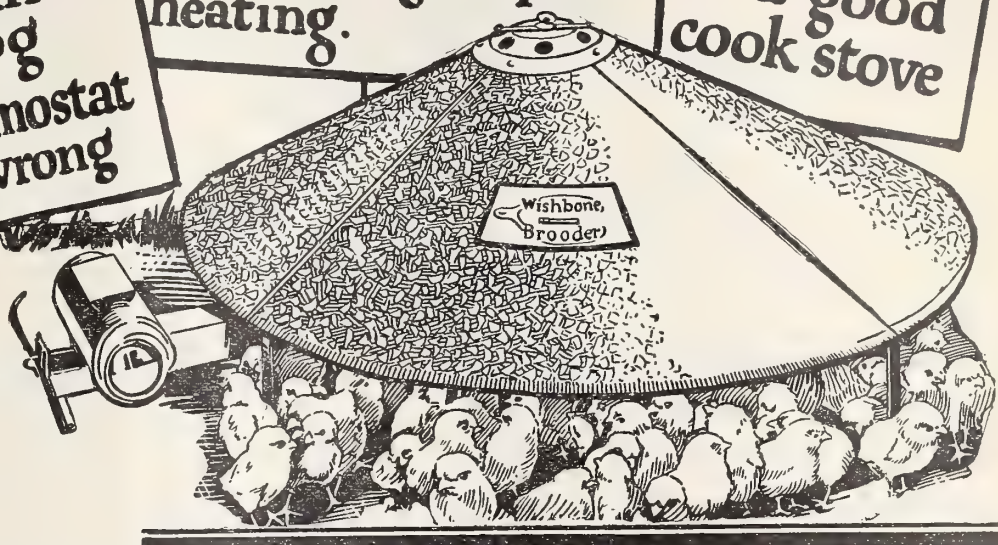
Dark Cornish—Harry Butterick; Fitchburg, Mass., 4 cock, 4 young pen. Ernest B. Stansy, North Bennington, Vt., 2 cock, 2-3-4 hen, 2 old pen. Dr. J. Leslie Davis, Philadelphia, Pa., 1-5 cock, 1-5 hen, 1-3-4 cl., 1-3-5 pl., 1-3-4 old pen, 1-3-5 young pen. John M. Priske, Hudson, N. H., 3 cock, 2 cl. H. Hodgson, Waukesha, Wis., 5 cl. S. C. Tomlinson, Woodbury, Conn., 4 pl. Frank R. Willis, Louisville, Ky., 2 pl. F. H. Clement, Hemstead, N. Y., 5 old pen. C. C. Smith, Wilton, N. H., 2 young pen.

First cock out of condition when we reached him in this report. Second, practically no wing feathers in one wing; no secondaries in others. Third, strong boned bird, broad across shoulders, well set on legs; good wings; top color free from purple. Fourth cock, good bird, smaller. Fifth appears to have main tail feathers absent. First hen, good set, well set on legs; rich ground color, beautifully penciled. Second, well fronted hen, narrowing down in stern better than winner; not quite as good color. Third,

No Valves
to stick
No Strainer
to clog
No Thermostat
to go wrong

Instantly generates a
hot blue flame with-
out priming or pre-
heating.

As simple
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as a good
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AT LAST, a perfect, oil-burning brooder without valves to stick, strainer to clog, or thermostat to go wrong! At last a valveless brooder that generates a hot blue flame in a jiffy without priming or pre-heating.

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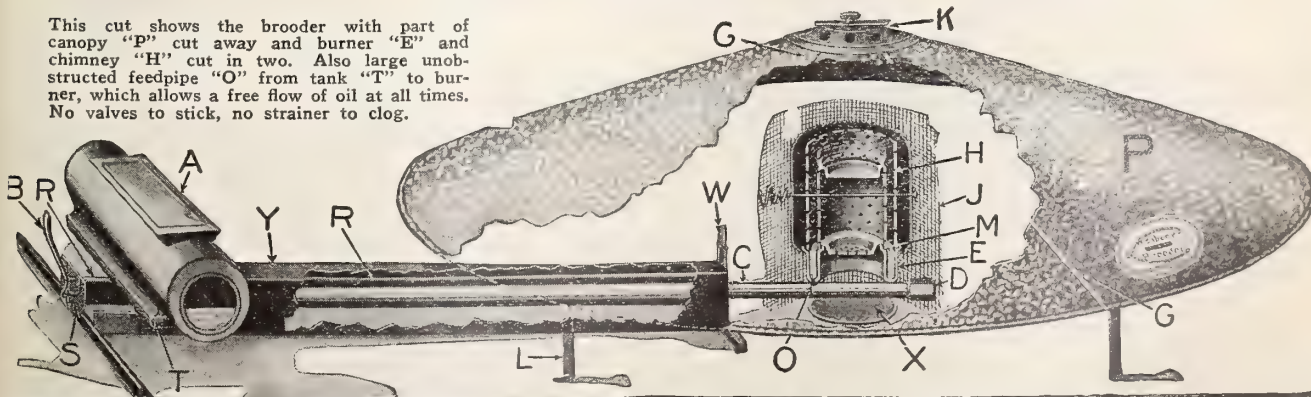
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This cut shows the brooder with part of canopy "P" cut away and burner "E" and chimney "H" cut in two. Also large unobstructed feedpipe "O" from tank "T" to burner, which allows a free flow of oil at all times. No valves to stick, no strainer to clog.



Profit \$5.73 per Leghorn

"Just a line to let you know how I made it last year with my 175 Everlay Brown Leghorn hens. Eggs sold \$575. Used at home \$68. Stock sold \$266. Total receipts, \$909. Cost of feed \$342. Other expenses \$44. Total expenses, \$386. Cash profit \$523. Value young stock, 300 pullets, \$450; 20 cockerels, \$40. Total profit, \$1,013. Profit per hen, \$5.73. J. D. Miller, Paducah, Ky."

"I won 1st cock, 1st cockerel on my Everlay strain Brown Leghorns at Missouri State Show in class 237, largest ever shown. Another feather in your cap! Mrs. G. McCollom, Unionville, Mo."

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Everlay Strain cockerels will put that wealth of egg-laying goodness in your flock, give you a solid money-making foundation. Choicest cockerels for your flock, any number, very reasonable. Cockerels for your best pen, mated pens, sons and daughters of my World Record Layers, Madison Sq. Garden, Chicago winners; reduced prices. Eggs, chicks from egg-bred flocks and special matings. Catalog upon request.

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R. & S. C. White Leghorns

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Wonderful breeding and show birds in single birds, pairs, trios or pens. Our birds have won in the leading shows of America. Your opportunity to secure the best foundation stock at greatly reduced prices. Fifteen years of consistent breeding for heavy laying and standard requirements. Egg records now up to the 300 mark. Send in your order now. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Albert V. Wheeler, Route 1, Box A, Carlinville, Ill.

Royal Quality White Wyandottes

Winners St. Louis Coliseum, 1921, 2d old pens; Missouri State show, 1921, 2d cock, 4th and 5th hens. Also have purchased 4th Missouri State pen 1920. Pen No. 1 headed by 2d pen cock St. Louis, four hens from 2d pen, 4th and 5th Missouri State hens and hens from 4th State pen, 1920. Pen No. 2 composed of pullets from high laying strain standardbred and full sisters to my pen No. 36 Missouri State Ex. Station. This pen headed by pedigreed cockerel from hen with record of over 200 eggs. Eggs from pen No. 1, \$7.50 per setting; from pen No. 2, \$3.50. H. L. Board, Memphis, Missouri

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Our annual sale is your opportunity to secure hens and pullets for foundation or new blood, from our winners at Indianapolis, Indiana State Fair, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Chicago Coliseum, at \$5, \$7.50, and \$10. Males for pen-heads from our "Jack Frost" line—some with show-room records. Cockerels at \$7.50, \$10, and \$15 that are worth double. Write for 1922 mating list—now ready. Eggs \$5; \$7.50 and \$10 per 15; guaranteed.

WILLIAM N. OTTO 5425 College Ave. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

wide hen, short shanks. Good quality in hen class. First cockerel, big, massive bird; broad shoulders; heavy shanks that are not long. Second, a heavy, solid bird; very heavy bone for a cockerel; short, narrow back feather; bowed out little in left leg. Third, a rangier bird. Fourth, flat breast. Fifth, considerable purple in black top color. First pullet, splendid bone, not quite as wide in shoulders. Second fails to winner in lighter ground color. Third, more legs.

White Cornish—F. H. Howland, Worcester, Mass., 1-2 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2 ckl., 2-3-4 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Myown Poultry Farm, Ellenville, N. Y., 3 cock, 4 hen. C. C. Smith, 4 ckl., 1 pl. L. J. Smith, Deep River, Conn., 3 ckl. Chas. E. Hollis, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., 2 old pen.

Class shows marked improvement in color, with type coming but more slowly.

White Laced Red Cornish—J. W. Williamson, Princeton, Ind., 1 cock, 1-3 hen. C. H. Smith, Warrenton, Va., 2-3 cock, 2-4-5 hen, 2-5 ckl., 3-4 pl. Wm. R. Emslie, Barre, Vt., 4 cock, 3 ckl., 5 pl. Ernest B. Stanley, North Bennington, Vt., 1-4 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1 young pen.

Best class ever cooped. Interest growing apace. Females are showing beautiful lacing, with males steadily improving. Breasts are a beauty section, color and lacing matching wing bows and backs perfectly in first, second hens and first pullet.

First and second pullets also have red necks laced with white, an important point. Third pullet has nothing more than type. Second cockerel, a narrow feathered fellow. Tendency of breeders seems to be not to breed too short and narrow a feather, approaching the Darks. Some will say "because they can't." Others will say "We want size and breadth combined with graceful lines; not sluggishness that goes with slow breeders and stock none too prolific." This is a growing issue. Cornish club is active, distributing Cornish literature to visitors all through the week.

Buff Cornish—J. W. Bloom, Altoona, Pa., 1-2 ckl., 1-2-3 pl., 1 young pen. Advancement in color, first cock and second pullet showing this advancement in color.

S. C. Brown Leghorn—Dorman & Anderson, Bridgeport, Conn., 1 cock, 3 hen, 1 pl. Lewis, Cliftondale, Mass., 3 cock, 4 hen, 3 ckl., 4 pl. 1 old pen. Harry W. Weeks, Framingham, Ctr., Mass., 2-4 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2 ckl., 2-3 pl. Walter W. Smith, Wakefield, Mass., 4 ckl., 5 pl.

Many admirers of this beautiful variety. Class not as fast as last year. First cock, good all around bird. Back and tail of second join more abruptly. Third, a nice, striped bird, not so much quality in fourth. First hen, soft colored, big, good bodied hen. Second, not as smooth over wing bow. Third, grayer color. Fourth, in wrong class. First cockerel, heavy in comb. Second, smaller. Third, more angular in type. Fourth, darker ground color with some black in lower hackle. First, second pullets, nice pair. Third, grayer. Fourth, wrong class. Fifth, do not know what she is good for.

R. C. Brown Leghorn—Gus Stadler, Altoona, Pa., 3 cock, 3-4 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl. N. B. Hartford, Rockland, Mass., 1 cock, 2 hen. W. D. Hobden, Lonsdale, R. I., 2-4 cock, 1-5 hen, 3-4 ckl., 2 pl. Walter W. Smith, 2 ckl., 5 pl. Wm. E. Blood, Townsend, Vt., 4 pl. Fred C. Mather, Brunswick, Me., 3 pl.

An assortment of different kinds. First cock and cockerel with some of the best of females the tops. In fact, the first pullet a rare specimen.

S. C. White Leghorn—Henry P. McKean, Jr., Beverly Farms, Mass., 1-2-3 cock, 1-5 hen, 1-2-3-4 ckl., 1-2-3-4 pl., 2 old pen, 2 young pen. Rogers White Leghorn Farm, Elgin, Ill., 4-5 cock, 3 hen, 5 ckl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. John F. Chaponi, Kensington, Conn., 4 hen. Foster Bros., Pawtucket, R. I., 2 hen. Wm. Hulcup Amherst, Mass., 5 pl. Robert A. Barnard, 3 old pen. Geo. A. Davidson, West Millbury, Mass., 4 old pen.

The best class seen in Boston since Dan Young and Geo. Kerr of Mac Alpine Farm came into Boston show. Favorable comment on judging. No puffed saddles, such as threatened to become an issue in Eastern shows. Good heads, nice type, pure white color throughout winners. First cock could stand little better furnish of tail, and trifle finer texture of feather would not be amiss on first hen. First cockerel, beautiful head; nice back and tail; in good condition. Second, another well turned White Leghorn male, with nice breath of feather; not quite as smooth texture, of comb as winner. First, 2nd, 3rd, 4th pullets in a row, and a fine lot; but feather same length, and backs, nice bodied, clean yellow shanks. Rogers travels a thousand miles; reaches Boston in zero weather; puts down two pens, that are beautifully matched and wins 1st old pen, 1st young pen. It takes courage to start your horses on the fast tracks of the grand circuit of the east; moreover, it takes quality to stand up under the loss of bloom incident to shipping and still win out. Great credit goes to the west. Hats off to the man who did it.

R. C. White Leghorns—J. M. Chase, Wallkill, N. Y., 1 cock, 1 hen; 1-2-3 ckl., 2 pl. H. H. Lyon, Morrisville, Vt., 4-5 ckl., 1-3 pl. Small entry, with 1st cock, hen, cockerel and pullet of good quality.

S. C. Buff Leghorn—Monmouth Poultry Farm, Frenau, N. J., 1-4 cock, 1-2 hen, 2-4 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Hikori Orchard, Apopau, R. I., 3 cock, 3 hen, 5 pl. Pine Top Farm, Weston, Mass., 2 cock, 5 hen, 3 pl. Wendell Dean, Waltham, Mass., 4 hen, 4 pl. 2 young pen. Mrs. A. P. W. Heath, Stonington, Conn., 1-3-5 ckl. Homer N. Simpson, Suffern, N. Y., 2 old pen. Strong class. First and 4th cocks two birds unplaced at Chicago which we referred to as two best cocks in class. First, 2nd hens, typical Leghorns; good color. First and third cockerels, uncommonly large Buff cockerels. Second another good male. First pullet, White Leghorn type and level, soft color. Second, not as good in shank color; close runner up.

Black Leghorns—John A. Davis, Campello, Mass., 1 hen, 4 ckl., 1 pl. Jessie B. Spencer, Canton, Mass., 1-2-3 ckl., 2-3-4 pl. Still a little more type needed.

Silver Leghorn—Myown Poultry Farm, 1 cock, 1 hen. Only fair.

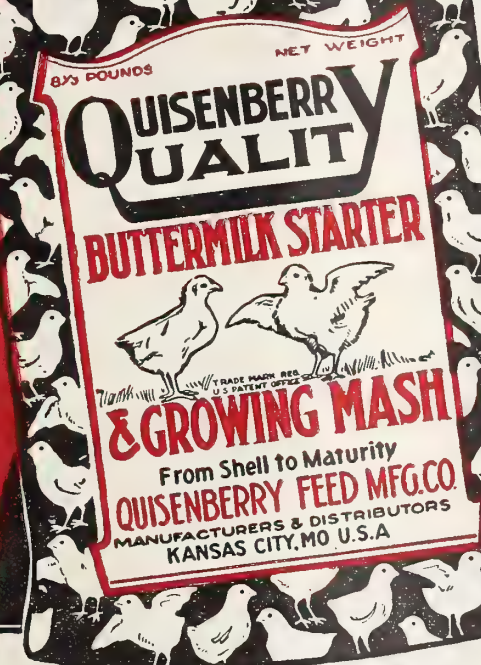
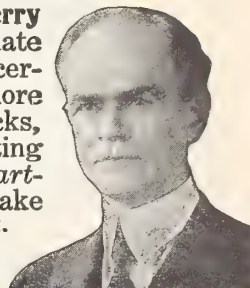
Silver Penciled Leghorns—Oak Hill Poultry Farm, Montello, Mass., 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl. Archie A. Ashley, Medford, Mass., 2 ckl. Penciling on 1st pullet something of an attraction.

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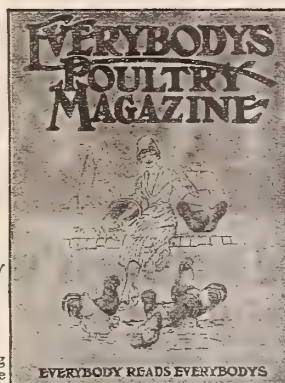
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THE LEGHORN WORLD, 6131 Bremer Ave., Waverly, Iowa

Black Minorcas—John McKinzie, Milton, Mass. 2-3 cock, 5 hen, 4-5 chl, 5 pl. Calvin J. Gardner, Allentown, Pa. 1 cock, 1-4 hen, 1-2 chl. 1-2 pl. Jas. H. Hillens, Keene, N. H. 2-5 hen, 3 pl. Chas. H. Hodgate, Fall River, Mass. 3 chl. 4 pl.

An exhibit especially worthy of mention. Few ordinary birds in the class, with 1st, 2nd cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets, big, well finished, long bodied, good stationed, beautiful green black specimens. Good size throughout these winners.

R. C. Black Minorca—Walter S. Adams, Pt. Chester, N. Y. 1 cock, 4 hen, Mrs. E. A. Washburn, Taunton, Mass. 1-2 hen, 1-2 chl. 1-2 pl. Wendell Phillips, Woonsocket, R. I. 3-5 hen, 3-5 chl. 3-4 pl. A. H. Chase, Berwick, Me. 4 chl.

Best class seen in some years. Large size, length of bodies, good heads and strong bone all through. Do not know when we have seen such females as 1st, 2nd hens and pullets. First cockerel, big rangy fellow with good head.

White Minorca—Fred L. Baker, Hudson, Mass. 1 chl. 1 pl.

S. C. Buff Minorca—P. J. Van Dael, Malden, Mass. 1 chl.

R. C. Buff Minorca—P. J. Van Dael, Malden, Mass. 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3-4 hen, 1-2-3-4 chl. 1-2-3-4 pl. 1 young pen. What appears to be too much Orpington blood, with rangy Minorca qualities still needed.

Blud Andalusian—John McCourtie, Winchester, Ont., Can. 1 cock, J. E. Bliss, Clinton, Conn. 2 cock, 3 hen, 3-4-5 chl. 3-5 pl. Harold E. Pedley, Bristol, R. I. 4 hen, E. D. Bird, Greenwich, Conn. 1-2 hen, 2 chl. 2-4 pl. L. D. Steadman & Son, Westerly, R. I. 1 chl. 1 pl.

First cockerel a blue bird; large, upstanding. First cock, another good male. First pullet, nicely laced.

S. C. Anconas—Geo. F. Williams, Waban, Mass. 5 cock, Leroy L. Lambert, Apopka, Fla. 1-2-3 cock, 2-3 hen, 1 pl. 2 young pen. Robt. B. Rich, Worcester, Mass. 3 cock, 2 pl. C. E. Johnson, Ligonier, Pa. 4 cock, 1 young pen, John W. Byram, Ashaway, R. I. 1 cock, 5 hen, Dr. N. A. DeWitt, Stoneham, Mass. 4 hen, 4-5 pl. 3 young pen. Jos. H. Wheatley, Pawtucket, R. I. 1 hen, Wm. R. Speck, Utica, N. Y. 3 chl. 3 pl. A. S. Troja, Utica, N. Y. 1-4 chl. Maurice C. Peters, No. Bennington, Vt. 2 chl. Isaac Jackson, Attleboro, Mass. 5 chl.

Strongest Ancona classes in both combs ever shown at Boston. First S. C. cock, good head, sound color, nicely finished tail. Females show mottling and rich black ground color. First hen, good type and mottling. First cockerel, sound color. For tipping on backle and saddle combined with nice style, 2nd S. C. cockerel fills the bill. Not many show such mottling on top. First and 2nd pullets have size, sheen and type.

R. C. Anconas—Leo, M. French, 1-2-3-5 cock, 1-2-3-4 hen, 1-3-5 chl. 1-2-4 pl. 1-2 old pen, 2-5 young pen. John R. Rogerson, West Medway, Mass. 4 cock, 5 hen, 3 pl. 4 young pen, Chas. H. Curtis, West Medway, Mass. 2 chl. 5 pl. Geo. W. Day, Lexington, Mass. 4 chl. Maurice C. Peters, 1 young pen, H. E. Keeler, Whittinsville, Mass. 3 young pen.

A decidedly good class of Rose Combs. Marked improvement here. Some good cocks in winners. First and 2nd hens are well tipped. First cockerel, nice profile, good head, well finished plumage. Second, larger, more breadth and substance. Pullets, again nice type and color.

W. C. Black Polish—Edward S. Stein, Buckland, Conn. 1 cock, 2 hen. Mrs. Mary McLeod, Lexington, Mass. 2 cock, 2 hen, 1-2 chl. 1 pl. Good size and bodies here, with nice crests.

Silver Polish—Hiram W. Schriver, Groton, Conn. 1-2 cock, 1-2-3-4 hen, 1-2-3 chl. 1-2-5 pl. A. Mowll, So. Manchester, Conn. 4 cock, 5 hen, Idlewhile Farm, Sayville, N. Y. 3-4 pl. First hen especially well laced with good type and substance. First cock, well laced bird of good substance.

White Polish—Idlewhile Farm 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 3-5 pl. 1 old pen, Lewis W. Johnson, Closter, N. Y. 1 chl. 1-2-4 pl. First cock and first hen pair of magnificent birds.

Bearded Silver Polish—Pastime Farm, Allentown, Pa. 1-2-3-4 cock, 1-2-3-4 hen, 1-2-3-4 chl. 1-2-3-4 pl. 1 young pen. Here is outstanding quality with size, substance of body and lacing, especially in first cock and hen.

Bearded Buff Laced Polish—Edward S. Stein, 1-2 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1 pl. 1 pen. Females are surely attractive and make a beauty breed when seen in such quality as 1st, 2nd, 3rd hens.

Black Hamburgs—John Lowell, Chestnut Hill, Mass. 2 cock, 2 chl. 3 pl. E. P. Saltonstall, Chestnut Hill, Mass. 1-4 cock, 3-4 hen, 1-3 chl. 1-5 pl. E. A. Kühlen, Everett, Mass. 3 cock, 1 hen, 2 pl. Lyman & Storor, Waltham, Mass. 2-4 hen, 1 young pen. Mrs. Ralph Lowell, Dedham, Mass. 4-5 chl. Adrian Christoffelo, Everett, Mass. 4 pl.

First cockerel a big fellow; lobe about like a silver dollar; nice comb with straight leader; an upstanding fellow with graceful lines; magnificent broad feathers grown away out, cover tail. First cock, another very broad feathered bird, with head as fresh as a cockerel; deep green color. Rich deep sheen on 1st and 2nd pullets. 1st and 2nd feathers long and curving; and with 1st and 2nd hens have good size, big lobes, fine combs. Such quality is enough to discourage breeders from attempting to breed better ones.

Silver Spangled Hamburg—John Lowell, 2-5 cock, 2-3-4 hen, 1-2-5 pl. 1 young pen, Dr. J. S. Wolfe, Bloomfield, N. J. 1-3-4 cock, 1 hen, 2 chl. Robt. Treat Paine, 10 State St., Boston, Mass. 5 hen, 1-3-4-5 chl. 3-4 pl.

Largest and best class of S. S. Hamburgs in the country; nothing else like it. First and 2nd pullet, as big as good size White Leghorn, large spangles all over. First hen necessarily of same quality. First cockerel, spangled on every feather from head over neck and saddle to tail. Other winners on same order, with close decisions necessary. Very little rust in cock class. This class could be split up and provide winners for all the big winter shows of U. S.

Golden Spangled Hamburg—John Lowell, all prizes.

Golden Penciled Hamburg—Edwin W. Dwight, 95 Milk St., Boston, Mass. 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen, 2 chl. 1-2 pl. Isaac Sprague, Jr., Wellesley, Hills, Mass. 3 hen, 1 chl. Strong class; First hen a marvel;

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beautiful, clear cut black penciling on rich ground color.

Silver Penciled Hamburg—Isaac Sprague, Jr., 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 1 chl. 1-2 pl. 1 pen. John Lowell, 3 hen. Not as good females as some years ago; looks like single mating.

White Hamburg—Edwin W. Dwight, 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2 chl. 1 pl. First cock especially attractive.

Silver Campine—Chas. H. Curtis, West Medway, Mass. 2 chl. Mrs. Calvin Austin, Dunstable, Mass. 1 chl. 1 pl. 1 pen.

A light entry. Homestead Campine farm stayed out of competition with the hope of stimulating new breeders to show. One year is perhaps not enough. We will not take the edge off the birds that were entered in competition by commenting on the beautiful pen of ten pullets that the Homestead farm had on display.

Golden Campine—Wm. A. Castle, Worcester, Mass. 1 cock, 1 hen.

Buttercup—C. Sydney Cook, West Newton, Mass. 1 cock, 1-3-4 hen, 1 chl. 1-2-4-5 pl. 1 young pen. Dr. Rufus J. Howe, Worcester, Mass. 2-3-4 cock, 2 hen, 3-4 chl. Wm. J. Burke, Worcester, Mass. 2-4 chl. P. J. Darby, West Newton, Mass. 3 pl.

A consistent display, not swelled in numbers by wasters. First cockerel, a well built rich colored, well finished bird. Females show correct makings. Nice size, type and color in 1st pullet. Class as a whole more uniform in color with markings well set.

Salmon Faverolle—L. E. Tyler, Brocton, Mass., 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 chl., 1 pl.

Four grand specimens. Males free from red. Beautiful muffs and beards on hen and pullet. Good size and type in all four birds.

Lakenvelder—Burleigh A. Jones, Lakeport, N. H., 1-2 chl.

Speckled Sussex—Geo. A. Mole, Lenox, Mass., 1 cock, 1 hen, 4 chl., 5 pl. L. H. Lincoln, Ions Brooks, N. S. Can., 2 cock, 2 hen, 2-3 chl., 4 pl. Jas. Wm. Doherty, West Roxbury, Mass., 1 chl., 2 pl., 1 young pen. Dwight D. Elliott, Winchester, Mass., 1-3 pl.

First cock, small. Second, orange top color. First hen, big, attractive markings. First cockerel, nice. Second, poor. First pullet, good size and type; neat white tips; black bar needs a little strengthening. Why do not Sussex men with one of the oldest and best of all the English breeds ask that their birds be cooped in the English class?

S. C. Rhode Island Whites—O. G. L. Lewis, Paoli, Pa., 4 cock, 3-5 hen, 2-5 chl., 3 pl. Liberty Hall Poultry Farm, Hartford, Conn., 3 cock. F. W. Cumpstone, Waterford, Conn., 1 cock, 1-2-4 hen, 1-4 chl., 1-2-4-5 pl., 1 young pen. Dominion Poultry Yards, London, Ont., Can., 2 cock. A. J. Cedergren, Brockton, Mass., 3 chl.

R. C. Rhode Island Whites—Nathan H. Hartwell, Bourneville, Mass., 4 cock, 1 hen, 2 old pen, 2 young pen. Dominion Poultry Yards, 5 cock. Stewart & Byble, Ossining, N. Y., 1 cock, 5 hen, 2 chl., 5 pl., 1 old pen. A. J. Cedergren, 2-3 cock, 2-4 hen, 3 chl., 3 young pen. H. B. Plummer, East Kingstown, N. H., 3 hen. F. W. Cumpstone, 1 chl., 1-2 pl., 1 young pen. F. V. Raymond, Bridgeport, Conn., 4-5 chl. James Pyne, Brockton, Mass., 3-4 pl.

Seem to be many of these birds cooped. Some of the Rose Combs are rather too short in body. First Single Comb cockerel attractive, and can be shaped either like a Red or a White Rock, depending on how you pose him. Understand one breeder of Rose Comb Whites in Rhode Island has been using White Wyandotte males last two years and selling chicks as utility White Wyandottes. It remains true that the long Red type is practical, having a good bread basket in front and egg capacity behind. R. I. Reds came forward in the face of pointed criticisms and tremendous pressure, and these plain looking white chickens numbered 114 at Boston notwithstanding that no breeder of major rank has encouraged them or will scarcely recognize them as a breed. Rose Combs here or elsewhere outnumbered the Single Combs.

The Male.

There is something that has not been made as plain as it should be, and I fear it is going to be misleading. I stated in my recent article on Partridge Wyandottes that "in adding new blood do it through the female." I had reference to those who have A No. 1 stock. Furthermore, I made the statement because in parti-colored birds that are penciled, one can have a very good looking male, and, not knowing what is back of him in the way of breeding, he might ruin this whole flock. Therefore we want to use the female for the injection of new blood as we can see what she really is from a breeding as well as standard viewpoint. But, now, in the case one has just ordinary stock and wants to improve them, he can get the best results by going to a reliable breeder and getting a good male. That would do the most good, as the male is one-half of the pen, and if there are ten females in the pen that he wants to improve, a good male from any reliable breeder will give the best results. If such a breeder brought in the new blood from the female side to improve his stock, he would have only one good bird in the pen, and if the male is no good, he would make no headway.

Ohio. Chas. E. Kraner.

Indiana Agricultural College reports that they have received an average of seven inquiries a day for poultry house plans since September 1. That is a good index of the increasing interest in modern poultry practice.

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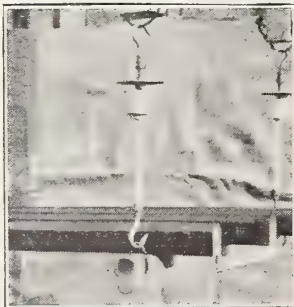
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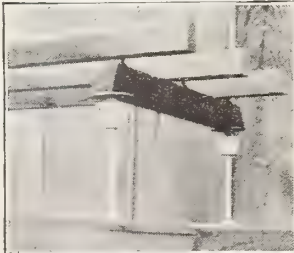
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A pair of mated Everbearing Strawberry Plants FREE if you will report your success with them. Will bear loads of big red strawberries from June to November of same year plants are set. We have been breeding Everbearing strawberries for the past 12 years and have counted 480 berries, blossoms and buds on a single plant in September. A postal will bring the plants and 5 kernels of Burbank's new Golden Pop Corn. Also our colored catalogue of "Blizzard Belt" Products with seed for a Silk Leaf Poppy Garden thrown in for good measure. Send 10 cents for mailing expense, or not as you please. Write today and get acquainted with our Hardy "Blizzard Belt" Seeds, Trees and Plants. THE GARDNER NURSERY CO., Nurserymen and Seedsmen, Box 523, Osage, Iowa.

Five Dozen genuine Progressive Everbearing Strawberry plants mailed at proper planting time for \$1.00 if ordered now direct from this advertisement.

BEES FOR PROFIT

Make big money with little work. Small expense to start. We will tell you how. For 50 years we have made the world's standard bee supplies. Write today for handsome free booklet, "Bees for Pleasure and Profit," or for our 64-page bee supply catalog. Tell us if you keep bees now, your occupation, and home location, so we can better advise you.

THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY
442 Main St., Medina, Ohio

200 Strawberry Plants \$2
100 Everbearers—100 Senator Dunlop

both postpaid anywhere at proper planting time. Send Now. We have 50 other varieties of strawberries; also small fruits, shrubs, trees, evergreens, etc. Free Catalog of everything to plant. Our Reduced Prices will pay you to answer this ad. Write today to The Allegan Nursery, Box 62, Allegan, Mich.

BEES pay if kept right. Be a progressive beekeeper. We can show you how. Send \$1.00 today for Bee Primer, 9 months subscription to bee supplies, American Bee Journal and catalogues of bee supplies.
American Bee Journal, Box 28 Hamilton, Ill.

Horticulture for Poultry Keepers

Conducted by Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Many agricultural products are depressed and are selling at prices below cost of production in many sections of the country. But apples and eggs are bringing big prices over the north and east. Apples and eggs are a mighty good combination and one which every poultry grower purchasing acreage should seriously consider. Apples of quality are selling at prices which bring a big profit to the grower. So it is with eggs. An apple orchard is an ideal place for fowls and chicks and the growing stock.

* * *

I am writing you to get your opinion on a bulb farming proposition, gladiolus, tuberoses, dahlias and cannas. I have raised quite a number of these flowers, but never offered them for sale, but I am thinking of doing so in addition to my poultry. Would you advise planting in large or small quantities. I am thinking of moving to Neosho in the "Ozark Play Ground" country. Missouri. R. M. Williams.

The growing of such bulbs and plants as you name and the sale of same is highly specialized and is in the hands, commercially, of a comparatively few people. I would not advise you to take up this proposition until you had arranged with some dealer in St. Louis or elsewhere, or some nurseryman to take a given amount of stock annually, and in a contract running for a long period.

* * *

I have an acre of ground on which I am going to build in the near future and want to plant some fruit on it. I want some quinces, apples, early and late peaches, cherries, white and red plums. What I am figuring on is just one or two trees of each kind of all the varieties that I can comfortably plant, that will come in good for home use, in the limited space I have. E. G. Smith. West Virginia.

You can plant considerable fruit trees on an acre of ground. In apples, plant Henry Clay, Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Wealthy, Golden Delicious, Delicious and Stayman Winesap. These ripen in order named. Orange quince is best. You will find Stark Early Elberta a wonderful peach. Plant the Awe Elberta, J. H. Hale and Krummel. You will, by so planting, have peaches over the entire season. Early Richmond and Montmorency are the best cherries. The Omaha, Terry and America plums will surely meet your requirements.

* * *

Would you please give me information in regard to cutting and starting Concord grapes. I have an abundance to cut and start, but I am not familiar with the method. I am told to cut 3 buds on a stem and put in bundles of 100 or 300 and dig a trench and place the cuttings in the trench, tops down, and cover to a depth of 2 to 4 inches and as time goes on start to uncover gradually. What next and how? Give me your method, please. I am trying to make a go of poultry and fruit in northwestern Arkansas. F. S. Boyce. Arkansas.

Your method of handling grape cutting is all right. You should, however, bury the cutting at least one foot deep,

Then cover with some litter to prevent frequent freezing and thawing. In the spring plant in rows, cuttings about 8 to 12 inches apart, with rows wide enough to admit of thorough and frequent cultivation. The following spring plant the young vines where you wish them to fruit.

* * *

I would like to know what apple tree for family uses are best adapted for this climate. The Ozarks run through our county, (Pope.) What peach is best?

Which Leghorns would be best for me to start with to sell stock and eggs from, English or American? Are the English easier to confine than American. Last year I hatched a few Leghorns in March, they laid in the summer and then went through a light molt and it was 5 or 6 weeks before they laid again. What month is the best to hatch Leghorns for layers? Frank H. Staubitz. Missouri.

The Delicious, King David and Black Ben make a winning combination for your section. The American White Leghorn is the most beautiful and useful White Leghorn in all the world. It is superior in every way to the English Leghorn. It is better to hatch your Leghorns in April if you would get the most eggs from the pullets during the following winter season.

* * *

I have bought four acres of what was a part of Camp Taylor, Ky., and want to raise white Leghorns and Light Brahmas; would like to put out some fruit trees, peach, apple, pear and cherry. What kind would do the best in this climate? Thos. W. Beal. Kentucky.

The Henry Clay early apple, earliest of all apples, is a native of Kentucky and a valuable apple, either for home use or commercial growing. Follow these with Duchess and Wealthy in order named. For winter plant Delicious and Golden Delicious.

* * *

I intend to buy a 40-acre farm near Iola or Yates Center, Kas., and raise poultry for market and eggs, keep a few good cows, a few hogs and raise the feed I need. Am thinking of doing some truck farming, but can not decide what kind of fruits or vegetables we should grow, as I have never seen that part of the state and do not know what it is. What do you think about it? I have the intention of buying a small farm there, but some of my friends here are trying to talk me out of it. They say Kansas is no good. Would you advise me to move there? I have a wife and 3 small girls. How about the markets there? My wife thinks Marion, South Dakota, is better. Which would you prefer? At present I am farming a 120-acre farm and pay \$14 per acre rent, which I can't make on this farm. I have my stock machinery and tools paid for and a few thousand dollars at interest. What should I do, because I cannot make ends meet by keeping on renting here for the rent is too high. We haven't so very much experience in poultry except what we raised on the farm, about 850 chicks, this year, and have good luck with them, and we are interested most in poultry at present.

Iowa.

Joseph Hebers.

Here is a letter full to overflowing with human interest and human interest is the most interesting thing in the

Used for feed, milk or water

They Save Chicks—

They Raise Chicks—

They Save Labor—

They Save Feed—

They Increase Profits—



CONKEY-NORWICH CHICK FEEDERS

THE thousands of users of these perfect chick feeders often express wonder at the marvelous results they give. The explanation is simple:—

Chicks are most susceptible to bowel disorders, which are due to intestinal germs. Droppings of one sick chick in food or water supply infect the whole brood and heavy loss is sure to follow.

Conkey-Norwich Chick Feeders *positively prevent all contamination* and the healthy chicks remain healthy—and grow.

For this single reason alone it will pay you to use Conkey-Norwich Chick Feeders. But consider additional advantages:—Large feeding space—no

crowding—no chicks hung or stuck in openings—no drowning in milk or water. Always clean to handle because chicks cannot roost on wire guard. Feed, water or milk always available, yet always protected and none wasted. Easy to fill and clean. Rain guard permits use on open range. Simple—practical—inexpensive—durable—made of heavy galvanized metal—highest quality workmanship.

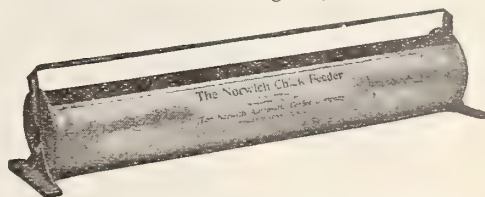
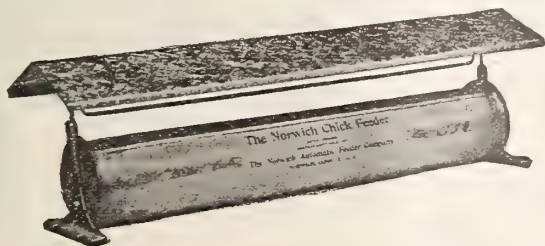
Conkey-Norwich Chick Feeders are used and strongly recommended by such authorities as Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, Prof. Harry R. Lewis, Mr. U. R. Fishel, Pennsylvania Poultry Farms and a host of others.

Order a supply of these feeders *now*, have them ready when your first brood is hatched. An early-season test will show you how to grow more chicks this year. Get the Conkey-Norwich from your local dealer or order direct. See prices below. Descriptive circular mailed free on request.

The Norwich Automatic Feeder Co.

7 Trumbull Street, New London, Conn.
The Geo. E. Conkey Co., Cleveland, Ohio

410 Washington Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Otto Weiss Milling Co., Wichita, Kansas



Feeders are 20 inches long.
Without rain top—75c. F. O. B. New London.
With rain top —\$1.00 F. O. B. New London.
Parcel Post prepaid, 15c additional

Good Ads - Catchy Designs

And More Chick and Egg \$\$

Plan Now! for more Spring profits—more money, from greater cash sales, of chicks and hatching eggs, than ever before. There's a quick, easy way to more dollars—a never-failing way. The Business-Getting Advertising we plan for poultry keepers. Write for proof and moderate rates. Prepare Now! for bigger money, from more Spring business.

Poultry Service Box 33-D Dodgeville, Wis.

OKTUSHA WHITE WYANDOTTES

(A Standard Bred-to-Lay Strain)

Won at the recent Cleveland Show: 2 and 4 on cocks; 1 on hens; 2 and 5 on pullets.

COCKERELS FOR SALE Strong, vigorous birds of good Wyandotte type and color, from high egg producing matings, that will make excellent breeders, shipped on receipt of price, \$5, \$7.50, \$10.00 and \$15. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

EGGS Mating List ready for Mailing February 1st. Send for your copy now. Ten selected Breeding Pens of real Wyandottes of royal blood lines—very strong and well balanced matings in every way.

K. H. ZWICK

Box 697

OXFORD, OHIO

What's Your Plan for raising chicks this year?

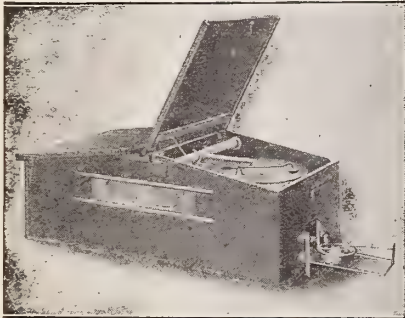
You can't decide to the best advantage
unless you know all about the

HODGSON WIGWARM BABY CHICK HOUSE

A colony brooder and brooder-house combined. Heated by hot water to make the little fellows comfortable even in zero weather; absolutely storm-tight; and with a wonderful ventilating system which pumps warmed, FRESH air under the hover continuously from the outside.

Instead of a 10 by 20 or 12 by 24 ft. house taking up the ground, the Hodgson Baby Chick House occupies a space only 3 by 5 ft.; easily taken in and stored out of the way when brooding time is passed.

**Handsome, economical and efficient
beyond anything else on the market.**



The more you know about "brooders" the more you will appreciate the construction and ventilating system of the Hodgson Baby Chick House.

one, or several, Chick Houses may be the best brood- ing equipment for you to use.

Inform yourself—then decide. Our illustrated booklet is unusual and interesting, and contains some valuable hints on the care of young chicks.

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for your convenience.*

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71 Federal Street Boston, Mass.
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E. F. HODGSON CO.
71 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me illustrated booklet C telling
all about Hodgson Baby Chick Houses,
with valuable hints on brooding chicks, and
reduced prices for 1922.

Name.....

Address

world. I wish I was wise enough to solve the life problem for this man and his wife. I wish I could, but I cannot. I believe, Mr. Hebers, you will make a great and far-reaching mistake to buy land in Kansas or elsewhere without thoroughly understanding conditions. A man with wife and three children should be very cautious as to making an investment in a permanent home. It is evident that you are floundering in the sea of doubt and inexperience and indecision. You and your wife should give this matter far more serious consideration than you evidently have given this matter. It means much to you all, involving as it does the welfare and happiness of you all. Decide just what sort of farming you wish to engage in and then go to the section adapted to this character of farming and thoroughly investigate conditions—land values, social conditions, market facilities, etc. Guard carefully the money you have on interest. Do not allow this to be lost in any bad investment.

* * *

Am thinking of starting in the poultry, bee and fruit business on a small place west of this city. Soil is a gravelly sand near a small lake and comparatively level. Seems to be a good locality for fruit. Will set out about an acre of cherries (100 trees) early Richmond, Mont Mouncey for sour and Black Tartarian and some other kinds for sweet. Have I made a good selection, and what other kind of sweet cherry would you suggest? Will raise small fruits and there is a young apple orchard of perhaps 200 trees in bearing on the place.

Have been let out of a corporation on account of age and feel that the above proposition is about the only chance I have of making good. What is your opinion—

Michigan. Chas. E. Richmond.

You will find that poultry, fruit and bees make a very profitable combination if you will give careful attention to all the required details. The location you have selected is a very favorable one. The water of the lake will be of service in holding back early bloom. The Windsor select cherry will be a fitting companion for Black Tartarian. They will polonize one another's bloom and thus give you added fruit. You ought to tackle the proposition with a determination to "make good." I feel confident you will do so.

* * *

Please tell me how best to send eggs for hatching to Germany. How old should eggs be to give good results in hatching?

New York. Henry Neiss.

Consult the American Express Company in your city. The company will give you full and detailed information, telling you just how to make the shipment. The eggs should not be over seven days old. In fact, they should be as fresh as possible. Shipping eggs for hatching across the Atlantic has never proven satisfactory.

* * *

I have bought a small home consisting of 62-3 acres in northeastern Missouri, Clark county, about 45 miles southwest of Fort Madison, Ia. I expect to raise chickens and to put out a small family orchard in the spring, consisting of apples, cherries, plums, peaches, pears, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, strawberries, currants, rhubarb. Will you please inform me as to what varieties, and how many of each I will need. I want my apples to rotate from the earliest variety to late winter. I have decided on the "Golden Delicious" and "Stayman Winesap," but am undecided on the other varieties. What size or age trees

Your Money Back

WE GUARANTEE that, if you will divide an orchard, your worst or best, in two parts equal in general condition, and for three years spray one part with Scalecide according to our directions and the other part with lime-sulphur, giving the same summer treatment to both parts, the parts sprayed with Scalecide will be better than the part sprayed with lime-sulphur—in the judgment of three disinterested fruit growers—or we will refund the money you have paid for the Scalecide.

Scalecide controls scale, fire blight canker pear psylla and aphids—and it does more; it has an invigorating effect upon trees and foliage, insuring plumper fruit spurs and a better chance for fruit the following year. Write today for information and price. Address Dept. 21.

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SCALECID THE COMPLETE DORMANT SPRAY SCALECID

Olds' Seeds

Go where you will you can't find better Seed Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Clover, Alfalfa or Timothy than ours. We've specialized in these seeds for years. We grow and handle them right.

Our Garden Seeds are no less reliable. No seed house has better. We are constantly improving our special strains and seeking the best for our customers.



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Tells the Truth"**

our slogan—is no idle boast. Write for a copy at once. Guides you in planning crops and making up seed order.

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BETTER GARDENS EASY TO KILL WEEDS AND MULCH THE SOIL

Don't do garden work the slow, backbreaking way. The BARKER makes the finest gardens possible—quickly, easily. Simply push along rows (like lawn mower)—8 blades revolving against underground knife destroy the weeds and in same operation break the crust into a level, porous, moisture-retaining mulch. Aerate soil. "Best Weed Killer Ever Used." Has leaf guards, also shovel for deeper cultivation. A boy can run it—do more and better work than 10 men with hoes.

Write for FREE BOOK

Illustrated book, postpaid, gives prices delivered to your station, contains valuable information on gardening, letters from users, etc. A card brings it. Write today.

BARKER MFG. CO.
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TREES & PLANTS THAT GROW

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Great Bargains, Standard Varieties, Best Quality, Low Prices.

Satisfaction or money refunded.

60 years in business proof of our responsibility. Write for catalog now.

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Spring Hill Nurseries

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Tippencanoe City (Miami County) Ohio

Our Fruit Trees

Will fill the poultry yard with fruit for your chicks and household. No cash with order. Get Catalog NOW.

PROGRESS NURSERIES
1319 Peters Ave. Troy, Ohio

BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB White Leghorns EXCLUSIVELY

Hatching eggs from high producing females mated with selected males whose dams laid 200 to 270 eggs in one year, at prices you can afford to pay.

SILVER GROVE POULTRY FARM R. R. MARION, IND.

would be best to buy. The catalog recommends to buy from 4 to 7-foot trees, but does not state age. H. W. Sassey.

Iowa.

You have made a splendid selection of winter apples. Inasmuch as you wish to cover the entire apple season you should plant Henry Clay, Yellow Transparent, Duchess and Wealthy, also. This will give you apples from extremely early until very late. In cherries plant Early Richmond and Montmorency. You will find Omaha, Terry, Wyant and Surprise best of all plums for your planting. I advise you not to plant peaches except in a very limited way. You will not get a peach crop once in three years. You might plant a tree or two of Eureka, Mayflower, Early Elberta and J. H. Hale. The Keiffer, Seckle and Lincoln pears will give you satisfaction. It is best to plant the Garber pear with the Keiffer as the Garber polonizes the bloom of the Keiffer. The Moor's Early, Wonder, Virginia and Concord grapes will give you abundant crops and are hardy varieties. Royal Purple, Cuthbert and Cumberland are the best raspberries, while Monsea is best blackberry for your planting. The Dewdrop, Haveland, Gibson and Sample are best strawberries. You certainly should plant some Red Cross and Fay currants and Oregon Champion gooseberry. Victoria is a splendid rhubarb.

I advise you to plant two-year-old apple trees. Yearling trees in other fruits are all right. Also yearling stocks in grapes and other small fruits. The number of such trees and vines to be planted depends upon your liking for the fruits and your market for same.

* * *

I am a general and dairy farmer in northern Wisconsin. I want to sell here and engage in the poultry and fruit business. Am writing you as to a good location. I have had no experiences with fruit and poultry, but am well posted on the theory of the same, and am willing to watch practical men and take their advice. I have a small poultry flock and am quite successful in getting eggs, but believe I could do much better with better hens for mine or just common stock. I want to get a fruit farm and raise poultry and keep a few cows. Where would you advise me to locate? I can buy small fruit farms along Michigan's west shore, with buildings in good condition; good soil and location for about \$10,000 a forty with perhaps 25 to 30 acres of fruit, apples and peaches, in fairly good condition, while in the west everything is away up. Now would you advise me to buy a fruit farm or buy a good location and plant young trees and do you think the east and middle west fruit sections are as good as the western ones. C. V. Porter.

Wisconsin.

I never like to advise a man to go into the commercial fruit and poultry business who has had no experience in these lines of business. It is a dangerous thing to do for any man. You are evidently a success as a dairy and general farmer. Why not stick to this line of farming and "leave well enough alone?" Were I buying a fruit farm my personal choice would be an orchard in the east—New York, Pennsylvania or Virginia. The advantages there are many. The best market in the world is at our door. The soil and climate are adapted to fruit growing. There will always be profitable apple orchards and men will be happy and prosperous there, but the east affords the better advantage to the fruit grower.

Planet Jr. hoes quicker and cleaner

A Planet Jr. wheel hoe makes light work of the kitchen garden. There's no vicious chopping and stabbing at tender, growing plants when you use this No. 12 Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe Combined. Not only does it hoe closer to the row than you can safely work with the old hand hoe, but it does much more—and better—work than you can do in the old way. No. 12 straddles and hoes both sides of a row at once, sliding easily along as you walk. The sharp hoes clip weeds clean off below the surface, and leave a fine protective mulch. So easy to handle, a woman or boy can easily do the garden work, saving

man labor for other more pressing farm work.

Write for complete Planet Jr. catalog today.

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Planet Jr.

Berries and Poultry

INTENSIVE and diversified farming makes for success in both small fruits and the poultry business. Baldwin's Fruit Growers' Guide is the best book yet published for farmers who specialize in poultry and berry growing. It gives you information on berry culture in a concise, practical form, handsomely illustrated, describing the standard varieties and everbearing strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, dewberries and grapes. It tells you how to get the biggest crop of the most delicious and finest fruit with a small outlay and little care and attention. Baldwin's experience of a third of a century and Baldwin's supremacy in the berry plant business is your guarantee of success. Poultry, eggs, luscious fruits and fresh vegetables constitute a large part of the table supply. Berries grown for market make a profitable business for the poultryman, as they come in the quieter season.

POULTRY, GARDEN AND FRUITS

make a safe and paying combination. Plant Baldwin's Berry Plants and produce healthy food. We have made a lot of changes and improvements in our Big Berry Plant Business, but we have never changed our policy of square dealing since our business was established a third of a century ago. Ours is a live-and-help-to-live policy. This principle was established by my father, by and through which we hope to hand it down to our growing up sons as untarnished as we found it. It is more than a business with us. It is a life, a service. We treat every order received through the mails just as we would treat you personally if you drove to our packing house for your plants. We sell plants by their true names, free from disease, freshly dug from our new ground for your order. Heavily rooted. Packed and shipped in the most approved manner to reach you in good condition at planting time. We have millions of plants, but the sure way to get them is to order early. Late orders may be too late. Get our Berry Book, a valuable Fruit Growers' Guide. Save a day. Write tonight. O. A. D. BALDWIN, R. R. 14 Bridgman, Mich.

Success with Strawberries

Largely depends upon the supply of animal fertilizers in the soil. No one is more favorably situated for growing large crops of the finest berries than the poultryman. Poultry and small fruits go well together. You need more money than eggs or broilers will bring in. Nothing will turn your fertilizer and labor into dollars as readily as strawberries and other small fruits. Select an acre or so of good land, fertilize it with the poultry manure, set it to strawberries. You will be surprised at the yields you will get. You can sell them to your neighbors and the town folks at good prices. See how readily you get the \$500 to \$1,000 from a small plot of ground.

Our business is to show you how to do it and sell you the plants. Send 50 cents for our 112 page book, "Farmer on the Strawberry," which amount may be deducted from your first order of \$10 or more. Write today for our beautifully illustrated 43 page catalogue and let us talk it over these long wintry evenings. The catalogue is free. Address

L. J. FARMER

Dept. A. P. J.

PULASKI, N. Y.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS

A lot of good dark red cockerels for sale. All of them grandsons of males that won first prize at Madison Square Garden. Every bird a pure OWEN Farms strain. Cockerels at \$5.00 and \$10.00 each. Our mating list now ready. Aug. D. Arnold, Box 777, Dillsburg, Pa.

SILVER CAMPINES

GREEN SHEEN
STRAIN



I have the largest plant devoted to the raising of exhibition and high record Silver Campines in the United States. My birds have been linebred on my farm over a series of years, housed in open front houses, and are fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous. I have had 69 males placed under ribbons at the Coliseum Show in last ten years. During the same period, I have had 160 females placed under ribbons. This record is without equal in the history of the great Chicago show. It is a part of Campine history.

Write me for information. Your absolute satisfaction is guaranteed.

Again Champions at the Great
Chicago Coliseum Show
Dec. 6 to 11, 1921, where I won

Cock	Hens	Cockerels	Pullets	Old Pen	Young Pen
3	2	2	3	1	1

My birds were the admiration of many judges and breeders, and were recognized as superior to all former exhibits. This is the tenth consecutive time that my birds have been the champions of the great Chicago show. Breeding pens now mated. Mating list ready for mailing. My birds are single mated and exhibition birds are mated together. No trick back of these birds.

Campines are fast growers, plump at all ages, heavy layers of large, white shelled eggs and eat less than Leghorns.

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ONE GRADE—THE BEST



One of the Largest and Best Equipped
Hatcheries in the World

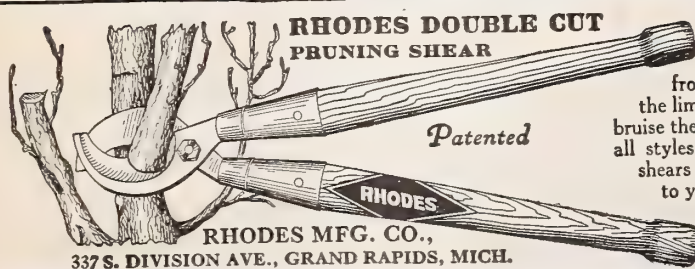
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Postpaid to your door and guaranteed 95% alive delivery. Customers report hens as laying 280 eggs a year from our stock. Get our famous blood lines of

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Wyandotts, Minorcas

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pruner
made that cuts
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bruise the bark. Made in
all styles and sizes. All
shears delivered free
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Write for
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ORDER YOUR CHICKS NOW White Wyandottes—White Leghorns

When you buy Braemere quality stock, eggs or chicks, we guarantee you buy no culls, but healthy, vigorous chicks and eggs from our line-bred trapnested breeders. As the demand promises to far exceed the supply, we urge our patrons to order at their earliest possible convenience. This season our prices are exceptionally low for the value you receive. Write for our list.

DR. B. H. MANSEL Box 202 QUAKERTOWN, PENNA.

Will you please give me your opinion of Placer County, California, particularly around Auburn and Penryn, as a location for a fruit and poultry farm. H. Nelson.

Iowa.

The county you name is a favorable location for fruit and poultry.

* * *

I want to engage in fruit growing. Am undecided between apple orchard near Georgetown, Delaware, and Glade City, Florida. What do you advise? Harry Kretchner.

Iowa.

I advise you to first make up your mind what kind of fruit you wish to produce. I think Delaware today affords great advantages for the man who wishes to produce early apples. I think it the best location for early apple production in all the United States. You can raise every sub-tropical fruit in Florida.

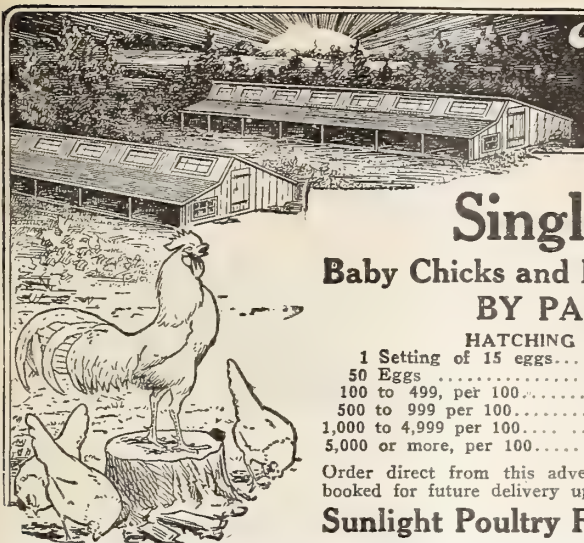
Early Molting Orpingtons.

The discarding of early molters as breeders will spell ruin if practiced by Buff Orpington breeders. For a number of years we have been told by the professors of our agricultural colleges that the early molters should be discarded from the flock, but in each case you will find that they were Leghorn faddists.

If one of our laying Buff Orpington hens should become broody in June and be allowed to set and rear a brood it is practically a sure thing that she will have a nice new coat of feathers before October and yet she may have been broody just once during the year. She will have a much better chance to produce that wonderful layer than if she had been broken up in June and forced or allowed to lay all summer, then too, I have had hens who have not stopped to molt but have gradually grown new feathers while producing eggs regularly. This shows unusual stamina and ability to perform.

When we take these two conditions into consideration it can be readily seen that the discarding of the hen who has new feathers in October would be a great mistake if practiced by Buff Orpington breeders. It is a matter of official record that my Lady Egg-a-Day gradually grew a new coat of feathers while making her marvelous world's record, laying 343 eggs in 365 days, ending October 31, 1921. She laid on the way home from the contest and laid the next day, but I kept changing her around until I slowed her down. There was a great satisfaction in knowing she had grown her new feathers and would not be thrown into a heavy, severe jolt.

There is so much dependent upon the strain of birds that one breeds that after you have the strain of the breed you like then look for early layers, and if your pullets hatched in April do not lay before October 15, then there is something wrong either with your strain or with your method of growing and developing your young stock. If you can get your pullets to lay at 6 months of age without forcing and can cut the broodiness down in your flock to where an individual is broody not more than twice in one year then you are in line for eggs that spell profit. It is an easy matter to identify the pullet that lays at five to six months of age and it is equally easy to know the number of times a female has been broody by putting a celluloid band on her leg each time you break her up from broodiness or each time you set her on eggs. I. Brooks Clarke.



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Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs for Feb., Mar., and Apr. Delivery
BY PARCEL POST—CHARGES PREPAID

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1 Setting of 15 eggs.....	\$ 2.50
50 Eggs	5.50
100 to 499, per 100	10.00
500 to 999 per 100	9.50
1,000 to 4,999 per 100	9.00
5,000 or more, per 100	8.50

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25 to 49 Chicks.....	22c
50 to 99 Chicks.....	21c
100 to 499 Chicks.....	20c
500 to 999 Chicks.....	19½c
1,000 to 4,999 Chicks.....	19c
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Order direct from this advertisement and save time, or will mail you catalog free. Orders will be booked for future delivery upon receipt of 25 per cent of the amount of order. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Sunlight Poultry Farm

Box A

Lynchburg, Ohio

Barred Plymouth Rock EGGS—EGGS—EGGS—EGGS—EGGS EGGS FOR HATCHING

George Beuoy, the man who has done so much to make Capons famous, raises Barred Plymouth Rocks with a national reputation. For more than twenty consecutive years he has bred the one kind only. He specializes on the bred-to-lay kind; exhibits them in the large shows to prove that good ones can be bred from laying stock. Mr. Beuoy has shown his birds at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Kansas City, Topeka, Wichita, and more than two hundred other towns, besides winning more first prizes at the World's Fair, Panama Pacific Exposition, than any one other exhibitor. Mr. Beuoy has in all several hundred first prizes won on his bred-to-lay birds against strictly exhibition stock in hot competition. Write to him for a free copy of his new illustrated mating list showing a Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel in NATURAL COLORS on the front page. Low prices on setting eggs. Three matings: Cockerel, Pullet and Standard. A few extra good Cockerels for sale.

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Single Comb Brown Leghorns

Write for new 1922 mating list, Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs
from prize winners.

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Dried
Butter-
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show you
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liver this handy Self-Feeding Hopper free and postpaid to any poultry owner sending only \$1 (check, draft, money order or dollar bill) for four pounds of

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Collis Products Co., 39 South 19th Street
CLINTON, IOWA

"950" CHICK RAISER Trade Mark IT'S BAKED AND MEDICATED

Would you feed a new born calf hay and ear corn, or a day old pig, corn? Then why feed baby chicks raw chick feed, and expect to raise a large per cent of them. It can't be done. Thousands of chicks die annually because of feeding raw chick feed, causing indigestion, and then diarrhea.

"950" CHICK RAISER, is a scientific discovery of the H. M. SPAHR BREEDING ESTATE. For years we made the fatal mistake of feeding raw indigestible feed and killed thousands of our valuable chicks. For several years since feeding "950" CHICK RAISER, which is baked and medicated, our mortality loss has averaged 5 per cent. Nine hundred and fifty raised out of a thousand. "950" CHICK RAISER, is a baby chick feed that is easily digested and will "SAVE THE BABY CHICKS." Stop losing baby chicks, feed "950" CHICK RAISER. ORDER TODAY.. SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY PRICE.

1 large size can "950" CHICK RAISER,	.75 postpaid
2 large size cans "950" CHICK RAISER,	\$1.25 postpaid
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Money back, if it fails to raise a higher per cent of chicks than any other chick feed on the market. Our formula for baby chick scratch feed, easily made at home, and our entire system for successfully raising baby chicks given absolutely FREE with every order for "950" CHICK RAISER. ORDER TODAY, and "SAVE THE BABY CHICKS."

H. M. SPAHR BREEDING ESTATE

Dept. 45,

Woodsboro, Maryland



COOK'S GOLDENROD BUTTERCUPS—Heavy Layers

Win at Boston—All 5 firsts; all 8 specials, including 1-2-3-4-5-6 Pullet.

At Buffalo (Club Meet)—1 Cock, 3-4 Hen, 1-2-5 Pullet, 1 Old Pen, 1 Young Pen; Best Display, Shape and Color Special on Female, Champion Female (Class of 150 Buttercups.)

Hens and Pullets, \$5, \$7.50, \$10 and \$15. Cockerels, \$5, \$7.50, \$10, \$15 and \$25. Make a specialty of Trios and also Pens specially mated, varying prices according to quality. Eggs from Championship Mating, \$15 for 15. Eggs from Blue Ribbon Mating, \$10 for 15. Eggs from Winning Mating, \$5 for 15.

C. Sydney Cook, Jr., 71 Valentine St., West Newton, Mass.

An Interesting Discovery

Did you ever consider why 62% is a good average hatch with an incubator while hens will hatch 90 to 96% out of every hundred fertile eggs? May be you have been blaming your incubator. But why haven't you had bigger and better hatches? Most modern incubators have been highly perfected. They control temperature, moisture, ventilation, turning and cooling better than can be done by the hen, herself. And yet, in spite of this accurate control, incubators hatch an average of but 62% while hens get 90% or more. Poultrymen have long known that some secret of Nature remained to be discovered.

After many years of experimenting this closely guarded secret of Mother Nature has been discovered. There is nothing in any incubator corresponding to the beating of the hen's heart as she broods her eggs! Heat control, moisture and ventilation have been made well-nigh perfect, but the incubator chamber is as still as death.

Everyone knows something of the power of vibration. Troops crossing a bridge always break step lest the mighty rhythm imparted to the great structure actually destroy it. The sounding board of a piano vibrates in unison with the strings, thereby multiplying many times the volume of sound.

In the same way the ceaseless beat of the hen's heart causes similar pulsations in the eggs. As a result, the heart of the embryo chick beats stronger, better nourishes the forming parts, and thus makes a bigger, healthier, more vigorous chick. Moreover, incubator users know that there is no difficulty in developing the germ of life into a fully matured chick. The real difficulty is in getting the chick out of the shell.

It is a fact that light taps will so weaken a surface that breakage much more easily occurs. The gentle throb of the hen's heart against the shell does just that, and makes it easier for the peep to find its way to the outer world.

The knowledge and observation of these facts lead logically to the invention of the "PULS-HART—The Heart of the Incubator." It may be readily installed in any incubator and transmits, first to the tray, and through the tray to the eggs, pulsations exactly corresponding to the beating of the hen's heart.

With the PULS-HART on your present incubator you will hatch as large a percentage of fertile eggs as with hen-hatching, and as vigorous chicks. Perhaps you have a discarded incubator in the cellar or attic which needs only the PULS-HART to become a most satisfactory hatching machine.

The hatching season is upon us. Make this the most successful one you ever had. The cost of this little device, ready for use, is only \$4.85, sent parcel post insured. Send money order to the Puls-Hart Company, Dept. 5, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City, and they will promptly mail you a PULS-HART postpaid. Order today. The extra chicks from your first hatch will more than repay you.—Advertisement.

First, Get the Birds to Feed.

I want to call your attention to an article in your journal recently which I saw copied in the Sunday issue of the St. Louis Globe Democrat of December 25, in which the writer was harping on dry mash feeding for fowls. He said it was conceded by many poultryman that one could get more eggs by feeding a moist mash, but that it was impossible for a man to feed a moist mash to several hundred hens—simply could not be done.

I never feed a dry mash. I make fire wood of all dry mash hoppers wherever I go to work. I then make some troughs and feed a moist mash, and I feed it to flocks of 500 to 800 birds that are together in one house. You should see the difference in the yield of eggs. I have \$100 that I will donate to charity if I cannot get more eggs from a lot of hens I feed on moist mash than any man living can get from the same number of hens fed on dry mash.

Any White Leghorn commercial Poultry egg farm can be made to go if built properly and managed right. But it has got to be built so thousands of good chicks can be raised each year. No plant can be made to live long unless the chicks can be raised. That is the foundation on which the business must be built. Most all the writings you read these days are on "feeding for eggs." It makes no difference how well you know how to feed for eggs, if you have not got the hens to feed. This brooding business and rearing good pullets from the chicks are where nine-tenths of all poultrymen fall down.

G. E. Stillwagon.

Mo.

Speckled Sussex and Double Mating.

"Speckled Sussex are entirely different and much prettier than I had supposed." This is a remark heard at a recent poultry show after a gentleman had seen a display of this breed that had been bred according to Standard requirements.

Many people have an entirely wrong impression of the Speckled Sussex, believing that it is impossible to breed a satisfactory number of good specimens in a season. This is a mistaken idea. It might seem strange but it is a fact that the Speckled Sussex will produce as many good saleable exhibition birds as any of the other parti-colored varieties.

Speckled Sussex can be bred to Standard with one mating and the variety does not require double mating to obtain Standard males and Standard females. I have always been opposed to double mating in any variety. It should not be necessary, and if the Standard description does not make it possible to breed males and females from one mating then the Standard is not only artificial but inimical to the interests of the variety.

The double mating system in any variety should not be tolerated and it is up to the revision committee to so word the Standard on all varieties so this is not necessary. Speckled Sussex can be bred with a single mating and that is one of the reasons why this variety is so rapidly coming to the front.

There is still one change that can be made in the Standard that would benefit this variety, and that is to allow a little more white in the tails and wings of the

Science Discovers Greatest Lice Killer

Changes Old Methods. No Dusting or Spraying. Birds Delouse Themselves. Gives Lasting Relief.

A recent discovery promises to revolutionize all the methods accepted up to now for keeping poultry free from lice and mites. This wonderful lice killer keeps the birds always lice free without the poultry raiser doing any work. It is the simplest, easiest, surest and best method ever discovered.



Credit for this marvelous discovery goes to Chas. M. Hick, a Chicago chemist. Mr. Hick is already favorably known to the poultry world as the inventor of the famous Hick's Egg-Lay Tablets that make the hens lay.

Hick's Licekill which is the name of this sensational lice killer is a liquid that is added to the drinking water (or the feed can be soaked in a solution of it). The medicine taken into the system of the bird comes out through the pores and every louse or mite dies or leaves the body. It does not injure the flavor of the eggs or meat and is harmless. A few days treatment at the start and then a little in the drinking water one or two days a month.

So confident is Mr. Hick that this wonderful liquid will rid your flock of every louse or mite that he is offering every reader of this paper the opportunity of trying it out without any risk. Send no money, just your name and address to Chas. M. Hick & Co., 1018 So. Wabash Ave., Dept. 211, Chicago, Ill., and a full size \$1.00 bottle of this supreme lice remover will be sent you. Furthermore, as an exceptional offer, Mr. Hick will send you, at no additional cost, a regular \$1.00 box of Hick's Egg-Lay Tablets used by thousands of poultry men. On delivery deposit with the postman \$1.00 and postage. If after a two weeks trial you are not absolutely satisfied, write Mr. Hick and your money will be immediately refunded.

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All Popular Varieties

EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY

in WHITE LEGHORNS, BUFF LEGHORNS, S. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas and White Rocks. If you are interested in strong, healthy chicks that live, it will pay you to get our circular and prices.

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Only \$9.45 C.O.D. 21 Jewel Railway Watch



Here's your only chance to get a high-grade, genuine 21 jewel Railway Watch at only \$9.45 C.O.D. Open face, stem wind and set. Plain polished nickel case, 16 size. This 21 jewel Railway movement watch is very attractive and shows exceptionally high class workmanship. Easily worth \$25. Fully guaranteed. Upon arrival pay postman \$9.45. With Gold Filled Case \$10.95. Special price short time only. Order at once—Today. R. S. CARTER CO. Dept. 524 N. Harding Ave., Chicago

Bucket Spray Pump \$3.45



For spraying trees, plants, flowers, vegetables and shrubbery; white washing poultry houses, barns, hog houses, garages, etc.; cold water painting; washing buggies, autos, windows and porches.

PUMP has seamless brass body cylinder, heavy brass plunger, brass ball valves. Not affected by spraying solutions. Has 2 nozzles, one for straight stream, one for spray. Three and one-half foot rubber hose, throws continuous stream 40 ft. Strainer on bottom prevents clogging. Use with any paint or bucket.

SEND NO MONEY. Pay postman on arrival ONLY \$3.45. We ship postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send order today sure.

Jackson Specialty Co., 3324 Fifth Ave., Dept. 42 Chicago

males. It is absolutely necessary to have a liberal amount of white in these two sections to produce the beautiful speckling in the females. If the revision committee will take this little advice it will be appreciated by the breeders of the variety.

The Speckled Sussex when bred right, that is to say, when the males and the females are uniform in ground color, which is a rich mahogany color, there is nothing more attractive in the yard or in the show room. The breast of the male should correspond with the breast and back and saddle and there is no reason why such a mating should not produce equally good males and females.

In addition to the attractive color scheme, the egg production and meat market qualifications of this variety should appeal to every fancier who desires something that will attract attention in the show, produce a large amount of eggs at all seasons and give him the best of fowl for table purposes.

Wise. E. H. Hoffman.

Success With Partridge Wyandottes.

I am a breeder of Partridge Wyandottes, and think they are as good a breed as is possible in an all around chicken. For eggs and beauty, they cannot be beat. I find most any breed of poultry is a paying proposition if handled right.

Every fellow for his breed. Of course, I am speaking of pure-bred poultry, not scrubs, as there is not much money in the scrub.

Too many people have the idea, that all that is necessary is a big feed of corn and the pen will do the rest. Well, rest is about all they will do.

First, hatch my chicks as early as possible, that is, as early as I can take care of them. I prefer to hatch in the months of March and April, and if taken care of the right way, I have them laying before cold weather sets in the next fall.

Do not buy a cheap incubator and expect good, strong, healthy chicks, or you will be disappointed. Get a good one to start with or use old mother hen as she cannot be beat. After your hatch comes off, then look out, or your trouble will start, unless you know how to start the chicks.

I do not feed until they are at least forty-eight hours old. I feed only oat meal for the first few days, then a good chick feed and still feed a little oat meal along with a little charcoal and grit of some kind and give them plenty of fresh water at all times.

Get them on the ground as soon as possible and they will do better. After they get big enough to eat a little larger sized feed, I feed plenty of wheat, as I think wheat is as good a feed as you can get for poultry. I also feed a good grade of growing mash after the first ten days. Keep it before them at all times. One main thing is a clean coop and runway, as a chicken will not grow in filth.

I have pullets laying at five months old and wanting to set at seven months. After you have raised your flock up and ready for winter, first place them in a good house. Do not crowd them. Keep the house clean and admit plenty of fresh air and sunshine. Give them a scratch room. Keep plenty of good,

Dr. LeGear Says:—

One egg in winter is worth two in summer.

The hen that pays is the hen that lays IN WINTER. In winter a hen consumes most of her energy to keep herself alive and warm. She hasn't enough of it left to lay eggs. She needs help.

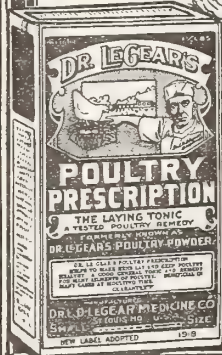
Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription

counteracts winter conditions by supplying the energy needed. It is a tonic, appetizer and regulator which helps hens lay, aids digestion and assimilation, tones up the system, wards off disease and keeps the whole flock healthy and vigorous.

Get it from your dealer today and start now—right now—to get winter eggs. Satisfaction or money back.

25c-50c-\$1.00 pkgs., 25-lb. pails, \$2.50, except Rocky Mountain States and West.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.



Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S. (In Surgeon's Robe)
Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, 1892.
23 years practice. Noted authority on ailments of Stock and Poultry

DR. LEGEAR'S POULTRY PRESCRIPTION

What's a CAPON and Why?

A book that explains everything you will ever want to know about CAPONS. 50 pictures from life that show each step in the operation. List of Capon Dealers' addresses. Tells how to prevent "Slips" where to get the best and cheapest capon tools. Capons are immense eating. Big profits realized. Get wise. This book tells how. Copyrighted new and revised edition. Regular 50c copy, prepaid to your address (a short time only) for a Dime in coin or stamps. GEORGE BEUOY, R. R. No. 7, CEDAR VALE, KANS.

Van White Rocks

Best in State of Missouri, choice cocks and cockerels, for sale; eggs from ten mated pens; day old chix. Make your wants known. Life member of A. P. A.

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Famous for high standard, utility quality. Thousands of satisfied customers. Bred from heavy laying, prize winning strains—36 leading breeds, including Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds, Leghorns, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Brahmans, Langshans, Houdans, Hamburgs and ducks. Prices very reasonable. Send today for free circular.

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Shepard Strong and E. F. Dobbins.

Clarks Reds Win at Chicago

A strong record in a strong class. Eighteen birds under the ribbons, including first prize R. C. Cock and shape and color specials. I have both Single and Rose Combs. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. My catalog for the asking. Address
CLARK'S RED FARM 721 Grand Ave. KANSAS CITY, MO.

SURE QUICK DEATH FOR RATS AND MICE

**Remarkable Triple Strength
Virus Kills Every One
Not A Poison**

Marvelous French Discovery

Rats are your enemies. They destroy your buildings, eat your grain, kill your poultry, start fires and spread disease in every community. You need no longer suffer these losses—You can now in a week's time, easily kill every rat, mouse or gopher with Rat Virus, the great French discovery. Our triple strength virus is the most powerful concentrated deadly virus known, the only sure, safe rodent destroyer.

Triple Strength Virus is absolutely safe to use anywhere—positively not a poison. No danger to chickens, horses, cattle, hogs or dogs. Harmless to children or grown persons. Affects only rodents.



Triple Strength Virus is prepared in a laboratory licensed and inspected by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Triple Strength Virus is tested on rats, mice and gophers in this laboratory before shipment—it cannot fail.

Rats Die Outside

Triple Strength Rat Virus is easy to use. Simple directions show how. A single rat eating the virus gets sick with a contagious plague disease that affects and kills all rats and mice in the immediate vicinity. Rats flee because they become infected with a plague that affects the heart, blood vessels, and lungs, destroying the blood corpuscles and causing suffocation. The rats rush outside where they get fresh air and water. When the diseased rats get outside, they never get back for the disease is then so far gone it kills them. No odor, no dead rats to handle, no live rats to kill.

Special Introductory Offer

We want to prove to you our claim that Triple Strength Rat Virus is the most potent, most powerful—yet non-poisonous and absolutely safe—rat virus on the market. It is a TRIPLE STRENGTH Virus. Contains more living rat virus germs than any other rat killer made and will go one-third to one-half farther. To introduce this powerful Triple Strength Rat Virus, we will make every reader of this paper—for a short time only—a special offer of a regular \$2.50 bottle for only \$1.00 postpaid. This \$2.50 bottle Triple Strength Rat Virus is enough to clear a big poultry house, barn or yard of rats and mice.

Money Back Guarantee

Your money back if it fails. Take no chances this year with traps or rat poisons. Only Triple Strength Rat Virus will positively kill rats, mice and gophers and be absolutely safe and sure. Give it according to directions—if after 30 days' trial you find any rats or mice—we will refund your money without question. Send \$1 bill today sure.

If not convenient to send \$1 today—just send your name and address, a postal will do—pay postman \$1 and a few cents postage on arrival for regular \$2.50 bottle. Remember it costs you nothing if it does not do all we claim.

Agents Wanted in every community

Gold Seal Laboratories

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clean straw in it and feed their grain in the straw, making them work for their feed as exercise is what they need. Keep a good laying mash before them at all times and plenty of water, grit and charcoal; and feed green feed of some kind. Too many people think, all they need is corn. Corn is all right, if fed right. I feed corn once a day and prefer it for the evening, as it helps to keep them warm in the cold winter nights.

Iowa. Hurless Hughes.

Chicken House Styles Change.

By T. S. Townsley

Styles in poultry houses may not change as frequently as do styles in women's clothes, but anyone who believes that poultry-keeping methods are standardized and that no developments are taking place, has only to observe the different types of poultry houses found on farms throughout the country to be convinced of the fact that styles change with regard to chicken houses.

The houses of oldest type now commonly found, representing the ideas of style which prevailed 30 years ago, show a narrow, shed-roofed building with comparatively little arrangement for light and with less attention to ventilation. The common notion at that period appears to have been that the primary consideration in winter was to keep the hens warm, and the houses were built tight with the object in view of protecting the hens from the outside temperature and conserving the heat inside the building. A few houses yet remain that were actually plastered on the inside in an effort to keep the hens warm so the inmates would lay during the winter months, and occasionally a house is seen with the remnants of a chimney indicating that artificial heat was sometimes added to increase the temperature inside the building.

Some years later the open-front fashion began to gain favor among poultry keepers, but flock owners as a whole were not nearly so ready to accept this innovation as were the young women to bow to Dame Fashion's decree in adopting peek-a-boo waists. On many poultry plants a compromise was made with the open front style, by building a scratching shed on the front of the house which provided the open air features during the day, while the dark, tightly closed roosting quarters were continued. Many of these buildings are still in use. Probably as a consequence of the open-front agitation, with the subsequent development of the scratching shed idea, the half monitor type of house came into more or less popular favor, with windows in the high gable front to throw sunlight on the roosts, while the low open-front provided the fresh air desired by the open-air enthusiasts. Many of these poultry houses are found, and in some sections this type of house is the prevailing favorite even at the present time.

A study of the various poultry house types indicates that a developing knowledge of the requirements for satisfactory housing conditions for laying stock have been of chief importance in producing the various changes. Thus the narrow, tightly closed house

DAY-OLD CHIX - DUX

Thomas A. Edison and Luther Burbanks are wizards in their particular lines. Whatever they produce or are the means of producing, the public accepts as being supreme in the matter of perfection.

To the same extent, Walter A. Hogan was a Poultry Wizard. His discovery of the means by which HEREDITY COULD BE CONTROLLED, revolutionized the Poultry Industry. We have used his method of SELECTIVE MATING for more than sixteen years; improving the efficiency of each succeeding generation; and the poultry public is fast admitting the supremacy of birds bred in this manner.

December 13, 1921.

W. R. Curtiss Co.,
Gentlemen: Please send prices on day-old chicks up to 4,000 for delivery this coming season. You will be interested to learn that pullets raised from the thousand chicks purchased of you last May the 25th are doing excellently, far better than I had hoped. Yours truly, Holland Poultry Farm.
St. Catharines, Ont.

CURTISS UT CLOVER

Equally effective as a stimulant for heavy egg production; increased fertility; strong healthy germs and the consequent production of young chix of exceptional vigor and vitality.

January 7th, 1922.

W. R. Curtiss Co.,
Dear Sirs: Received the Cut-Clover and thank you for prompt shipment. I am feeding it to a pen of Fisher's White Rock pullets that had just started to lay and will say that it certainly stimulates egg production all right. I feed it mixed in the dry mash and once daily in the wet mash. It is the best substitute for a hen's natural green food I have ever used and the birds like it. Will order another supply shortly. Yours very truly, F. A. Murphy,
Binghamton, N. Y.

Send For our Special Discount Price List on Day-Old Stock.

NIAGARA FARM

W. R. Curtiss Company, Proprietor
RANSOMVILLE, N. Y.

BLACK LANGSHANS

First prize winners for 14 years at New York and Chicago.
A few good cockerels for sale at \$10 each, no females.
Eggs \$5 for 15 as they run.

M. S. BARKER

R. F. D. No. 1, Thorntown, Ind.



THE IDEAL ALUMINUM LEG BAND

The Acknowledged Leader
The most satisfactory method of pedigreeing. First use Ideal No. 1 on chick's leg, in proper time remove to its wing, and you have a permanent mark. Sizes arrange same as celluloid bands: 12, 15c; 25, 25c; 50, 40c;

100, 75c; 250, \$1.75; 500, \$3.00; 1,000, \$5.75.

MYERS' CELLULOID KEY RING BANDS

Size for 12 25 50 100 250 500
1 Baby Chicks...10c 20c 35c \$.60 \$1.25 \$2.25
4 Growing Cks...15c 25c 45c .80 1.75 3.00
6 Leghorns, etc...15c 30c 50c .90 2.00 3.50
8 Rocks, etc...20c 35c 60c 1.00 2.25 4.00
10 Brahmas, etc...25c 40c 65c 1.20 2.80 5.25
Victor Bands, 4c each. Colored Leaders 2c each.
Circular and variety of samples mailed for 10c.
FRANK MYERS, Box 40 Freeport, Ill.

gradually gave way to the scratching shed type, which lead to the development of the half monitor style, because investigations and practical experience proved that the poor ventilation provided in the tight walled house caused lack of thrift and poor health in the flock. The once popular, half-monitor style of house also has certain fundamental defects which have given rise to the development of a still more satisfactory housing plan. Chief among the defects of the half-monitor type is the unsatisfactory temperature condition. This house is unusually cold in winter, due to the large amount of waste space over the roosting quarters, and is exceedingly hot in summer on account of the large amount of glass and roof exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

With the introduction of dropping boards, so that a separate scratching shed was no longer needed, the style in poultry houses again turned to the shed type building, which is one of the simplest to build and has always been in more or less popular favor. The chief defect of the shed type house with open front ventilation has been that roofing problems make it impracticable to build the shed type house wide enough to provide satisfactory open front ventilation without bringing the birds into too close contact with outside temperatures. About ten years ago an innovation in shed type houses, which was designed to overcome the difficulties of open front ventilation in a building of this type, was introduced by the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station in the form of their so-called "Fool-proof" front. In this house the ventilation was secured through a system of shutters which admitted air but kept out the storms and tended to a certain extent to protect the birds from intense cold. The "Fool-proof" front proved an immediately popular innovation in poultry house buildings, and has been very widely adopted, not only by poultry keepers in Missouri but in all parts of the United States. The theory upon which this type of ventilation was fostered was particularly appealing because it apparently provided the necessary fresh air without subjecting the birds to extreme cold or requiring the care of an attendant to adjust the ventilators in case of storm.

The chief defects of the "Fool-proof" type of house were that it did not provide sufficient light and that the shutter front interfered to a certain extent with the ventilation. A common complaint from owners of "Fool-proof" houses has been that they were inclined to be damp during the winter months and that birds were frequently subject to roup when roosting in them, indicating that the slat front ventilators do not work as well as the theory of their construction would lead one to expect.

The problem of keeping the roosting quarters away from the open front to prevent damage from extreme cold without interfering with the ventilation, which could not be well accomplished in the shed type house on account of the limitations in width due to roofing difficulties, lead to the development of the unequal span or Combination-roof type of house. In this style of building the usual plan

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was to make the north slope of the roof the desired width for a convenient span, usually 10,12 or 14 feet, and then join this up at the gable with a south span which was approximately half as wide as the north span. In some cases, however, this arrangement was reversed with the long span being turned to the south and the short span to the north. This type of house has several advantages in economy of material, minimum amount of air space to warm, and pleasing architectural appearance. Yet it has never become exceedingly popular among poultry keepers, probably due to the difficulty of cutting the rafters for a roof of this type so that they will fit, as a carpenter of no mean ability is needed to figure out the angle where the rafters of these spans join.

The most recent distinct innovation in poultry house construction has been the introduction of the straw-loft type, gable-roof building designed and advocated by Professor H. L. Kempster of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. This house as originally planned was built square and offered the advantages of admitting light from all sides and having the straw loft to keep the house warm in winter and cool in summer. This last feature has made this type of house particularly popular and has resulted in it being built in many parts of the county. A majority of the poultry houses being built in Missouri at the present time are of the straw-loft, gable-roof style and reports from other states indicate that the popularity of this house is gaining rapidly there. A recent announcement from the Agricultural Extension Service at Purdue University called particular attention to an all day poultry field meeting to be held on a farm where a straw loft poultry house is being built and also mentioned the fact that a revised housing bulletin being issued by the Purdue Poultry Department included plans for the straw loft house.

The original straw loft poultry house built by Professor H. L. Kempster on the grounds of the Missouri College of Agriculture was 20 feet square, but the present styles in houses of this type, unlike the styles in ladies skirts, show the tendency to be longer and wider. Many of the new houses being built 36 feet wide by 36 feet long and some are even as large as 50 feet wide and 60 feet long to accommodate 1,000 birds in one house. A feature of the large type gable roof houses which bids fair to make them increasingly popular is arrangement for feed storage in a part of the loft space and provision for mash hoppers to be arranged so that the feed can be shoveled directly from a mixing platform in the loft into the hoppers.

The material used in poultry house construction also shows evolution. Poultry houses built ten or twenty years ago are almost universally frame while at the present time a considerable proportion are being built of hollow tile or concrete. Probably the most substantial and satisfactory type of poultry house being built at the present time is the large size, gable-roofed houses with hollow tile walls and fire-proof asbestos roofing.

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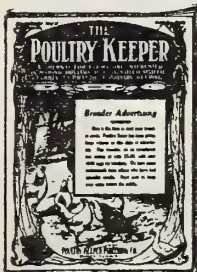
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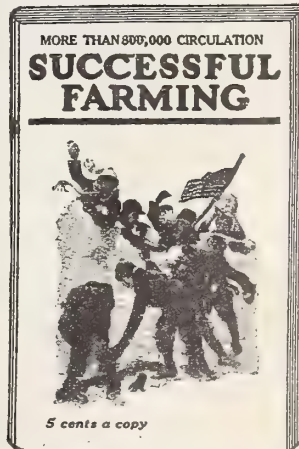
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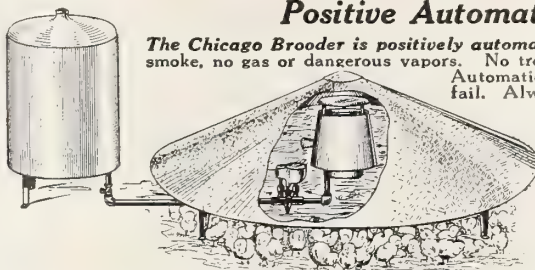
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S. C. W. LEGHORN eggs, \$5 per 100. Winter layers. Sylvia Spilman, Bloomfield, Iowa. 2-4

EDGEWOOD ENGLISH SINGLE Comb White Leghorn eggs, 15 for \$2.50, 100 for \$15; baby chicks, \$25 100; eggs, special mating, 15 for \$5; limited number chicks, 45c each. Order now. Satisfaction guaranteed. Edgewood Poultry Farm, I. E. Howard, Winchester, Ohio. 2-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns—Young's direct exhibition winners, pure white (no brass), extra heavy winter layers, all chalk white eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$10; chix, 100, \$20. Edgewood Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-4

BARRON (ENGLISH) WHITE Leghorns, heavy laying strain, free range, eggs \$2 for 15, \$10 per 100, postpaid. Bred-To-Lay Poultry Farm, Abingdon, Va. 2-5

S. C. W. LEGHORN hatching eggs from selected breeders now ready. A few cockerels from better than 200 egg dams, \$4 & \$5 each. Satisfaction or money back. Five Point Poultry Farm, Mt. Ephraim, New Jersey. 2-4

FOR SALE—MISSOURI University Certified S. C. White Leghorn cockerels. Fine ones, improve any flock. Eggs in season. Miss Sallie E. Shelborne, New London, Mo. 2

HATCHING EGGS FROM Ferris 230-264 strain White Leghorns, direct from Ferris, \$2.50 per 15, \$4 per 30. H. R. Lorence, Box 79, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 2

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Hatching eggs from my first prize utility pen, \$3, 15; \$8, 50; \$15, 100. Some fine cockerels. M. Feldman, R. 13, Peninsula, Ohio. 2

SINGLE COMB WHITE and Black Leghorn baby chicks, hatching eggs. George Walter, Seven Valleys, Pa. 2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, pens headed by cocks from 304, 303, 290 egg hens, mating list. Some fine cockerels for sale. Clover Blossom Farm, Nettleton, Mo. 2

PURITAS SPRINGS DIRECT—Single Comb White Leghorn chicks. Record breaking layers; \$16 per 100. Guaranteed satisfaction. Three Pines Leghorn Farm, Route 4, Cassopolis, Mich. 2-4

TRAPNESTED HEAVY LAYING S. C. White Leghorns. Booking orders for big husky chicks that live. Large white eggs that hatch. Catalog free. White Pine Poultry Farm, DuBois, Pa. Box A. 2

BARRON SINGLE COMB White Leghorns imported direct. Chicks, eggs, 248 to 303 egg strain. Hogan tested breeding stock. Circular. Maple Acres Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-3

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

BABY CHICKS, EGGS. Rose Comb White Leghorns Heavy laying strain. Jay Morris, Morning-side, Sioux City, Iowa. 2-4

"SUPREME" ROSE COMB White Leghorn eggs and chicks from Cleveland 1922 blue ribbon winners, bred-to-lay. Catalog. White Rose Poultry Farm, H. Gaub, Prop., Box 62, Berea, Ohio. 2-3

ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorns—Prize winners, purebred. Best record layers. Prices eggs reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. James D. Pace, Route 6, Mt. Vernon, Ill. 2

AM OFFERING HATCHING eggs from especially fine matings. One of best laying strains in America. Mating list and catalog upon request. Mrs. John Hamilton, Maryville, Mo. 2

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—World's record layers. Madison Square Garden winners. Young stock now ready. J. M. Chase, Walkkill, N. Y. 12-2

200 EXTRA FANCY Rose Comb White Leghorn cockerels. At reasonable prices. George Riegler, Bensontop, Iowa. 12-2

IF YOU WANT the first that won contest, big eggs, large birds, 266 record egg \$2 and \$3 for 15. Stock. W. W. Kulp, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa. 1-4

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

S. C. YEARLING hens, \$1.25; cocks, \$2. M. Edwards, Rockbridge, Ill. 2

SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns, light and dark matings, extra heavy winter layers, large white eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7; chix, 18c. V. V. Michaels, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-4

PUREBRED BOTH Combs Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$2 up; eggs. Charles Linkenmeyer, Riceville, Ia. 2

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, part everlay strain, at \$1.50 each. Oswald Froger, Harmony, Minn. 2

TORMOHLIN AND RUSSELL strain S. C. Dark Brown Leghorns. Free range. Good hatch guaranteed. Eggs, \$2 per 15, \$8 per 100. T. G. Hill, Pittsburg, Kans. 2-4

BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorn. Eggs, \$2, 15; \$5, 50; \$8, 100. Chas. Eaton, Mackinaw, Ill. 2-4

100 EGGS \$3.50 up. Cockerels. Welda's 300 egg Single Comb Brown Leghorns. World's leading layers. Millions sold. Catalog. Welda, Seville, Ohio. 2-4

THE LEGHORN WORLD—Only journal in world devoted exclusively to Leghorns. Tells how to make big money with them—how to buy, sell, get greatest pleasure, most profit—everything you want to know about Leghorns. Published monthly, 50c year, 3 years, \$1. The Leghorn World, Box 6431, Waverly, Iowa. 2-4

"HI-GRADE" S. C. BROWN Leghorn chicks; also Rose Comb; 2,000 per week bred for high egg production; 38 years a breeder of this variety. Handsome catalog free. Knapp's "Hi-Grade" Poultry Farm, Box 1, C-A, Shelby, O. 1-5

TORMOHLIN'S FAMOUS EVERLAY Strain Brown Leghorns. World record layers. See display ad another page. Everlay Farm, Box 2, Portland, Ind. 1-3

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn eggs from heavy laying hens and Kulp males, \$5 per 100. Daisy Baker, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorns—Show winners and heavy egg producers. Stock and eggs. E. B. Cole, New Hartford, N. Y. 1-3

BRED THEM 34 years. None finer or better layers; record 256. Sure and send for catalog. W. W. Kulp, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa. 1-5

65 FINE ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 to \$3 each. J. W. Cook, Bluffton, Ind. 2-4

MADISON SQUARE 32 WINNERS; Chicago Coliseum, Dec. 1921, 4 firsts, 4 seconds, best display. Egg record 271 to a pullet. Vice President of American Rose Comb Club; send \$1 and join. List free. Kerlin Farm, Pottstown, Pa., Route 60. 2-4

ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorns (light and dark) winners at Chicago Coliseum 1915-1920; 40 cockerels for sale. Ralph W. Strong, Kalamazoo, Mich. R. 9, Box 13, O. 2-3

PUREBRED ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn. Houdan, Silens Laced Wyandotte, Single Comb Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.50 each. Hens from same breeds and farm. Runner Ducks for sale. Eggs from same and White Orpingtons from March 1, 100, \$6; 50, \$3.50; 15, \$1.50. Richard Werner, Ladysmith, Wis. 2

EGGS—QUALITY ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns. dark. From ribbon winners at Madison Square Garden and other large shows. Heavy egg laying strain, \$2 and \$4 per setting. G. E. Glidden, Galva, Ill. 2-4

ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorns, real winter layers, eggs, \$1.50; 100, \$7; 100 chix, \$17. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

100 EGGS \$3.50 up. Welda's 300 egg Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Greatest winter layers known. Catalog. Welda, Seville, Ohio. 2-4

BLACK LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK Leghorns. Egg machines, with exhibition qualities; 15 eggs, \$3; 100, \$12; 500, \$35; 100 chix, \$20. 100, \$95; 1,000, \$180. Safe arrival guaranteed. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade S. C. Black Leghorns. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

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BLACK LEGHORNS exclusively, twenty years. Write wants. Milo L. Myers, Marysville, Ohio. 1-3

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ROSE COMB BUFF Leghorns. Madison Square winners. Charles Schroth, Cabot, Pa. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorns. choice type and color, linebred hens, \$2; eggs, 100, \$3; cockerels, \$3 to \$5. Manda Lee incubators for sale 300, 240 size. Eli Rosenberg, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-4

WINNERS 100 CUP. 271-283 egg settings, \$5. Catalog. Hume's Buff Leghorns, Andarko, Okla. 2-4

EGGBRED EXHIBITION BUFF Leghorns. National show and laying contest winners. 75 pedigreed cockerels. Eggs. Circular. Lea Munger, DeKalb, Ill. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorns, extra heavy winter layers of large white eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7; chix, 18c. V. T. Michaels, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorns. Exhibition type, extra heavy layers. First and second winners at shows. Eggs, \$2.50 and \$3 per 15. H. N. Hull, Box 140, Howard, Ohio. 2-4

THE LEGHORN WORLD—Only journal in world devoted exclusively to Leghorns. Tells how to make big money with them—how to buy, sell, get greatest pleasure, most profit—everything you want to know about Leghorns. Published monthly, 50c year, 3 years, \$1. The Leghorn World, Box 6531, Waverly, Iowa. 2-4

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS from my Chicago, N. Y. City, Pittsburgh winners. Eggs, \$5 per 15; utility, \$3; 100, \$20. Chicks, 20c. E. Cartwright, Desk J, Richmond, Ind. 2

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS—Excellent quality. \$3 each. Ray Porter, Center Point, Iowa. 12-2

"HI-GRADE" S. C. Buff Leghorn chicks—Most wonderful layers of all—solid golden buff—exhibition type; 2,000 chicks per week. Beautiful catalog free. Knapp's "Hi-Grade" Poultry Farm, Box C-A, Shelby, Ohio. 1-5

SMITH'S SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorns. The largest breeder of Buffs in the world. Winners at 20 of the big shows and government egg laying contest. Eggs by the setting or thousands. 50,000 baby chicks from over 2,000 grand 2-year-old breeders with best blood line back of them for eggs. All chicks guaranteed to arrive alive. F. S. Smith, Box C and D, Hamilton, Ohio, President of American Buff Leghorn Club. Send \$1.50 and join the big club. 1-5

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—For 30 years. Choice breeding stock for sale. Cockerels, pullets, hens. Prices right. Quincy Dawson, Coshocton, O. 9-2

FOR SALE—SMITH'S strain Single Comb Buff Leghorn cocks, cockerels and eggs. A. D. Nichols, Alma, Ill. 1-3

PITT'S S. C. BUFF Leghorns, supreme as show birds, supreme as layers. Known in every state in Union. Write for catalog. W. W. Pitts, Lewisburg, Tenn. 12-2

PARTRIDGE LEGHORNS.

PARTRIDGE LEGHORNS—Eggs, \$2, 15; selected, \$3, 15; stock, \$12 per trio. Meta Eichmann, Waterloo, Ill. 2-4

SILVER PENCILED LEGHORNS.

SILVER PENCILED SINGLE COMB Leghorns. Eggs for sale. Free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass. 1-3

RED LEGHORNS.

NEW SINGLE COMB Red Leghorns. Big demand. Winter layers. Wonderful color. Catalog. Welda (Originator), Seville, Ohio. 2-4

LEGHORNS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

SINGLE COMB WHITE and Buff Leghorn eggs for hatching, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per 15. H. E. Hough, Hartford, Mich. 2-4

BLACK MINORCAS.

BLUE RIBBON STRAIN Single Comb Black Minorcas. Unexcelled show room records. Eggs \$5 per 15; guaranteed fertile. C. E. Hunter, 3820 Charles St., Omaha. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100, postpaid. Great egg producers. Bred-To-Lay Poultry Farm Abingdon, Va. 2-5

LOOK SINGLE COMB Black Minorca cockerels, selected for high class breeding purposes, kind that please, beauties, shipped on approval, \$5 each. Address M. P. Alexander, N. Y. 2

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas—Winners in Illinois Fair, Heart of America, Chicago Coliseum and Chicago National. Hatching eggs for sale. John B. Allison, Gardner, Ill. 2-4

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Black Minorca hens and cocks. Harry Knecht, Barborton, Ohio. 2

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas—Eggs from exhibition and utility matings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Rev. E. L. Hudson, Jarrettsville, Md. 2-4

GIANT SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas, fine type, large, big boned, 15 eggs, \$3; 100, \$12; 100 chix, \$30. Ella Whitwood, Hudson Ill. 2-4

S. C. Black Minorca eggs choice matings. Ausby Armstrong, Cardington, Ohio. 1-2

SAYWELL SINGLE COMB Black Minorca. Large, white eggs from vigorous, standard weight birds, carefully mated for exhibition and egg production, \$5 and \$3 for 15, 50 for \$9; circular and testimonials free. Theodore Wisch, Jefferson City, Mo. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas. Eggs for setting. Strong, heavy laying strain. Cockerels reduced price. H. H. Wallis, Delavan, Wis. 2-4

200 EGG STRAIN Rose Comb Black Minorca cockerels, \$5 and up. Geo. Konrad, Richfield, Wis. 1-2

CHOICE S. C. BLACK Minorca cockerels; also a few cocks and hens. H. A. Langbein, Franklin Park, N. J. 1-3

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca cockerels, well developed. \$5. R. W. Ehrhardt, Milford, Ill. 1-2

ROSE COMB BLACK Minorcas. Beller's Minorca Farm. Killbuck, O. 1-3

BLACK MINORCA pullets, cockerels, \$3. Woodford Farm, Madisonville, O. 1-3

HUMMERS' FAMOUS CHICKS and poultry supplies. Be sure and get our catalog with special offer. S. C. Black Minorca cockerels, \$8 each. E. R. Hummer & Co., Frenchtown, N. J., Dept. 2. 1-3

S. C. BLACK MINORCA Giants. Cockerels from champion wings for sale. Eggs ready for shipment from carefully selected pens of show birds with highest record. Every purchase fully guaranteed. H. A. Gerberding, 1533 E. Washington St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 2

HIGH CLASS SINGLE COMB Black Minorca cockerels. Bred from same lines as my first prize capital winner, Washington, D. C. Edwin F. Smith, Stockton, Ohio. 2-3

MISHLER'S MIGHTY MINORCAS. Rose Comb Black. Leading strain for eggs and exhibition. Lloyd C. Mishler, Route 1, North Manchester, Ind. 2

BUFF MINORCAS.

BUFF MINORCAS. Stock and eggs. Circular. Wm. Williams, 1102 West 52nd, Los Angeles, Calif. 1-3

FOR BETTER BUFF MINORCAS see Schmidt's display ad, page 260. 4-21-1yr.

WHITE MINORCAS.

REICHERT'S SINGLE COMB White Minorca won strongest competition National meet, Syracuse, N. Y., Madison Square Garden, Coleseum, Chicago. Jos. Reichert, St. Cloud, Minn. 2-4

S. C. W. MINORCA cockerels and hens. Pearl McCarty, 1807 W. 1st Ave., Columbus, Ohio. 1-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCAS. cockerels and eggs. Herman Boscher, Browns, Ill. 2

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB White Minorcas. America's best. Thos. Brodren, Rush Lake, Wis. 2-4

BOOK YOUR ORDERS now for hatching eggs from my blue ribbon winners at State poultry shows and others. Trapednest Single Comb White Minorcas, \$2, \$4 and \$6 per setting; 2 or more settings 50c less per setting. R. Scharrer, Chaska, Minn. 2-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorcas. cockerels, 21 years breeder. Harry Leibold, Delaware, Ohio. 12-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorca cockerels, April hatch, \$3. Fred C. Hacke, Indianapolis, Ia. 1-2

MEISELBACH'S SINGLE and Rose Comb White Minorcas won again at the great Coleseum show, Chicago, Dec. 6, 1921, 14 prizes on 17 entries, 3 specials, 3 silver cups in the hottest competition. Egg orders booked now. Mary Meiselbach, Melrose Park, Ill. 1-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorca cockerels, April hatch, \$3, \$10, \$15; eggs, \$3 for 15. M. P. Knapp, Port Dickinson, N. Y. 1-3

MINORCAS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

WHITE AND BLACK Minorcas. both combs. On Whites winners at Chicago National and Illinois State show. Eggs, \$2, \$3 and \$5. Chicks 50c. A. Kuchemann, Galena, Ill. 2

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade S. C. Black Minorcas. Norrup and Pope's strains, also R. C. Black and S. C. White Minorcas. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

ORLOFFS.

RAINBOW STRAIN Mahogany Orloffs. Eggs \$5 per 15. F. L. Edwards, Greenville, Ill. 2

MAHOGANY ORLOFFS. Four matings, settings \$5 to \$15. Best imported strains. Send for list. Dr. Blanchard, Newport, Vt. 2-4

BE FIRST IN YOUR town to show Orloffs. Stock now for sale. Mahogany, Spangled and White. Write for prices. John R. Kennedy, 1357 Kingston Rd., Toronto, Canada. 1-2

ANDERSON'S MAHOGANY ORLOFFS. Prolific winter layers. A breed that attracts attention everywhere. Hatching eggs from choice matings. Reasonable. Circular free. Anton S. Anderson, Highland Park, Ill. 1-3

MAHOGANY ORLOFFS. Fifty hens and pullets; eggs for hatching. Krause, Plainview, Minn. 1-3

BLACK ORPINGTONS.

EXCEPTIONAL BLACK ORPINGTONS. America's leading strain. Cockerels, pullets and eggs. Lowest possible price, according to quality. Write me your wants. Mrs. L. E. Morris, Stanhope, Iowa. 12-2

FOR SALE—BLACK Orpingtons. Cockerels and pullets, \$5 and \$10; satisfaction guaranteed. H. S. Frame, Milford, Ill. 12-2

CREKSID FARM. America's foremost strain of Single Comb Black Orpington stock for sale; mailing list after February 1. Address Alfred Tracey, Sandusky, Ohio. 1-3

BLACK ORPINGTONS. Best blood in America. Prices reasonable. Blueriver Poultry Farms, Shelbyville, Ind. 12-2

EXCEPTIONAL BLACK ORPINGTONS won recent Washington show; three firsts, three seconds. Mating list tells about hatching eggs. Write for it. Hal Riviere, Columbus, Ga. 1-3

BABY CHICKS, EGGS. Selected heavy producers. Catalog Free. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Ind. 12-3

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTONS (Byers) eggs from big, massive, solid colored Bufts, \$2.50 setting. B. J. Bruhl, Ilmo, Mo. 2-4

GOLDEN BEAUTY BUFF Orpingtons. Winning and laying strain. Stock for sale. Eggs for hatching. Free mating list. Albin C. Anderson, Galva, Ill. 2-3

BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs \$2 to \$5. Mating list free. Henry Gruner, Pinckneyville, Ill. 2

BABY CHICKS, EGGS. Selected heavy producers. Catalog Free. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Ind. 12-3

SCHOMBURG'S TRAPNESTED Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. The kind that will win, lay, weigh, pay. Blue ribbon winners at Detroit, Triangle show, Angola, Columbia City, Kendallville, Michigan State Fair, etc. Massive, vigorous, thoroughbred stock for sale. Egg records up to 255. Guaranteed hatching. Eggs ready now. Mating list free. Carl Schomburg, 2015 Sherman (A), Fort Wayne, Ind. 2-4

PUREBRED BYERS strain Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, exhibition matings, bred to win and lay. Choice eggs, price \$3, 15; \$8, 50; \$15, 100. Chas. Feasley, Mazon, Ill. 2-4

BUFF ORPINGTONS. Stock and eggs. Fred Cramer, Forest, Ohio. 2-4

MAMMOTH STRAIN BRED for size, color, eggs. Famous throughout South. Youngsters won all firsts last Ky. State Fair. Splendid cockerels, \$5; eggs, \$10, \$5, \$2, 15, postpaid. Feldman Orpington Farms, Slaughter, Ky. 2-3

BUFF ORPINGTON. Byers strain, hatching eggs, \$2, 15; \$10, 100. M. C. Weidman, Effingham, Ill. 2-4

EGGS—GUARANTEED. \$2, \$3, \$5. Order mating list. J. E. Weaver, S. Main, Goshen, Ind. 2

200 EGG STRAIN Buff Orpingtons. Trapednest eggs, \$3, 15; \$5, 50, 30; \$8, 50; \$15, 100. Chicks double egg prices. Otto Steiskal, Box A, Eau Claire, Mich. 2-4

BUFF ORPINGTON BABY chicks and eggs for sale. Write for circular. Fred Elder, Gays, Ill. 2-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. \$3 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Quality is excellent. Inquiries welcomed. Harvey F. Brown, Bryan, Ohio. 2-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. \$1.50 per 15, \$7.50 per 100, and up. From late prize winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. Golden View Farms, Pleasant Ridge, Ind. 2

BUFF ORPINGTONS. Cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets at special low prices. Winners for 14 years. Satisfaction. Crabtree, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-3

TRUE BUFF ORPINGTONS. Standard bred from best blood lines in America. Beautiful color, fine type, large size, quick-maturing, heavy winter layers of large eggs. Eggs, first pens, \$3; second pens, \$2.50; 100 lots, special price. Limited number from special exhibition matings from first prize winners in largest shows, \$5. Free booklet. Henry Robinson, Wyandot, Ill. 2-4

SPRING VALLEY BUFF Orpingtons won highest pen, individual records over all Orpingtons, Illinois State egg contest, year 1921. Blue ribbon winners State shows. Eggs, \$10, \$7.50, \$5, 15; range, \$12, 100; \$2.50, 15. Free mating list. Russell Herleman, Dept. A, Route 4, Quincy, Ill. 2-4

BUFF ORPINGTONS. Bred to lay, bred good enough to win at La Crosse and Minneapolis. From males full of pep and winter laying females. We want your business. P. A. Redpath, Route 2, Eau Claire, Wis. 2-3

BUFF ORPINGTONS. Standard quality, 200 egg strain. Pullets, eggs. E. R. McGarran, Pawhuska, Okla. 1-3

STANDARD BUFF ORPINGTONS. Stock, eggs. Mrs. Clyde Morgan, Letts, Ind. 2-3

BUFF ORPINGTONS for sale. Bred right for twenty years. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. Powell, Elsberty, Mo. 1-2

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. By set or hundred. Finest exhibition and utility breeders in the land. Stock and eggs C. O. D. Owen strain exclusively. R. L. Powers, Parsons, Kas. 1-3

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. Bred to lay, \$3 per setting, delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. John O. Ward, Camp Point, Ill. 1-3

BLUE ORPINGTONS.

ROSE COMB BLUE Orpingtons. Black Orpingtons and Blue Rocks. Dr. Edwards, Laceyville, Pa. 2

MANETTO HILL BLUE Orpingtons. the world's proven leaders. Hatching eggs, \$10 for 15. Manetto Hill Farm, Hicksville, N. Y. 2-4

WHITE ORPINGTONS.

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade White Orpingtons. Buff Orpingtons and S. C. Black Orpingtons. Price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

"SUPERB" MASSIVE. Typical White Orpingtons. Eggs \$1.50 15, \$8 100. Cockerels for sale. Chas. W. Postill, Rensselaer, Ind. 2-4

WHITE ORPINGTONS. Morris, 15 eggs, \$2; 50, \$5, postpaid. D. Eaton, Tamaroa, Ill. 2-4

MORRIS-ALDRICH WHITE Orpingtons direct laying pullets, hens, \$2, \$5, cockerels \$5, \$10. Johnson Poultry Farm, Fruitport, Mich. 2

QUALITY WHITE ORPINGTONS. Stock for sale. Morris-Aldrich Strains. Eggs, \$3 15, \$7.50 100. John Shults, Sandwich, Ill. 1-3

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS. Morris strain, \$1.75 per 15. C. G. Althoff, Fowlerville, Mich. 2

COOK'S S. C. WHITE Orpington cockerels, from pens bought from and mated by Cook. Spring 1921 hatch at \$7.50 and \$10 each. Eggs at \$1.75, \$3 and \$5 per setting. Mrs. Saunders Wilburn, Smith Oaks Plantation, Artesia, Miss. 2

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Aldrich-Morris strains, \$5 to \$15. Eggs and baby chicks in season. Wieneke Orchard and Poultry Farm, Fieldon, Ill. 2-4

SPLENDID WHITE Orpington cockerels, hatching eggs. A. M. Merryweather, Park Lane, Highland Park, Ill. 2-4

WHITE ORPINGTONS. Morris strain. Winners Minneapolis, St. Paul, Minn., State Fair since 1917. Pullets, cockerels, hatching eggs. Williams Poultry Farm, Box A, Lake Crystal, Minn. 2

WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, pullets, \$2.25, Frank Weinschenk, Bellevue, Iowa. 11-2

WHITE ORPINGTONS. Cook-Morris strains. My trapednest winter layers are money makers. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$5 per 50, postpaid. E. H. Wisen, Malcolm, Neb. 1-3

ORPINGTONS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

LONG'S ORPINGTONS. Buff, Black—Seventeen years of intelligent breeding. None better. Reasonable prices. E. M. Long, Osceola, Ind. 12-2

POLISH.

BEAUTIFUL GOLDEN POLISH cockerels, \$3; guaranteed. Loring Howell, Peterson, Iowa. 2

WHITE CRESTED BLACK Polish cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets. Geo. Gosney, 2357 Noble Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio. 2

WHITE CRESTED BLACK Polish. None better. C. W. Ellis, Jr., Cortland, N. Y. 2-4

RED CAPS.

HATCHING EGGS. Beautiful English Red Caps, wonderful layers, non-setters. Write R. Mourning, Cochran, Wis. 2-4

ENGLISH RED CAP hatching eggs. Prices on request. Albert Siewert, Cochran, Wis. 2-5

ENGLISH RED CAPS exclusively; 20th year; choice cockerels for sale. F. C. Weidenfeller, Mineral Point, Wis. 1-2

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

GOOD QUALITY S. C. R. I. REDS; cockerels \$4. Arthur Browning, Vandalia, Ill. 2

EGGS—ROSE COMB Red, grand layers, color. Infertile replaced. Mrs. Henry Engelman, Harvel, Ill. 2

GROVE VIEW S. C. Rhode Island Red hatching eggs; winner Wisconsin (Milwaukee) State meet. Mating list upon request. M. R. Knox, Dept. C, Downers Grove, Ill. 2

R. C. R. I. REDS. We breed for layers and weight. Record, 7 lbs. at 6 mos. Egg records, 26 consecutive days. Cockerels, fine color and type, \$5. Also pair Dark Cornish from prize-winning stock, \$10. A. Stedman, Crestwood Farm, Geneva, O. 2

HATCHING EGGS—PEASE'S Perfection Reds (Single Comb). In 10 years with Reds exclusively we have built up a flock whose offspring will please buyers who appreciate quality. 100, \$8; 50, \$5; 15, \$1.25. Mrs. Jennie Pease, Carlock, Ill. 2-4

S. C. R. I. RED cockerels, Owens strain, \$2.50 and \$5; cockerels from champion egg laying pen, 231 to 263 eggs, 278 egg sire, \$5 to \$10 each. R. A. Bower, Eureka, Kas. 2-3

SINGLE COMB RICH Dark Reds. Hogan tested. Large capacity. Thin pelvic bones. Eggs from 4 special matings, \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. F. W. Oertels, Brighton, Ill. 2-4

ROSE COMB REDS. Large early hatched cockerels, \$5 to \$10. E. C. Schneider, Ulrichsville, Ohio. 12-2

ROSE COMB REDS. Great layers, Blue Ribbon winners. Stock reasonable. R. C. Hinkle, Hershey, Pa. 1-2

240 EGG STRAIN REDS. Rose and Single Comb cockerels, \$5, 22 years a breeder. Bay View Farm, North Haven, Me. 12-2

EXHIBITION EGG STRAIN Single Comb cockerels, pullets, pens. Fred Feldman, Waverly, Iowa. 12-2

SINGLE COMB BABY chicks, eggs. Selected heavy producers. Catalog Free. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Ind. 12-3

SINGLE COMB REDS. Owens Farm strain. Early cockerels, \$3 to \$5. Geo. Hartman, Route 12, Nappanee, Ind. 1-2

S. C. RED COCKERELS. Guaranteed, \$3, \$5 and \$8. Dell Nace, Granger, Ind. 1-3

OWENS FARMS REDS. Chicks and breeders, show and utility; catalog gratis. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 1-3

S. COMB REDS. Be sure and send for my catalog and prices. Won over 100 pullet egg test. Big, dark red cockerels, pullets. W. W. Kulp, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa. 1-4

SINGLE COMB REDS. Owen Farms strain direct. Eggs, baby chicks. Fred G. Keller, Millersport, O. 1-3

S. C. R. I. RED cockerels, trios and pens for sale reasonably. Eggs from exhibition birds, \$3 for 15; from heavy layers, \$2. Eggs sent prepaid. "Thousands and Oakes," Green Lake, Wis. 1-3

S. C. R. I. REDS. Cockerels for sale, \$1.50 each. Mrs. A. D. Spilman, Drakesville, Ia. 12-2

RANGE RAISED Dark Red R. C. cockerels from heavy layers, exhibition and utility. Trapednest and selected for years. Right in quality and price. Would be valuable if taken this month. F. W. James, Waukegan, Ill. 1-3

ROSE COMB REDS. Large, husky beauties. Winners at the Coleseum show of Iowa, also the Iowa-Missouri show, Jan., 1921, and Keokuk, Ia., last Thanksgiving week. Eggs for hatching, \$3 for 15. Walter Duncan, Fairfield, Iowa, Box 227. 2-4

RHODE ISLAND RED Journal. Only journal in world devoted exclusively to Rhode Island Reds. Tells how to make big money with them—how to buy, sell, get greatest pleasure, most profit—everything you want to know about Rhode Island Reds. Published monthly, 50c year, 3 years \$1. "Blue Ribbon Reds," remarkable book tells how to judge, mate, cull, feed, prepare for show, linebreed, etc. Given free with 3-year subscription at \$1.00. Send dollar bill today. Rhode Island Red Journal, Box 5331, Waverly, Iowa. 2-4

R. C. RED cockerels. Large, dark birds, \$3 and \$5 each. F. C. Lilek, Princeton, Ill. 2

SINGLE COMB REDS. Best blood. Winners. Bred to lay large, open red outer, under eggs, \$2, \$3, \$5. R. M. Talafiero, Box 1, Lynchburg, Va. 1-4

SINGLE COMB REDS. Rhode Island Reds; cockerels, pullets, hatching eggs. H. Stenard, Manassas, Va. 2-4

SINGLE COMBS. Bred for exhibition and laying qualities. Winners this season at Washington District meet, Roanoke State meet and Norfolk, Va. No stock. Eggs \$5 and \$3. W. L. Clark, Lynchburg, Va. 2-4

DARK ROSE COMB Red cockerels from heavy layers, \$3. Dr. H. Gutschenreiter, Neosho, Wis. 2

S. C. REDS. Hatching eggs, pens headed by pure Owens Farms males, \$3, \$5 for 15. Big, dark red cockerels, some Owens Farms, \$3, \$5 up. Mating list. Scarboro, Hillsboro, Ohio. 1-3

VIGOROUS COCKERELS. S. C. breeding and exhibition, \$4 up. Eggs, \$3.50 to \$6.50; from flock, \$2.50. T. Gibson, Ferguson, Mo. 2-4

EGGS—ROSE COMB Reds. Big type, red to skin. Heavy layers. Mrs. Chas. Schlots, Elmwood, Ill. 2-4

FOR SALE—FINE Rhode Island Red cockerels, Bean strain. Martindale, Manistee, Mich. 2

PULLETS—CHOICE ROSE and Single Comb Reds, \$2.50. C. H. Nichols, Hebron, Ill. 2

ROSE COMB REDS—Good stock, bred to lay. Hatching eggs, range, \$1; pens, \$1.50, \$2.50 per setting. Raymond Pyle, Carmi, Ill. 2-4

FINE, LARGE S. C. R. I. Red cockerels from eggs from an exhibitor's best pen, prices reasonable. Jesse H. Richardson, Toboso, Ohio. 2

SINGLE COMB REDS—Rich red farm-range; eggs, 15, \$1.50; 45, \$3.50; 100, \$6; 200 to 1,000, \$5.50 per 100. Mrs. Fred Schroeder, St. Peter, Ill. 2

ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds, Tompkins' direct dark red to the skin, heavy winter fowls; eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$10; chicks, 100, \$20. V. F. Michaels, Tiffin Ohio. 2-4

SINGLE COMB REDS, 100 eggs \$6. Mrs. Aug. Berger, Boaz, Wis. 2-4

SINGLE COMB—Eggs, cockerels, pullets. Southern Ohio Poultry Farm, Route 10, Cincinnati, O. 2-4

VERY CHOICE S. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels from daughters Official Record hens over 250 eggs, by 200-egg sire. Sire son 251-egg Official Record hen, by 260-egg sire. Also cockerels from 254-egg Official Record hen, by 278-egg sire. Also cocks. Choice pullets. Trios. Pens. Eggs in season. Strongest Official bred, heavy winter laying, non-broody stock obtainable. Write for lengthy description and reasonable prices. The Johns Poultry Farm, Charlotte, Vt. 2

SINGLE COMB REDS—Females, \$2.50; males, \$3. \$5. Alfred Engling, Elmhurst, Ill. 2

EXHIBITION REDS, ROSE and Single Comb, Tompkins' strain. Eggs, from pens 1, 2, 3, \$3.50; pens 1 to 8, \$2.50 per 15, \$10 per 100. Chicks, 25c and 35c each, express prepaid. If you want to grow or need good blood order chicks or eggs from V. Gordon, 502 Harrison, Quincy, Ill. 2

ROSE COMB DEEP Mahogany Reds—High score matings, eggs, 2.50 setting, \$4.00. Select cockerels \$5. William Habis, Route E, Box 93, Indianapolis, Ind. 2-5

BABY CHICKS—500,000 best grade S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds, best Standard grades. Real Reds. Select and exhibition grades; prices right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

ROSE COMB RHODE Island White eggs for sale. Heavy laying strain. Hogenized, \$2.50 and \$3 per setting. John Schlager, Jr., Canton, Mo. 2-3

ROSE COMB RHODE Island White cockerels, winners at Ontario Winter Fair. Improve your flock by getting one of these. Eggs in season. Walter Klem, Bridenport, Ont. 1-3

ROSE COMB RHODE Island pure Whites, extra large cocks, cockerels, \$3 up. Trapped eggs and show records unexcelled. Eggs, 100, \$12; 50, \$6; 15, \$2.50. Catalog. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kas. 1-3

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grades R. C. R. I. Whites; price right; catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

SINGLE COMB RHODE Island White eggs, \$1.50 per 15 up. Catalog. George Toenjes, Millstadt, Ill. 2-4

ROSE COMB EGGS from best matings, \$5 per 15. Circular. Hayes Ulrey, Cardington, O. 2

THE GREAT RHODE Island White Farm, Rose and Single Comb, stock and eggs; catalog free. Henry Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 2-4

ROSE COMB RHODE Island Whites, stocks and chicks from my Madison, square winners, 1920, also from Mrs. Cook's contest pen at Kansas City National Egg-Laying contest. Harry Billington, Ft. Plain, New York. 2-4

ROSE COMB RHODE Island Whites, exclusively; eggs and baby chicks bred for eggs and beauty; winners at Iowa State show, Paul Izatt, Albion, Iowa, Route 5. 2-4

PEET'S RHODE Island Whites, both combs; have type, size color. The combined general purpose fowl for meat, eggs and exhibition. Are becoming America's most popular fowl. Utility eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$9 per 100; exhibition, \$5 for 15. Write for mating list. DeForest Peet, Sycamore, Elton Peet, Single Comb Sycamore, Alton, Mich. 2-4

MY WHITES WON first and special wherever shown. Mating list free. Dr. Walsh, Fredericktown, Mo. 2-4

CEDERBERG'S RHODE Island Whites win again. At the National meet, Boston, 1922, won best display, the State cup and nine ribbons. Write for mating list. A. J. Cederberg, Box 18 D, Brockton, Mass. 2

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—Eggs, \$2.50. Stock. Hermitage Farm, Millersburg, O. 1-2

HEADQUARTERS FOR ROSE Comb Rhode Island Whites. I am the oldest breeder of this breed. Eggs and stock for sale from this wonderful laying strain. Catalog free. Colonial Poultry Yards, 260 Crosby St., Akron, O. 1-6

MUST SACRIFICE 10 cockerels for \$5 to make room. Winners in show room and egg contest. Eggs in season. Mrs. Ernest Cook, Route 8, Cecilia, Ky. 1-2

RHINELANDERS.

BLACK RHINELANDERS—Eggs, \$3. Valley Farm, Minster, Ohio. "Stamp required." 2-4

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PARK'S STRAIN, "BRED-to-Lay" Barred Rocks from best pedigreed pens direct. Free range-raised, large, vigorous birds. Eggs for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. W. Weaver, Dillsburg, Pa. 2-4

2,000 BARRED ROCK pullets and hens for sale also eggs. L. F. Thompson, Hone, Ind. 2

EDELMAN'S WINTERLAY Parks strain Barred Rocks. Established 1920. Hatching eggs, 15, \$2.50; 50, \$6.50; 100, \$10; stock, \$3. Pedigreed eggs, 15, \$3.50 and \$5. Pedigreed stock, \$6. Geo. A. Edelman, Breeder, St. Louis Park, Minn. 2-3

PARK'S PEDIGREED ROCKS exclusively; eggs, \$2 for 15. Arthur Blecksmith, Dayton, Ky. 2-4

PARK'S BARRED ROCKS—Eggs and chicks from 1 and 2-year old pedigreed hens. One fine range. My pullets started to lay early in September, 16 years' breeding Bred-to-Lay Barred Rocks. Eggs, 15, \$2.50; 50, \$6; 100, \$10. Chicks, every week, 25, \$6; 50, \$11; 100, \$20, all prepaid. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Do not confine my chicks with ordinary Hatchery chicks. C. W. Price, Hackensack, N. J. 2

BABY CHICKS—PARK'S Bred-to-Lay Barred Rocks, healthy, vigorous, pedigreed stock. They lay all winter. 25c up. Limited number; order now. Circular. Glenrock Poultry Farm, Box 221-P, Laurel Springs, N. J. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—BARRED Rocks, farm range, \$16, 100. Eggs, \$7, 100. Arrival guaranteed. Lone Oak Poultry Farm, Medora, Ind. 2-4

IMPERIAL RINGLET'S 6 pens, both matings, containing birds mated by E. B. Thompson; \$4 for 15; \$7 for 50. Ten dark cockerels show quality; \$7.50 for quick sale. Range eggs record 275; 15 for \$3; 50, \$6.50. Baby chicks, 25c. Geo. W. Baker, Lombard, Ill. 2-5

THOMPSON STRAIN BARRED Rocks, cockerels, hens and pullets for sale from \$2.50 to \$5. Also eggs. Loren Truex, Wakarusa, Ind. 2

COCKERELS—PARK'S BRED-to-Lay stock; from pedigreed roosters and selected hens, \$5 each. Cravens' Farm, Madison, Ind. 2

BARRED ROCK EGGS—Stock direct from Indianapolis winners; farm range; \$7 per 100; pen, \$2 per fifteen. Long Sisters, Franklin, Ind. 2-4

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks; from Park's pedigreed stock direct. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$10 per 100. M. G. Wells, Sellersburg, Ind. 2-4

"SUPREME" BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rock hatching eggs; Norman strain; free range; \$8 per 100. Clemens Blank, Indianapolis, Ind., R. R. C. Box 418-D. 2-4

CHOICE HOLTERMAN COCKERELS, \$7.50 each. Both matings. Leonard Hook, Lee's Summit, Mo. 2

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCKS—Prize winners; Light-Dark. Baby chicks, \$30, 100. Eggs from pens, \$5. Range stock, \$2.50, 15. Few cockerels, \$5, \$7, 10, through February, March, April. Minnie Wallace, Colconda, Ill. 2

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, Park's best pedigree, direct. Eggs, \$2, 15; \$10, 100. Chas. Eaton, Mackinaw, Ill. 2-4

HIGH-CLASS BARRED Rocks, Park's strain, selected eggs, \$2, 15; \$10, 100. Guaranteed 85 per cent fertile. Wm. Willenborg, Elmhurst, Ill. 2

PARK'S 290 EGG STRAIN Barred Rocks, 15 eggs, \$2.50; 100, \$10; 100 chicks, \$22; 500, \$100. Safe arrival guaranteed. Ella Whitewood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS—Bradley Strain, fourteen successful years. Eggs for hatching and cockerels, \$2.50 and \$5 per 15. Harry Housh, Hartford, Mich. 2-4

PARK'S MAGNIFICENT FREE range foundation stock Highly pedigreed, valuable eggs, chicks. February reservations save 10 or 20 per cent. Circular. Park Habberton, Westwood, N. J. 2

RINGLET BARRED ROCK eggs, 15, \$1; 50, \$3; 100, \$5. E. P. Churchill, Allentown, Pa. 2-4

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, Parks' strain. Range raised, large, vigorous chicks. Eggs, 16, \$1.50; 100, \$8. E. E. Scrivner, Dahlgren, Ill. 2-4

RINGLET STRAIN OF Barred Rocks. Choice cockerels, \$5 to \$10 each. All barred clear to the skin. All of our surplus stock of hens, pullets and cock birds are all sold. All stock guaranteed; if not can be returned at our expense. Ed Martin, Oconomowoc, Wis. 2

WAYSIDE FARM'S Barred Rocks state show winners. Eggs, \$5, 50; \$8, 100. Pens, \$3 to \$10 setting. Catalog. Stanley Johnson, Box A, Lee, N. Ill. 2-5

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED Rock eggs for hatching. Geo. R. Kelley, 812 W. Walnut St., Carbondale, Ill. 2-3

ARISTOCRAT—PARK'S—COSH—Strains: Barred Plymouth Rocks, hatched from eggs direct from above breeders. Each strain kept separate. Eggs, \$2.50 for 15, and up. Selected cockerels, \$5 and up. Farm range eggs, \$4.50 for 50; \$8 per 100. Farm range baby chicks, \$18 per 100, prepaid. Catalog free. Stelner & Wendt, Kenton, Ohio. 2-4

E. B. THOMPSON'S IMPERIAL Ringlet Barred Rocks, Light and dark cockerels, \$5, \$10, \$15. Sired by fine cockerel direct from Thompson this spring. Large, well shaped, finely barred birds, hen raised, good all over. Eggs, pen 5, \$5; pen 4, \$7; pen 3, \$10. Pens headed by males hatched from Imperial Ringlet eggs direct this spring. Mrs. E. E. Burbank, Bineham Lake, Minn. 2-3

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks—15 eggs, \$1.50; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Hen hatched, range raised. Parks' strain direct. C. A. Maulding, Dahlgren, Ill. 2-4

EGGS—HOLTERMAN'S ARISTOCRATS—Trapped, 265-285 (dark matings). Narrow; barred to skin. 15, \$2.50; 100, \$12.50. Exhibition, 15, \$5; 50, \$12.50. Mating list. Satisfaction. Mrs. John Schwengel, Champaign, Ill. 2-4

HATCHING EGGS FROM healthy, vigorous Barred Rocks, \$10 hundred. State tested white diarrhoea. Cockerels, \$5. Old Pickard Farm, Concord Junction, Mass. 2-4

THOMPSON'S RINGLET strain eggs for hatching produce layers and exhibition stock, \$3.50 for 15. Breswitz, Drexel Hill, Pa. 2

PARK'S DIRECT BARRED Rocks, bred-to-lay eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Quality chicks, 100, \$16. Everlay Egg Farm, Dahlgren, Ill. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS, Thompson Ringlets, direct barred to the skin, prize winners, high record layers; eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$10; chicks, 100, \$20. V. F. Michaels, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-4

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—St. Louis and Kansas City winners, 279 egg record. Satisfied customers in all parts of United States and Canada. Eggs, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30, prepaid. Cockerels for sale. Mrs. E. R. Dees, Waltonville, Ill. 2

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK Cockerels, \$5 each. Hatching eggs, \$5 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. John Meaker, Pennvan, N. Y. 2

MAPLESDALE STRAIN—Bred to lay. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Large vigorous cockerels, \$3 and \$4 each. Mrs. Neze Williams, Danvers, Ill. 2

THOMPSON'S RINGLET BARRED Rocks (dark matings). A few choice cockerels for sale. Eggs at reasonable prices. Write for circular. Fair View Poultry Farm, Box 20, R. 3, Hastings, Mich. 2-4

BARRED ROCK—Parks' pedigreed, direct, \$2.50 per 15; \$10, 100. Chicks, 25c. Mrs. Lillian Marshall, Geneseo, Kas. 2

BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs and cockerels; priced right. W. H. Hassebrook, St. Peter, Ill. 2-4

PARK'S STRAIN BRED-to-Lay Barred Rocks direct. Prize winners; regular egg machines. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. B. F. Morgan, Independence, Ind. 2-5

CHICAGO WINNERS—FIRST Pen Judge Cosh. Stock and eggs. Alfred Engling, Elmhurst, Ill. 2-4

PARK'S STRAIN BARRED Rocks—Choice, well-marked breeding cockerels, \$3; \$5. Please state requirements clearly. S. A. Keeler, Harvard, Ill. 2

E. B. THOMPSON'S "Ringlets" direct—Extra choice cockerels, females. Big, vigorous stock, bred from winners. Best New York winning blood, from proven breeders. Have spared neither pains nor money. William Huckle, Waverly, N. Y. 2-4

BARRED ROCK EGGS, Parks' pedigreed strain, \$2, 15; \$5, 50. Beech Grove Poultry Yards, Owana, Va. 2-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS from Parks' best matings. Hogan tested and selected breeders. Guarantee safe arrival and 60 per cent fertile. Folder free. Eggs, 15, \$2; 30, \$3.50; 50, \$5.50; 100, \$10. Thos. M. Keller, Buncombe, Ill. 2

RINGLET COCKERELS, 7½ to 9 lbs., \$3 to \$5. Stock direct. Both matings farm raised. V. I. Hostetler, R. 2, Nappanee, Ind. 2

COCKERELS—PARK'S BEST foundation. Pedigreed. Breeding stock, 276 to 323 egg strain. Free range. H. Wahn, Route 2, Box 94, Westwood, N. J. 2-2

BRADLEY STRAIN Barred Rock cock, cockerels, hens and pullets for sale. Shipped on approval. Oscar Carlson & Son, Sandwich, Ill. 12-2

BABY CHICKS, EGGS—Selected heavy producers. Catalog free. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Ind. 12-3

RINGLET STRAIN BARRED Rocks, exhibition and breeding cockerels, \$5 to \$25. All barred clear to the skin with good distinct narrow barring and guaranteed as represented. If not return at our expense. Ed. Martin, Oconomowoc, Wis. 12-2

RADFORD BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks. See display advertisement on another page. Radford Farms, Oshkosh, Wis. 1-6

BARRED ROCKS hatching eggs from raised free range, \$1.50 for 15. Chas. Schnaare, Grand Chain, Ill. 1-4

"ARISTOCRAT" BARRED ROCK cockerels, deep, snappy barring, both matings. Eggs. Prices very reasonable. Chas. Morgan, Rantoul, Ill. 1-3

BARRED ROCKS—Parks' direct Hogan tested eggs, \$10 per 100; chick, 25c; cockerels, \$5; hens, pullets, trios. Mary Amerman, Lilly, Ill. 1-3

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED Rocks, select breeding cockerels; stock direct from E. B. Thompson. Let me send you a real Ringlet. H. C. Krauss, Chambersburg, Pa. 1-3

GENUINE ARISTOCRAT BARRED Rocks, Barred to the skin, cockerel bred. Roosters, \$5 to \$7; hens and pullets, \$4 to \$5. Each bird guaranteed to please or your money back. H. A. Parks, Parkesley, Va. 1-2

PARK'S BARRED ROCKS—Chicks and breeders. Catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 1-3

BARRED ROCKS ARISTOCRATS and Ringlets direct, both matings, \$10 and cockerels to spare. Eggs from choice matings. Circular free. H. E. Frymire & Son, Webster, Ky. 1-3

PARK'S PEDIGREED BARRED Rock cockerels. Eggs from trapped females. Mated to special pedigreed males. Parks' direct. Fred Oertels, Brighton, Ill. 1-3

CHOICE BARRED ROCK cockerels and pullets. Bradley strain, dark mating. Splendid color and barring. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sadie Sunderland, Jerseyville, Ill. 1-2

BABY CHICKS, EGGS—Selected the Quisenberry variety. Circular free. Tony F. Till, Bellevue, Ind. 1-3

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—Parks' best pedigreed stock (direct). Beautiful big boned cockerels that will breed the lay into their pullets, \$3, \$5, \$7 up. Selected eggs, 15 for \$2.50; 30, \$4.50; 50, \$6; 100, \$10. W. G. Meradith, Danvers, Ill. 1-2

"HI-GRADE" BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock chicks. Bred for eggs and good looks. Can supply pure Parks' pedigreed strain. Market quality in thousands and lots. Handsome catalog free. Knapp's "Hi-Grade" Poultry Farm, Box C-A, Shelby, O. 1-5

R. C. BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

ROSE COMB BARRED ROCKS—Cockerels, \$4 and up; pullets, \$3 and up; eggs in season, \$3 to \$7 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. I. Niswander, So. English, Ia. 1-3

ROSE COMB BARRED Rocks—The ideal Rock. A non-freeze comb; bred to lay. Cross with Single Comb and bred Rose Combs. My birds win wherever shown. Stock, eggs and baby chicks. Free explanatory circular. S. B. Wenger, South English, Ia. 1-4

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

HEISER'S ALL-GOLD Buff Rocks. Cockerels, chicks, eggs; catalog free. J. A. Heiser, Fisher, Ill. 2

UTILITY STRAIN BUFF Rock Cockerels, \$5 each. Hatching eggs, \$3. Letters answered. Score Acres Farm, Geneva, Ill. 2

BUFF ROCK EGGS—Big-boned, yellow-legged, good undercolor; fine winter layers. 15, \$2; 30, \$3; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Baby chicks. Mrs. Vickerman Riggs, Trafalgar, Ind. 2-4

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, from prize winning stock. Mr. Bridgeman, Vautoma, Wis. 2-4

BUFF ROCKS OF REAL merit. Consistent winners at Chicago Coliseum and National for many years. Eggs from the most carefully selected matings, \$5 per 15, \$9 per 30, delivered. Baby chicks, 70 cents. Grade 15, \$4.50 per 30, delivered. Chicks, 25 cents. Book orders now. Fine breeding cockerels, \$4, \$5; females, \$3. Frank W. Kramer, Fort Atkinson, Wis. 2

EVERGOLD BUFF ROCKS, Madison Square, Philadelphia, winners. Eggs, \$2.50 and \$4, or \$12 per 100. Kerlin Farms, Pottstown, Pa. R. 60. 2-4

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS and eggs from prize winners. Mrs. Lucy Eminger, Gibson City, Ill. 2-4

BUFF ROCK CHICKS—Extra fine. New low prices. Prompt delivery. Murray McMurray, Box 79, Webster City, Ia. 1-2

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

COLUMBIAN ROCKS—PUREBRED farm raised stock and eggs for sale. Oren Anthony, Louisville, Ohio. 2-4

COLUMBIAN ROCKS—Eggs, chicks, cockerels, T. J. Enslin, Hackettstown, N. J. 2-4

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PARTRIDGE ROCK COCKERELS, pullets; good type; color; from heavy laying strain. Sweepstakes. Blue ribbon winners, \$5, \$8. Booking orders for eggs, \$3, \$5, \$8. E. K. Bridge, Corns, Iowa. 2

EGGS, COCKERELS, PULLETS. Southern Ohio Poultry Farm, Route 10, Cincinnati, O. 2-4

PARTRIDGE ROCKS SINCE 1910—Eggs from First Detroit Pen Cock, "Peerless." State show females, \$3 per setting, 100 range eggs, \$10. Few chicks. Roy Armitage, Elizabeth, Ill. 2-3

PARTRIDGE ROCKS, 15, \$1.75; 100 \$7. Marie Berger, Boaz, Wis. 2-4

STANDARD-BRED PARTRIDGE Rock Cockerels, \$3. Hatching eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Clarence Doerr, Newton, Ill. 2

SHOW SEASON IS over. I have a surplus of show and breeders on hand. State your wants. All sold on guarantee as represented. J. Brower, 4417 Beethoven, St. Louis, Mo. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade Partridge Rocks. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

NEBEN PARTRIDGE ROCKS, Partridge Wyandottes; choice cockerels to breed from; rich in colors, yellow legs, grand shape. Eggs in season. E. T. Neben, Ridgewood, N. J. 2

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—Omaha, Chicago winners; stock and eggs. Roy Finders, Ferguson, Ia. 2-4

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH Rock cockerels from prize winning stock. E. E. Hand, Center Point, Iowa. 12-2

FRANK NEUDECKER sells Partridge Rocks from prize winning stock ten years. Sleepy Eye, Minn. 12-2

PRIZE WINNING Partridge Rocks, cockerels, \$3, \$5, \$7. Orders booked for eggs. Clyde Ruble, Selma, Iowa. 12-2

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPION Partridge Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 253. 1-22-11

SILVER PENCILED ROCKS.

SILVER PENCILED ROCKS—Eggs for sale. Free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass. 1-3

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCKS—Blue ribbon winners; eggs from selected first prize pens, \$5, 15; breeding pens on range, \$3, 15; \$5, 30; \$10, 100; prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. J. Brown, Creston, Ia. 2-4

SECOND COCKEREL CHICAGO Coliseum. All first and specials. Club State Meet, Mobile. The Martin Farm, Mobile, Ala. 2-4

HATCHING EGGS FROM trapednest show-winning White Rocks. Wm. Jehling, Valmeyer, Ill. 2-4

WE HAVE THIS year the best flock of White Rock cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets ever offered. Prize winners, Halbach strain. Write for prices. Beebe Bros., Claytonville, Ill. 1-2

EGGS, COCKERELS, PULLETS. Southern Ohio Poultry Farm, Route 10, Cincinnati, O. 2-4

FISHEL'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs, \$2, 15; \$10, 100. Ben Walters, Effingham, Ill. 2-4

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS sired by Fishel selected breeder cockerels. Hens and pullets. Ray Williams, Milan, Ohio. 2

WHITE ROCKS, HIGHLY bred. Prize winners. Write for prices on cockerels, pullets and eggs. White Rock Poultry Farm, Robt. L. Brooks, Propt., Slaughter, Ky. 2

PRIZE WINNERS FISHEL strain White Rocks, leaflet free. Stock, eggs, chicks for sale. Ernest Virtue, Galena, Ill. 2-4

HALBACH WHITE ROCK Cockerels, 8-12 lbs., \$2.50. Eggs. White Guineas. Ben Reilly, Gilman, Ill. 2

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS from Halbach's show matings, \$5. Charles Stover, 5024 Harriet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. 2-3

WHITE ROCKS—Cockerels, pullets and hens. Eggs and baby chicks. H. Collman, Norwalk, O. 2-4

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS—Owen Farms, Wilburtha strains. Few grand breeders. Frank E. Palmer, Sparta, Ill. 2

FISHEL WHITE ROCKS—Big-boned, deep-bodied cockerels, \$3.50 each. Mrs. Clint Pickerill, Glendale, Ky. 2

NO BETTER WHITE ROCKS—Line-bred, trapednest, 240 to 289-egg line. Exhibition and utility eggs, \$2, \$3, \$5 per 15. Chicks, stock. R. L. Hooper, Route 9, Fairfield, Ill. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best-grade Fishel strain White Rocks. Select and exhibition grades. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

WHITE ROCKS, FISHEL'S strain, large, pure white, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 100, \$7; 100 chicks, \$20. Ella Whitewood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

HIGH-CLASS WHITE ROCKS, Bred-to-Lay Fishel strain direct. Selected eggs, \$2, 15, \$10, 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sylvester Thoele, Effingham, Ill. 2-4

EGGS, WHITE PLYMOUTH Rock only, Fishel and Halbach strains. Our flock is bred from famous winners and record layers, with several years experience in this breed. Utility eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$6 per 50; \$10 per 100 eggs. Pen, \$3.50 per 15; \$6 per 30; \$8 per 50; \$14 per 100 eggs. Patterson Farms, Ramsey, Ill. R. 2. 2-4

BIG BEAUTIFUL WHITE Rocks, grand, large, vigorous birds from Fishel's Coliseum winners. Eggs, special pen matings, \$2.50 per 15, postpaid. A. E. Jones, Dowling, Mich. Box A. 2-4

WHITE ROCKS, FISHEL direct; large, free range eggs, 15; \$1.50; 100, \$6. John Brauer, St. Peter, Ill. 2-4

EXHIBITION WHITE ROCK cockerels, \$10; superior quality breeders, \$5; select stock, \$3; cocks, hens, pullets and hatching eggs. Approval shipments. Clarence Steckel, White Hall, Ill. 1-3

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Fishel strain direct. Hatching eggs from select pens, \$5 a setting; specialty. Six, nine or twelve week old chicks throughout the season. Robertson Smith, Batesville, Ind. 1-3

GET LEAFLETS describing Weaver's famous White Plymouth Rocks; big prize winners. Harry Weaver, Lancaster, O. 1-3

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Fishel strain. Large vigorous cockerels at \$5 each; hatching eggs, \$12 per 100. From pens of extra quality birds, \$10 per 15. Mrs. Gilbert Luyster, Franklin, Ind. 1-3

"HI-GRADE" WHITE PLYMOUTH Rock chicks—No better bred; pure white, good type, heavy layers; 3,000 per week. Guaranteed live delivery prepaid parcel post. Fine catalog free. Knapp's "Hi-Grade" Poultry Farm, Box C-A, Shelby, O. 1-5

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

BABY CHICKS—300,000 best grade Barred, Plymouth Rocks, Parks' strain and Ringlets, also Buff and Columbian Rocks. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

WHITE AND PARTRIDGE Rock settings, \$3; extra fine stock. Justa Farm, Elma, N. Y. 2

WHITE EGG WONDERS.

CONCEDED BY EXPERTS and stations as the biggest paying proposition for you in the poultry world. Rose Comb Rhode Island White, Standard size, white egg fowls. Stamp for circular. Dr. L. C. Hess, Cobleskill, N. Y. 1-3

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

BABY CHICKS—25,000 best grade Buff and Partridge Wyandottes; price right; catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

EGG-BRED EXHIBITION BUFF Wyandottes—Winners National shows. Breeders' eggs priced right. Circular. Lea Munger, DeKalb, Ill. 2-4

BUFF WYANDOTTES—Cockerels and pullets; winners wherever shown; satisfaction guaranteed. R. A. Page, North East, Pa. 12-2

WIN-BLUE STRAIN Buff Wyandottes, Cockerels, \$3 and \$5 each; also a few hens and pullets. William E. Woolley, Sidney, Ohio. Route 5. 12-2

BUFF WYANDOTTES—Coliseum and National show winners. Choice cockerels, sons of blue ribbon winners at Chicago; also pullets and hens, eggs. Ralph E. Larson, Morgan St., Elgin, Ill. 1-3

A GRAND BUNCH of Buff Wyandottes, bred to lay and winners. Cockerels, all buff, \$3 and \$5 each. Frank Myers, Freeport, Ill. 1-3

BLACK WYANDOTTES.

BLACK WYANDOTTES—They lay, win and pay. C. H. Nesbitt, Riverhead, N. Y. 1-3

CHOICE BREEDING and exhibition stock; 13 years a specialist; prices reasonable; free literature. Ralph Woodward, Box J, Grafton, Mass. 12-2

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.

MICHIGAN CHAMPION STRAIN Columbian Wyandottes, cockerels, cockbirds, pullets, hens. Finest quality in America. Wonderful winter layers at reasonable prices. Eggs for hatching. Arthur Schaeck, 5389 Rohms Ave., Detroit, Mich. 2

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Winners of best display Boston, 1920. Choice cockerels and cocks; hatching eggs. Gilbert Poultry Farm, Whittier Rd., Haverhill, Mass. 2-3

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE cockerels pullets for sale. George Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 1-2

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Winners in Iowa best shows. Stock and eggs for sale. Geo. L. Neff, Eldon, Ia. 2-4

GOLDENS—WINNERS—Layers, write before buying. A. DeSmidt, Racine, Wis. 2-4

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE. Choice cockerels, pullets, eggs from exhibition birds. See winnings at Buffalo show. F. C. Liles, Collins, Ohio. 2-4

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES; stock from best blood in America. Charles H. Reese, Columbia City, Ind., R. 4. 12-2

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Prize winners; America's greatest winter layers. Eggs, 15, \$2. A. Nelson, Webster, S. Dak. 2

LATTICE WYANDOTTES.

LATTICE WYANDOTTES (White and Silver-Laced)—Eggs, \$3, \$5 and \$10 for 15. If you are in the poultry game, "Produce the Best—We Do." H. C. & M. B. Reed, Glendale, Ariz. 2

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, pure strain, stock and eggs. Mating list free. Sun Rise Poultry Farm, Eldon, Iowa. 2-4

PREMIER PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Pure mahogany; the kind that wins. Choice breeding cockerels. Chas. E. Kraner, South 4th St., Columbus, Ohio. 1-2

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES (Badger Strain). Hardy, robust, vigorous birds. Special cockerel sale this month at half value. Eggs after March 1. W. H. Milward, Carrier 16, Wisconsin Pioneer P. W. Breder, Madison, Wis. 2-4

CHOICE COCKEREL, \$3; four pullets and cock, \$12. W. H. Gardiner, Hartford City, Ind. 2

WOLVERINE PARTRIDGE Wyandottes, Grand Rapids Coliseum, 7th Zone and National Club show matings. L. O. Slouch, Reading, Mich. 2-4

DAY'S PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES just won at National Club show, 2d and 4th cockerel in class of 41. Utility and fancy cockerels. W. W. Day, Janesville, Wis. 2

HEYMAN'S PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, 6th year; winning this season at Minn. State Fair, 1-2 hen, 2 cockerel on 5 entries. Wm. J. Heyman, 3557 Dupont Ave., No. Minneapolis, Minn. 2-4

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Winners, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Nashville. Cockerels. Eggs prepaid. Circular. J. A. Beall, Modoc, Ind. 1-3

WOODLAND SILVER Wyandottes. Bred from our Detroit, Chicago blue ribbon winners. Catalog free with matings. Woodland Farm, Route A3, Ann Arbor, Mich. 2-4

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Cockerels and hens for sale, scored and unscored; eggs in season. Tarbox & Steinsmech strain. Mrs. C. W. Whitman, Fairfield, Ia. 1-4

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Fine stock; good layers. George Berry, Sheldon Jct., Vt. 1-3

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES—Eggs for sale. Free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass. 1-3

QUALITY SILVER WYANDOTTE Cockerels. Eggs for hatching. Theodore Sonnemann, Watertown, Wis. 2

TOPP'S SILVER WYANDOTTES Chicago Coliseum winners four years. Stock, eggs, chicks; mating list. W. D. Toop, Box 9, Tupelo, Miss. 2-4

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Trapednest over ten years. Chicago and St. Louis winners. Eggs for sale. Circular. Chas. Schroeder, St. Peter, Ill. 2-4

SPLENDID SILVER WYANDOTTE Cockerels, \$2.50. Loring Howell, Peterson, Iowa. 2

SILVER WYANDOTTES Tarbox strain of utility and exhibition silvers; stock and eggs. Rising Sun Poultry Farm, Tunkhannock, Pa. 2

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100, postpaid. Fine stock, good layers. Bred-to-Lay Poultry Farm, Arlington, Va. 2-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

LARGE WHITE WYANDOTTES—Free range. Pens headed by Illinois State show premium stock. Rare beauty and utility combined. Cockerels \$5, eggs \$3 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lyle Thomas, Lewistown, Ill. 2

WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS \$7 per 100; farm range. William Galbraith, Route 11, Chambersburg, Pa. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Cockerels, cocks and hen; won 7 firsts at Minnesota State Fair 1921, 5 firsts at St. Paul display at Minneapolis 1922; \$3.50 to \$15. Write for circular. Wm. E. Bean, Anoka, Minn. 2-4

TRIUMPH WHITE WYANDOTTES—Cockerels, \$3, \$5, \$7; pens, \$15. Arthur Grissinger, R. D. 2, Box 120A, Kansas City, Mo. 2-4

SPLENDID BREEDING PEN, Martin-Keeler strain, \$12; eggs, \$3 setting. Louis A. Osborn, Sedalia, Mo. 2-4

CHOICE REGAL DORCAS cockerels, \$10 each; utility cockerels, \$5 each; early hatched; free farm range. W. T. Buell, Marietta, O. 12-2

WHITE WYANDOTTES for sale; Fishel strain. Edw. C. Wiesenborn, Grand Chain, Ill. 12-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, Regal Dorcas strain, \$3 and up. For information write R. L. Motts, Columbus, Neb. 12-2

FOR SALE—PEARL white—stay white—White Wyandottes; cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets for breeders; Regal Dorcas from direct Martin stock; hatching eggs. Ye Quill and Apple Yards, Frank Sanders, Ottawa, Ill. 12-2

BABY CHICKS, eggs, selected, heavy producers; catalogue free. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Ind. 12-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, parents direct from John S. Martin. Lloyd Caldwell, Neoga, Ill. 12-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Fishel's Egg-a-Day strain, \$3 each. W. A. Ward, Reynolds, Ind. 12-2

BRED-TO-LAY Chalk White Wyandottes, winners for twenty years. Stock and eggs. George Clary, Endicott, Neb. 1-3

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Martin's direct. Hatched from prize winning parents. Large, husky farm raised cockerels \$3, \$4, \$5. Cockerels, \$5 each. They will please. Satisfaction guaranteed. Adolph Meyer, Princeton, Ill. 1-3

MARTIN-DORCAS WHITE Wyandottes—Chicks and breeders; catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 1-3

BIG TYPE WHITE Wyandottes, pure white, bred to lay. Cockerels, \$3; pullets, \$2. N. M. Brockett, Carmi, Ill. 1-3

DECKER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES always win. Best blood lines. Grand exhibition and bred-to-lay matings now ready. Free catalog. Irvin Decker, Galva, Kas. 1-3

PURE BRED cocks and cockerels, a fine bunch of the Regal strain, perfect in shape and build, \$3, \$4 and \$5 each. Julius Stackman, Cameron, Wis. 1-2

EXCELLENT EXHIBITION males sold, collect on delivery; eggs in 200 lots, \$8 per 100. Catalog free. Perisho Poultry Farm, Martinsville, Ill. 2-4

CARTER'S "IMPERIAL" WHITE Wyandottes; the triumph of years of careful breeding. Hatching eggs only. A. E. Carter, Fountain City, Tenn. 2

ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. Peter M. Langseth, Barney, N. D. 2

COCKERELS PURCHASED DIRECT from Martin's Regal best all-stars in April. Rare opportunity for new blood. Reasonable. E. T. Bonds, South Bend, Ind. 2

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7.50. Special pens, mating list. Fertility guaranteed. Glenn E. Murfin, Queen City, Mo. 2

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade, Regal, Fishel and Martin's strain White Wyandottes. Select and exhibition grades. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

CHOICE COCKERELS from Martin's American and Canadian laying contest winners and Heart of America show birds. Hatching eggs for sale. Write for prices. Mrs. A. Dates, Portage, Wis. Box J. 2

BURGESS WHITE WYANDOTTE Hatching eggs from my combined heavy laying exhibition strain. Drop postal for my special prices. Joseph Burgess, Lansdale, Pa. 2-4

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels; pure white, large, vigorous birds that must suit you. Range birds, \$3; special breeding pen cockerels, \$5. Chas. Cornelius, Bellevue, Ia. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Cockerels and eggs; eggs by setting or hundred. Josephine Hunt, Winchester, Ind. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels from prize winning bred-to-lay stock, \$3 and \$4 each. H. R. Renner, Hamilton, Ill. 2

EIGHTEEN YEARS BREEDING White Wyandottes. Illustrated circular free. Ernest Massey, Mystic, Iowa. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from big hens, \$2 up. Flock average, 180. Fred Stoler, Alexandria, Ind. 2-4

TEN PULLETS, \$2.50 each, \$20 for the lot, now laying. Mrs. Lena Redpath, Eau Claire, Wis. 2

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching from chicks that lay and pay. \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50. Frank Umstadt, LeRoy, Ill. 2-5

WORLD'S BEST STRAINS White Wyandottes. Eggs, 8c. Mating list free. Ralph Smelker, New Paris, Ohio. 2-4

REGAL WYANDOTTES, quality mating, pen eggs, \$3; flock, \$1.25. George Mathews, Byron, Ill. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, 100, \$7.00. Mrs. Aug. Berger, Boaz, Wis. 2-4

PUREBRED WHITE WYANDOTTE baby chicks, 30c; less than 100, 35c each. Eggs, 15, \$3; 30, \$5; 100, \$15. Place your order early. The White Wyandotte Leader, Port Trevorton, Pa. 2-4

DORCAS-DOTTES—REGAL Dorcas foundation direct. Four choice matings. Utility eggs, 100, \$3. Chester L. Mason, Early, Iowa. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—200 to 294-egg strain, Hogan tested and bred from Pennsylvania Poultry Farm. Eggs, 15, \$2, 100, \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ruth McEwen, Cherry, Box 1, Mo. 2-4

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels, \$2.50 up; Martin stock. Eggs, \$6 per 100. W. G. Young, Liberal, Kas. 2

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, TOLEDO winners. Eggs, \$3, \$5. Cockerels, \$5. Harold Werdehoff, Sta. C. R. 3, Toledo, O. 2

WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50. \$0, \$2.75. Garry Carpenter, Fergus Fall, Minn. 2-4

SPANISH.

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade White Faced Black Spanish. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

WHITE FACED-BLACK Spanish stock and eggs. J. B. Galloway, Elwood, Ind. 2-4

WALKER'S FAMOUS Black Spanish stock and eggs; blue ribbon winners at leading shows. F. T. Walker, Box A, Blanchester, Ohio. 2-4

WHITE FACE BLACK Spanish—Eggs, 15, \$1.50; \$0, \$2.25; 100, \$5. Cockerels reasonable. Louella E. Jaqua, Portland, Ind. 2-4

LIGHT SUSSEX.

LIGHT SUSSEX of good quality. Fifteen eggs, \$2. D. L. Wiegmann, Hoytson, Ill. 2-4

RED SUSSEX.

EGGS FROM PRIZE winning stock, \$5, \$3. Claud Taylor, North Canton, Ohio. 2-4

SPECKLED SUSSEX.

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade Speckled Sussex. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

GUARANTEED FERTILE eggs from Coliseum and National show prize winners. \$3, \$5 and \$8 per 15 eggs. C. A. Campbell, 1913 W. 59th St., Chicago, Ill. 2-5

SPECKLED SUSSEX EGGS, \$3 prepaid. Exhibition quality. Cockerels. Leaflet. C. A. Knight, Olena, Ohio. 2

EGGS FROM PENS headed by prize-winning males at Madison Square Garden, "Heart of America," Chicago Coliseum \$3 per 15 other pens \$3 15, \$5 30. Stock. H. L. Bedford, Bailey, Tenn. 2

SUMATRAS.

BLACK SUMATRAS—Single trios or pens. John Ohlman, Lakeland, Minn. 2

SEVERAL BREEDS.

HATCHING EGGS—Russian Orloff, Lakenvelders, Red Caps, White Faverolles, Golden, Silver Wyandottes. Boston, 1922, winners. Burleigh Jones, Lanport, N. H. 2

ROSE COMB White Orpingtons, Columbian Wyandottes, Mammoth Pekin Ducks, Buff White Fawn and White Runner Ducks, Embden and White China Geese, White Holland Turkeys, Pearl Guinea, baby chicks. Mrs. Wm. Leinwebe, San Jose, Ill. 2-4

HARRY SWINBURNE, Delhi, Ia., offers 137 varieties poultry and pheasant eggs. 2-4

TEN WEEKS PULLETS—White Leghorns, Reds, \$1. Lone Elm Poultry Farm, Garfield, Ohio. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE, S. C. Ancona eggs, 100, \$6. Bronze Turkey eggs, 50c each, transportation prepaid. O. J. Austin, Pana, Ill. 2-4

PRIZE WINNING, ROSE and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Speckled Sussex, Houdans, White Crested Black Pea, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Buttercups, Silkies, Golden Seabright, Buff, White, Black Cochins, Bantams, Geese African Chinese, Muscovy ducks, Pheasants, Golden, Silver, Chinese. Thomas Spachek, Pilsen, Kas. 2-4

RED SUSSEX, Silver Wyandottes. Leading strains. Mrs. Weatherly, Poseyville, Ind. 2-3

SPECIAL MEDALS and diplomas at state show 1921, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Black Orpingtons, \$5 to \$8. White Wyandotte, \$4 and \$5. Anna Lipovsky, Lidgerwood, N. D. 2

SINGLE COMB White Leghorns and White Rocks. Buy your baby chicks direct from breeder, who personally culls and superintends his flocks; only healthy stock, raised on full range on large farm, is used in our breeding pens; price right. Write for mating list and prices. Meadow Spring Farm, Gust H. Weber, Pron., Burnett, Wis. 2-4

WHITE ROCK HENS—Baby chicks and eggs. Bourbon Red Turkey and Toulouse Goose eggs for sale. Write Mrs. Morris Brooks, Glendale, Ky. 2-4

BUFFS and **WHITES** specialized. Buffs, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rocks and Leghorns. Whites, Rhode Islands, Leghorns and Wyandottes. Mating list free. Henry Gruner, Pinckneyville, Ill. 2

SILVER WYANDOTTES AND S. C. White Leghorns; stock and eggs; eggs prepaid, 15, \$1.75; 100, \$7. Emil Woehke, Pinckneyville, Ill. 2-4

CORNISH GAME, BLACK Spanish, \$3 each; 15 eggs, \$2. Toulouse African Geese, \$5. Jacob Fleck, Enfield, Ill. 2

EGGS—ANY NUMBER. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes. Best strains. Lowest prices. Results guaranteed by new plan. Write S. W. Kline, Middlecreek, Pa. 1-3

EGGS—BRAHMAS, Langshans, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$1.50 per 15, prepaid. Ducks and geese. Catalog free. M. H. Myers, Edom, Va. 2-4

I MUST MOVE, so my carefully selected breeding stock is for sale at a sacrifice. Every bird easily worth twice the price asked. Light Brahma cocks, \$4; cockerels and yearling hens, \$3; May hatched pullets, \$2. S. C. W. Leghorn laying pullets and yearling hens, \$1.50. A. J. Dekker, North East, Maryland. 2

BOSTON WINNERS—Pekin Ducks and Black Leghorns; settings. John A. Davis, Campello, Mass. 2-4

BREEDERS, HATCHING EGGS and chicks. Leading varieties. Chicks, ducks, geese, turkeys, guineas. Catalog free. H. A. Souder, Box A, Sellersville, Pa. 2-4

HENRY HULST, M. D., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Cockerels, Pheasants, Silver Campines, Golden Campines, Kennedy Orloffs, Heasley Buff Leghorns, Sheppard Anconas, Brown Leghorns, Houdans, \$5 up. 12-2

SMITH'S SINGLE COMB White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds of high egg record; pullets and cockerels, \$5 and up; eggs, \$3 setting up. Write for catalog. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Smith Poultry Farm, Coleman, Ky. 1-3

QUALITY COCKERELS—Anconas Sheppard strain. Light Brahmas. Trio old Toulouse geese, \$15. Yager Waterbury, Center Point, Ia. 1-3

WHITE LANGSHANS, Buff Orpingtons, Pekin ducks and Narragansett turkeys. Eggs and birds for sale in season. John Nixon, Potomac, Ill. 1-3

BUFF, White Orpington, Brown Leghorn eggs. Ada Williams, Stewardson, Ill. 1-3

FREE, FINELY ILLUSTRATED book, 50 breeds. Hatchwells, Cochranville, Pa. 2

90 VARIETIES—POULTRY, eggs, baby chicks, dogs, pigeons, hares, parrots, ferrets, canaries. List free. Bergey's Poultry Farm, Telford, Pa. 2-4

BABY CHIX AND hatching eggs, bred-to-lay Black Langshans and R. C. Rhode Island Reds. Circular free. Mrs. Ray Marr, Chatsworth, Ill. 2-4

SPECIAL EGG OFFER—Anconas, Rocks, Leghorns, Ducks. Oliver Boughman, Connelly Springs, N. C. 2

R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTES, quality strain, cockerels \$5, hens \$3.50, eggs for hatching \$3 per 15. Silver Spangled Hamburgs, American Beauty strain, eggs for hatching \$2.75 per 15. W. G. Stinson, Bossier Parish, Benton, La. 2

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Salmon and White Faverolles, \$5 setting 15 eggs. W. H. Crowell, Waldboro, Me. Box 137. 2

EGGS! DARK BRAHMAS, Partridge Wyandotte, Silver Spangled Hamburgs. No holdup. H. A. Okdale, Jewell, Ia. 2-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

EGGS—ANY NUMBER. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes. Best strains. Lowest prices. Results guaranteed by new plan. Write S. W. Kline, Biddlecreek, Pa. 2

WANTED—BIDS on furnishing 800 hatching eggs per week throughout year, either Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. Address Box 321, Bayville, New York. 2

PHAEASANTS.

I WILL BUY, sell and exchange fancy Pheasants. S. Whann, Polk, Pa. R. D. 2. 2

TURKEYS.

AMERICA'S LEADING WINNERS in Giant Bronze Turkeys and Partridge Plymouth Rocks. See our ad on page 2. 1-22-27

10 NARRAGANSETT Turkey eggs \$5. Edgewood, Salem, Ind. 2

MAMMOTH WHITE TOMS—I about 2½ yrs., weighs 40 lbs., price \$30. A few spring 1921 hatch, weighing 20 lbs., at \$15. Eggs in season from unrelated pens at \$1 per egg. Miss. Saunders Wilburn, Smith Oaks Plantation, Artesia, Miss. 2

GOLDEN BRONZE TURKEYS—Exhibition quality. Twenty years a breeder. W. W. Day, Janesville, Wis. 2

BOURBON RED TOMS, Edgewood strain, young and old stock, booking orders for eggs, 50 cents each. Safe arrival and fertility guaranteed. Edgewood Poultry Farm, Bloomington, Ind. 2-4

BRONZE TURKEYS—Heavy boned prize winners. Toms, \$10. Mrs. Frank Daves, Plainfield, Wis. 2-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS of the leading strains. Toms, \$12.50 to \$15 each. Hens, \$10 each. Large birds and well marked cock. R. H. Young, R. D. No. 1, Lebanon, Tenn. 2-3

WHITE HOLLAND Turkey eggs. Miss Tucker, Merrybrook, New Brunswick, N. J. 2-4

BOURBON TURKEY HENS, \$6. Mrs. P. O. Christopherson, Lily, S. D. 2

BRONZE GOBLERS, \$10. Eggs, 10 for \$6. Aaron J. Felthouse, Goshen, Ind. 2-4

BRONZE TURKEYS—Fine Tom, 2 years old, \$25. E. F. Dunbar, Manchester, Vt. 2

BAUMANS BEAUTIFUL BOUBONS—World's 5 foundation matings of Registered Boubons (pedigreed since 1911). Also 3 years of large exhibition hen, 40-44 lb., registered toms, eggs \$2 each. Other properly mated yards, headed by registered toms, \$1.50 per egg; 90 per cent fertility guaranteed. Besse Bauman, Clayton, Ill. 2

VIGOROUS GIANT BRONZE turkeys—Copper Bronze strain exhibition birds, and fine breeding stock at right prices. Unrelated stock furnished. No eggs sold. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leg Smith, Route 1, Independence, Iowa. 5-21-1 yr

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS—Won as many premiums at 1920 Heart of America as any two other exhibitors. O. J. Shelton, Polo, Mo. 12-2

BIGGER BETTER BOUBONS—Bauman and Edgewood strains direct; toms, \$8-\$12; hens, \$6-\$9; unrelated trios. Mrs. Stanley Hoskinson, Glendale, Ky. 12-2

LARGE, PURE BRED W. Holland turkeys. Mrs. F. J. Bartleson, Pierson, Mich. 12-2

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, both sex. Matt Koch, Glendale, Ill. 1-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Toms, \$10, \$12; pullets and yearling hens, \$7, \$9. White Flemish rabbits. Mrs. L. L. Hunter, Drakesville, Ia. 1-3

BRONZE TURKEYS—Great Heart of America winners, Kansas City, 1921. Cora De France, Berthoud, Colo. 1-3

MICHIGAN'S BEST Giant Bronze; great in size; fine in color. Both utility and fancy. N. Evalyn Ramsdell, Ionia, Mich. 1-2

BUY TURKEYS NOW from best flocks in Northwest. Early hatched White Hollands, Bourbon Reds, Mammoth Bronze; toms, \$8; hens, \$7. H. Rodham, Lakeland, Minn. 1-2

GOLDEN BRONZE TURKEYS—55-lb. strain; 30-lb. cockers, \$25; hens, \$15 and \$20 each. Lorenz Company, Perryville, Mo. 2

BOURBON RED, ALSO White Holland eggs. Mrs. Frank Spurling, Forest Park, Ill. 1-6

AMERICA'S BEST BREEDING Giant Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 253. 1-22-27

DUCKS.

GENUINE WILD MALLARDS, \$3 setting prepaid. O. Robey, Maryville, Mo. 2-4

MASON'S SUPER-TYPE Pekins—Eggs \$9 and \$12 per 100. Chester L. Mason, Early, Ia. 2-4

BIG TYPE, LONG bodied, Mammoth Pekins. Drakes \$4; 100 eggs, \$10. V. M. Bearden, Indianapolis, Iowa. 2-4

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS—Pairs, \$5; eggs, \$2 per 11, postpaid. Heldman Orpington Farms, Slaughters, Ky. 2-3

PEKINS—EGGS, DUCKS, drakes. Southern Ohio Poultry Farm, Route 10, Cincinnati, Ohio. 2-4

COLORADO MUSCOVY and Rouen ducks; trio, \$8. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb. 2

"BROOKLAWN" PEKIN DUCKS—"America's Finest." Place orders now for March, April, May delivery. Baby ducks and hatching eggs. Write for illustrated circular and price list. Brooklawn Duck Farms, Bensenville, Ill. 2-4

OUR 250 EGG Buff Orpington ducks outlay runners. World's leading breeder. Catalog. Welda, Seville, Ohio. 2-4

NEW 300 EGG Sevilian ducks. Coming breed. Large, white. Catalog. Welda (Originator), Seville, Ohio. 2-4

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN ducks eggs, 12, \$1.50; 100, \$9. Buff duck eggs, 12, \$2. Colored Muscovy duck eggs, 12, \$3. Large, fine African goose eggs, 50c each. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

WILD MALLARDS—Guaranteed genuine, \$5 per pair; eggs, \$5 per 13. Wonderful trained decoys. Wm. Stangle, Camden, Ind. 2-4

DUCKS—ROUENS, PEKINS, Runners, Muscovys, Wild Mallards. Geese: Toulouse, African, China, Embden John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa. 2-4

200 COLORED MUSCOVY ducks trio, \$8. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb. 12-2

50 GOOD ROUEN drakes at reasonable prices. Also a few females. Elmer L. Dutera, Littlestown, Pa. 12-2

PARDEE'S PERFECT PEKINS—America's Standard strain. Eggs. Ducklings. R. Pardee, Islip, N. Y. 9-21-1 yr.

COLORADO MUSCOVY DUCKS—Stock, eggs. Free catalog. W. H. Hankins, Strafford, Mo. 2-4

MALLARD DECOY CALL Ducks for real hunters. Beautiful Drakes \$3; 1 pair (drake and hen) \$5. \$24 per dozen. W. E. Trimble, Princeton, Ill. 2

GEES.

NEW 100 EGG Sevilian geese. Big demand. Catalog. Welda (Originator), Seville, Ohio. 2-4

TOULOUSE GEESE, \$4.50 each. Henry Tobias, Viroqua, Wis. 2

BROWN OR WHITE China geese, \$10 pair. Carl Olcott, Marengo, Ill. 2

MAMMOTH BUFF GEESE—Largest of all. Color wonderful. Eggs. Catalog, Welda, Seville, O. 2-4

LARGE EMBDEN ganders, \$6 each. Eugene Olcott, Marengo, Ill. 2

GRAY AFRICAN GEESE for sale. Write Hiram Delp, Souderton, Pa. 12-2

GESE—MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, Africans, Chinas, Embdens, Buffs. Ducks—Imperial Pekins, Mallards, Rouens, Indian Runners, Muscovies, Buffs. Turkeys—Mammoth Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Reds. Write A. A. Ziemer, Austin, Minn. 11-3

TOULOUSE AND EMBDEN GEESE—2 firsts, 5 seconds, Chicago. Dawson Bros., Franksville, Wis. 1-2

PRIZE WINNING GEESE—Mammoth Buff and African 1920-1921 hatch, \$5 each. Ed. Weinrich, Geneseo, Ill. 1-3

EMBDEN GEESE—St. Louis winner; ganders and geese, \$10 each; utility stock, same breeding, \$5 each. Lorenz Company, Perryville, Mo. 2

PIGEONS.

FIRST CLASS RACING Homers. Sam Gough, Bicknell, Ind. 2

PIGEON KEEPER—The best Pigeon Journal, \$1.50 a year, sample 15c (coin or stamps). Also fine colored picture—Doreland—19x26 inches, showing 125 kinds of pigeons, 75c postpaid. American Pigeon Keeper, Room 200, 736 Cornelia Ave., Chicago, Ill. 2-5

WANTED—5,000 HOMER or common pigeons. Pay at least 30c pair. Celluloid bands, 3c each. Going Light, Canker Cure, 25c. D. Gilbert, 1128 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1-22-27

I OFFER MATED HOMERS in any quantity at \$2 per pair. Beautiful White Homers, \$3 per pair. Get my prices on Runt, Carneau, and Maltese Hens. Free booklet, Squab Manual, 50c. Charles A. Gilbert, 2210 Almond St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1-22-27

PIGEONS—FIFTEEN varieties. Price reasonable. John Hass, Bettendorf, Ia. 1-3

WANTED—WHITE AND Colored Homers, Fantails, Carneau pigeons. Also Hamburgs, Spanish, Blue Andalusian, Indian Game chickens. Z. G. McKay, Clinton, Ia. 1-3

PET STOCK.

BEAUTIFUL ANGORA KITTENS for sale. Stamp for replies. Bay View Farm, North Haven, Me. 2-7

RABBITS AND HARES.

MAKE MONEY—RAISE purebred Belgian Hares for us. We supply stock and contract to pay you \$3 to \$8 per pair. Order your breeding stock at once. Pair \$11, trio \$15. Belgian Hare Farm, Port Trevorton, Pa. 2-4

PEDIGREED FLEMISH Giants and New Zealand. A. Buchemann, Galena, Ill. 2-3

MAKE MONEY EASILY and quickly—Raise Rabbits and Guinea Pigs for us. Large profits. We supply stock and buy all you raise. Our illustrated book, "Common Sense Rabbit and Guinea Pig Raising," contract and prospectus, 10 cents, tells all you should know to raise rabbits and guinea pigs successfully. Quarterly journal one year keeps you posted, 20 cents. Both book and journal, 25 cents. Write today. Outdoor Enterprise Company, Live Stock Dept., 600, Kansas City, Mo. 5-21-1f.

PEDIGREED FLEMISH GIANTS—"Guaranteed." Close's Rabbit Farm, Tiffin, O. 1-3

15-POUND GIANT HARES—Booklet, 10c. Trained roller canaries, \$15 pair. 10 varieties Bantams, Canada's Pet Stock Co., 258 York, Denver, Colo. 1-3

CANARIES.

IT PAYS TO RAISE CANARIES—BIG demand; start at home in spare time. We show you how furnish choice mating stock, guarantee high grade songsters. Monarch Specialty Co., Evanston, Ill. 1-6

DOGS.

COLLIE PUPPIES—Write Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, Mt. Clemens, Mich., for thoroughbred, pedigreed Collie puppies, bred from farm trained stock, great watch dogs with plenty of grit. Puppies guaranteed. 2-4

BEAUTIFUL REGISTRABLE Collie pups, \$8.50, \$18.50. Meadow Farm, Coulterville, Ill. 2-3

AIREDALE PUPPIES—Pedigreed, grand guard dogs; females \$10, males \$15. Eugene Lewis, Pulaski, Tenn. 2

COLLIE PUPS—Purebred; beautifully marked; males \$7; females \$5. J. F. Garrison, Mt. Vernon, Ill. 2

PURE COLLIE PUPS, \$5 up. William Galbraith, Route 11, Chambersburg, Pa. 2-4

SPORTSMEN—ENGLISH Beagles, Large Beagles and Rabbit Hounds, Night dogs, Bird dogs. Pet and Farm dogs all ages. Trial, 100 varieties pet stock. Illustrated circulars, 10c. Violet Hill Kennels, York, Pa. 1-3

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE puppies. Catalog, stamp. Failing Poultry Farm, La Fargeville, N. Y. 12-2

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—Males, \$15, \$20 and \$25 each; females, \$10 and \$15. Plummer McCulloch, Mercer, Pa. 12-21-1f.

CAVIES.

LET ME START YOU RIGHT in the cavy business with correct foundation stock. \$10 buys 1 male and 4 females of breeding age, including my \$1 cloth-bound authoritative Cavy Book. Will also buy your young stock at \$1.25 a pair when 4 weeks old, if desired. Correspondence invited. Best of references. Edwin F. Deicke, "America's Foremost Cavy Breeder and Judge," Lombard, Ill. 12-2

INCUBATORS—BROODERS—POULTRY SUPPLIES AND REMEDIES.

DORAN'S GAPE REMEDY, 25c. Guaranteed Agents wanted. Doran & Hicks, 1274 Everett Ave., Louisville, Ky. 2-5

FOR SALE—HOT water brooding system, capacity 1,400 chicks. Henry Tobias, Viroqua, Wis. 2

DON'T CUT THEIR WINGS—Wardin's Flight Arrestor stops fowls flying. Three-foot fence keeps them confined. Will not injure plumage. Dozen, \$1.50. Wardin Bros., R. 7, Charlotte, N. C. 2-4

AUTOMATIC INCUBATOR, 125 eggs; reliable brooder, 200 chicks; portable chicken house, new perfect condition. Write for complete description. John Enders, 6315 Union Ave., Chicago. 2

WHITE DIARRHEA—Gt real worthwhile remedy, \$1.25 brings you tablets for 12 gallons; directions with each box, order from this ad. Dr. A. L. Warth, Gallipolis Ferry, W. Va. 2-3

POULTRY SUPPLIES, BOOKS, feeds, baby chicks and hatching eggs at bottom prices. Catalog C free. Rump Co. Hampshire St., South Hadley Falls, Mass. 2

FOR SALE—200-egg Porter soft-heat incubator, and brooder; one 2-bushel Close-to-Nature grain sprouter; all used only 6 weeks. Sanftner, Cuyuna, Minn. 2

WANTED—SECTIONAL INCUBATOR of 600 to 1,000-egg capacity. Also three coal burning brooders, 1,000 chick each. W. D. Smith, Cornwall, Conn. 2

CYPHERS 390-EGG; latest model, used 5 hatches, \$55. Mooseyard Poultry Farm, Shawano, Wis. 2

"BUILD ECONOMY hen houses"; \$10 complete, accommodating 20 adults. Particulars free, stamp appreciated. Fred King, Box 452, Peoria, Ill. 2-4

MAGIC EGG TESTER tells hatchable eggs before incubating; 100,000 sold. Guaranteed. Catalog, Welay, Seville, Ohio. 2-4

400-EGG PRAIRIE State—Bargain. B. S. Bayle, Garfield, Ohio. 2

WANTED—CYPHERS incubators, 390, 360, 244 sizes. Also other makes. Give lowest price and condition. Laurel Farm, Sheridan, Pa. 12-2

PRINTING.

1,000 20-LB. HAMMERMILL Bond letterheads, \$3.75; 5,000, \$15. Distinctive display, highest quality workmanship and prompt service guaranteed. Waverly Publishing Co., Box 2031, Waverly, Ia. 2-4

DO YOU BREED WHITE LEGHORNS or Barred Rocks? My special catalog for each of these breeds, illustrated in two colors, is the best business-getter on the market. Send for sample, naming your breed; or baby chick circular for any breed. Thos. Nash, 633 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill. 2-3

FOR QUALITY, PRICE and service in printing write Jos Jaske, 1609 Hinroad, Youngstown, Ohio. New list now ready. 2

PRINTING OF THE BETTER kind for particular poultry breeders. Highest quality, lowest prices, prompt service. Free cut service. Each job carries a distinctive, individual touch. Price list and samples free. Prompt Print Shop, Box 2131, Waverly, Iowa. 2-4

SOME POULTRY PEOPLE want first class printing at reasonable prices. Send two red stamps and get package of beautiful samples, money saving price list. Richardson Press, Leipsic, O. 2-3

PRINTING—FOR 68 years we have specialized in poultrymen's printing. Send for free cut catalog. Wagner Printing Company, Freeport, Ill. 12-2

POULTRYMEN'S ENVELOPES and letterheads, postpaid; high grade samples free. Howie Printery, Beechplain, Vt. 12-2

OUR FOLDING BUSINESS card is neat, tasty and different; samples free. Chilcote, Burlington Ave., La Grange, Ill. 12-2

POULTRY PRINTING—Lowest prices, better workmanship, prepaid everywhere. Being poultry printing specialists we invariably satisfy. Every order filled under our guaranteed quality service. 5,000 enthusiastic, satisfied customers. Send immediately for interesting samples and special bargain sheets. Enclose stamp, note free. Model Printing Company, Manchester, Iowa. 12-2

PRINTING FOR EVERYBODY—Write for samples and prices. Stamp please. Mendel's Printing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. 1-3

POULTRY PRINTING—Prepaid, cuts used, stamp brings samples. David Catts, 602A Bond, Cadillac, Mich. 1-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT and billiard hall for sale or trade for a chicken ranch, summer resort or a farm. P. Lingwall (F B 105), Edgerton, Minn. 2-4

FARMS FOR SALE.

80-ACRE DAIRY and poultry farm; fully equipped; good buildings, orchard, some timber; 35 miles south Chicago. Money maker. Oak Grove Farm, Cedar Lake, Ind. 2

POULTRY FARM FOR SALE—6 acres in town of 700. 35 miles from Chicago on "Soo Line"; 650 laying hens, laying house, brooder house (accommodates 1,500 chicks), feed barn and garage; new buildings. F. R. King, Antioch, Lake Co., Ill. 2

FOR SALE—40-acre farm near Erie, Ill., 7-room house, good barn, garage, tool shed, chicken houses, young orchard. For particulars see E. C. Boecher, 6639 S. Lavin St., Chicago, Ill. 2

FARMS FOR SALE—10 acres, 13 in bearing orchard; \$2,250, 1-3 cash. Also 10 acres, 2-3 muck, \$1,250. John Dreffein, Spring Lake, Mich. 2

OKLAHOMA FARMS.—Write for free agricultural booklet. Board of Commerce, Shawnee, Okla. 2

\$700 GETS POULTRY FARM—Horse, tools, corn, potatoes, vehicles, implements, thrown in; 6 acres convenient big city; lots of fruit; recently built bungalow, stable, etc.; all \$1,700, only \$700 down, easy terms. Page 38 free catalog. Strout Farm Agency, 150 B E, Nassau St., New York City. 2

GOOD FARM LANDS—10, 20, 40 acre tracts especially suited for poultry, truck and fruit, besides general crops. Best country in Michigan. Prices only \$15 to \$55 per acre. Small payment down, balance long time. Investigate this opportunity to get a farm home. Write today for free illustrated booklet giving full information. Swigart Land Co., 1-1259 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Chicago. 2

15 ACRE POULTRY and fruit farm. Best situation in Ontario; \$13,000 will purchase outright as a going concern; \$5,000 cash and balance to suit purchaser. Apply for particulars. J. S. W., care American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill. 2

POULTRYMEN—GLENDALE, Ariz., offers you wonderful opportunity, climate exceptional, good market, raise all kinds feed in abundance, green stuff all year; acreage reasonable; excellent churches, schools, and wide-awake town. Address Commercial Club. 12-2

FARMS WANTED.

WANT TO HEAR from owner having a poultry farm or other property for sale. State cash price and particulars. John J. Black, 270th St., Chippewa Falls, Wis. 2

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price, full particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn. 2-4

WANT TO HEAR from owner having farm for sale, describe, name cash price. J. H. Ewing, Malta, O. 2

POSITIONS WANTED.

YOUNG MAN, 28, single, who has had practical poultry experience and business education, desires employment on poultry farm as assistant to the manager or superintendent. Address A. K., care American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill. 2

POSITION WANTED on poultry farm by married man; have A. S. P. H. diploma; 3 years' experience with home flock. Address F. W. Rhodes, Cannelville, Ohio. 2

WANTED—POSITION on large poultry farm. Fred Kalman, Walkerville, Mich. 2

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

REACH BEST PAID workers in Grand Rapids, Sagaw, Battle Creek and Muskegon through out advertising columns. Two cents a word. Michigan Associated Labor Press, 261 Houseman Block, Grand Rapids, Mich. 2

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS—\$4 AN HOUR for your spare time. Write our canvassers' outfit containing 18 samples of guaranteed line of pure Food Flavors, Perfumes, Soaps, Toilet Preparations, etc. Sell in every home. Big repeaters. Steady income. Send for sample case today. Light weight. Beautiful appearance. American Products Co., 5799 American Bldg., Cincinnati, O. 2

\$90 to \$195 MONTH—Men—women over 17. U. S. government positions; steady, sure pay, common education, influence unnecessary. List positions sent free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. A, 122, Rochester, N. Y. 2

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED single man with good knowledge of raising and feeding poultry and pigeons (the latter can be easily learned) on small farm of 11 acres and care for one horse and 1 cow, and assist with the usual truck and small fruits. Position open April 1. An ideal position for right man on beautiful place located on St. Joe River in Indiana. He must be of pleasant disposition; a very pleasant home, good living, made to feel as one of family, position is permanent, pleasant and not a truck-horse position. State full particulars in first letter and photo if possible, naming reference and lowest terms, which will increase with result of efforts. If satisfactory, meeting will be arranged. Write H. M., care American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill. 2

ALL MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, girls, over 17, willing to accept government positions, \$135 (stationary or traveling) write Mr. Ozment, Dept 376, St. Louis, Mo., immediately. 12-21-1f

OPENING FOR EXPERIENCED poultry man with capital to take over and run poultry farm with all necessary buildings, incubators and equipment; 64 miles from Washington, D. C., daily service; capacity at least 2,000 birds. For particulars apply to Mr. R. D. McFaddon, Bushfield Farm, Mt. Holly, Va. 2

DO YOU WANT a poultryman or orchardman? We have a few well trained men available who are sure to give satisfaction. Bernhard Ostrolenk, National Farm School, Farm School, Pa. 2

WANTED—MAN in each locality to handle our Buttermilk Laying and Growing Mash. Good profits. Either all or spare time. Write Maple City Milling Co., LaPorte, Ind. 2

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROTARY NEOSTYLE 6, rebuilt, white dermatype, ink, brush, \$20. Blue ribbon White Orlington cockerels, \$5. W. Pifer, Cabot, Pa. 2

"CUCKOO" CLOCKS—Beautiful ornament; reliable timekeepers; hand carved; much prized and useful present. Price \$7 prepaid. W. B. Morrison, Box 134, Corpus Christi, Texas. 2-4

HONEY—ATTRACTIVE prices for strictly pure clover honey. Prices on application. Sample 10c. Custer's Gardens, DeKalb, Ill. 2

SHIP YOUR EGGS to us for best prices. We handle white or brown eggs. Write for prices, references and shipping methods. S. Betman & Son, 317 Greenwich St., New York City 1-3

FLOWERS.

GLADIOLI—MAGNIFICENT FLOWERS. Easily grown. Thirty bulbs, assorted, including rare purple, \$1, postpaid. Illustrated catalog free. Howard S. Gillet, New Lebanon, N. Y. 2-4

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS—TRIAL and payments. Josephine Yotz, Shawnee, Kas. 2-4

TYPEWRITERS—ALL MAKES slightly used, \$20 up. Easy payments. Free trial. Express prepaid. Guaranteed two years. Payne Company, Rosedale, Kas. 1-6

Keeline White Leghorns

Kansas City and Omaha Winners 1921—Four of a possible six first prizes in a class of over 300 White Leghorns at Omaha Thanksgiving week was won by my birds. At Kansas City my first pen showed all the fancy qualities so much sought for and were judged by utility judging teams from six states as the most wonderful egg producers. 100 Great Utility Cockerels—Exhibition Bred—have been carefully selected and will be shipped on approval at \$10.00 each. Can furnish cocks, cockerels or fancy females fitted to show and win anywhere at \$25.00 for males and \$10 for females. Mated pens of 1 male and 4 females that will produce winners and layers. Special price this month only \$50. Hatching eggs from best matings, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00 per 15.

J. B. Keeline Owner Keeline Farm Council Bluffs, Ia.
Box A

ANCONAS McLaurin's Mottled Models

WINNINGS: Columbia, S. C., class of 175 birds, 1-2 cocks on 2 entries; 1-2-3-4 hens on 4 entries; 1-2 young pens on 3 entries; 1-3-5 cockerels; 1-3-4 pullets; best display; also best display in entire show, all varieties competing. Baltimore, Md., 1-2 cockerels, shape and color, special on 2 entries; 1-2 hens on 2 entries; 1-5 pullets on 3 entries. Numerous other winnings. Get my mating list. Eggs \$2.50 to \$10 for 15.

G. G. McLaurin P. O. Box 93 Dillon, S. C.

Nation-Wide Shortage Of Fruit Trees

The U. S. Census figures prove that the number of fruit trees (especially apple and peach) suffered a great decrease during the last 10 year period. Over a 50 per cent decrease in many states — like Missouri, Illinois, etc.

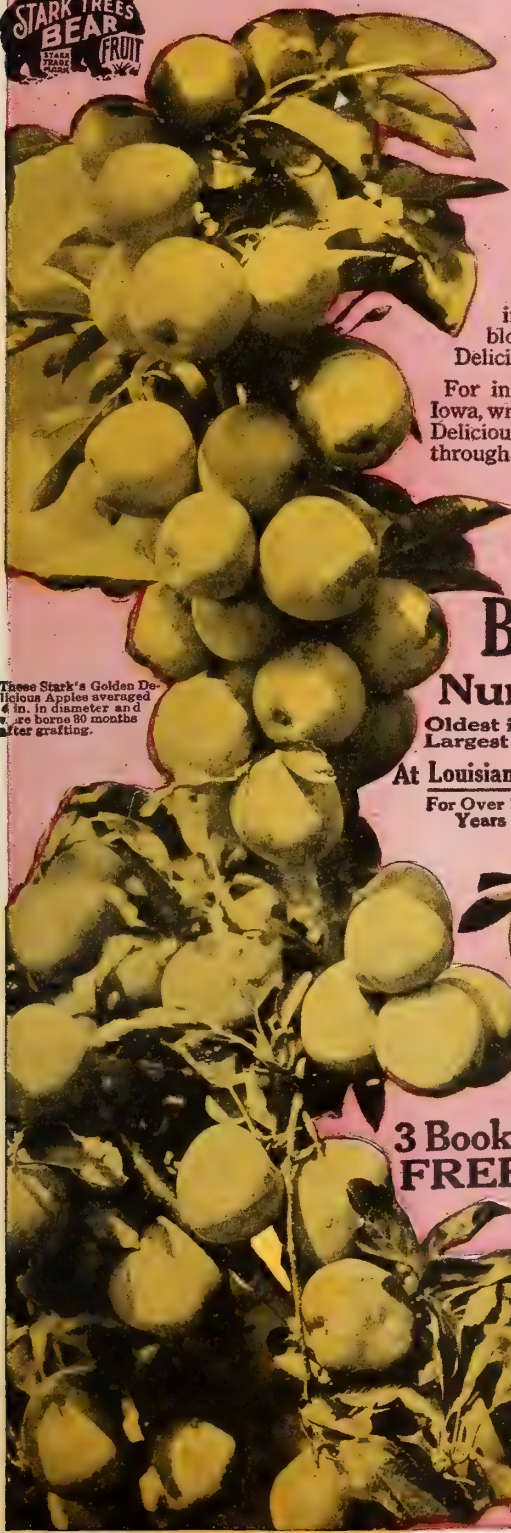
That means that the farmers and fruit growers of America must plant hundreds of thousands more fruit trees. The shrewd men are doing it. Our business in Fall, 1921, leaped far ahead of our highest expectations. Right now we're short on many of the popular varieties.

Not only our nurseries, but every nursery in America, is sure to sell every tree in stock. The wise man will **ORDER IMMEDIATELY!** That is the only way to insure that you will **GET** the trees you want to plant this Spring.

We are paying \$16,000.00 out of our pocket to give you this **WARNING.** We feel that we owe it to our millions of customers to frankly tell everyone that the men who delay their tree orders, won't get their trees this year. Profit by this information—**ACT AT ONCE.**

Plant the Trees that Bore Crops in 1921 Despite 3 Frosts and 2 Freezes

Stark's Golden Delicious apples were borne on trees in 30 different states in 1921. In most states the Spring of 1921 was the worst for fruit in the memory of the oldest inhabitants.



Stark's Golden Delicious

—Stark Delicious—Stark King David and a few others (all varieties recommended by us) bore in 1921. The famous 3-fruit-bud-blooming habit of Stark's Golden Delicious make it a frost dodger.

For instance, D. Armentrout, De Witt, Iowa, writes: "My 2-yr.-old Stark's Golden Delicious tree bore 13 apples, after going through the terrific freezes and frosts of

last May, which killed all my crop prospects on all my other fruit trees."

Write and get full facts regarding this remarkable apple. **Send Your Name and Address on the Coupon**—or a postcard—for **FREE** copy of our great, big 72-page "Prize Fruits" 4-color book.

Also ask for our **NEW, FREE 64-page STARK SEED CATALOG**—and our **FREE "Landscaping Plans" Book.**

Address Box 203

STARK BRO'S, Nurseries

Oldest in America—
Largest in the World

At Louisiana, Mo.

For Over 106
Years



Above photo reproduction pictures Big Crop of Stark's Golden Delicious, on a Pike Co., Mo., tree, in 1921, despite 3 Frosts and 2 Freezes.

3 Books
FREE



—\$—
**Salesmen
Wanted**
Good Pay Weekly
Write us
TO-DAY

STARK BRO'S, Box 203, Louisiana, Mo.
Send me at once Free Copies of 1922 catalogs marked with an X in the square below. 1922 Edition of "Prize Fruits" Tree Book—FREE ☐ 1922 Stark Seed Catalog—FREE ☐ 1922 "Landscaping Plans" FREE ☐

I may plant (state number)
spring. (kind)
Name.....
St. or R. R. No.....
Postoffice.....
State.....

Am. P.L. 2-22

These Stark's Golden Delicious Apples averaged 4 in. in diameter and bore 30 months after grafting.

E. B. Thompson's Imperial Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks



Win at the Premier Show of All the World

**Madison Square Garden
New York, January, 1921**

The Greatest Record of All Time



First Prize Sweepstakes Champion Cockerel
at Madison Square Garden, New York

Every Prize and Ribbon Offered

Cocks	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Cockerels	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Hens	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Pullets	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Young Pens	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Old Pens	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th

30 Prizes Out of 30 Offered

Sweepstake Championship Male and Female and Every Special Prize—This is the crowning achievement of their unexampled record at New York for more than 30 victorious years. At the last five Garden Shows—1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921—THE IMPERIAL "RINGLETS" won 27 First Prizes out of 27 offered.—Every Bird Bred on My Farm.

The competition at these shows was stronger in quality than at all the other shows of America combined—a fact that every breeder knows only too well.

Supreme at Madison Square Garden Is Supreme Everywhere

IMPERIAL "RINGLET" EGGS

During the past ten years the matings on my farm have done more to improve the Barred Rocks of America than all the other matings of the whole country combined.

You want eggs to produce the Silver Cup and Blue Ribbon winners for next season's shows. No other Barred Rock eggs have ever produced the extreme high quality birds as my Imperial "Ringlets." Hundreds of old customers order eggs every year—these eggs have brought them rich rewards in Silver Cups and First Prizes, and proved the foundation for many a money-making business.

My Imperial "Ringlet" eggs will place you in position to win at next season's shows. You may raise a single chick worth hundreds of dollars—hundreds of my customers have done this. **MY MATINGS ARE UNEQUALED IN AMERICA.** No such magnificent color and barring can be found on any living birds—as layers they stand pre-eminent.

My Eggs Are the Best Money Can Buy — They Produce First Prize Birds

Mr. E. B. Thompson, Amenia, New York.

Winchester, Indiana, January 3, 1922.

Dear Sir—I hatched 22 chicks out of the last "RINGLET" eggs you sent me and 12 chicks from the first eggs. I showed some of the older ones at our recent show and won First Prize on cockerel, First and Second on pullets, First on breeding pen and sweepstakes championship for the best male bird of any breed in the whole show.

Yours very truly,

W. O. HENDRICKSON.

Grand Exhibition and Breeding Birds for Sale of This Richest First Prize Sweepstakes New York Blood. Elegant Catalog Mailed Upon Request.

EGGS From the finest exhibition matings in the world. One setting \$20, two settings \$35, four settings \$60, 100 eggs \$90

E. B. Thompson

Lock Box 510, AMENIA, N. Y.

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

VOL. 53

MARCH, 1922

NO. 3



15c
Per Copy

EGGS!

"Out of 15 Aristocrat Eggs at \$15 received from you last April I hatched ten chicks. At the largest state show of Michigan I entered nine of them and in a class of 58 Cockerels won 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Cockerel, and in a class of 42 Pullets I won 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pullet," thus comes the glorious tidings from G. E. Severance, of Michigan, under date of February 3rd, 1922. (Experienced exhibitors will realize that these are some of the largest classes of Barred Rocks ever encountered in *any* showroom.) And then Mr. Severance continues: "One of these winning Aristocrat pullets *began laying at the age of 4 months, 12 days*. I sold two of the cockerels for \$65, keeping the two best ones. My birds won for me cash money \$54. Thus you see, Mr. Holtermann, these ten Aristocrats have already netted me \$119 cash, and I have the eight best birds still on hand. Of course I will want some more eggs, etc."



Did you ever hear of any single setting of eggs in Barred Rocks—or in any other kind of chickens—producing four winning cockerels in a class of 58, and also the four highest winning pullets in a class of 42? Think this over!

THE GREAT NATIONAL BARRED ROCK CLUB SHOW, (the greatest of all the great ones) Chicago Coliseum, Chicago National, the "Heart of America," N. Y. Palace, Guelph, New Orleans, The "Tri-State," Dallas, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Brooklyn, San Francisco, Winnipeg, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Boston, etc., etc—Yea, all States of the Union, all Countries of North America, all Continents of the World, HAIL THE ARISTOCRATS AS WINNERS.

Holtermann's Aristocrat

REMEMBER

Aristocrat Eggs are producing the real winners in thousands of the showrooms throughout the world.

It is to your interest to know that the very same male birds and females (**the same identical cock birds and hens**) which produced these great winners for **Mr. Severance**, which produced in fact the greatest of all Aristocrat prizewinners last season, are again mated up in my yards right now. Naturally they will produce such quality again for this season. These are **tested** breeders, breeding birds which have been tried out, proven and have made good. And my customers positively get eggs from **every female** in my matings. (Read this paragraph again.)

W. D. Holtermann, Fancier

EGGS!

"The Aristocrat Barred Rocks are supreme as showbirds in the biggest and best shows anywhere in the United States! This I will say as an exhibitor of Barred Rocks for the past thirty-three years."

The above is the direct and simple statement of A. C. Braunsdorf, State Director of the Kansas Poultry Federation. And then he continues in his letter of November 7th, 1921: "*They are not only the greatest showbirds but are also the best layers of any Barred Rocks that I have ever bred* and I have been breeding Barred Rocks for the past thirty-three years."

THERE IT IS AGAIN, that great, that incomparable combination of the Aristocrat Barred Rocks—

Great Showbirds—Great Layers—Great Market Fowls

The greatest Money Making combination that you can possibly get.

OUR BEAUTIFUL ARISTOCRAT SHOWBIRDS ARE WONDER LAYERS—361 eggs from molt to molt, 291 eggs in a calendar year, 285 eggs in 12 months, 284 eggs in 365 days, 262 eggs in 11 months, 250 eggs in 10 months, 260 eggs in 270 consecutive days—from individual Aristocrats—such ringing messages come from State after State, from Province after Province, from Country after Country—from "India's Coral Strand," as well as from "Greenland's Icy Mountains."



Barred Rock Eggs

The eggs from these Grand Producing Matings are \$15 per 15; \$25 per 30; \$40 per 50; \$75 per 100; \$300 per 500 and \$500 per 1000.

Do you know that birds valued at \$250 and \$500 each were produced last season out of these very same males and females? My customers get their eggs from just these producing mating. **Think it over!**

A REQUEST: Please have your order booked at once and give me as much time to fill it as you possibly can. The demand for Aristocrat eggs is so very great that I must kindly ask this of my friends. Telegraphed bookings direct from this ad, with \$5 as deposit, will be accepted.

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Here are samples of thousands of testimonials in my files:—

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Yours truly, J. E. S.

Dear Mr. Byers: Connecticut, Feb. 12, 1922.
I grew to maturity 7 Pullets and 4 Cockerels from the Champion Exhibition Mating Eggs bought from you last spring. With six of these birds I won last month at Madison Square Garden, New York, Third Young Pen and Fifth Cockerel.
Thankfully yours,
E. H. W.

Dear Sir: Georgia, Feb. 1, 1922.
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Yours truly, J. R. B.

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J. C. B.

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Single Comb White Leghorn

Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs for Mar., Apr., and May Delivery

BY PARCEL POST—CHARGES PREPAID

HATCHING EGGS		BABY CHICKS	
1 Setting of 15 eggs.....	\$ 2.50	25 to 49 Chicks.....	22c
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500 to 999, per 100.....	9.50	500 to 999 Chicks.....	19½c
1,000 to 4,999, per 100.....	9.00	1,000 to 4,999 Chicks.....	19c
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Lynchburg, Ohio

Win \$5000

Bank Guarantee

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E. J. REEFER

This will acknowledge your deposit of \$20,000 with this bank which we will hold as a guarantee that the prizes awarded by the judges, to the winners of your puzzle contest will be paid.

It is understood that the Cashier of this bank will serve as one of the judges of this puzzle contest as a guarantee that E. J. Reever will award these prizes.

Yours very truly,

H. C. KRAUSKOPF
PRESIDENT

*How many objects
in this picture
Begin with "S"?*



Big Picture FREE on Request

Join in this fascinating puzzle game. Work from this picture or send for large size puzzle picture.

Costs Nothing to Try List all the objects you find in picture beginning with "S." You need not buy any Reefer's Yeast Tablets to win a prize. Open to everybody. Largest and nearest correct list wins first prize of \$50 even if you buy nothing. But look to right! See how you can win \$5000, \$2500, or one of the other 103 biggest cash prizes. \$50 or \$5000, which do you want? Start now. Contest is for the purpose of introducing the latest scientific aid to—

BEAUTY—Health—Vim—Vigor

The world has just waked up to Nature's own beauty and health secret. Vitamines, lacking in modern diet, help to produce sparkling eyes, a clear skin, the radiant charm of perfect health.

Reefer's Yeast Tablets

—embody all 3 necessary vitamins. Help to build up vitality, strength, endurance, induce youthful natural complexion. A food. Has all the elements your body needs to derive the proper nourishment from the food you eat. Send for some today.



E.J. Reefer

Dept. A6023
9th & Spruce Sts.
Philadelphia,
Pa.

**Observe
These
Rules:**

Copyright 1922,
by E. J. Reefer

1. The contest is open to every man, woman, girl or boy living in America, except employees or relatives of employees of E. J. Reefer, 9th and Spruce Sts.
2. You must use only one side of paper. You must number your list of objects in regular order—1, 2, 3, etc. Your full name and address must be written on each page in the upper right hand corner. Use a separate sheet for anything you may wish to write outside of your list of names and your name and address.
3. English words only will be accepted as they appear in the English dictionary. Obsolete words will not be counted. Both the singular and the plural of a word will not count; either one of them may be used.
4. Compounds or words which are made up of two or more complete English words cannot be used.
5. The same spelling of a word will be counted only once even though it is used for different articles or objects, or parts of them. Each article or object can be given only under one name.
6. Two or more people may co-operate in answering the puzzle. However only one prize will be given to any one household. No prizes will be awarded to more than one of any combination outside of the family where a number—two or more—have worked together.
7. If a contestant sends more than one list under the same name, an assumed name, or a pre-married name, then all lists of such contestant will be

Win the \$5000 Prize!

A one package order for Reefer's Yeast Tablets qualifies your list for first prize of \$500. A two package order qualifies you for \$1500. But if you have ordered five \$1.00 packages and your list is largest and nearest correct, you win \$5000. Study the Prize List.

105 Prizes

	If no Reefer's Yeast Tablets are ordered	If one \$1 pkg. Reefer's Yeast Tablets is ordered	If two \$1 pkgs. Reefer's Yeast Tablets are ordered	If five \$1 pkgs. Reefer's Yeast Tablets are ordered
1st prize	\$50	\$750	\$1500	\$5000
2nd prize	35	375	750	2500
3rd prize	25	200	400	1250
4th prize	25	125	250	600
5th prize	25	75	150	400
6th to 55th prizes, each	2	4	8	25
56th to 105th prizes, each	1	2	4	10

disqualified. If more than one list is sent by any group or by any members of the same group who have co-operated in the preparation of such lists, then all lists of such contestants will be disqualified.

8. All answers must be received through the mail by E. J. Reefer, 9th and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and must be post-marked by Post Office closing time, April 10th, 1922.

9. The first prize will be awarded for the answer containing the largest and most nearly correct list of the names of visible objects and articles beginning with "S" shown in the picture. No other consideration, such as neatness, style or handwriting will have any bearing in making the decision.

10. The full amount of any of the prizes will be awarded to each contestant in the event of ties.

11. The decision will be made by three judges entirely independent of and having no connection with E. J. Reefer. They will judge the answers submitted and award the prizes at the end of the contest. Participation in the contest carries with it the acceptance of the decision of the judges as final and conclusive.

12. All answers will receive full consideration whether or not "Reefer's Yeast Tablets" is purchased. At the close of the contest, when all lists have been graded, the names of the prize winners will be announced and the list of words will be sent upon request to any participant who sends us a stamped, addressed envelope.



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Single Comb Brown Leghorns

Write for new 1922 mating list, Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs from prize winners.

Geo. Russell, Box 72, Chilhowee, Mo.



Jersey At Madison Square Garden, 1922

Black Giants

in biggest classes ever shown, Marcy Farms won 29 regular and many special prizes on Single Comb and Pea Comb Giants. At Newark—the Club meet—we won 14 regular prizes and many specials on Single Combs. This proves we have the world's greatest flock of this wonderful breed. Circular free. Big catalog 10c.

MARCY FARMS, Box A, Matawan, New Jersey

KILL LICE THE BEST AND SURE WAY

Protect your fowls from the powerful and insidious lice and mites that suck the life-blood of your birds.

These parasites allowed to run rampant in a hen house will suck more blood, more vitality over night than fowls can replace by the assimilation of large quantities of food during the day—think this over.

Extra care must be taken that not only the birds are kept clean, but every crack and crevice as well.



Licecil

Kills Lice

No dusting—No dipping—No painting—Just hang up the bottle

—and in a few days your entire flock and hen house will be rid of every louse and mite. Licecil leaves the bottle in powerful evaporating vapors which descend in a misty form, penetrating feathers, cracks, and crevices everywhere. Lice and mites have no lungs. They breathe through the pores of the body. The vapors from Licecil will quickly kill them. They cannot stand the odor of Licecil, and its presence in your hen house will rid you of these pests.

How to Use Licecil

Simply put a few drops in the nest and on the roosts, hang the uncovered bottle in coop or hen house. The powerful evaporating vapors which leave the bottle descending in mist form penetrate cracks, crevices, everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, roaches, bed bugs, ants, etc., will be destroyed by Licecil vapors. Will not injure chicks.

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL

If you prefer to fight poultry pests in the old way—it is certainly your privilege to do so. But your own best interest, and the success others are having, will lead you to give Licecil a fair, honest trial at the earliest opportunity.

1 Bottle, \$1.00; 3 Bottles, \$2.50; 12 Bottles, \$9.00—All Postpaid.

American Supply Company, Dept. 54, Quincy, Illinois



Chicken Mites Filled With the Life Blood of Faithful Hens.



THE END.

Evidence!

KEEPS ON USING LICECIL.
Please find checks for \$5 for which send me six bottles of Licecil. I have been using Licecil and find it O. K. This is the third order, which speaks for itself.

J. D. ALLEN, Lynchburg, Va.

WANTS MORE.

I am sending for some more Licecil. It is the best preparation to rid the place of lice I have ever found. Send as quick as possible, because I am all out now.

JOHN HOLTRAP, Lynden, Wash.

KEEPS ON USING IT.

Find enclosed money order for Licecil. I was well pleased with results from the other bottle I bought. Have over 200 birds and when I use Licecil lice are a very scarce article with me.

J. E. PLATT, Maywood, Ill.

LITTLE WORRY OR WORK.

Please send me three bottles of Licecil. Like it very much. With Licecil there is little worry or work. Enclosed find money order for \$2.50 for the three bottles.

BERNARD F. OSTERFIELD,
Dayton, Ohio.

SEND MORE.

Please send me three bottles of Licecil. I received the one bottle ordered recently, and have had splendid results. There is one thing sure, no lice or mites will stay on the chickens with the odor of Licecil about.

L. G. STAYNOS,
Sherman, Texas.

AMERICAN SUPPLY COMPANY

Department 54, QUINCY, ILLINOIS

Gentlemen: Enclosed please find \$..... for which send me

..... bottles of Licecil as soon as possible.

Name _____

Street _____

Town _____

State _____

Biggest Hatches Strongest Chicks

That's what you'll get with my Champion Belle City Hatching Outfit, and I can prove it. My Poultry Book, "Hatching Facts," in colors, tells the whole story. Write for it today—it's Free. It's a valuable and instructive Book that every Poultry Raiser should read—gives facts, proofs and information that will start you right—tells you how to become successful raising chickens.

Get into this interesting, profit-paying business now—you can't lose—it's money for you right from the start. If you are raising chickens in the "old hen way," you are losing valuable time and money, and missing a big

opportunity. Investigate my proposition without delay. Write me today for Free Book, "Hatching Facts." It tells of the many advantages and how easy it is for all of my customers to make extra big profits with my

**\$13⁹⁵ 140-Egg Champion
Belle City Incubator**

The Prize-Winning Hatcher with Hot-Water—Round-Cornered Rust-Proof Copper Tank—Self-Regulated Safety Lamp—Thermometer and Patented Holder—Double Door—Deep Chick Nursery—Egg Tester—with Fibre Board, Double Walled Construction that

has led the field for seventeen years Simple—Safe—Sure. When ordered with my \$7.95 Hot-Water, Double Walled 140-Chick Belle City Brooder with Safety Lamp—Guaranteed to raise the chicks—making your Hatching Outfit complete—Both for only .. **\$19⁹⁵**

Express Prepaid East of Rockies

And allowed to points beyond. Freight deliveries are slow and uncertain. Express means quick delivery. Saves you 10 days or two weeks time. For 17 years my big factory here at Racine has been devoted entirely to the manufacture of this—one size—one style Incubator and Brooder, and I know

this Hatching Outfit will bring you the biggest hatches of strongest chicks—the greatest profits—with least effort and at lowest cost—vouched for by over 911,000 successful Poultry Raisers everywhere. Hatches Chicks, Ducks, Turkeys and Geese equally well—therefore

You are Perfectly Safe in Ordering Today

Thousands order direct from my advertisements every year. And you get the Belle City at my lowest factory prices—based on actual cost of production. You save the middleman's profit—I ship the day remittance is received.

With this Guaranteed Hatching Outfit and my complete Guide Book for setting up and operating, your success is assured. Besides the big hatches of strong chicks you are sure to get, you can easily share in

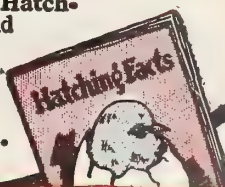
My Personal Prize Offers of \$1000 in Gold

No one else provides such easy ways for you to earn extra money. Full particulars come with my Free Book, "Hatching Facts." It also gives newest ideas, easiest plans and quickest ways to make poultry pay big. Time means money to you now—the early broods pay best. Get an early start—save valuable time—order now—or write me today for new Free Poultry Book, "Hatching Facts." It tells the whole interesting story.

Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co.
Box 27 Racine, Wis.

140-Egg Size
I Ship Quick
from Buffalo,
Minneapolis, Kan-
sas City or Racine



POORMAN'S 200 EGG STRAINS

THE
WORLD'S
BEST
LAYERS

REAL LAYERS

TRAP-
NESTED
200 EGG
STRAIN

Stock
Eggs

White and Barred
Plymouth Rocks

Rose and Single
Comb Reds



LADY ALFARATA
Record 301 Eggs

BUSY BESS
Record 285 Eggs

Baby
Chicks

White and Buff
Orpingtons

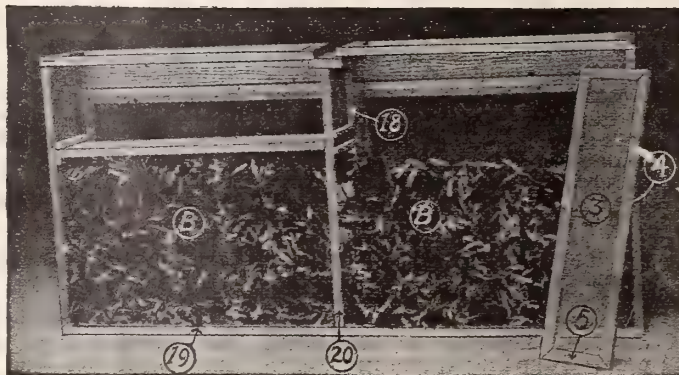
S.C. White Leghorns
White Wyandottes

Poorman has spent 22 years producing profitable layers, and knows how. The performance of his stock in the hands of more than 18,000 customers prove this.

Orders Another One

SANDORUS, I11.,
April 21, 1919. Dear
Sir: Enclosed find
check for one more
Feather Board to be
sent by Parcel Post
at once, if possible.
I like the other three
I bought of you about
a month ago fine; am
using them in my
Brooder House where
I used to use my
hard coal brooders. I
am using them to
warm the Brooder
House now and put-
ting my Leghorns
under the featherers.

Yours truly, C. M.



Showing "Feather Boards" in a two-compartment feather brooder
Capacity of each compartment, 75 chicks

Are you Using My Feather Brooders?

If not, you are not
securing the best pos-
sible results. Invest
\$5 in one of my
Feather Boards with
full instructions for
making the brooder.
Two weeks' use will
prove their superior-
ity. Hundreds of my
customers are using
them with splendid
results.

Why Not You?

Book Baby Chicks and Egg Orders NOW

Do not run the risk of placing your order too late. The demand has not been so great in many years, and the only way to insure delivery when wanted is to ORDER NOW.

Choice Foundation Stock

I am now offering, for immediate delivery, yearling hens, pullets, cocks and cockerels, the offspring of my very best layers. No better foundation stock to be had anywhere.

My catalog contains descriptions of my plant by representatives of the leading poultry publications, reports of many of my customers, and also my methods of breeding, care and management. It is fully illustrated and very instructive, and will prove to you that my prices are very reasonable.

Start right, by writing for my instructive catalog today. It has helped others, and it will undoubtedly help you.

JOHN G. POORMAN, Box 100, TINLEY PARK, ILL.

The Schwalge Sectional Incubator



"Four In One" 800-Egg Section

**Price
NOW
\$138**

**Sold Direct--Maker to User
No Middlemen
No Agents**

Our FOUR IN ONE has gained a reputation as the most practical Incubator for any poultryman—large or small. It is a (BABY) MAMMOTH. Has FOUR independent egg chambers IN ONE and heated with one heater. A hatch can be taken off every week, if desired.

To this FOUR IN ONE additional sections can be added within a few minutes. Can be enlarged to 9,600 egg capacity. Will hatch duck and goose eggs as well as hen eggs. Shipped with legs removed and will easily go through 2-ft. door sideways.

43 Prize Winning Birds

at the recent Chicago Coliseum Poultry Show, had been hatched in SCHWALGE Incubators, proving that the leading poultrymen use the SCHWALGE.

Note these advantages: Each egg chamber is a separate unit, holding 200 eggs—in two egg trays for convenient handling. Trays may be arranged for PEDIGREE HATCHING, if desired. Any chamber not in use may be shut off by means of a stop-off damper, thus saving oil.

Pure Radiation Heat. The heat travels through 4-inch heating tubes, giving a large heating surface and causing a mild heat. Positively no bad air can enter the egg chamber through these tubes. Most Uniform Temperature. The heat to the differ-

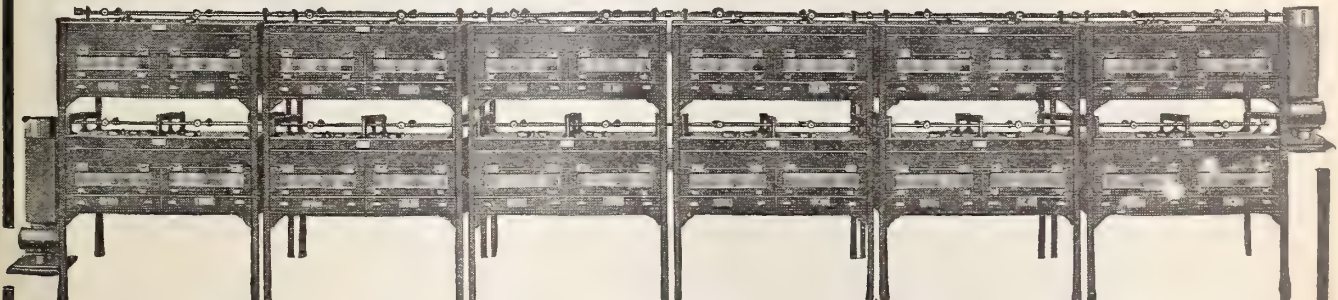
ent chambers is controlled before it reaches the chamber (not afterward), which insures the most uniform temperature to all egg chambers. Efficient Ventilating System, independent of heating arrangement and easily regulated. Makes the chicks strong and healthy.

Moisture Generator for dry climates or high altitudes. Water is dropped on hot tube inside the chamber and evaporates.

High-Grade Construction. Sound lumber, 28-gauge, galvanized iron and a liberal amount of fire-proof asbestos is used in the construction of the Schwalge Machine. Packed well to hold the temperature very steady.

Low Price—SAVE 35%

Four single machines of other makes, giving the same capacity, will cost you from \$210 to \$240. Our "Four In One," giving the same capacity with many other advantages, sells for \$138, and gives you the best the market affords in incubators. Price now within the reach of even the smaller poultry raisers. Same quality, same superior efficiency, same big profit-making possibilities. We urge you to fill out coupon and mail at once for full particulars. It will pay you well.



9600-Egg Machine (12 "Four In One" Sections)

We give the most far-reaching guarantee that any responsible firm is able to give on their product.

The Schwalge-Smith Company
Elm Street, Elmhurst, Illinois

■ **THE SCHWALGE-SMITH COMPANY**
Elm St., Elmhurst, Ill.

■ Please send me a copy of your catalog, explaining the advantages of the Schwalge Incubator.

■ I am interested in a machine of..... egg capacity.

■ Name

■ Street or R. F. D. No.....

■ Town..... State.....

Wyckoff's S. C. White Leghorns

AMERICA'S BUSINESS HEN

Remember that we are the originators, and for over 40 years specialty breeders of the justly celebrated WYCKOFF STRAIN of S. C. White Leghorns, the most prolific strain of poultry in America today. Place your orders at headquarters and make no mistake.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the fact that, almost without exception, the most successful Leghorn egg farms in the country, and those making the highest records at the greatest laying competitions in the world have been proven to be of Wyckoff foundation.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

from the most carefully selected matings. Our breeding matings for 1922 are made up with the most exceptional lot of carefully selected stock in the country, barring none. Every egg furnished will be from a grand lot of special selected birds, representing our highest quality stock in every particular. For size, strength, vigor and laying qualities, together with the true Leghorn type, they are unequalled. **POSITIVELY NO SECOND GRADE OR IMMATURE BIRDS MATED, AND NO ORDERS FILLED WITH EGGS FROM "FARMED-OUT" STOCK OR OTHER BOUGHT UP JUNK. WE ARE BREEDERS, NOT HUCKSTERS.** Place your order for some of the eggs from this famous high grade stock, and get in line with the most profitable era ever known in the poultry business. Send for free catalog giving prices and descriptions, with numerous photographic illustrations showing type of the birds and sections of this most completely equipped plant.

C. H. WYCKOFF & SON, Aurora, Cayuga County, New York

Your old incubator deserves this thermometer

Not just a thermometer but the incubator thermometer which is preferred by the most successful chick producers. That's the time tested

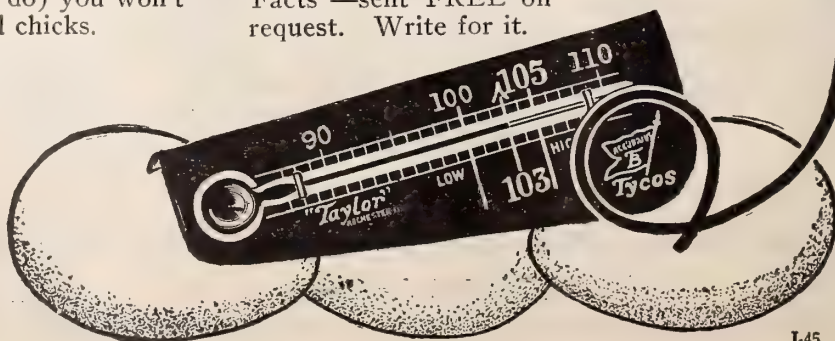
Tycos Incubator Thermometer

Get the old machine out now—clean it, disinfect it—see that it's in good working order long before it's time to set the eggs. It deserves a fair chance to do good work for you.

It will hold the temperature where you set it, but you must set it right to get the big hatches. If your thermometer is inaccurate and registers 103° when the heat is 101° or 105° (as thousands do) you won't get the big hatches or good chicks.

But the *Tycos* tells the truth. It keeps you and the machine right. Made by instrument experts with extreme care, tested and retested, and adopted by leading incubator companies and poultrymen as the standard. Ask your dealer or send to us direct. Price 90c and 5c postage for No. 5774, style shown.

You'll be interested in "Thermometer Facts"—sent FREE on request. Write for it.



Taylor Instrument Companies
Rochester, N. Y.

There's a *Tycos* or Taylor Temperature Instrument for every Purpose.

Feeding Little Chicks the Jamesway

Jamesway Poultry Book

A mine of interesting and valuable information about the new Jamesway type of poultry house; Jamesway ventilation; and Jamesway money makers for poultry raisers, such as dry mash feeders, waterers, metal nests, grain sprouters, etc.

The Jamesway is solving the worst problems in chicken raising and bids fair to revolutionize the poultry industry in many sections of the country.

It saves great amounts of expensive feeds that are now being wasted; increases the egg yield and makes handling the poultry easy, pleasant and profitable.

And the cost of the Jamesway is surprisingly small.

Why not write us now about your poultry problems; say how many hens you keep and what kind; what sort of chicken house you have and what troubles, if any, you have with it, such as too much moisture, foul air or the like. Perhaps we can offer helpful suggestions.

The first weeks are the critical weeks—give your chicks the right start in life!

Upon the growth and vitality your chicks develop in these first weeks depends largely what they will do for you next winter.

The Jamesway little chick hopper keeps the chicks' feed clean and sweet—and you know that cleanliness is the best preventive of white diarrhoea.

It provides an abundance of feed all the time—insures against hungry chicks. And it prevents waste of feed!

Chicks can't get in and scratch around the feed and waste it. Feed saver pan below catches all feed thrown out; feeder lifts out; roof can be tilted up and back and feed saver pan emptied back into the hopper.

The feed saved will go far toward paying for this feeder in one season.

36 in. long; 18 in. high; 18 in. wide; holds $\frac{7}{8}$ bushel of mash, accommodating 100 to 200 chicks. Wood base furnished with feeder without extra cost. Built to last a lifetime.

If there is no dealer in your town handling Jamesway poultry equipment, write for price.

Jamesway Poultry Book No. 1, giving details of other items of Jamesway equipment for the poultry house sent upon request.

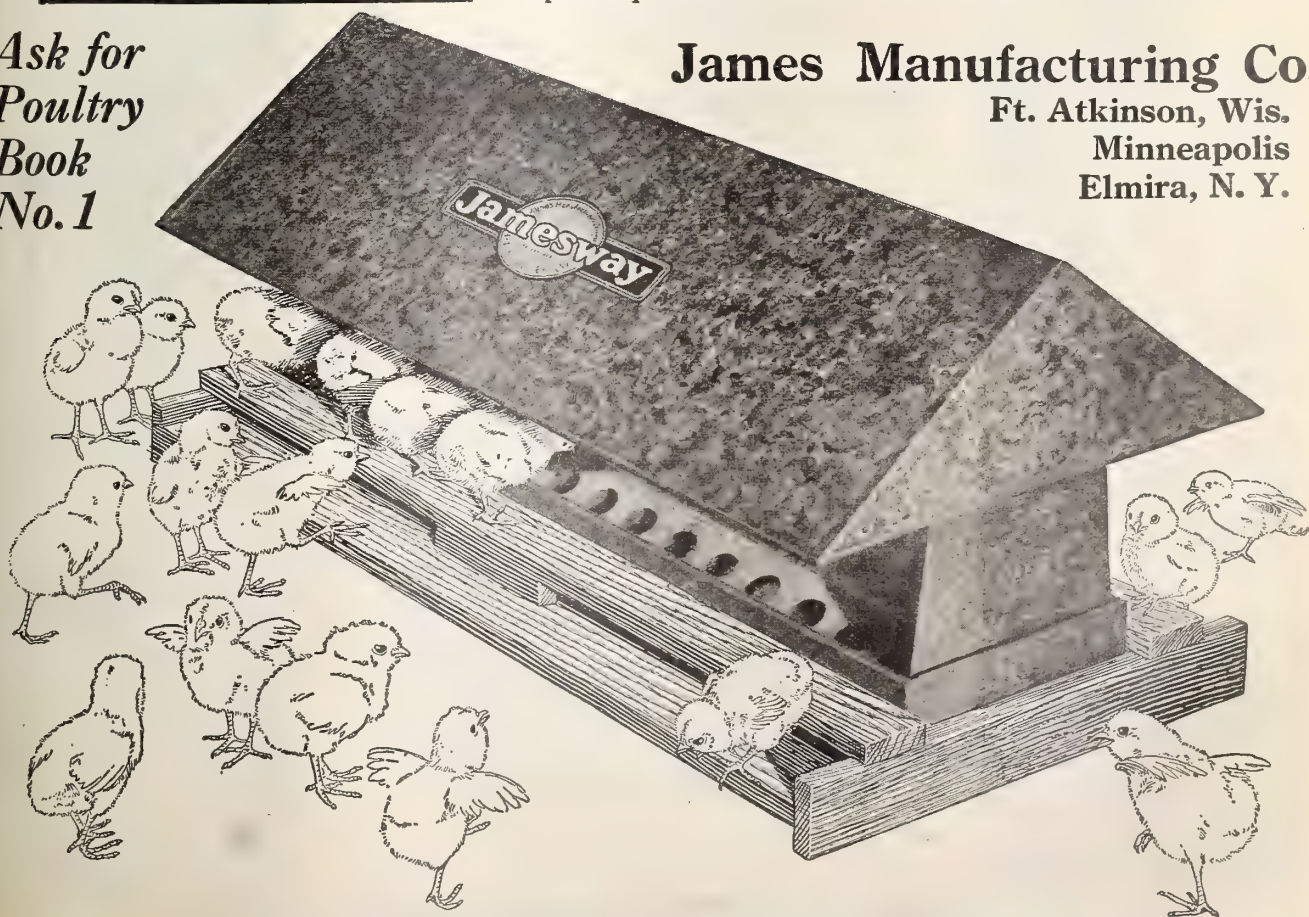
*Ask for
Poultry
Book
No. 1*

James Manufacturing Co.

Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

Minneapolis

Elmira, N. Y.



Owen Farms MATING LIST for 1922 IS READY My Pre-eminent Matings of S.C.R.I. Reds and Buff Orpingtons

are far and away the best I have ever made. Each mating is carefully described and priced in this complete 80 page list. You can visualize the matings, almost as well as if you were here, by reading the careful word pictures or descriptions. Write and ask for your copy, if it has not already reached you. No breeder of Reds or Buffs is so strong that one or more settings from Owen Farms' superb matings will not better his or her flock in one or more sections.

Owen Farms' Reds

Are better than any other strain in—

*Average type
Perfection of head points
Bone, size and vigor
Soundness of fiery red undercolor
Laying qualities*

Are equal to any other strain in—

*Richness of natural color
Evenness of natural color
Black markings in wing and tail
Richness of natural breast and fluff
Richness of solid clean hackles*

What Else Do You Need for Your Reds?

Owen Farms' Buffs

Are better than any other strain in—

*Bone, size and vigor
Perfection of head points
Smoothness of surface color
Soundness of undercolor
Laying qualities*

Are equal to any other strain in—

Genuine Orpington type.

What Else Do You Need for Your Buffs?

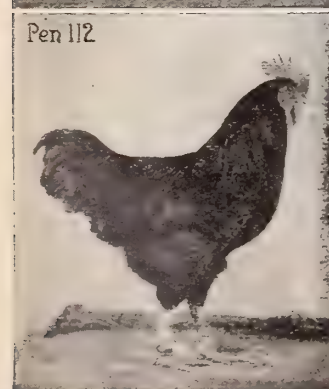
My Reds and Buffs

have made crashing victories at Madison Square Garden, Boston, Chicago, Syracuse and other leading shows. Mating list tells the story. You should read it before you place your egg order for 1922.

OWEN FARMS

Maurice F. Delano, Owner

107 William St., Vineyard Haven, Mass.



AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Volume 53

Chicago, Ill., March, 1922

No. 3

FOOD VALUES FOR GROWING CHICKS

THE writer recently attended a meeting of local poultrymen and the topic for discussion was the care of growing chicks. It developed into sort of experience meeting and each member told in turn how he raised his fowls. One said he raised his chicks like mother did by feeding corn meal and water, and boasted that he succeeded in keeping most of them alive. He claimed merit for this diet because his chicks did not die. Another said his chicks were permitted to run with the adult fowls and he thought they were "doing pretty well," which was evidence in support of his system of poultry husbandry. The writer tried to convince them that the test of a method was not simply how many lived but how well they grew and what kind of fowls they developed into. An inspection of the flocks of these men would probably have found the chicks composed largely of runts of various sizes, and perhaps many of them but partly covered with feathers. Chicks should be so kept that they develop uniformly. It should not be simply a survival of the fittest but each one should have a chance. Such cases of poultry keeping may to some of my readers seem rare ones and much out of the ordinary, but an inspection of the smaller flocks kept in the back yards will reveal that such cases are not uncommon.

Scientists have discovered that the three great vitamins or elements that sustain life are found in the leaf of the plant, the yolk of the egg and in milk. This being true we feed eggs, milk and vegetables to our children. To our chicks we cannot afford to long maintain a diet of eggs at sixty cents a dozen but we can feed plenty of green feed and keep milk before the chicks a good part of the time. Many of the best foods for chicks are the cheapest. The writer has had remarkable success in developing his White Leghorns into large husky fowls with luxuriant plumage, and attributes this success to the diet given the fowls. The best is none too good.

Starting the Baby Chicks

For starting baby chicks there is nothing quite as good as stale whole wheat bread moistened with sweet milk. Dry the bread, pulverize it and then moisten it with milk until it becomes crumbly. Do not make it sloppy. Feed five times a day on trays and after the birds have eaten all they want take the trays away until feeding time again. If you have a few well bred ones that you want to really grow, try this method. Those who have a large number must resort to

By W. H. WAGERS

Warmth and sleep are the first requirements of a little chick—
The first feed—How to feed to produce pure white plumage.

some of the commercial starting foods. They are very good.

After five or six days a mixture of fine grains should be added to the diet, and fed in clean litter to give the chicks exercise, at all times remembering that the best part of this scratch feed is the exercise the chicks get,

hence it should be fed sparingly. We feed but little grain to our growing fowls. A little green feed in the form of lettuce leaves, Swiss chard, fine cut clover or sprouted oats chopped fine should be introduced after a week or so and this green element in the diet should never be neglected until maturity. The more green feed you give your fowls, if it is the proper kind, the faster they will grow. Green food develops large healthy bodies and promotes feather growth. Fine cut lawn clippings are excellent.

In the fall, after the fowls are pretty well matured, we find it pays to feed plenty of cabbage, but lawn clippings, chard or lettuce is much better for the first three or four months. It takes three or four weeks to get a chick started right and during that time you should stick to the bread and milk diet. After that period you may use a good buttermilk mash and give the fowls plenty of sour milk to drink. If you want to rush them you may moisten the mash a little with the milk, but no matter how well they have been fed they will always be ready for some nice green food. Do not neglect it.

The writer always has a supply of green feed for his chicks if he has to mow all the lawns in his community. If the fowls have plenty of range where they have access to a patch of alfalfa or clover they will help themselves to the greens, but unless they have range of this kind it is best to assist them in finding some nice juicy greens. A good mash, plenty of milk and lots of green feed will insure large healthy fowls. This method will produce big husky males and females that lay plenty of large white eggs. You must not expect nice large eggs from small stunted females.

Influence of Feed on Color.

The writer is a firm believer in the food value of oats. We believe that oats are generally undervalued as a diet for chickens. After the youngsters are well started we feed no grains except a mixture of hulled oats, wheat and cracked white corn. Take no chances on yellow corn fed to white birds unless you are fattening them for the butcher. Yellow corn will make White Leghorns fat, their skin as yellow as gold and their plumage to match the skin. Of course considerable yellow corn may be fed with other grains without serious harm, but a diet of yellow

(Continued on page 372)



Starting the chicks. Rape is growing in the large yard in the rear to provide green food when the chicks are older. Morning dew on the heavy green stuff would result in wetting and chilling baby chicks, so they are first started in a nursery runway, and later turned onto fresh ground in the main yard.

Madison Square Garden's Premier Poultry Show

APPROXIMATELY twenty thousand people paid \$1.10, including war tax, to see the poultry show held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, January 25 to 29, inclusive. The show closed Sunday night, January 29. The attendance was running ahead of last year up until Saturday afternoon when a snow storm came up. Two ticket sellers had been kept busy behind their windows at the entrance to the Garden, and time and again there were lines of people before each window. Then nature laid a white blanket over the city, and the stream of people slowed down, with the result that the total admissions for the week were about 3,000 less than a year ago. The snow, however, gave work to 17,000 men in the metropolis, and cost the city \$1,000,000 to shovel it off the sidewalks and out of the streets.

Madison Square Garden Show, Inc., is a company that includes some men that would be pretty expensive to hire. But, they work with the greatest enthusiasm for the Garden poultry show. Harvey Wood has charge of the publicity. This year he invited the editors of the New York City papers to a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria. Oscar, the most famous chef in the world, prepared the dinner. We understand that it costs \$500 for his services alone. Flowers and music and food probably amounted to \$250 more. Members of the Garden Poultry Show, Inc., attended the banquet, and the city editors learned that the premier show of America was being staged in their city. They took the hint and all through the week the New York daily papers, both morning and evening, were full of news about the poultry exhibition.

As a further instance of the way they put this great show "across" with the public: An actress playing at a theatre on Forty-fifth Street, near Broadway, has a home on Long Island, where she breeds poultry, and where she plans to spend all her time after she retires from her profession. The Garden show procured three boxes at this theatre one evening. Twelve or more prominent poultrymen were invited to step into taxicabs and go up to see the performance. They occupied the boxes. At the close of the performance, when the whole troupe was on the stage, just before the curtain was to be rung down for the last time, Professor F. H. Stoneburn came out from between the wings, and, standing in the center of the stage, he addressed the audience, saying: "It may interest you to know that for sixteen years one of those who has taken part in the performance this evening has been breeding poultry on her farm on Long Island. She has this year won a first prize at Madison Square Garden. Several prominent poultrymen from different states have attended the theatre tonight." Then turning to the lady on the stage, he added: "In behalf of the Garden management, I beg to present to you this bouquet of flowers." The audience applauded, and the next day the press agent of the Garden show had another big story for the daily papers.

By FRANK L. PLATT

New York City holds another wonderful poultry exhibition—Enormous crowds of people visit the show—E. B. Thompson does not exhibit—Awards and comment on the classes.

Winter. Breeders were showing pens for the honor of a Garden win. That is a good illustration of the wonderful prestige of a ribbon won at New York, of the tremendous importance of a Garden win. There was a total of 2966 birds in the single classes, and 331 pens, making a total of 4621 specimens of poultry in competition.

A Glimpse of the Garden.

The Garden looked newer this year. The old floor had been supplanted by a cement floor. The old dingy skylights in the roof had been cleaned, and clear top light came down on the birds in all parts of the hall. The Garden, however, is not big enough to single tier the birds, and the light in the under coops of the double tiers is not as good as in those show rooms where all the birds are penned on one level. Secretary Orr had part of the portable balconies left down, with the result that a number of seats at the end of the arena were available for guests who desired to sit down and rest. Altogether, with the chairs, and cement floor, and cement railing, and bright skylight, it looked a little like a new Garden. As one breeder put it, "A new Garden but the same old guard are here." We did not see the new faces that characterized the Boston show this year. The great amphitheatre was filled with the same old gladiators and war horses whose noses have been burned with powder in the past battles; and competition was the keenest of any show ever held in America.

Secretary Orr remarked that it was the smoothest running show that they had held, yet he said that it had been the hardest for him because of the insistent demands for concession space. The lower level is now used, and a number of booths were put up there. All waterfowl and turkeys were cooped on the lower level. The educational program under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture, co-operating with the State Agricultural Colleges of New York and New Jersey, was given downstairs. The crowds seemed to be as big downstairs as upstairs.

While all those who wanted space at the Garden could not be accommodated, a number of those who had displays reported splendid sales. One brooder manufacturer stated that he had sold about \$3,000 worth of hovers during the show. The poultry journals did a good business. American Poultry Journal's booth was at the foot of the main aisles, and Mr. Galligher, in charge, who is so well known to patrons of the Garden show, was busier than usual writing new subscriptions and renewing old ones.

Some Notable Exhibits.

A beautiful silver cup, known as the Crawford Memorial (Continued on page 374)



Mrs. Warren G. Harding, Mistress of the White House, and a message about the Garden Poultry Show.



Peggy Wood, youngest exhibitor at the Garden Show, and her White Cochon.

Everything In Ship-Shape For Spring Work

AMONG the many requests for information I receive from poultry keepers, one of the most frequent requests is to tell just what I do in the early spring breeding season. First of all comes an unpleasant subject,—lice. In the majority of cases, telling a man his chickens are suffering from lice is just as likely to make him your enemy for life as it is to tell a woman her house has bed bugs in it—for both are offsprings of filth. A life-long friend of mine had me call at his plant to advise him what was wrong with his flock. He described the symptoms as almost total lack of eggs and droopy, sick looking chickens. One glance was enough to know it was lice, and lice alone, and I told him so. A more indignant man you never saw, and I was politely told that I knew as much about chickens as I did of Sanscript and that he cared for no further advice from me. Evidently after I had left, however, he examined his flock, for it was only a few days later that he came around asking my advice as to getting rid of those very lice he had so strenuously denied.

We all know a chicken must be contented before it will lay the maximum number of eggs. Now suppose that you, in your own person, was so covered with one kind of lice all day that caused a continual itching of the body all over, and with a swarm of another kind of lice all night that sucked your blood to such an extent as to seriously impair your vital forces, would you be contented? Hardly, and that is just how it is with a chicken.

When we consider the question of lice we must remember there are quite a number of kinds of lice. For the purposes of this article we will classify them into two kinds and call them the "day" louse and the "night" louse. This is, of course, not a correct description, for the day, or body louse, is with the chicken both day and night. But for the purpose desired, it answers very well and we will so describe it.

The day, or body, louse lives on the body of the chicken until the swarms become so great that they overflow into and all around the coop itself. It lives on the oils and the filth attached to the body and feathers of the chicken and the excretements of the flock. It causes continual itching to the body of the chicken and gives it no rest. If not controlled, the numbers become so great and the itching and annoyance so severe that the chickens will pluck out most of their own feathers in an attempt to get rid of the torture.

The so-called night louse is different. It spends only the night on the body of the chicken, filling up with a hearty meal of the chicken's blood which it obtains by puncturing the skin and sucking the blood, then retiring before morning to secluded places in the pen itself to rest until another night arrives for another meal.

So that we can readily see that if we want to kill the day louse we must attack it on the body of the chicken itself, while for the night louse we must begin the fight in the pen proper. Neither your pen nor your chickens should have either kind, for the prevalence of lice shows beyond the possibility of a doubt that you have been neglectful of your chicken plant and have not kept it thoroughly clean. And once lice are well established, it is some job to get rid of them. On the other hand, if once rid of the pests, just a little care will prevent them for all time. And you can get rid of them and you should.

"That does not interest me,—my chickens have no lice," I can almost hear many of the readers say in their own minds. Don't be too sure,—make sure. Pick up several of your chickens and examine them carefully along the back, under the wings and especially around the vent. Push back their feathers the wrong way. If you don't have good eyesight, put your glasses on. One must remember that a louse isn't the size of an elephant.

By **ALFRED B. GARNER**

Spade up the runs—Eggs from the good layers will hatch as well as those from the poorer layers —Get the incubator going—Lice.

If you see little seeming specks performing acrobatic stunts among the feathers, put it down as a sure thing that your chickens have body lice. Then when night comes, put blocks of wood around the floor or in the nests for several nights and have one end of the blocks resting on a piece of thin cardboard so the space is just enough for a louse to get under. In the morning put your glasses on again and examine the under side of the blocks. That will tell you whether or not you have the so-called night louse—the dangerous blood suckers. If you have either of them, get rid of them at once. It will not be an easy job if they are well established, but it can be done and you should do it. I will tell you how I advise my friends to do it.

First of all, for the night louse. Take out all the nests and clean them thoroughly. Take out all the roosts and every other movable article in the coop and clean them in the same manner. When the coop is bare, clean that and clean it thoroughly by scraping off every bit of adhering filth. If you don't want to do this thoroughly, don't begin it at all, for a half done job in this case is just labor wasted. It must be positively and absolutely clean. Then with a sprayer, if you have a sprayer, souse the coop well with one of the standard disinfectants and louse killers. If you have no sprayer, use a good wide paint or white-wash brush. And don't forget, you won't find these species of louse out in the parts of the coop that you can see, but in the dark cracks and crannies that you can't see. You can't go over that part of the coop open to your view and chop them up with a hatchet or hit them with a sledge hammer nor drown them in a flood of the spraying fluid, for they hide in the darkest and most inaccessible places they can find during the day and you must reach them there or all your work is of no avail.

If you have no standard disinfectant and louse killer, use plain every day coal oil. But either way, you must get into every crook and cranny and to its furthestmost end. Then do exactly the same things with the nests, roosts, and all the articles you have removed from the coop, before you put them back again. This should answer for the night louse for a time. But you have not yet possibly destroyed all their eggs, and in the course of from two to four weeks these eggs will have hatched and a new generation of the night louse have arisen. Then you must do the same thing over again. If you do this the second week after the first operation you will then have most likely destroyed the new generation before they have reached the age when they, too, will have laid eggs.

Once you have them cleaned out, a little care and absolute cleanliness and a succeeding cleaning as above every spring and fall should keep your plant free of the pest. Another thing I advise. After you have the plant absolutely free of the pest, buy yourself louse proof perch supports. These are manufactured as both wall brackets and as upright supports and cost from 65 cents to 75 cents a pair. These perch supports are made of cast iron. About midway in the length of the support is cast, as a part of the support, an iron cup. Slightly above the cup is a cover extending out beyond the width of the cup itself. Holes must be bored in the wooden perch or roost for this support. The support keeps the perch or roost from touching the coop proper. The cast iron cups are kept filled with coal oil, the cup above preventing dirt and dust from filling up the cup. The louse crawls from its hiding place in the coop up this perch support toward the roost, but never reaches the roost itself, for it cannot pass the coal oil filled cup as long as kept filled with the coal oil. It is a positive preventive of the blood sucking louse and a good investment.

(Continued on page 366)

Healthy Land Underlies Healthy Poultry

POULTRY raising is an industry. It has grown to such proportions that it is a very considerable part of our American agriculture. People demand eggs and poultry products as a necessary parts of their daily diets. The population continues to increase. The poultry industry must keep pace. In many sections of the country poultry farming has developed in a commercial form, and taken on the aspects of an intensive production. But wherever poultry is being kept the tendency seems to be to limit the acreage or area over which the chickens are ranged, and to confine the poultry manipulations to small plots of ground.

Poultry keeping lends itself to development in areas of limited extent. That has always been an advantage cited for poultry raising. Thousands of people are raising hens today because it is possible to do so on the small plot of land that is within their reach. And all this is true. The unit of production in poultry farming is small, then hen. She doesn't require very much room. But—this tendency, this practise, this method of using land thus intensively in the rearing of poultry and in the handling of it brings with it certain difficulties, certain hindrances, certain persistent problems that arise again and again.

The system is not necessarily wrong. Poultry will always be kept in rather intensive ways. However, if there is something that is bound to develop because of that intensive management it is well to think about it and plan accordingly. In this article the writer would call attention to some of the persistent problems that seem to him to be confronting poultry raisers in our country today. And the first such problem has to do with the land, meaning by this term, in broad sense, the environment over which fowls run.

If one takes the time to visit the poultry flocks in his vicinity he will find in the majority of cases that the fowls, both baby chicks, growing chicks, and adult birds, are being kept on the same area of ground, more or less exactly, year after year. Of course, this applies less truly on the general farm where the poultry flock is given free range at all times. But even in such cases very often the same ground is used as a result of stationary coops and runways for chicks. On many commercial poultry farms, and in many suburban poultry yards, little change of yards, rotation of crops, or changing of soil has been thought possible. The consequence has been that the poultry has been reared and kept on the same areas year after year. The time has come on many poultry establishments where the effects of this is being felt, and in many other instances the time is not far off. No system of poultry keeping can be permanent and continuously successful which does not take into due consideration the soil, the land. In poultry raising, as in practically all branches of agriculture, the soil stands out as the fundamental basis of operation, the foundation on which profitable production must be built.

What Is Happening to the Soil?

In the above paragraphs it has been emphasized that the area of the land devoted to the poultry flocks is a cause for consideration. Why is it? What is happening to the soil that is being used year after year for the chickens? If unnoticed, or not cared for, is its condition going to cause serious results or injury? It certainly is!

By **W. C. THOMPSON**

Fowls live on the ground—Dangers to health when the soil becomes contaminated—Nature demands a balance between plant and animal life.

For purpose of illustration, let us look at that peculiar family of soil bacteria which, in the presence of sulphur, water, etc., form acid. They thrive and continue to form acid until the surrounding environment reaches a point of something like five per cent acidity, after which time the bacteria cease their vigorous

development and growth and their increase is arrested by the acid which they have themselves been instrumental in forming. Then, the acidity reaches a point wherein further growth is well nigh impossible.

In our system of poultry keeping, we must avoid "reaching a point of acidity which will inhibit further growth." In other words, we must handle our flocks and particularly the soil, or land, devoted to chickens so as to avoid its reaching a condition wherein further successful poultry culture is impractical or impossible. It is not difficult to understand that the constant use of the land through several years might be dangerous. But, why is it? Is there some really serious way in which the much-used soil is becoming inhibitive to future successful poultry production?

From the writer's observation, there are certain concrete things happening to soils, or land, which has kept poultry in successive years. It should be thoroughly understood that what I am about to mention has been avoided by careful management in many instances, but not in all, unfortunately.

First, there are certain internal parasites that infest chickens, worms that gain entrance to the bodies of the birds, and live there and grow and deplete the vitality of the fowls, and finally ruin their health and strength. Some of these worms are the round worms of the intestine, probably several kinds. Others are tape worms. And there may be still other worms. In many rather widely distributed



A poultry house in Vineland, N. J. These Leghorn hens are ranged over a sandy soil that is regularly limed and plowed to keep down contamination. Clean, healthy soil is essential to continued profits with poultry.

poultry raising sections in New Jersey and elsewhere, with which the writer is familiar, these worm infestations have developed during the past two years to scourges that have taken their toll in hundreds of flocks, and destroyed profits to the extent of many thousands of dollars. Our most complete knowledge of these worms is, at best, scant and our methods of attack and control are as yet quite incomplete and probably inadequate. From the meager knowledge that we have, however, certain signs command our attention.

In the case of the round worms it is probably true that the eggs of these worms are given off in immense numbers with the droppings of infested birds. These pollute surface soil, and are taken in, finally, by other birds, with food materials. Ranges, where young chicks are being fed for growth and development, become polluted with the eggs of these worms. Runs where adult fowls range become likewise polluted. When once the worms get onto the place they seem to spread quickly to all soils over which the poultry ranges, either young or old. In the case of the tape worms intermediate hosts, such as earth worms, flies, and many insects, aid in spreading the infestation. The fowls take in the eggs. They are incubated in the digestive tracts of the fowls and finally hatch. This process takes many days, probably something like thirty or forty, and then another series of days must elapse while the worms develop. Therefore, it may be a considerable time after the eggs have been swallowed before the actual effects of the

(Continued on page 361)

The Little Chicks Need Care and Protection

MANY of us can remember the old-time chick-raising contest. It was staged on the home grounds. Representing our side was mother. Father sometimes served as chairman of the advisory board. There was a mother hen of just any variety of no breed at all and her brood. Last and least was a peek-a-boo arrangement of slats, strips and staves, termed "coop"—survivor of former struggles.

The other contestant was the Champion Nature, assisted by the rat, the hawk, and their subterranean and aerial kind.

Perhaps the Champion Nature would hand out a sudden shower and one or more chicks would go down for the third time unless



This frequently occurred in the old days.

mother got there promptly with an old carpet to shove the brood to safety and to envelope the coop.

Now we see why that style of coop was used. It was to make the contest more spirited—more exciting.

The champion had many tricks up-sleeve. Sometimes mother would win a trick; sometimes one more chick would be missing.

If Nature was generous mother was allowed to win through to goal with several of her fowls which in course of time became layers and non-layers in accordance with certain laws of sex and of fecundity.

The "winter eggs" were laid in the fall of the following year and put down in a jar of salt for the winter fries and scrambles.

Now-a-days chicks are being raised less and less as "Nature intended," and therefore with less risk and danger and more profit.

This is especially true of the back-lot poultry plant. A lack of ground or range, a desire for peace with the neighbors and a proper regard for city ordinances have contributed to steadily better methods of poultry keeping.

A confinement method of brooding and growing chicks is here described and illustrated.

The writer's method of brooding as followed on his own small plot of ground eliminates any interference by Nature, and, in addition, the chicks are safe from hawks and those carriers of disease, the rats, sparrows and pigeons.

Like many back-lotters we have houses built for other purposes, but remodeled into poultry houses. But the ideal house plans are adaptable to other shapes and sizes. The house is 8x10, of the open front type, with a storm hood, (see sketch). The sash has eight lights, or two fours fastened together, a simpler arrangement than that of four sash, to open and close.

In the spring the glass sash are unhooked and stored until late fall. The house is kept as airy as possible at all times. In the center of the front is the ventilating opening; a screen of open weave burlap tacked to both sides of a light frame covers this opening only on zero nights and during high winds.

A tight board floor covers two-thirds of the floor space. The front third is a dirt scratch pen filled in a trifle above the outside ground level to keep the dirt reasonably dry during wet weather. The scratch pen is divided by a wire partition into two sections.

To avoid contamination and to keep the pens in a sanitary condition, the dirt is frequently turned over and sowed

By C. E. ASBROOK

Heavy Losses of chicks result from unnecessary exposure—The need of brood coops—A good arrangement suggested for the back-lot poultry keeper.

general yard or to an outside covered run which may be used to double the capacity of the pens for large broods.

If there is not a rat-proof foundation under the house the pen doors are closed at night against any rat that might dig into the pens.

For a larger two-story house we are building this season, the pens will be wired off from floor to ceiling.

The dropping board, (which by the way is made to slide forward nearer the openings during hot weather) is put in as it holds some of the warmed air around the brooders.

In the fall the nests are put in and the brooder house becomes a busy "egg factory."

We use portable oil burning brooders, although the coal burning stove with hover or even hens confined to small coops would be just as satisfactory.

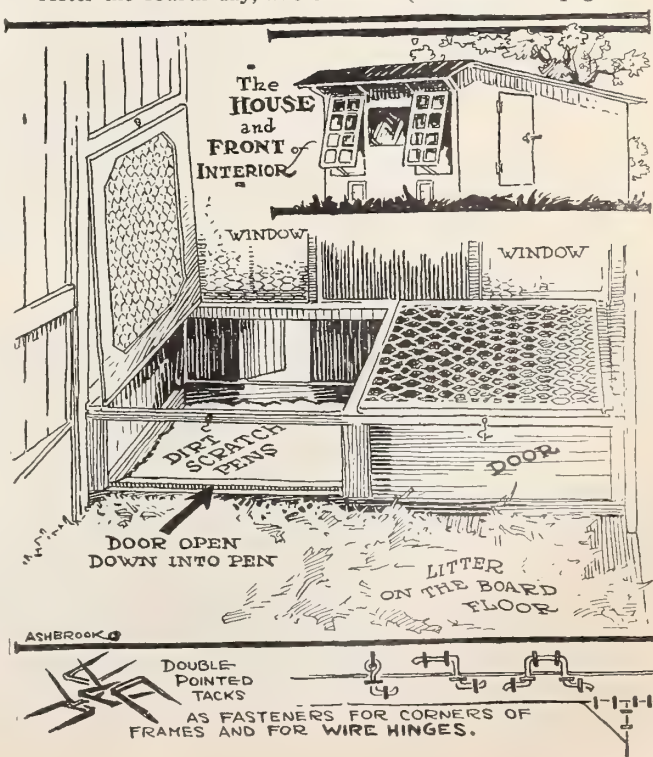
With us the fireless brooder is known as "the shiver." The fireless is a satisfactory "mother" only when enough chicks are inside to create the necessary warmth. One or two chicks slipping into a fireless hover to warm up will find only disappointment and chill. A chilled chick is a sick one and a menace to the family of which he is a member.

Our feeding schedule is very simple. After the chicks are seventy-two hours old they are given a little water (with the chill taken out) and a little sand. Then a commercial growing mash is set out in chick hoppers and thereafter kept before the chicks at all times. The commercial dry mash is much more finely blended than the home ground and home mixed and is fed, therefore, until the eighth week, when it is replaced by the home mixed formula.

After the fourth day, fine cracked (Continued on page 360)



After building a brood coop, no admittance is allowed to wind, rain and snow.



What Is The Most Profitable Breed To Keep?

THE discussion of whether the Leghorn vs. the Wyandotte on one hand, or the Ancona vs. the Plymouth Rock on the other, is the more profitable kind of breed or breeds to keep on a commercial scale, has raged in a mild form from coast to coast, with the advantages first triumphantly gained by one side, only to be lost by an avalanche of figures from the camp of the enemy. I am given to write about this interesting phase of modern poultry keeping in this country, because I think there must be some explanation why certain breeds are more popular commercially than others. I have not a feather to pick with anyone in this connection. In years past I have upheld the Leghorn above all comers, and then have had occasion to reverse my opinion at certain times. I am a great believer in the fitness of all of our more popular breeds as we have them today. I believe many of them are the outcome of economic necessity, and I further believe that they are fulfilling their mission fairly well—extremely well in many instances, with room for considerable improvement in others. But when one breeder breaks forth in print, even if it is in an advertisement, and claims every advantage for his breed, quoting lowest up-keep cost, highest price for eggs, smallest housing room required, largest returns on table and breeding stock, we may be led to believe that there is something amiss. In any case, the ever-interesting query: "which is the most profitable breed for me to keep," is received each year many times in the offices of the American Poultry Journal, so that an analysis of what may be classed as disadvantages and what constitute advantages will not be out of place here, especially at this time of the year when many contemplate entering the poultry business.

Let us divide, to make discussion easier, the main elements that go to make up the production costs of all kinds of domestic poultry, as well as their various main sources of income.

1. Amount of feed consumed.
2. Amount of housing required.
3. Labor involved.
4. Investment.
5. Amount received for table eggs.
6. Amount received for chicks and hatching eggs.
7. Amount received for breeding stock.
8. Amount received for carcass.
9. Fertility and hatchability of eggs.
10. Market conditions.
11. Climatic conditions.
12. Demand.

It will be noted that the cost elements are first considered, followed by sources of income.

In this article we will simply consider the two main branches of popular domestic fowls as bred in this country, namely, the lighter, such as the Leghorns, Anconas, Campines, and the dual-purpose or heavier, including the great Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte and Red families. The Orpingtons may be fairly classed with these, although they hover between them and the Asiatics. These breeds constitute the vast majority of the pure breeds that are kept, and grade specimens of these breeds make up a large part of the poultry kept in our country.

In order for us to arrive at some sort of definite conclusion as to the relative merits and potential profits of any and all of these breeds, we will take up our headings in detail, so that we may know what our position in the matter may be:

Amount of Feed Consumed

We have pretty accurate figures regarding this. We find, and expected to do so, that the Leghorns and their kind consume somewhat less feed than heavier breeds. This is natural. A two-horse-power engine requires more steam

By **HARRY G. FORSTER**

Leghorns require less house room and less feed—The larger breeds have a greater meat value—The beginner should study his conditions before deciding on a breed.

to make it go than one of one horse-power capacity. While this comparison does not hold mathematically good for chickens, there is some similarity, at least. A 7 pound hen requires more bodily heat, has a greater amount of blood to replenish, and is of larger bone structure than a 4 pounder. Hence, the difference in feed required. From what figures I can gather, and from a chart of comparative amounts, feed consumed between Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds, I should say that the heavier breeds require between 25% and 33⅓% more feed than Leghorns. This is not excessive. Let us keep it in mind, however.

Amount of Housing Required

Whether we allow three or four square feet of floor space per bird for the average flock of Leghorns, we will find by experience that the Plymouth Rocks will take about a foot more. What else is to be expected? Doesn't a seven pound lady require more scratching, exercising, and roosting room than a four pounder? If, therefore, we have a house large enough to accommodate 100 Leghorns, we cannot expect to place more than about 70 of the heavier kinds there and still allow them the same comparative freedom. Multiply this by ten for a commercial farm of medium size, and a considerable expense has been added to the housing bill, we find. Another item to remember.

Labor Involved

We cannot say that a flock of Reds requires more time expended upon it than a flock of Leghorns, of course. But we do find that if we require greater housing space for the larger varieties there are more steps to take, more actual labor involved. How much that may be it is hard to determine, but there is a difference. I doubt whether it is an item of much consequence. A few extra steps each day, a pail or so extra of water, a longer mash trough, or a little extra feed given to a flock of Reds does not cost very much more than for the same number of Leghorns. However, commercially speaking, where every cost counts, we may at least give it a little thought.

Investment

If we require additional housing room for a given number of birds of the heavier variety over that of a lighter, naturally our capital investment is bound to be somewhat heavier. If 1000 Leghorns require a \$1,500 laying house, the same number of Reds would require, I should say, one costing perhaps \$2,000. More room, more lumber, more labor, more money spent. The brooder equipment would be about the same, as chicks of any variety should have about the same heating equipment, and then when growing on range, the same acreage in which to develop.

Fertility and Hatchability of Eggs.

How about it? I think most will admit the fact that the lighter, more active varieties show the higher percentage of fertility, especially in the early part of the breeding season. I speak commercially and in general, realizing that we can prove all sorts of exceptions to prove the rule against this or anything else. As to the hatchability of the eggs, I think that all the better bred dual-purpose fowls show about as high a percentage as the lighter. But at that, it takes more hatching eggs to secure the desired chicks. Why do hatcheries and commercial poultry establishments quote lower prices on Leghorn chicks than on Wyandottes or Reds?

Now, so far the Leghorn enthusiast, reading these few lines, may be smiling to himself and thinking that he has won his case hands down. But after all, it isn't entirely what a product costs to produce, feed, house, hatch, and raise that counts—other things (Continued on page 354)

More Strong Chicks Are Wanted This Season

"SET five eggs for each pullet wanted." This is the advice of experts in poultry farm management and the figures are based upon the average results secured by a large number of poultry keepers under varying conditions. Poultry statisticians tell us that one pullet out of every five eggs is a reasonable expectation, but conditions must be favorable if even this ratio is realized. Records from poultry experiment stations and from commercial hatcheries and individual poultry keepers show that a 50 per cent hatch is somewhere near the average, and to raise 75 per cent of the chicks hatched is a creditable accomplishment. Of course, approximately half of the chicks raised will be cockerels, so that an average of one pullet from each five eggs appears to be a liberal estimate.

Since less than 40 chicks are raised out of the average setting of 100 eggs, we can say that chick raising as generally carried on is only 40 per cent efficient and there ought to be an opportunity for nearly 100 per cent improvement over present average conditions.

The annual loss from eggs which fail to hatch and from chicks that die before they reach maturity represents an enormous total for the United States. A recent publication from the Purdue Experiment Station contains the following statement: "The state of Indiana loses annually more than 5,000,000 dozen eggs and 30,000,000 chicks through its efforts to rear sufficient chickens to maintain the 17,000,000 hens on Indiana farms. These figures mean that one-half of all the eggs incubated fail to hatch and nearly one-half of all the chicks hatched die before reaching market size or maturity."

With the aid of modern brooding equipment combined with careful attention to the ration and feeding methods, a large number of poultry keepers have demonstrated that the losses in brooding can be reduced to a minimum when strong chicks are available at the beginning of the brooding period.

While enormous chick losses are still experienced by poultry keepers who are handicapped by lack of brooding equipment or by inefficient feeding methods, the biggest source of loss on well managed poultry farms and the place where the greatest chance for improvement lies, appears to be in the matter of the production and incubation of hatching eggs.

Vitality Must be Inborn.

There are several well recognized factors that affect the number and strength of the chicks hatched. The selection and care of the breeding stock rank first in importance in the matter of hatching a larger number of strong chicks. Vitality in poultry is quite largely a mat-

By T. S. TOWNSLEY

Chicken rearing is today only 40 per cent efficient—Factors that affect the number and strength of the chicks hatched—Influences that affect chicks after hatching.

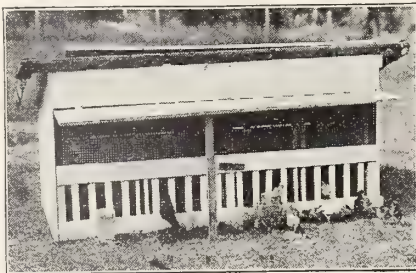
ter of heredity, and in order to hatch strong chicks the breeding stock must be carefully selected from the standpoint of health and vigor. The females for the breeding pen ought to be selected with special regard to their good physical condition and laying ability. Mature hens are more desirable than pullets in the breeding flock because more can be judged about the producing ability of a bird that has been through one to three or more laying seasons than with the pullet that has just begun to lay. Particular attention should be paid to vigor in the male side of the breeding stock because the physical characteristics of the male will have an influence on a very large number of chicks. Vigorousness is indicated in the rooster by good physical development and spirited activity.

The good health of the breeding flock at the time the eggs are laid has an important influence on the number and kind of chicks hatched. The very best hatching results are usually obtained from farm flocks that are given absolutely free range, and the more closely the breeding stock is confined the poorer the hatches are likely to be. Perhaps the greatest difficulty in securing good fertility in hatching eggs comes from close confinement of the breeding stock. In so many cases the breeder who has a special breeding flock keeps them confined in a small pen so that the health of the birds is impaired and the fertility and hatchability of the eggs greatly weakened.

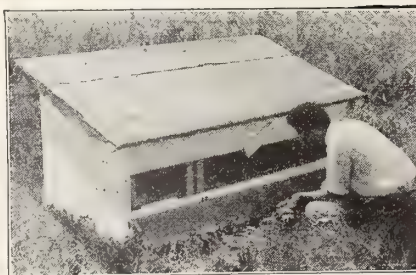
The way in which the eggs are handled from the time they are laid until incubation starts also is likely to have an influence on the number of chicks hatched and the strength of those that do hatch. Where the eggs are subjected to chilling many of the embryos will be killed and the eggs will show a high degree of infertility. On the other hand, if the eggs are kept too warm the embryos are likely to develop to such an extent that subsequent cooling will injure the hatchability. In order to keep the eggs in best condition for hatching they should be kept at a temperature of about 50 degrees in a well ventilated room.

Aside from the strength of the breeding stock, the most important causes of poor hatches are to be found in the conditions under which the eggs are incubated. An occasional perfect hatch is reported where eggs are set under hens, and under right conditions the hen is the most perfect

incubator yet devised. However, where hen hatching is practiced there are probably as many cases of poor hatches as are found with incubators. Much of the grief in hen hatching comes from the failure of the poultry keeper to provide a suitable nest for setting purposes. The ideal setting nest is one that is located on the ground and is sufficiently sheltered (Continued on p. 350)



Combination colony coop for setting hens and brooding chicks.



Four hens can be set in this combination coop.



A hatch of big bodied, stocky legged chicks. The result of a well made incubator run at the proper temperature.

Editorial

Great Poultry Breeders

WHO are the great breeders? They are greatest who embody in their birds the greatest number of the greatest ideas.

That is not easy of accomplishment. If we select for one point only we get ahead rapidly. The more points aimed at, the more complex is the problem. Great breeders know this, so they free their work as far as possible of minor details, balancing their breeding pen with a male that is strong in those small things in which the female is weak; and then breeding for those major characters which are to set their birds fundamentally ahead.

There is a breeder of Barred Rocks who, no doubt, has had light colored eyes and dark colored shanks to contend with, but he has selected his breeding birds to overcome these little things, and has gone ahead on the great program of breeding a straight bar on a feather that carried considerable surface barring.

There is a breeder of Rhode Island Reds who, no doubt, has had to contend with smut on the one hand, and wings free from black markings on the other. But, he balanced that excess and weakness in mating his birds in the breeding pen, and went ahead on his major program of breeding breasts and fluff as rich as the top color and breeding necks and backs that matched.

He also eliminated the short, narrow feathered birds. He wanted more of the web to show on the surface of his males' backs. Half of the Rocks and Reds are of a contrasting color on top of their backs because not enough surface of the individual feather shows.

Breeders achieve greatness because they observe and study these points which bear directly on the kind of a fowl they breed. First thing one knows, their birds are different. There is a distinctive character about them. Some people then say: "His birds show breeding"; and others add, "He has a strain."

First of all was a lofty conception of the ideal bird. Then followed a careful study of each available breeding bird. Then came the rearing of the broods, the breeder well knowing that the law of heredity is a fact, and what is bred into a flock will sooner or later show up. In these three things—first, the high ideal; second, the rigid selection; third, respect for ancestral lines—you have the rules of guidance for successful breeding.

It would be difficult to determine which is the more important factor, the ideal, the selection, or the line breeding. The three are indispensable, like the legs of a three-legged stool. Remove one leg and the stool falls over. Yet, if we were asked for the biggest word in the breeder's parlance we should say "selection." Man has no power over nature except the power of motion. He has no key to her secrets. He can only separate, select and mate. The rest is done by nature within the species.

A man's limits are reached when he puts two birds together. It is not within the range of his abilities to add so much as a single separate feather to the back of a hen. Indeed, he cannot make with his hands and add a filament to a feather. It is only for him to exercise his power of thought in conceiving of a worthy ideal, to exercise his power of motion in selecting the breeding birds, and then to respect ancestral heredity. Such is the unchangeable formula of all great breeders.

Oak Dale Farm Engages Harry M. Lamon

Harry M. Lamon, Senior poultryman, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has resigned his position as head of the poultry husbandry work of the Federal Government, March 1, 1922, to accept the position of poultry-

man and general superintendent of Oak Dale Farm, Minnesota. This is the largest White Leghorn breeding establishment in North America and offers a big job for a big man.

Mr. Lamon has been with the U. S. Department of Agriculture for twelve years. He went to Washington, April 18, 1910, and was put in charge of the poultry husbandry work of the Bureau, June 1, 1912. Since that time he has built at Beltsville, Maryland, the largest and finest poultry experiment station in the world. On that farm he has built up flocks of White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks that combine high production with Standardbred qualities. He has developed a new breed which has more meat properties than the White Leghorn, has red earlobes as a distinctive breed character, and lays white-shelled eggs. Upon order of the Secretary of Agriculture this breed has been named "Lamona" in honor of its originator.

During the past two years, Mr. Lamon has issued three new books, cloth bound, which merit a handy place in every poultryman's library. These are a book on "Practical Poultry Production," a volume on "The Mating and Breeding of Poultry," which includes the tried and true experiences of eighty experienced breeders, and lately has appeared his new work, a book on Turkeys. We understand that in addition, he has in course of preparation a book on Poultry Feeds and Feeding. Alfred R. Lee is the co-author of this latter contribution to poultry literature.

It would have been difficult for Oak Dale Farm to have found a better qualified man in all America. Mr. Lamon is not an agricultural college man. He got his poultry education before going to Washington from twenty years in overalls carrying the feed pail. His successor in the government work has not yet been announced.

It is a distinct loss to the breeding fraternity to lose Mr. Lamon from his official position of power in behalf of purebred poultry on the Government farm. One thing, the purebred breeders in this country should see to it that the fine studs of birds on the Beltsville farm are not allowed to slide by a successor who does not have the breeder's viewpoint. Nothing in this connection would be more gratifying than for Dr. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to arrange with Mr. Lamon to make an annual pilgrimage to Beltsville, for at least the next two breeding seasons, to mate the birds there. The breeders of this country need the support of Standardbred quality bred for production values on the Government farm.

It will be the privilege of Mr. Lamon to employ his constructive methods of breeding on the fine Oak Dale stock, the foundation of which was the original flock of Dan W. Young, also the entire Owen Farm's stock. And, it will be his pleasure in this new position, to be able to share his success in breeding with any and all poultrymen in America.

State Colleges Should Take Notice

The initiative taken by Harry M. Lamon on the Government farm in combining Standard exhibition type with performance in the trapnest, was a progressive attitude that excited the interest of breeders generally, and has been followed by some of the state agricultural experiment stations. The opportunity to continue this line of work with the hope of receiving full credit in future for carrying out a noteworthy project along breeding lines is now within the grasp of the state institutions. The Government farm has lost its leadership.

In the December issue, 1920, we told of the progressive step taken by Professor W. C. Thompson of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, in introducing into the flock of White Leghorns at that Station's poultry plant, twelve Standardbred cockerels with egg pedigrees from the Government flock. We referred to this as a course that should be followed

by other agricultural colleges. This editorial was well received. Wm. C. Sanctuary, Professor of Poultry Husbandry at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, wrote: "You may be interested to know that the staff here decided to also co-operate with the Federal Government to the extent of bringing in eggs here directly from Washington, and to continue the pedigree work here." Unfortunately only stock, not eggs, seemed to be available, but that is unimportant. It is the attitude of Prof. Sanctuary and his associates toward the standard bird of the purebred breeder that is the fundamental thing. Ways are always found to get good quality, if a man once focuses his hopes on it.

Professor A. C. Smith, Minnesota Agricultural College, has called attention to the fact that that institution already had a number of birds of good breeding, including some blood from Mr. Lamon's flock. T. S. Townsley of Missouri wrote:

"I would like very much to have you visit the Missouri Poultry Experiment Station at Columbia and see the type of stock that Professor Kempster has developed on the Experiment Station farm here, and would especially like to have you go out into the state and see some of the flocks which have been developed from the stock Professor Kempster has sent out. I believe if you could see these birds that you would admit that the Missouri College of Agriculture has been doing some Standard-bred breeding along with her work in developing high laying strains. I may say at the present time Professor Kempster has sixty-five 200-egg White Leghorn hens ready for his breeding flock for next spring and that these birds are mated with cockerels of high Standard characteristics produced from the station flock here. In pen 1, where Professor Kempster has his best White Leghorn females, he has a White Leghorn cockerel that would not be disgraced in any show and would win in a majority of the shows held in Missouri. This cockerel was bred by Professor Kempster on the University farm and has the following pedigree:

"His dam laid 227 eggs her first year and 211 her second year. His dam's dam laid 222 eggs her first year, and his dam's granddam laid 185 eggs her third year. His dam's sire's dam laid 214 eggs in her pullet year. His sire's dam laid 218 eggs and his sire's dam's dam laid 202 eggs in her pullet year, while his sire's sire's dam laid 222 eggs in one year.

"During the fall of 1920 Professor Kempster furnished about 100 pedigreed 200-egg cockerels to head certified breeding flocks in Missouri. It has been my good fortune to handle the young stock produced on most of these farms, and I may say the improvement noted as a result of the influence of the male on the hens which have been carefully selected has been truly remarkable.

"I may say that Professor Kempster bought a White Leghorn male from the Government farm at Beltsville about four years ago and this is the only new blood that has been introduced into the University flock in a number of years. The bird secured from Washington was truly a good specimen of the breed, but was not better than dozens of the birds produced the same year on the University farm here."

It is gratifying to read of the sound and progressive work that is being carried on at the different agricultural colleges. The influence of these seats of learning is very great, the results of their experimental work is far-reaching. Following is another letter which we received from the University of Kentucky, written by J. Holmes Martin, in charge of Poultry Husbandry:

"I would like to call your attention to the fact that the University of Kentucky has been breeding for this combination of Standard qualities and egg production for the last two or three years. We entered birds in the exhibition classes of the open show last year and won the following premiums at Louisville.

"White Leghorns—First cock, first and fourth hen and first pullet.
"Anconas—Third cock.

"White Wyandottes—Third cock, fifth pullet.

"In the Cincinnati show, January, 1921, out of ten entries we won eight premiums as follows:

"White Leghorns—Fourth hen, fifth pullet.

"White Plymouth Rocks—First and fourth pullets, second cockerel.

"Anconas—Second cock.

"White Wyandottes—Fourth cock.

"Rhode Island Reds—First utility pullet.

"This winter we are entering twelve birds in the Cincinnati show. The White Wyandotte cock bird which won third at Louisville and fourth at Cincinnati is out of a 250-egg hen. We have some wonderful pullets from him this year which are starting off with splendid trap-nest records.

"Work with the Barred Plymouth Rocks is progressing very nicely and we have a number of pullets of that breed with excellent color that are on the road to big egg records."

Mr. Martin sent in connection with his letter, the photograph of a White Wyandotte cock that won second prize at the Cincinnati show, January, 1922. We reproduce the illustration of this bird on the following page. A son of this cock won third at Cincinnati as a cockerel. This cockerel was out of a 209 egg hen.

We also reproduce a half-tone likeness of the 209-egg White Wyandotte hen bred by Mr. Martin on the Kentucky College

plant. While this female is somewhat of a "utility" Wyandotte, lacking the finished lines of a Standard exhibition bird, we are not so much concerned about the quality of this hen. She is but a temporary expression of the breeding work at Lexington, limited by the limits of a chicken's span of life. What does impress us is the fundamental attitude of the College at Lexington toward the purebred fowl. With the end aimed for the combination of good standard type with production values, the quality of the individual birds will steadily advance.

We are also pleased to chronicle that the Kentucky College is entering in competition. This question of the State colleges competing with individual breeders has been thoroughly thrashed out by the cattle and swine men. At first, some of the breeders objected, but today they welcome the competition. They realize that the state experiment stations, supported by taxation, are the proper agencies to carry on experimental work with the breeds, doing breeding work along lines that the individual breeder can ill afford to do; and the cattle and swine men have come to fully appreciate that all of this work is done unselfishly for the single purpose of advancing their best interests. Therefore, they welcome the specimens of the state institutions being shown alongside of their own animals. Prizes are well distributed and the breeders continue to win their full share.

Standard Committee to Meet

Thos. F. Rigg, President of the American Poultry Association, has called a meeting of the Standard Revision Committee, whose duty is to revise the present 1915 edition of the Standard of Perfection, and prepare the text for the 1923 edition. Mr. Rigg's announcement follows:

"The Committee whose duty it is to prepare the text and illustrations for the 1923 edition of the American Standard of Perfection, will meet in the Lexington Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, March 4, 1922.

"The poultry press has been asked to send representatives to the meeting that the work of the committee may be given wide publicity. All specialty clubs have been asked to co-operate with the committee and to have an accredited representative present.

"I ask the co-operation of all fancier-breeders in our effort to serve well the interests of all concerned."

In asking the poultry press to attend and report this meeting, Mr. Rigg has acted wisely. The Standard of Perfection does not belong to the A. P. A.; it is not the Association's property to do with as it pleases. The Standard belongs to every breeder of Standardbred fowls; it is the rightful property of every breeder who has paid above market price for a fowl because that specimen represents Standard quality; the text and description of each breed belongs to those breeders who mate and select their birds along the lines laid down in the Standard; in short, the Standard belongs to those breeders who are loyal to it. The A. P. A. is only the custodian of the book, accepting the responsibility of correcting it and improving it in accordance with the work of the breeders. Therefore, the A. P. A. owes it to the breeders to give them full notice, through subsequent issues of the poultry press, of every proposed change in the text of the Standard. It is plainly Mr. Rigg's purpose to do this, as indicated by his invitation to the poultry press to send an accredited representative to the revision meeting. Then at the annual meeting of the A. P. A. in Knoxville, Tennessee, August, 1922, the breeders, being fully informed and forearmed, will be in position to vote, with full understanding, to accept or to reject each of the changes proposed by the Revision Committee.

Mr. Rigg asks for the Revision Committee the co-operation of all breeders and specialty clubs. In a letter addressed to the secretaries of the specialty clubs, he says:

"The Standard Revision Committee is desirous of meeting the demands of the fancier-breeders of all Standardbred fowls. As a matter of self-interest and for the good of all concerned it is incumbent upon all breeders and fanciers to make their wants known to this committee. We especially desire to have the united opinion of members of all specialty clubs.

"Club secretaries can give the committee valuable aid by placing in the hands of the committee the desires of their members. I sin-

cerely hope you will do this. Also that you will appear before the Committee in person that we may know in detail the desires of those whom you represent, as secretary of your club."

The specialty clubs occupy a very strong position theoretically in relation to the Standard Revision Committee. In setting forth the "Duties of the Committee on Standards," the laws of the A. P. A. specify:

"Where a Standard is submitted by an affiliated and truly representative specialty club, the Revision Committee shall not have the power to alter or change it, except that it shall adequately protect breed type, preserve uniformity of variety characteristics and shall edit the whole Standard so as to secure uniformity of technical forms and expressions. It is the intent of this section that the recognized and active specialty clubs of the United States and Canada shall be encouraged to prepare the Standards for their respective varieties or petition for any changes in the now existing Standards."

On the strength of this clause, the National S. C. White Leghorn Club is holding up the preparation of its own Club Standard, which the Club planned to issue and distribute. As the time is short until the March meeting of the Revision Committee, the White Leghorn Club is waiting to see if the Standard Committee will adopt the joint Leghorn club's recommendation as regards type, etc., and is also waiting to see what attitude the Standard Committee will assume toward the matter of subdividing the main Standard and issuing small breed sections at a nominal price; and the Leghorn Club is also waiting to see what position of leadership the Standard Revision Committee takes in the important matter of securing wider distribution for the Leghorn section of the Standard.

There should be but one Standard issued from only one source, for any breed, that there may be no confusion; and the responsibility of taking the initiative and satisfying the breeders, both in respect to the Standard text and illustrations, and then providing for wider dissemination of that printed Standard, rests with the Standard



Interior view of office of the American Poultry Association, Fort Wayne, Indiana. From left to right are Mrs. E. B. Campbell, Secretary, stenographer, Thomas F. Rigg, President.

Committee. The opportunity is theirs!

Because of the low state of the American Poultry Association finances, it was suggested to Mr. Rigg that he call the meeting of the Standard Committee at Knoxville, Tenn., just prior to the annual meeting of the Association, which is to be held the second week of August, at Knoxville. This plan was abandoned on account of article XXV in the laws of the Association, which provide that:

"Written notice specifying word for word the proposed changes shall be filed with the Secretary one hundred and twenty days before the date of the annual meeting at which the matter is to be considered."

Mr. Rigg interpreted this rule to apply to the changes that will be recommended by the Revision Committee, and as a result the meeting of the Committee has been called for Chicago this month. This will allow plenty of time for all interested to digest the changes which the Committee will make in existing Standards.

When the 1915 Standard was re-

vised, the Committee met in Indianapolis in July, 1913. The result was that the August 1st issues of the poultry press carried a review of the Committee's work, and those issues scarcely reached the breeders before the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, which was to take final action on the Committee's work, was called to order in Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 13th. The result was that the material for the new Standard was in such shape that the work was not concluded until the next year, at the A. P. A. meeting in Chicago, Aug., 1914.

The work is so planned this time that nothing should be held in abeyance, everything should be finished in due time, so the 1923 issue of the Standard may be authorized at the Knoxville meeting. The principle draw back to a consummation of the work, and publication of the book, will be a matter of finance.

It will be surprising news to many members to learn that the monies in the Standard reserve fund, on February 1, 1922, amounted to only \$494.23.

It was thought that every possible safeguard had been thrown around the Standard reserve fund. This is a separate fund, maintained for the exclusive purpose of meeting the expenses entailed in the revision and publication of Standards. The laws of the Association state that:

"Twenty per cent of the gross receipts from the sales of all standards shall be put in a reserve fund for the publication of Standards and under no circumstances shall any portion of this fund be used for any other purpose than the publication of Standards."

The Principle function of the A. P. A. is to make the Standard. The Standard of Perfection is its biggest asset. The Standard holds the A. P. A. together. The Standard is the A. P. A. Yet, after 7 years of sales of the 1915 edition only \$494.23 remain in the Standard reserve fund.



Pair of Purebred White Wyandottes owned by Kentucky College of Agriculture.

"The Layers Win and the Winners Lay"

Regal Dorcas Eggs Bring Success

EGGS SHIPPED 3000 MILES

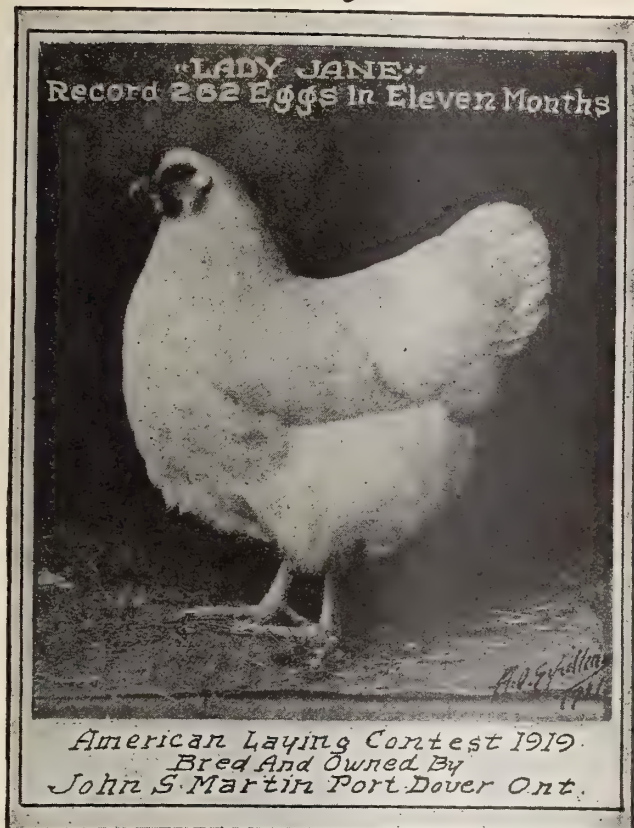
Mr. John S. Martin,
Port Dover, Ont.

Dear Sir: Drain, Ore., Nov. 29, 1921.

Words cannot express my appreciation of the service you gave me last spring with the three settings of eggs I ordered from you. I hatched thirty chicks from eggs shipped close to 3,000 miles. I have now eleven pullets and eleven cockerels and if I had only hatched one cockerel like the one I have, which is the apple of my eye, I would have considered that I was more than paid for the amount I invested. I have no difficulty in separating them from the rest of my flock as you can see Regal type all over them. I certainly am very pleased and wish to thank you again and I wish to say that every time I can spare the money I am going to buy stock and eggs from your yards. Wishing you success, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Jack Roach.



Record of 261

Dear Sir:

I am writing you to let you know the high egg record made by a Wyandotte pullet hatched from eggs bought from you in the Spring of 1920. This pullet's record for the year was 261. Every egg proved fertile and 75 per cent of eggs set hatched. She was from pen No. 26 and was hatched May 2nd and commenced to lay November 12th. I have some pullets bred from a cockerel from pen No. 34 that commenced laying at five months and ten days.

Yours truly,

Edward Backhaus.
Rochester, Mich., Dec. 8, 1921.

Vice President's Cup

Meadville, Pa., Dec. 14, 1921.

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to advise you that we won First Pullet and Vice President's Cup for best pullet in American class at Washington, D. C., November, 1921. She was sired by a cockerel I purchased from you last Spring. Please quote me price on a good hen to mate to my cock bird.

Yours sincerely,

J. Remler.

Rockville, Conn., Nov. 19, 1921.

Sweep at Detroit

Dear Sir:

I just got back from the Detroit show and had such mighty good luck I am going to tell you at once. I won as follows: 1st and 5th cockerels, 1st and 5th on pullets, 1st and 3rd young pen, 1st old pen. Got all specials including the grand sweepstakes over all classes.

Yours sincerely,

C. W. Case.

Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes are the Ideal Fowls Regal Matings for 1921

For years I have made it a practice to reserve my prize winners. With but few exceptions, my winners at Madison Square Garden, Boston, Syracuse and Kansas City are all in my breeding pens at Port Dover, as well as hundreds of others of the same breeding, and very close up to them in quality.

What Does this Mean to My Customers?

It means that my customers who send to me for eggs will get them from the very best lot of matings in America. No pens reserved. I have always sent our eggs from my best birds and this fact being generally

known, has done more to build up my business than anything else. What other breeder has sent out eggs that have produced First Prize winners at Madison Square Garden, Boston and Chicago?

For the season of 1922 my sixty-eight Exhibition and Dorcas Matings are the finest I have ever offered, and represent the result of years of careful breeding.

FREE—Send for 20 page catalog fully illustrated, telling all about the Regal Dorcas Strain and my matings for 1922.

Send 10 cents for a copy of the Regal White Wyandotte Book. The information it contains will be very useful to you.

EGGS for HATCHING

DORCAS MATINGS:

\$ 5.00 per 15 eggs.

15.00 per 50 eggs.

27.00 per 100 eggs.

SPECIAL MATINGS—

(Exhibition or Dorcas)

\$10.00 per 15 eggs.

18.00 per 30 eggs.

25.00 per 45 eggs.

50.00 per 100 eggs.

SPECIAL UTILITY MAT-

INGS—\$20 per 100 eggs.

ALL STAR MATINGS—

\$20 and \$25 per 15 eggs.

1000 Cockerels, Hens and Pullets for Im- mediate Sale

SPECIAL VALUE—

Male and four females,
\$25, \$40, \$50, \$75 and \$100.

CHOICE PEDIGREE

COCKERELS—

\$7.50, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25 and
\$35.

HENS AND PULLETS—

\$5, \$7.50, \$10, \$15 and \$25.

JOHN S. MARTIN

Box 51

PORT DOVER, ONT., CAN.

E. B. Thompson's Imperial Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks



First Prize Cock at Madison Square Garden,
New York—The finest ever exhibited.

It is an indelible fact

that the finest and most perfect Barred Plymouth Rocks—both male and female—that walk the earth today are now on my farm—that is all there is to it. Furthermore, the finest birds that ever lived are now in my matings ready to furnish eggs to you who want the best Barred Rocks ever produced thus far since the breed was originated.

I ship eggs from the finest birds on my farm

My customers are my first thought and nothing is too good for them. The most prominent breeders everywhere are using IMPERIAL "RINGLETS" to improve their stock.

EGGS from the finest exhibition matings in all the world. One setting, \$20; two settings, \$35; four settings, \$60; 100 eggs, \$90.

Grand Exhibition and Breeding Birds

of the richest First Prize Sweepstakes Madison Square Garden blood for sale. Elegant catalogue mailed on request.

Address *E. B. Thompson* Lock Box 510,
Amenia, N. Y.

SEE MY ADVERTISEMENT ON THE BACK COVER PAGE

This is not enough to pay the expenses of the Standard Revision Committee at the forthcoming Chicago meeting. There are nine men on this Committee who are to come from widely separated places, Texas, New York, Canada, Washington, Missouri, Indiana, etc. Their railroad fare will amount to perhaps \$500. Then they will be in Chicago for at least ten days. During that time each man will receive a per diem of \$5 a day, and another \$5 a day or more for hotel bill. That will run up a bill of \$90 a day for the Committee. Ten days of this and \$500 for railroad fare makes a total item of \$1400. Where is the money to come from?

In addition to this, there will be artists to pay for illustrations. The charge will be something like \$100 for each variety to be illustrated.

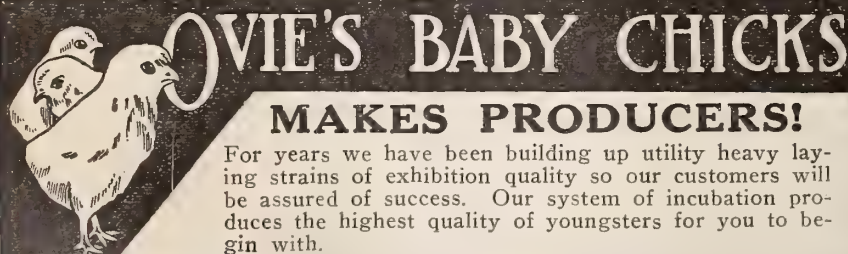
With these charges taken care of, comes the cost of white paper, type setting, half-tones, press work and binding, which will run into several thousand dollars, and which expense must be incurred before a single copy of the 1923 Standard can possibly be published and sold. Where is the money coming from?

Let us go back and see where the money has gone. Something like \$16,000, roughly stated, has been spent on the Breed Standards. The magnificent Wyandotte Standard, which informs the reader how to build 'roosting coops,' how to mix 'a mash,' how to make a 'hen's nest,' how to use 'disinfectants,' how to make the 'walls and roof' of a poultry coop, this wonderful Wyandotte Standard is a part of the \$16,000, which money is gone. The Wyandotte book also tells how 'poultry keeping brings health' to the poultryman, it tell how to use 'condiments and laxatives,' how to 'compel exercise' and 'prevent diseases of the head,' how to lift a bird out of a 'shipping coop,' how to 'construct shipping coops,' etc. etc.

The Wyandotte book is a practical breed book. Was it given the title of "The Wyandotte Standard and Breed Book," so that the funds of the Standard reserve fund would be available for its publication? Are utility standards, production standards, and egg standards also to draw on the money in the Standard reserve fund?

Perhaps all of these things are good in their way; perhaps the advice in the Wyandotte Standard to the effect that when birds are shipped to shows "a small handful of oyster shells and grit should be supplied" in the shipping coop—is information well intended, yet the fact remains that the Standard funds should remain inviolate for the purpose of financing successive editions of the Standard of Perfection, the book that officially governs the judging of purebred fowl. It is a serious situation when the Standard reserve fund is depleted and the Standard is menaced.

The A. P. A. is not now bankrupt, but the Committee of Forty, with a new and ambitious program, opened the way to finish the job. We caution you that there are "inflationists" at the helm, and you are drifting closer and closer to the barren, bleak, rock-bound shore of reality.



**BABY CHICKS
OF QUALITY
AND MERIT**

OVIE'S BABY CHICKS MAKES PRODUCERS!

For years we have been building up utility heavy laying strains of exhibition quality so our customers will be assured of success. Our system of incubation produces the highest quality of youngsters for you to begin with.

25,000 Thrifty Chicks Weekly
from free range, carefully selected stock, hatched by experts in a real up-to-date hatchery. 12 leading money making breeds.

13c each and up

Safe delivery guaranteed by Parcel Post Prepaid. Write for free catalog today.

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No Money Down

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annica, New
York Edison
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tor Co., Boston
Elevated Rail-
ways, and other big
concerns.

\$100 Value

Let us send you the Oliver for Free Trial. The coupon brings it.

If you agree that it is the finest typewriter, regardless of price, pay \$49.50 cash for it, or \$55 on installments—\$3 after trial, then \$4 per month.

If, after trying it, you wish to return it, we even refund the outgoing transportation charges. So the trial does not cost you a cent. Nor does it place you under obligations to buy.

Our new plan has been a tremendous success. We are selling more Olivers this way than ever before. Over 900,000 Olivers have been sold! Oliver popularity is increasing daily.

This, the Oliver 9, has all the latest improvements. It is noted for its sturdiness, speed and fine workmanship. It is handsomely finished in olive enamel and polished nickel. If any typewriter is worth \$100, it is this Oliver, for which we now ask only \$49.50, after its being priced for years at \$100.

Mail the coupon for EITHER a free trial Oliver or further information. Be your own salesman and save half. This is your great opportunity.

Canadian Price, \$79

The OLIVER Typewriter Company
1973 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

13c a day soon buys an Oliver Typewriter—latest model

Before you realize it you have this splendid Oliver paid for. And you get to use it right away—while you pay.

To begin with, you save \$50.50 on the price, for we now sell the standard \$100 Oliver for \$49.50 cash. Or you save \$45 if you pay the installment price of \$55. It is our latest and best model, the No. 9. The finest product of our factories.

We are able to make these great savings for you through the economies we learned during the war. We found that it was unnecessary to have great numbers of traveling salesmen and numerous expensive branch houses through the country. We were also able to discontinue many other superfluous sales methods.

You may buy direct from us, via coupon. We even send the Oliver for five days free trial, so that you may act as your own salesman. You may use it as if it were your own. You can be the sole judge, with no one to influence you.

Now \$49.50



This coupon brings you a Free Trial Oliver without your paying in advance. Decide yourself. Save half.

Or this coupon brings further information.

Check which you wish.

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
1973 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

☐ Ship me a new Oliver No. 9 Typewriter for five days' free inspection. If I keep it I will pay \$55 as follows: \$3 at the end of trial period and then at the rate of \$4 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for. If I make cash settlement at end of trial period I am to deduct ten per cent and remit to you \$49.50. If I decide not to keep it, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

My shipping point is.....
☐ Do not send a machine until I order it. Mail me your book—"The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy," your de luxe catalog and further information.

Name

Street Address

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Occupation or Business.....

Putnam Home Made Brooder



**Costs Only
\$4.96**

**with Brooder Heater
In Successful Use for Years**

YOU can make a better brooder than you can buy. A 14-year-old boy can do it in an hour with no tools but saw and hammer. Your brooder complete with Putnam Brooder Heater, ready to receive the baby chicks, need not cost you more than \$4.96.

This home-made brooder will care for from 25 to 60 chicks. You can make as many brooders as your plant demands. Naturally, chicks do better in small flocks.

The Putnam Brooder can be operated anywhere—in the house, in an open shed, or a roof can be provided and the brooder set out of doors. The hover is so constructed that the chicks find the exact temperature they need. The hover can be adjusted to suit any season, February to July.

The Putnam Brooder Heater is constructed on the principle of an open fire-place. It carries out the foul air and draws in fresh, invigorating air, providing continuous ventilation. Heat is radiated *from above* upon the backs of the chicks, just as with the mother hen.

The Brooder Heater is made of brass and heavily galvanized iron. It is practically indestructible.

The Putnam Home-Made Brooder is easy to clean. You simply lift out the hover and the heater. The floor of the Brooder is even with the ground; the chicks have no steps or inclines to learn. They don't get lost or cold.

The heater holds one quart of oil and burns ten days without refilling or trimming; needs no other attention. Every other brooder must be filled and trimmed every day.

HOW TO ORDER

I sell the Putnam Brooder Heater only. The price is \$4.75. Within every Brooder Heater are easy-to-follow directions for making the Home-Made Brooder. Your dealer should have the Putnam Brooder Heater in stock. Ask him for it. If

he doesn't have it, send me \$4.75 each for as many as you need. I will ship postpaid. In ordering please give dealer's name.

GUARANTEE

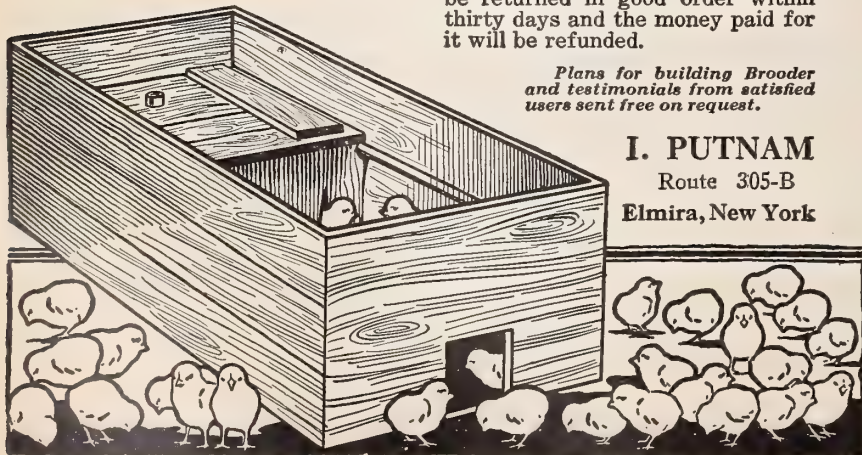
I guarantee the Putnam Brooder Heater to give satisfaction or it may be returned in good order within thirty days and the money paid for it will be refunded.

Plans for building Brooder and testimonials from satisfied users sent free on request.

I. PUTNAM

Route 305-B

Elmira, New York



Are you going to continue to operate under the present "broad" constitution, and allow yourselves to be lead in the old paths? We hope that you will read the letter of Joseph Dagle, which we print editorially in this issue. What Mr. Dagle says is strongly said, yet it is a strength that rises from sincerity of purpose, from mature and sober judgment.

Mr. Dagle calls for a breeders' organization. He says that the money of the A. P. A. comes from the breeders. He is right, as the following gross receipts of the A. P. A. for the month of January, 1922, clearly demonstrate:

RECEIPTS

Membership fees, ann. life, life in..	\$422.50
Sale of Standards	1,134.76
Sale of Breed Books	221.62
Sale of Show Supplies	1,557.90
Sale of Emblems	9.44
Dues, Annual	57.00

\$3,403.00

Balance First and Hamilton Bank, Dec. 31, 1921	300.00
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Total\$3,703.22

It is easy enough to ask Tom Rigg to give an accounting. The accounting will be forthcoming, too. But do not blame him.

The man to blame is the man who wrote into the constitution that the Standard reserve fund was to be used for the publication of "Standards," instead of to be used only for the publication of the Standard of Perfection.

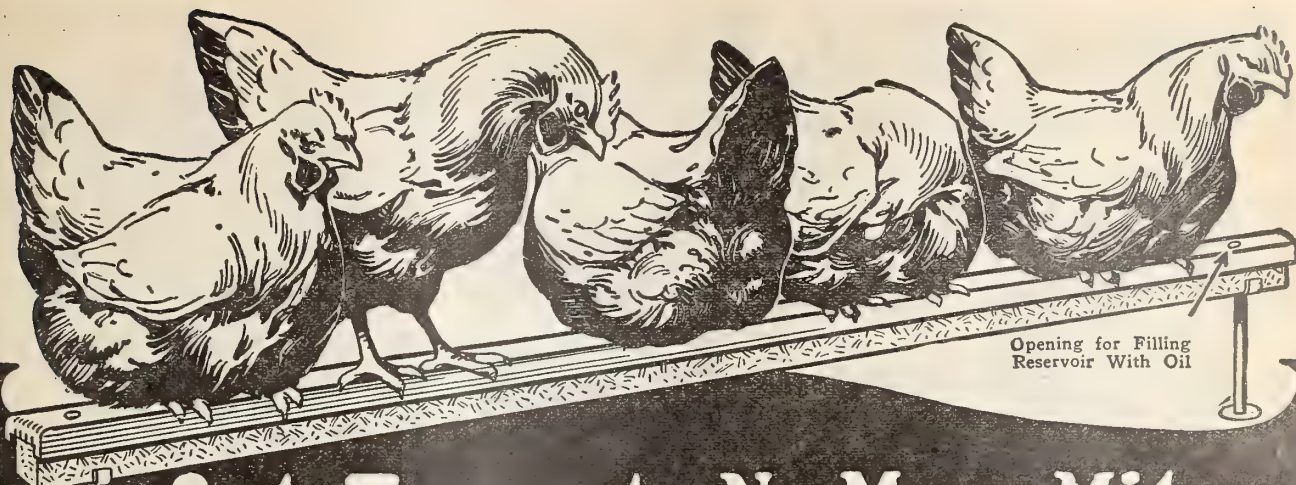
The man to blame is the man who wants to "broaden" the functions of the A. P. A., not realizing that the great purpose of the A. P. A. should be to issue the Standard of Perfection to which all purebred poultry is bred and then secure the widest possible distribution for that Standard. This program, which calls for doing the Standard job well; this program carried out with singleness of purpose, will depend on the A. P. A. becoming a breeder's organization, with a breeders viewpoint. The keynote for such a return to the ideals of the organization's founders, was sounded by Ed. L. Hayes, organizer for the A. P. A., at the recent Madison Square Garden show, in the following words:

"It is the duty of the American Poultry Association, as an organization, to render a service to its members, a service founded upon the ideal of those men, such as Felch, Drevenstedt, Thompson, Hewes, Pape, Young and hundreds of others, whose only thoughts are centered upon making the American Poultry Association a breeders' organization for the promotion of the purebred poultry industry.

"No one will dispute the statement that the A. P. A. has been a constructive force in the breeding of purebred poultry, that it has made the poultry industry of today over a billion dollar industry by affording a purebred foundation on which an industry could be built. Let us continue to make this billion dollar industry a reality by standing for the principles of Standardbred poultry as established by the organizers of the American Poultry Association many years ago.

Let us hope that the Standard Revision Committee, assisted by the various specialty clubs, will have the courage and conviction to give us a Standard of Perfection that will serve as a memorial to those men who have spent their lives and fortunes perfecting the various breeds of poultry which we now have.

"Let the officers of the American Poultry Association, who are vested with the constitutional authority, have the courage to serve the membership with a strong and firm hand, so



At Last—No More Mites No More Lice

One of the biggest problems that has confronted poultry raisers in the past is how they could keep their fowls free from mites and lice. Countless remedies and methods have been recommended and used, such as sprays, disinfectants, powders, etc., but all of these various things have proven only partially effective. Besides, they require a great deal of time and attention,—annoying both to the poultry raiser and his fowls.

Probably no other thing that the poultry raiser has to contend with means as much in the way of lost profits through reduced egg production, hindered growth, quality of meat, etc., as these blood-sucking, profit-reducing pests—mites and lice.

CORONA Mite and LiceProof PERCH

will solve this question for you, once and for all. Mites and lice cannot live where Corona perches are used. Mites feed on the fowls while they are on the roost, swarming over their bodies, sucking themselves full of blood, then go back to some secluded crack or crevice to await the next meal. That's where the Corona Perch gets them. The minute lice or mites crawl under a Corona Perch they are "a goner." Corona Perches have a galvanized trough underneath filled with oil. This oil soaks up through the wood so that the underneath part of the roost is always moist with oil,—sure death to mites and lice. The oil is poured into the reservoir through an opening in the top of perch; 30 minutes a year is all the time or labor required to keep roosts filled with oil—just a few minutes two or three times a year—that's all, and the question of lice and mites will not trouble you in the least, because you won't have any. Hundreds of poultry raisers who are using these Perches tell us that it is impossible to find a single mite or louse in their poultry houses. Rev. Morgan Peters says: "I have had Corona Perches installed in my chicken coop after I had given up all hope of ever becoming master of this vermin. These Perches brought immediate relief to my flock and death to the last mite. It truly does the work while chickens are enjoying their night's rest."

Corona Perches come in standard lengths, five feet long. They can be installed in any poultry house. They are very inexpensive, and pay for themselves over and over the first season. They will last a life time, as there is nothing about them to wear out or get out of order.

Write for Free Book and Prices

Fill out and mail coupon today. Tell us how many fowls you have and we will send you our lowest price on Perches needed for your flock. We will also send you a book describing Corona Perches in detail. This book is also filled with much other valuable information for poultry raisers. Don't delay,—whether you have a dozen fowls or a thousand, you cannot afford to be without Corona Perches. They pay for themselves in a few weeks. If they don't completely rid your fowls of mites and lice, you get your money back. We also manufacture Corona Wool Fat Compound for horses and cows, and Corona Balm for household use—products that are well known throughout United States and Canada.

THE CORONA
MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 10 Kenton, Ohio

The Corona Mfg. Co.,
Dept. 10 Kenton, Ohio.

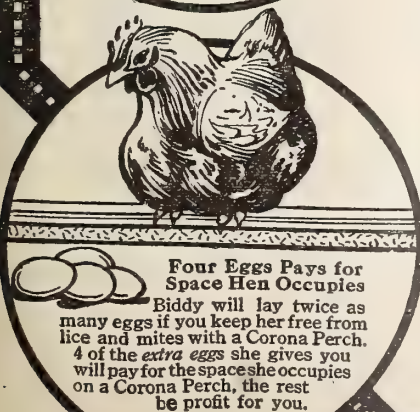
You may send me your free Corona Perch Book quoting your lowest prices on Corona Perches.

NAME.....

TOWN.....

STREET or R. F. D.....

I keep.....fowls.
Number



Rogers' White Leghorns

**World's Record made at Boston, Jan. 1922
Chicago Coliseum Winners for twelve years**



"DAN YOUNG"
1st prize cockerel Chicago
Coliseum, December, 1920

**[A Pair
of
Kings]**



"BOSTON BOY"
1st prize young hen cockerel,
Boston, January, 1922.

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Send for it today before ordering **HATCHING EGGS** and **DAY OLD CHICKS**. It describes our wonderful matings in detail. You surely desire long broad backs, neat head points, heavy, profuse saddles and tail finishings. Place your order with us. Our prices are reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stock for sale at all times.

ROGERS' WHITE LEGHORN FARM

F. D. Rogers, Owner

SOUTH STREET ROAD

ELGIN, ILLINOIS

that every breeder will know that the fundamental principles upon which this Association was organized, are being strictly lived up to, and that those principles are guiding us like a beacon light set up by the early breeders of Standard poultry. Then will all of us have respect for the organization of which we hear so much said, and see so many articles written about.

"When that time comes, we, the breeders, will respect the officers and the organizers of the organization who are working for the advancement of Standardbred poultry, and we shall respect them because we shall know that the interests of the breeders are their interests."

Such is the eloquent appeal which springs from loyalty to the traditions of the past. Call Ed. Hayes, and A. F. Rolf, and all the other men of the younger generation, radical, if you choose, but remember the future is theirs, and does not the present need more of their new mind, fresh spirit and generous impulse? Does hope not lie in the younger men and the new leadership which they must assume?

Barred Rock Club Votes.

At the late Chicago Coliseum show, the American Barred Plymouth Rock Club held its annual meeting. Of the 35 members attending, 15 stood up and were counted on the proposition to submit to the entire membership of the club the matter of recognizing and standardizing Light and Dark varieties of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Of the 15 members voting in that meeting, 7 voted against submitting the proposition to the membership by a mail ballot, and 8 voted in favor of letting the entire membership settle the issue.

Accordingly, a vote of the entire membership of the club has been taken. The vote stands: 302 in favor of Light and Dark Barred Plymouth Rocks; 77 not in favor of two sub-varieties.

In suggesting the hazardous possibilities of a popular vote on a technical issue, Henry P. Schwab, in the leading editorial in Everybody's Poultry Magazine, February issue, said:

"The club membership, like that of every specialty club, consists mainly of new breeders of the variety. At the Chicago meeting of the Club in December, 1921, 464 new members were elected, of which, no doubt, the great majority are breeding Barred Rocks for their first or second year; and to ask these new members to vote on a question of great import, to regulate for now, and time to come, questions with which they are not fully familiar, and where experience is lacking, is, to say the least, a gross injustice to such beginners and new breeders.

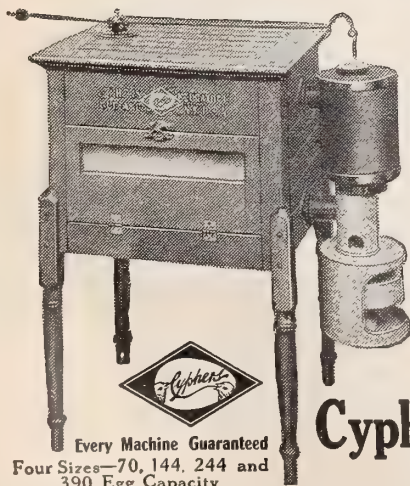
"To us, it seems that certain old breeders who, for several reasons, have not been able to produce the modern quality in Barred beauties, whose lines are not Standard, and who breed to extremes, take this means to have their extreme dark, rusty-brown males and their light-necked, ill-shaped, pullet breeders Standardized, to prolong their life, increase their business and gain profit by pawning them off on new and unsuspecting breeders."

We believe, and have stated in these columns, that the question of dividing the variety is closely linked with an understanding of the variety. Those who are familiar with the most modern type and color of barring that is today being produced, are a unit in opposing the dual standard for Barred Plymouth Rocks. Unfortunately, many breeders, particularly new breeders, have not had an opportunity to see

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World's Best Incubator**



**Center Lamp Hovers
Blue Flame Hovers
Coal Burning Colony
Brooders
At Lowest Prices**

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"Raising Poultry for Profit"*

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Buffalo, New York

Every Machine Guaranteed
Four Sizes—70, 144, 244 and
390 Egg Capacity



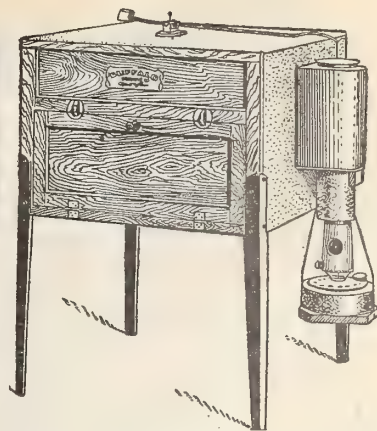
Chas. A. Cyphers

HATCH 'EM

IN A

Buffalo Incubator

the "Perfect Hatcher"



Save yourself the trouble and disappointment of poor hatches this season by using BUFFALO INCUBATORS—the machines that, because of their dependability, have become known as the "perfect hatcher." Whether you want a small or large capacity machine there is a BUFFALO that will exactly meet your requirements—furnished in 60, 120, 240 or 360 egg sizes.

The BUFFALO is the perfect hatcher because it has the two things necessary to successful incubation—diffusive heat and correct ventilation, producing that mellow warmth found only in BUFFALO INCUBATORS. The constant and uniform heat in this "perfect" machine is accomplished by my patented sensitive and accurate regulator. The regulator was patented by me in 1895 and has never been equaled—my later improvements have increased its efficiency and ease of operation.

The BUFFALO is built of materials that insure years and years of service—it will not swell or warp out of shape—it is constructed under my personal supervision and built according to specifications that years of continued service have proven correct. We have hundreds of testimonials like the following:

New Hampshire University has increased this season's orders from eleven to TWENTY-ONE No. 3 Buffalos. Prof. Richardson writes that each student is permitted to run the Buffalo through two hatches; and many of them wish to buy and take home this proved "perfect hatcher."

February 10, 1922.

One customer to whom we sold a No. 3 Buffalo says we can figure with him for eight more. He has his Buffalo working beside a No. 3 Standard Cypher and has had a chance to prove the efficiency of the Buffalo, so this sale is as good as closed.

Delta Hardware Co., Delta, Ohio

Mr. Louis Behns of Cullom, Ill., started with Buffalos and buys more every year. His second order this season (in today, Feb. 14), is for another Buffalo coal burning Brooder Stove.

February 1922.

* Please ship another No. 2 Buffalo. I have been using a large Buffalo for twelve years and it is still giving me the best hatches of all I have run, which includes about all on the market.

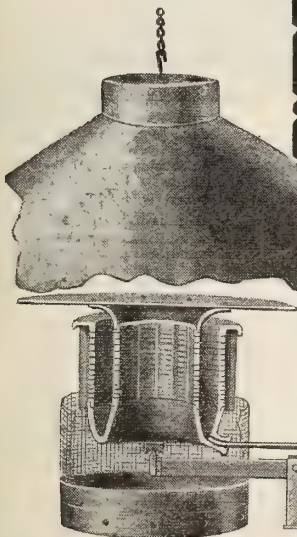
Frank C. Patten, Oneida, N. Y.

Send your name and address and get free catalog describing in detail the many superior features of BUFFALO equipment. You'll find this season a profitable one if you decide to Hatch 'Em and Rear 'Em with BUFFALO equipment.

After you have hatched your chicks in a BUFFALO INCUBATOR you can further insure your profits if you

REAR 'EM

In a Buffalo "Never Out"



Sectional View of
The "Never Out"

REGULATING VALVE AND
PRIMING CUP

ADJUSTING LEVER

The BUFFALO "NEVER OUT" Oil Burning Canopy Brooder is Wickless—it burns kerosene, with a perfect blue flame. It is odorless—does not emit fumes or smoke—will not carbonize—will not overflow—will not go out as long as there is oil in the reservoir. Requires the least possible attention and the cost of operation is very low.

NEVER OUT
—Burns Clean

Doesn't require cleaning while chicks freeze—
Because—

NEVER OUT
—Burns Clean

Doesn't carbonize. It is made of accurately machined castings, perfectly proportioned to produce complete combustion.

NEVER OUT
—Burns Clean

Doesn't scale, warp, or soot up—just keeps burning like gas as long as it is supplied with oil.

NEVER OUT
—Burns Clean

Is in a class by itself—you can depend on it day in and day out—you need never worry lest your chicks burn up or freeze—they are safe with a NEVER OUT.

BUFFALO INBUBATOR CO.

Chas. A. Cyphers
President

Department 3, Station B
BUFFALO - NEW YORK



Dr. David Roberts Poultry Tablets

A combination of sulphocarbonates of calcium, sodium and zinc for the treatment and prevention of White Diarrhea and all intestinal infections of baby chicks, as well as poultry in all stages of life and productivity. Drinking water for poultry should be medicated to overcome and prevent disease. The animal poultry loss by disease is stupendous—over 50 per cent.

Save Your Chicks

Serve in fresh water. Aids digestion. Permits food to nourish them through their babyhood, the non-productive period when hardy bone and strong muscle is needed to give them a good start in their race for the laying period. They will reward you manifold later on. Give them proper protection and you will find there is big money in poultry. Sold in tablet form.

50 Tablets 50 Cents

Poultry will drink when too sick to eat. Baby chick organs are peculiarly sensitive. They need something to ward off disease, particularly that most dreaded and destructive disease white diarrhea.

A Tablet A Day Keeps Disease Away

One package, 50 tablets, enough to medicate 50 gallons of water, a most effective and economical preventive, for only one cent a gallon. Use Dr. David Roberts Poultry Tonic, Louse Powder, Poultry Cholera Medicine, Poultry Roup Paste and Disinfectant, all known and tried prescriptions. Sold by our druggist, dealer, or direct. Dr. David Roberts Practical Home Veterinarian, a veterinary doctor book, regular price \$1.00, tells you how to treat your own poultry, also describes our 44 prescriptions—a prescription for every animal ailment. We will tell you how to get it FREE.

Our Special Introductory Offer

Send 25 cents, just one-half the regular price, for one package Dr. David Roberts Poultry Tablets, sent you postpaid, providing you give us the name of your druggist or dealer.

**DR. DAVID ROBERTS
VETERINARY CO.**
131 Grand St., Waukesha, Wis.



the best type and color of barring. Moreover, not enough has been said and written about the modern straight, clean barred bird.

There is a feeling among the progressive Eastern breeders that they have gone too long without speaking through the poultry press. While they have talked frankly with those whom they have met in the poultry shows, or with visitors who have visited their yards, they have left the large majority of interested breeders to come in contact with the outside world through the writings of enthusiastic but mediocre breeders and judges.

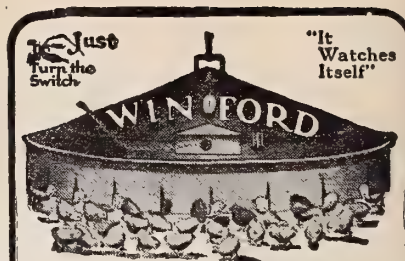
For two years, Newton Cosh, competent judge and student-breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks, has planned to write an article on the variety for the Journal. The proposition to divide the variety into two sub-varieties, Light Barred Plymouth Rocks and Dark Barred Plymouth Rocks, crystallized that intention into a determination to speak forth. During the New York show he remarked: "We eastern breeders have kept still too long." We replied: "Newton, if you will stay over a day after the close of the show we will get together for the purpose of printing what you have to say in the Journal."

Such was the preliminary that led up to the following discourse on the variety by Mr. Cosh. Few men are as well qualified to speak on the subject. It was of Mr. Cosh, the judge of the Barred Rocks at the Garden, that E. B. Thompson remarked some years ago: "No man has been quicker to see and appreciate the refinements that I have made in my birds from year to year." As judge of the Barred Rocks at the Chicago National show, Mr. Cosh has done more to advance the quality of the variety in the hands of the average western breeder than any other single influence working in the western shows. We mention this that the new breeder may know that what Mr. Cosh says in the following interview is pure gold and not merely yellow rust that incrusts upon baser metals. We wish that we could print more such articles as he here makes possible, but in twenty years of reading poultry papers we remember few contributions that have seemed to take out of their author's system so comprehensive a statement on a breed.

Mr. Cosh said:

"I am interested in the discussion of light and dark Barred Plymouth Rocks. I have bred Barred Plymouth Rocks for twenty-five years. I have judged, during the past seven years, the state Barred Rock meets in sixteen different states, as well as the leading shows in the United States and Canada. These have been big classes, where the best breeders were exhibiting, and the shows have paid extra to get a Barred Rock specialist to judge the classes. In other words, I have judged Barred Rocks where ever good birds are grown, and I presume that I have handled more good Barred Rocks than any chicken judge in the world.

"After all this long experience and wide opportunity for observation, I say without qualification, that the proposition to divide the Barred Rocks into two varieties is an experiment that I cannot approve. The proposition to divide the variety may appear plausible to a great many people. There are some attractive arguments in favor of the proposed division. There are, however, sound arguments why it should not be done, and I will set forth to you these reasons, based on my long experience as a breeder and judge.



Save Your Chicks

The old fashioned brooder is responsible for the great loss of young chicks and for many fires each season. If you have electricity you can save this loss and all worry with the

WINFORD AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC BROODER

Positively a proven success—can be used on any current, distributes heat evenly with a black heat coil system, and is automatically controlled. Costs less than 1 cent an hour to operate—with no dirt or muss or fear of fire. Sold on Positive Guarantee.

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Pagel's Sanitary Non-Freezing Fountain No Lamps

Keeps water warm in winter and cool in summer. If not at your dealer, send for circular and testimonials from pleased customers.

Manufactured by the
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FRED PAGEL
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Oat Sprouter \$2.49

For \$2.49 you can build the simplest, most efficient, easiest to operate and best oat sprouter ever constructed. A boy can make one in an evening with no tools but saw and hammer. Thousands in successful operation. Plans with plain directions for building, 10c postpaid.

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SUPERIOR LEG BANDS

Aluminum Sure Clinch	Spiral Celluloid
12 - \$.15	12 - \$.15
25 - .25	25 - .30
50 - .35	50 - .50
100 - .65	100 - .95
250 - 1.50	250 - 2.00
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Also, colored number bands. Baby chick bands. State breed and sex. Postpaid. Cat. free.
AURORA BAND CO. 77 LaSalle St., AURORA, ILL.



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LAST A LIFE TIME
IDEAL FOR GARAGES**
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STANDARD METAL WORKS
6 BEACH ST. BOSTON, MASS.



Catch Fish, Bats, Rabbits, Skunk, Weasel, Mink, Muskrats etc., in large numbers, with our new, folding, galvanized Steel Wire Traps. They catch them like a fly-trap catches flies. Made in all sizes. Strong and durable. Write for Descriptive Price List, and our Free booklet on best bait known for attracting all kinds of fish.
J. F. GREGORY, Dept. 58, LEBANON, MO.

"Every breeder knows that the variety now comprises pullet bred and cockerel bred birds. These actually exist. Therefore, a division of the variety would primarily affect the classification at the shows.

"Why do we show chickens? The answer is, beauty. That is what would attract us to any chicken, just as it would to a horse, an automobile, or a house in which to live. Now, when you put breeding birds in the show room you lose an element of attractiveness and beauty.

"The standard is drawn up to make the Barred Rock class one of the most beautiful and harmonious classes in the show room; exhibition males and the females match in shade of color. We have developed this uniformity and smoothness of color to a remarkable extent when compared to past years when single mating was more generally advocated.

"There is no reason why we should now take the cockerel breeding female and pullet breeding male, which are employed to produce our Standard exhibition males and females, and elevate them to a high rank as exhibition birds. Therefore, I believe that regular 1st and 2nd prizes should not be awarded on these breeding classes.

"As an illustration of the confusion that arises from a multiple classification that includes breeding classes, I may cite that at the last Trenton, N. J., fair, there were 8 pens of Barred Rocks and each pen had either a first or second prize ribbon on it. How can the farmer, young breeder, or visitor who sees such a display of blue and red ribbons understand the situation?

"It happens that I won 1st young exhibition pen at the Trenton fair. The 2nd prize pen was composed of very ordinary bred-to-day Barred Rocks, such as you could find in any farmer's barn yard. The pen was not worthy of a premium.

"If there had not been the special breeding classes there probably would have been five good exhibition pens in competition, instead of eight miscellaneous pens. These five good pens would have eliminated from the possibility of a second place the inferior pen that did win 2nd. As it now stands, the man who does not want to pay my prices for Barred Plymouth Rocks, will probably think that he can get something nearly as good from the breeder who won 2nd pen, but the fact is that if he pays over market price for such chickens he is paying too much. Now, to standardized light and dark Barred Rocks will simply add to the prizes and make more numerous such instances of poor birds winning.

"The purpose of the show is to place prizes on the best standard exhibition male and female, young and old. The female that is used in the production of that male and the male that is used in the production of that female are breeding birds. I want to go on record as saying that no living person is qualified to write a reliable standard for these breeding birds.

"No two males transmit in the same way. Sometimes they throw their color and barring to their female progeny and their cockerel get will be very ordinary. This is demonstrated in show after show where breeders will win on a beautiful cockerel-bred pullet and at the same time have no cockerel under a ribbon in the Standard exhibition class.

"I am not talking for Cosh, but for the Barred Plymouth Rocks. We don't want a wreck. I could breed dark Barred Plymouth Rock pullets just as skillfully as I do Standard exhibition pullets, if the two varieties should be adopted. But, I tell you before hand, freely and frankly, that I would employ a special mating to produce the dark exhibition females and a special mating to produce the light exhibition males, and I would have four matings instead of two. That would be inevitable.

"There is a feeling among some people who do not live in this age of advancement and modern quality, that in advocating only one variety of Barred Rocks, we leading breeders are blending colors by means of five or six matings. This intimates that there is a trick up our sleeves.

"There have been times when a bright, clean cockerel-bred female, too light for producing Standard exhibition cockerels, has been

(Continued on page 328)

MAYSLAKE BUFF ORPINGTONS

One of The Oldest and Leading Winning Strains



First Prize Winning Young Pen—New York State Fair, 1921

EAST ← THEY WIN → WEST

At New York State Fair, 1921.

Four times as many firsts and twice as many seconds as next nearest competitor. Display Championship by 282 points majority. Twelve of Mayslake Orpingtons under Blue Ribbons.

At Chicago Coliseum, 1920.

As many Firsts and as many seconds as all competitors combined. At Ohio State Fair last two years, every first and every second competed for. Championship best male in entire show two years in succession. Once champion female in show.

Eggs For Hatching--From Grand Exhibition Matings

Headed by Grand Champions and Blue Ribbon winners and males in direct blood-lines with the original Major Hugh Rose famous line of New York Madison Square, Boston, Chicago, etc., winners, descendants of which have for years past and are today taking leading awards at these imperial shows.

\$15 per 15 from any one selected mating; \$10 per 15 selected from 10 choicest matings.

From Combination Exhibition and Heavy Layers.

\$5 per 15; \$9 per 30; \$14 per 50; \$25 per 100 eggs. Fertility guaranteed.

BABY CHICKS—At double the above prices; 90 per cent. live delivery guaranteed.

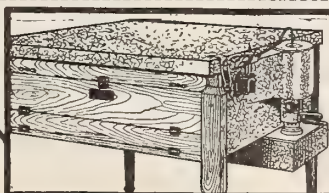
Our Illustrated Mating List will convince you that "Mayslake" Orpington eggs are your best buy of the season. Address:

MAYSLAKE FARMS
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F. S. Peabody
Owner

Frank F. Conway, Manager. Formerly with Hugh A. Rose.

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INSURES BIGGER BROODS OF HEALTHY CHICKS

The Safety Hatch is a MONEY-MAKER—it insures a live, healthy chick from EVERY fertile egg of normal vitality when simple directions are followed. Built solidly; has heavy hardwood legs. Heavy, 4-ply walls, nearly 2 inches thick, with wool-felt lining and vacuum air spaces. KEEP HEAT EVEN, using the Thermos Bottle principle—most impervious to outside changes in temperature.



Perfect ventilation; economical heating; metal bound; fire proof. Inner doors of glass prevent drying out of eggs during inspection. Sanitary, safe and sure. Guaranteed. Thousands of users testify to its superiority. Be sure that you see the SAFETY HATCH before buying an incubator. It insures your poultry results and income.

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A live dealer wanted in every town and city.

We're Ready for Action

**"Famous"
Ancona
Eggs**



**for
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All Winter long we've been getting ready. A few weeks from now we'll be going full blast—shipping thousands of "Famous" Ancona Hatching Eggs every 24 hours.

Orders are already coming in with every mail. As I look them over I am struck with this fact: Orders are running "big." Seldom before have I had

such a large proportion of good-sized orders—orders for 45, 50, 100 and 500 eggs. It looks to me as if this were going to be a mighty good poultry year!

I've told the poultry public about the splendid merits of "Famous" Anconas for many years, but it never gets to be an "old story" to me. Each season seems to make the "game" more interesting—each year the results my customers are getting from "Famous" Eggs seem to be more wonderful.

When they are babies, "Famous" Chicks are a delicate yellow and black in color. After a few weeks they take on the brilliant black and white plumage that distinguishes them later. This snappy, contrasty coloring makes them real beauties.

In the Big Time Poultry Shows, the "Famous" Strain has had a walkaway. For 15 consecutive years they easily captured the great majority of desirable prizes. In balance, in poise, in shape and coloring—they have all other strains backed completely off the boards.

At Madison Square Garden

the World's Premier Poultry Show, "Famous" birds copped most of the desirable prizes.

ROSE COMB

COCK	-	-	-	1, 3, 5
HEN	-	-	-	2, 3, 4, 5
COCKEREL	-	-	-	1, 2, 3, 5
PULLE	-	-	-	3, 4, 5
OLD PEN	-	-	-	1, 2, 5
YOUNG PEN	-	-	-	1, 2, 5

Special for Best Display in Rose Combs

SINGLE COMB

COCK	-	-	-	1, 2, 3, 5
HEN	-	-	-	1, 2, 3, 5
COCKEREL	-	-	-	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
PULLE	-	-	-	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
OLD PEN	-	-	-	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
YOUNG PEN	-	-	-	1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Special for Best Display in Single Combs

In the matter of egg production, "Famous" Anconas are again winners. They have the inborn egg-laying habit and the vitality to back it up. A "Famous" flock holds the the record of 265 eggs per bird in 365 days, and a backyard hen has the nice, comfortable score of 331 eggs in a single year!

All of which means that you can't go wrong on "Famous" Anconas.

If you have a Catalog, send in that order today. If not, write for one, or order anyhow!



H. Cecil Sheppard
President
International Ancona Club
Berea, Ohio

It ought to be a Winner

You never can tell when you look at a "Famous" Ancona Baby Chick—just what its future will be.

For all of them, except for the natural variation in coloring, seem to be as much alike as so many peas in a pod, the same fluffy bodies, the same bright eyes, the same healthy appetites, the same pep and life and vigor.

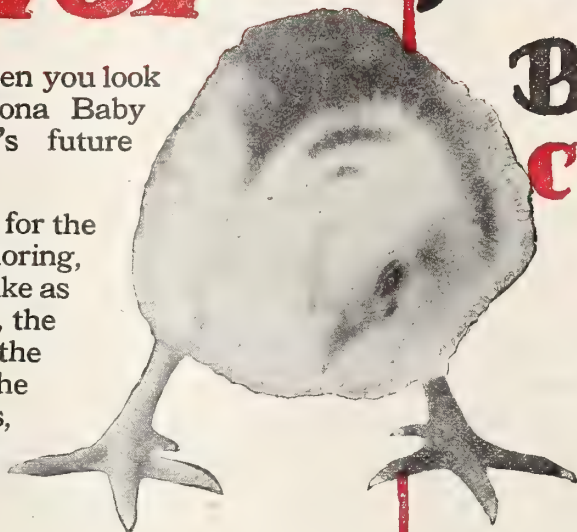
You can pick out almost any "Famous" Chick and say, "This ought to be a winner!" It may go a long way in the poultry show field—or it may prove a winner on the nest.

And speaking of winners, it looks as if 1922 will be a winner for the folks who buy good, thoroughbred, egg-laying stock. For the price of feed seems to be established at a fairly low level, while that of eggs is firm. Personally, I don't believe that we will see the low egg prices of last winter and spring for some time to come. So I say that 1922 ought to be a money-making year for the people who get started RIGHT.

You will find that your "Famous" Chicks are tenacious little customers—that they will cling to life when other chicks are cashing in their checks. You will find that they lay early—and consistently. You will find that they eat less—which increases your profit per dozen eggs.

So don't experiment with lesser breeds and unproven strains. Start the season RIGHT—with an order for these "Famous" Ancona Chicks. If you haven't a catalog, the coupon will bring you a copy.

"Famous"
Ancona
Baby
Chicks



**H.
Cecil
Sheppard**
Berea Ohio

Dear Mr. Sheppard:
What are your prices on
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"Famous" ☐ Baby Chicks?
And send me your new catalog.

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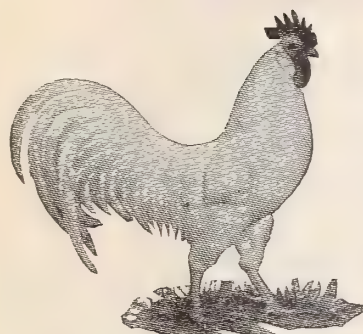
CITY

R. F. D. or ST. NO.

STATE

(Please write plainly)

H. Cecil Sheppard
Berea Ohio



First Prize S. C. White Leghorn Cock
Chicago Coliseum Show, December,
1921.



First Prize S. C. White Leghorn Cockerel,
Chicago Coliseum Show, December, 1921.

Undeclared Champion Producers of Every Season at Shows and Laying Contests

When you purchase Hillview Leghorns you are making an investment that will positively bring you more money than you ever made before from any other strain. The exhibition supremacy of Hillview Leghorns has been decisively demonstrated by winning almost every ribbon for the past four years (1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921), at the Chicago Coliseum show—the greatest of all Leghorn shows.

Sweepstake Winners

Coliseum Show Chicago, 1921

1-2-5 cock; 1-2 hen.
1-3-4-5 cockerel; 1-2-3-5 pullet
1st old pen; 1-3-4 young pen
Best display and all specials.

Coliseum Show Chicago 1920

2-3-4-5 cock; 2-3-4-5 cockerel
1-4-5 hen; 1-2-3 pullet
1-2 old pen; 1-4 young pen
Best display and all specials.

Coliseum Show Chicago 1919

1-2-3-4 cock; 1-3-4-5-6 hen
1-2-3-4-5 cockerel; 2-3-4-5 pullet.
1-2 young pen; 1st old pen
Best display and all specials.

Coliseum Show Chicago 1918

Won silver trophy for best ten Leghorns in the show, all varieties competing.

Egg-Laying Contest Winners

1st Prize Pen Missouri Egg
Laying Contest 1918.

1st Prize Yearling Hen Pen
American Laying Contest
1918.

Best Record, over all Leghorn
Pens from Jan. 1st to Oct. 31st in
Missouri Egg Laying Contest 1920.

1st Prize Pen against all breeds at
Arkansas Laying Contest 1921.

Official Records—257, 243, 263, 217,
251, 248, 202, 257, 230, 243, 240,
246, 267, 221, 233, 208, 238.

thrown into the pullet line. We did not go out of the breed. Again, we did not make the chicken; the Lord gave her to us in the season's raising, and we used her to advance the quality of the line.

"However, I want you to make this point, that the clean barred birds that are the admiration of the East are not the result of blending by means of re-crossing. It is absurd to think so.

"Buyers are afraid of a blended chicken, because they figure that it will not reproduce. Many of them, as a result, are breeding a type of chicken that won in New York fifteen years ago. Let us describe that chicken! He may have fine shape, richest and strongest underbarring, but the surface bar is not right for this reason: the bird's back has a rather short feather with only two or three surface bars. We all know that the tip end of all top feathers in the male is more or less v-barred and when this is all you have on the surface, the bird does not appear straight barred. More barring on the surface opens up the barring of the bird. The reason is that the white bar at the tip end of the feather is rarely as clean as the white bar in the center of the feather, and when only the tip ends show the birds look darker. From this the average reader should understand that one defect in the birds, as I have found them in the average Western shows, is their shorter feathers in back and narrower feathers in breast. This makes them darker in back; and in breast, the bars do not ring up as well as in the wider feathered birds. On top of this the bars are not as straight as it is possible to breed them. Not that there are not good birds in these shows; I am speaking of those points many of the breeders can improve.

"The light bar should be clean cut, the same as the black bar; if the light bar is clean cut on both sides it will not run into the dark bar. Get a bluish white and then the black bar will look after itself. The black should be a soft black, not full of metallic black. There is a quality of color in the blue toned Barred Rock that must be seen to be appreciated. You could print bars on a piece of cotton cloth or on a piece of silk and the tone of color would be different. Therefore it is hard to explain the tone of color; but this tone will follow the kind of feathers and barring I have described.

"In the matter of straight barring, it should be stated that straightness is not all due to more surface barring, which throws the straightest bars to view. Straightness is a straight across the feather barring due to bars that run in parallel lines. It is hard to describe. Many men think they have straight barring, and what they have may be an improvement on what they used to have, yet it is not what we would call straight in comparison with our best birds of today.

"These straight, clean barred birds tend to bring the cockered and pullet lines closer together. The result is that in every show that I have judged I have been compelled to classify the birds first, to make sure that the birds are properly cooped in their right classes before I start into judging. Of course, such confusion does not exist in the New York or in the large Canarian shows, where the managements have refused to make special classes for pullet bred males and cockerel bred females. Just think of a variety that breeders do not know how to enter and show managers do not know how to coop. Then you understand the confusion that will result from light Barred Rocks and dark Barred Rocks. Bear in mind that I like a nice cockerel bred pullet or a good pullet bred male as well as anyone, but many of the best breeding birds, for reasons already stated, could not win in competition with 'exhibition' cockerel bred females or 'exhibition' pullet bred males. If we are compelled to show these breeding birds I would suggest that they be shown as breeding birds, not using the same stickers or ribbons used in the Standard exhibition classes so as to prevent such great confusion. This is a point that I have been wanting to make for a long time."

Those who recommend a wide white bar and a narrow black bar will see that the solution of the modern clean colored male is somewhat wrapped up in a broader web in the feather with more surface barring.

Hatching Eggs--Baby Chicks

Every hatching egg and baby chick sold by Hillview Farm is guaranteed to be from some one of its winners. This means that you are getting the blood of the greatest Leghorn prize winners of the present day. It does not matter whether you buy hatching eggs or baby chicks, you get the same results. The breeder who is anxious to raise only the very best and at the same time raise prize winners for shows next Fall and Winter or for egg-laying contests should order today.

Illustrated Mating List—Write Today.

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For the Baby Chick's First Meals

IF you have tried Globe Chick Mash, you know. If you haven't, you ought to know what a tremendous difference this nourishing feed makes in the rapid growth of young chicks. They like it, and it's good for them. Puts flesh on their bones; gives them strong bones to carry the flesh.

Globe Chick Mash contains dried buttermilk, corn feed meal, sifted meat scraps, fine ground alfalfa meal, wheat middlings, oat flour, ground barley and calcium carbonate. It took years of experience and expensive experiments to get the proportions perfectly balanced. But it's the cheapest chick feed you can buy, judged by results.

Exercise is essential in keeping the digestive organs in good condition. The best way to induce exercise is to feed Globe Chick Scratch in a loose litter, so they will have to dig for it.

Ask your dealer for our folder, "Raising Chicks"; follow the GLOBE PLAN and you will raise bigger and better chicks than ever.

DICKINSON'S Globe Chick Mash WITH DRIED BUTTERMILK

The Standard for Many Years

Only Dependable, Honest Products could stand that test

Hungry Henrietta Isn't a World Beater



HUNGRY HENRIETTA
285 eggs worth \$11.87;
One Year's Production on
Globe Egg Mash

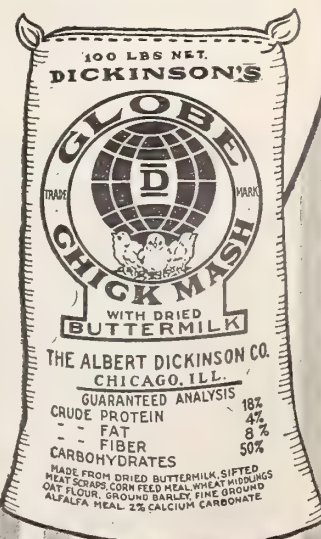
She's just a 3-lb. hen, raised on Globe Poultry Feeds at the Globe Experimental Plant. That's where we experiment; on *our* chickens, not on *yours*.

Hungry Henrietta consumed 80 lbs. of Globe Feeds last year, worth about \$2.40. This is an average amount of feed for one year and would represent an excellent return for the investment even though the egg production were much less. This little egg machine delivered 285 eggs, weighing 35 lbs. and worth \$11.87 at 50c a dozen.

Hungry Henrietta is just a plain, good hen, the kind you can raise if you feed them on Globe feeds from the start.

Your dealer sells Globe Feeds or will get them for you. There is no substitute. Insist upon Dickinson's.

THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.
Chicago Minneapolis
Buffalo Boston Baltimore
New York Pittsburgh





IF you want to get your springers to market early or if you want to develop early layers you must feed your young chicks now with properly balanced, easily digested, nourishing food. Ubiko Buttermilk Growing Mash contains everything needed by the young chick for rapid and healthy growth. It builds big frames and develops feathers quickly. It is made of meat meal, bone meal, corn meal, wheat bran and middlings, ground oats, ground barley, linseed meal and dried buttermilk.

It analyzes 15 per cent protein, 3 per cent fat, 6 per cent fibre, 10 per cent ash.

Note carefully five important things about this ration: (1) Protein is of the right kind, mainly from meat and milk. (2) Fibre very low, insuring highest digestibility. (3) Buttermilk added to aid digestion and prevent disease. (4) Ash is phosphate of lime, from sterilized bone meal. (5) Great variety of ingredients, very palatable.

Get a supply of Ubiko Buttermilk Growing Mash today and insure the health of your chicks. Time is money. Save time in the development of your chicks and you will make money.

Write today for free booklet, "Raising Poultry for Profit," and Egg-Record Card, mentioning name of your feed dealer.

The Ubiko Milling Co., Dept. V, Cincinnati, O.



At Chicago Coliseum, December 1921 Mahood's S. C. Reds Scored The Greatest Victory in S. C. Reds



in over ten years' history of this great show, winning among other premiums **FIVE FIRSTS, THREE SECONDS AND BEST DISPLAY**, this being but the culmination of ten years' successive seasons of winning at this show whose name is magic in the poultry world.

Send for Mahood's beautifully illustrated free mating list and read about the **QUALITY** and **Service** you get when you purchase eggs or stock from Mahood.

Eggs from mated pens \$20, \$15, \$10, \$6.50 per 15. Eggs from utility flock \$20 per 100, \$10 per 50.

Cockerels \$7.50, \$10, \$15, \$20 and \$25 each.

E. W. MAHOOD

616 Lee Ave. Box 4, Webster Groves, Mo.

The American Poultry Association.

It would be hard for the average Western breeder to realize how the American Poultry Association has fallen away in the East. During the New York show a district meeting of the Association was called, but was not held, for the chairman forgot about it and stayed in his hotel.

Ed. Hayes, Organizer for the A. P. A., was on the Educational Program, billed to talk at 3:15 p. m., Saturday, January 28, on the "Importance of the American Poultry Association to the Poultry Industry." Mr. Hayes told us afterwards that before he got far in his speech he had to change it in order to hold his audience, for no breeders and exhibitors were present and the assemblage of hearers was interested only in elementary information on poultry raising.

In the premier show of the land, where a large number of the foremost breeders of the country were in attendance, all effort to corral a corporal's guard of fancier-breeders was in vain. This is the unvarnished truth, yet we are told that the A. P. A. is "a bigger and broader organization" than ever before. As far as phrases go, it is "bigger and broader." Its constitution has been revised twice in recent years, and more territory has been taken in each time. At present the constitution grants latitude to carry on almost any line of endeavor.

In the past 14 years, \$255,758.27 has been received by the Association and virtually all has been spent in various different activities. Yet, notwithstanding its reaching out, the Association is losing its common touch with the breeders of this country. All the great panaceas, all the glowing generalities that have been so eloquently expounded at the annual conventions, are proving to be miserable failures when tried out in practice. Alluring theories and inspirational methods have easily convinced the general run of the membership, and have been written into the constitution and influenced the fundamental attitude of the Association. But the many medicines are producing few cures and without great difficulty are proving to be destructive rather than constructive forces.

We need the A. P. A. That organization was conceived by men of understanding and vision. It has drifted away from the conceptions of its founders. But a return trip seems to be in sight, as is evidenced by the following letter from Joseph Dagle, well known poultry judge of Iowa:

"Knowing you to be a practical judge and breeder as well as a journalist, I am addressing you in regard to some things that I have been thinking over for a long time.

"I have been backward about putting my thoughts down in black and white because those who believe in a narrower organization, a purebred breeders organization, might easily be misunderstood; but the time has come when even the most persistent advocates of expansion will admit that the American Poultry Association is sadly in need of rejuvenation. The 'powers that be' are offering all sorts of advice. They are doing the best they can along established lines. But there is something grinding in the machine.

"The American Poultry Association in the beginning, was conceived by and brought into being by breeders of poultry. It was intended that the organization should be an association of breeders of poultry. As time has passed



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YOU'VE probably seen this Purina Double-Development Guarantee time after time. Surely by this time you must feel that Purina Mills could never make this wide-open, money-back guarantee unless Purina Chows do exactly as the guarantee states.

Purina Double-Development Guarantee

Purina Chicken Chowder and Purina Baby Chick Chow, fed as directed, are guaranteed to make your chicks grow twice as fast during the first six weeks as when fed grain feeds, such as meal, stale bread, cracked wheat or other cereals. If we fail to prove this statement we will refund your money.

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*Feed
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Get this Valuable Book

The 1922 Purina Poultry Book takes still another step forward. Its pages are packed with the best pointers that we have gathered from thousands of customers year after year. It offers valuable suggestions on culling flocks; planning and building houses and equipment; how the egg-factory works—just the information you want. Fill in the coupon right now—let us send the book with our compliments. But don't wait for the book before you feed Purina Chows. Start your chicks on Chicken Chowder—see your dealer today.

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Fill in and Mail this Coupon

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Without any obligation to me, please mail me *The Purina Poultry Book*.

I usually keep about.....hens.

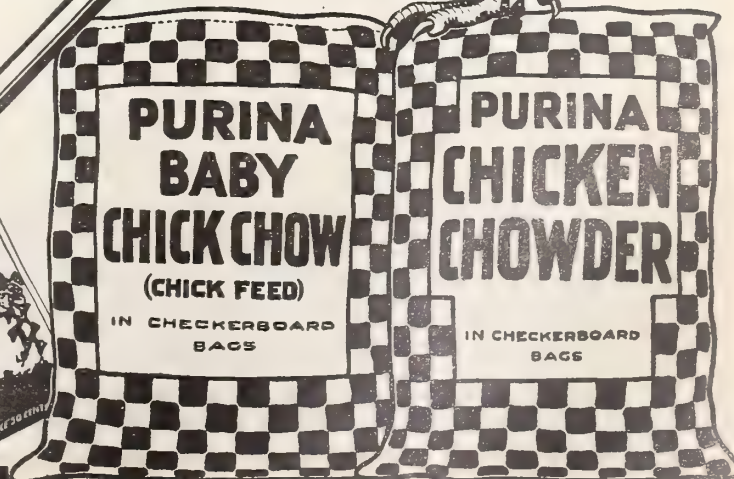
I expect to raise.....chicks this year.

My dealer's name is.....

Name.....

Town.....

R. F. D. or St.....State.....



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Birds are
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Eggs or Chicks that will be real layers

Our thousands of satisfied customers throughout the country are getting real results from our baby chicks and hatching eggs. You can do likewise. Be on the safe side and order only stock that is guaranteed.

The parent stock has been line bred and pedigreed and Hogan tested for prepotancy and high egg capacity for the past 32 years. We can supply you with the following varieties.

White, Buff Leghorns; Barred, White Rocks; White Wyandottes; R. I. Reds and White Orpingtons. The best are the cheapest.

EGGS PER 100

180-200 egg bred	\$10.00
210-248 egg bred	12.00
240-256 egg bred	15.00

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180-200 egg bred	\$25.00
210-248 egg bred	30.00
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Start now with Eggs, Baby Chicks or Mature Stock that will produce big dividends for you.

"One 390 Egg" Prairie State Incubator For Sale at \$30

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180-200 egg bred	\$2.76
210-248 egg bred	3.50
240-256 egg bred	4.00

12 Weeks Old

180-200 egg bred	\$1.75
210-248 egg bred	2.00
240-256 egg bred	2.25

COCKS (Same Records)

\$5.00	\$10.00	\$15.00
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HENS (Same Records)

\$2.75	\$3.50	\$4.00
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we have drifted into what some people are pleased to term a 'broader organization,' by broadening the scope of the organization and taking into membership persons who are frank to state that they lay no claims to being breeders of Standard poultry.

"As a result we now find ourselves in an age when the affairs of the Association are being influenced, and occasionally dictated, by those who know little or nothing of the problems of the real breeder. That might be well enough if the breeding interests were small and insignificant, or if the breeding interests were subsidiary to other major interests. But to my mind the breeding interests are of major importance and everything else rests upon them.

"It is a fact that we poultrymen are the only group of people in this United States who know poultry breeding. The keeping of the breeds is reposed in us. The improvement of the breeds depends upon us. It rests with us to write the standards to which all purebred poultry shall be bred. It falls to us to say whether new breeds shall be recognized or not. It is for us to produce the seed stock, functioning like a nurseryman who produces seed stock and distributes it. Surely we are engaged in a major enterprise.

"I feel that we, as an organization, should be content to be an association of purebred breeders, fostering the breeds that we have recognized, and doing all that we can to make more and better poultry breeders. That is no small job. Moreover, it is a job that will contribute to the glory of agriculture, and every one who participates in it can be proud of his work and his connection.

"If we look at the purebred breeders' associations in other classes of live stock we see big, strong, representative organizations, made up of breeders' in their respective lines; they are a breeders' association, if you please, and the members make no apology for having a breeders' association.

"I feel that the American Poultry Association should be a purebred breeders' association, fundamentally and constitutionally. I would deem it a wise move to narrow down to that point. The A. P. A.'s money comes from the purebred breeders, and them alone. Why should it not be spent by and for the breeders in their own way?

"I know full well that such a suggestion will impress many people as not being 'big enough.' But there is danger of glowing generalities about a 'billion dollar industry' leading the organization far astray.

"I feel that we need a great and sweeping conversion to the A. P. A. The ship is in a rough sea and many of the best and strongest seamen are in their bunks fast asleep. We need more of the seasoned breeders on deck in order to make the port. Too many things are done now days for mere policies sake, in fact we are getting very much that way. It lies within the power of the poultry press to start the move homeward where the good chickens are being grown.

"The good breeders of Standard poultry should be left alone and allowed to work out their own destiny. Editors and managers must take a broader view of the situation, and not merely say the popular thing, or do the expedient thing. They should look to the future, and let the future, not the present, judge them.

"Let us get down to a practical basis from the breeders' standpoint. Why is it necessary for a breeder to carry membership cards in three distinct organizations, his local poultry association, his state association, and the national A. P. A.? This will lead to a man joining his specialty club and letting a federation of specialty clubs take care of national matters. Why not make membership in the A. P. A. so far reaching that it will cover all three organizations?

"Why not split up the Standard of Perfection into pamphlets, so that a young breeder will buy the Standard for his breed in the beginning, without delaying the need of buying the whole Standard? Sell the pamphlets at, say 50 cents the copy, or even less, so that every little breeder in the land, yes even the farmers would own the Standard to which their own poultry should be bred.

"Adopt a uniform set of show rules, and get out of the category of being a law-enacting, non-law-enforcing body, by making it obligatory on every poultry show association

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no uncommon occurrences at Fishelton Farms. In fact they are so usual that little is thought of them. Why not? Haven't

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White Plymouth Rocks

been bred for over thirty years for egg and meat production as well as Standard requirements. There is no strain of poultry that has been able to prove their superiority as has Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks.

**Selected Breeders
Eggs for Hatching**

**Utility Flocks
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at prices that will interest you. My catalog is free. Winners at six World Fair Expositions and twenty-seven State Fairs. Surely this is a record unequalled.

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Gentlemen:—I find that I have saved about 30 cents per rod by buying from you and yours is a better fence.

Harry Coffeen,
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Saved \$14.20 on His Order

Gentlemen:—I thank you for the fine fence you shipped me. I paid \$21.80 and saved just \$14.20. Your fence is just as advertised.

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Gentlemen:—I received my fence and found it better than I expected. I saved \$15.00 on my \$30.00 order.

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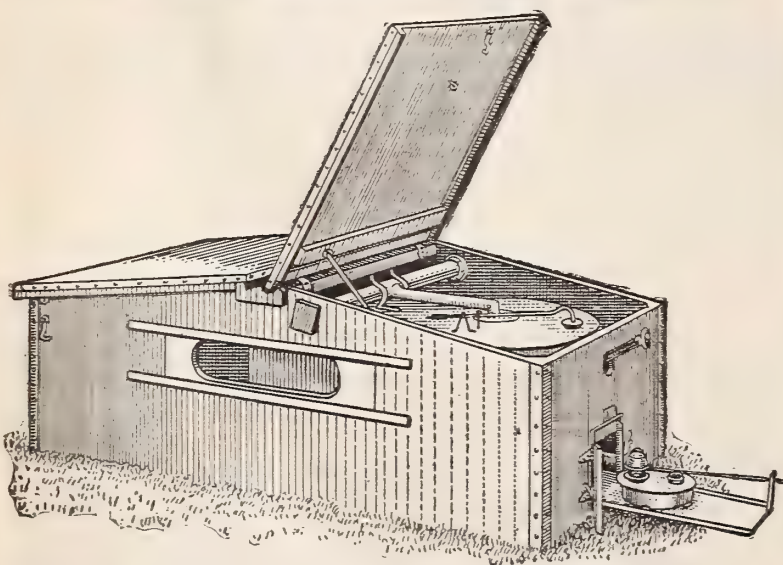
The more you know about "brooders" the more you will appreciate the construction and ventilation system of the Hodgson Baby Chick House.

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A colony brooder and brooder-house combined. Heated by hot water to make the little fellows comfortable even in zero weather; absolutely storm-tight; and with a wonderful ventilating system which pumps warmed, FRESH air under the hover continuously from the outside.

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Send for
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Name

Address

that is a member of the A. P. A. to abide by the rules.

"Make it obligatory on the part of every judge that has been granted a license to apply the Standard in the show room, to apply the Standard to the letter. This thing of running a year or two ahead of the Standard puts the smaller, out-of-the-way breeder at a tremendous disadvantage. Changes are made in the winning birds before he knows it, if he doesn't keep in pretty close tab with things.

"Please, Mr. Editor, do not regard me as one who would cause distrust to run through the ranks; my motives are far from that. I believe that we arrive at happy conclusions only after healthful discussion of questions, pro and con. I would be pleased to know your views on these matters."

Our views concur with yours, Mr. Dagle, and we believe that an overwhelming majority of the breeders of America would agree and join in any action that would contribute or help to make operative your plan of a pure-bred breeders' organization. The trouble is that we are bound by the present constitution and the machinery of organization that it has set up. The economics of the situation, however, are going to bring about a change. The Association is apparently going bankrupt trying to carry on its various lines of activity. It appears to be only a question of time until it will face defeat; and then it will turn back to the fundamentals and first principles which are the base on which the rickety superstructure has been raised. In the meantime alluring theories will have the platform, and great talkers with flying drive wheels and little balance wheels will dominate the conventions. But do not forget the finances of the situation. The adoption of the easy and soft panaceas will be painfully evident some day.

An Association of Utility Breeders.

The National Utility Poultry Society of England has issued a year-book for 1922 which contains 296 pages and cover. The list of the society's members, as it appears in printed form, looks like a directory of the British Isles.

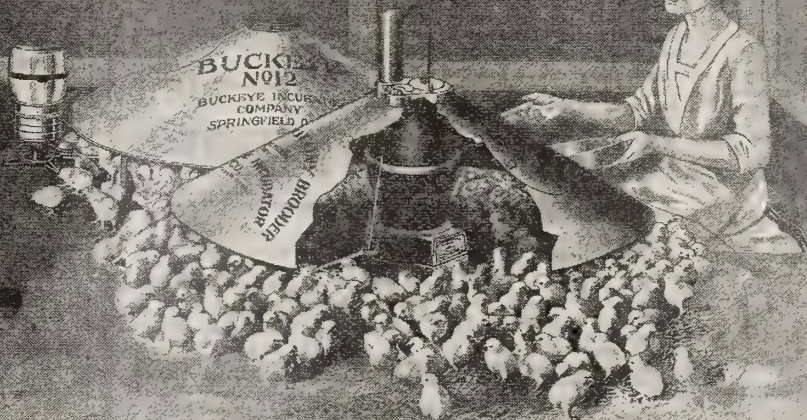
This writer has been a life member of The Poultry Club, England, for ten years, and during this time does not recall ever having received such a splendid year-book from that organization. The Poultry Club is the old-line fanciers' association. The National Utility Poultry Society is the infant that is flourishing exceedingly well.

Conditions are different in America. Our Standard-bred birds are not the unusual and the odd. Our Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Reds, Leghorns, Minorcas, Campines, Brahmas and Langshans are unequaled as practical poultry. There is no need for an American utility society with a utility standard. In England such a society, composed of practical minded breeders, can thrive in competition with the English type of Cochinized Orpington and flat-backed, stilt-legged Langshan. In America, the man who derides the Standardbred bird is commonly looked upon as one who wants to sell "something different."

Pullets That Molt.

It is not uncommon for pullets to molt in the winter. Especially is this true of early hatched pullets that started to lay late in the summer and were pushed for eggs in the fall. Sometimes the winter molt is only partial and sometimes it is almost a complete molt. It checks egg production for the time being, but the pullets produce better eggs for hatching as a result of their rest...

Buckeye Brooders are Profit Insurance



EVERY egg hatched represents a possible profit; every chick that dies is a loss. That frightful mortality among young chicks has always been the bugbear of the chicken raising business. These deaths are unnecessary.

The development of the Buckeye "Colony" Brooder has completely revolutionized brooding, literally making three chicks grow where one grew before, cutting the expense to half and the labor to a fourth. With it, chick raising has become profitable, because it is no longer a gamble.

The Buckeye "Colony" Brooder will raise every raisable chick to quick maturity, because it prevents crowding, overheating and chilling and offers the best possible conditions for growth.

Write Your Guarantee

For years we have urged the purchaser to write his own guarantee, and we offer the purchaser's money back if, at the end of thirty days, he isn't satisfied.

Buckeye "Colony" Brooders are furnished for coal, gas or oil in five sizes -- 75 to 1200 chick capacity. Buckeye Lamp-heated Brooders care successfully for smaller lots.

With the unqualified success of these brooders, poultry raising is placed upon a safe basis, and profits are assured. Our new booklet, "The Revolution in Chick Raising," gives the reasons for it. Any Buckeye dealer will be glad to give you a copy, or we will mail one from the factory free on request.

The Buckeye Incubator Company

511 Euclid Ave.,

*World's Largest Manufacturers of
Incubators and Brooders*

Springfield, Ohio

Foreign Offices: Herblay, S. & O., France. York Road, King's Cross, N. 1, London, England. P. O. Box 907, Durban, South Africa.



This Big FREE Book Tells Why

You Can't Go Wrong on "CONTINENTAL" CHICKS

We want to send you our big, illustrated Baby Chick Book, **FREE** and Postpaid. We want you to see what a big difference there is in the quality of Continental Baby Chicks and the ordinary kind. This Free Book tells how our hatching eggs are selected only from pure bred and high egg producing flocks—how every egg is carefully inspected, and how they are hatched by the thousands in over 40 modern hatcheries, insuring greater vigor the day they are born, faster growth, quicker maturity, and earlier and longer layers.

It is said that "All Baby Chicks Look Alike"—but you can **SEE** the difference in Continental Chicks the minute you get them. They're bigger, sturdier, livelier, require less care, and will make you more money than any chicks you ever raised. Don't buy baby chicks until you get this book.

THEY'RE GUARANTEED

Pure Bred—Healthy—Safe Delivery

You take no risk whatsoever in buying Continental Chicks. They are fully guaranteed to be pure bred, healthy and husky and to arrive safely at your door. Any breed you desire. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, etc. Shipped anywhere, in specially designed boxes, by Prepaid Parcel Post. 40 Hatcheries. Shipments made from hatchery nearest you. You can't go wrong on Continental Chicks. Write today for our **FREE** Baby Chick Book and 1922 prices.

Read This:

"Have had great success in raising 38 from the 100 chicks I ordered from you last year—80 of these were pullets and am getting 42 to 48 eggs a day."
Mrs. E. M. Holmes,
Darien Center,
N.Y.

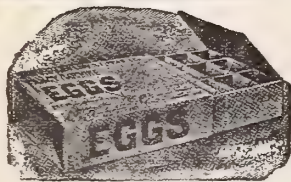


CONTINENTAL HATCHERIES

BOX 395
General Offices
Springfield,
Ohio



Perfect Egg Shipping Boxes



15 Egg Size

Best constructed, strongest, neatest corrugated paper egg shipping boxes made. Top, bottom, sides double lined. Double faced partitions. Cushion effect. Can ship safely anywhere. No breakage. No danger from heat or cold. Can set up and pack in minute.

Prices and Weights, F.O.B. Factory, Illinois

	1 to 9 dz. of 1 size.	10 to 24 dz. of 1 size.	25 to 99 dz. of 1 size.	Wt. per dz.
15 egg size....	\$1.75 dz.	\$1.65 dz.	\$1.50 dz.	16 lb.
30 egg size....	2.50 dz.	2.40 dz.	2.25 dz.	23 lb.
50 egg size....	3.45 dz.	3.25 dz.	3.15 dz.	35 lb.
100 egg size....	5.50 dz.	5.25 dz.	5.00 dz.	

Sample—15-egg size, 50c postpaid.

Improved "Sav-All" Day Old Chick Boxes Correctly Ventilated—Non-Crowding

Strongest, Neatest, Best. Made of heavy, corrugated cardboard. Perfect ventilation. Ship anywhere in mild, cold, or hot weather. Approved by International Baby Chick Association—your best guarantee. Space for your name and customers' on lid.

Prices and Weights, F.O.B. Factory, Illinois.

	1 to 9 dz. of 1 size.	10 to 24 dz. of 1 size.	Wt. per dz.
25 chick size.....	\$1.25 dz.	\$1.10 dz.	16 lb.
50 chick size.....	1.75 dz.	1.55 dz.	24 lb.
100 chick size.....	2.40 dz.	2.15 dz.	40 lb.

Sample 25 chick size, 50c postpaid.

Order today. Cheapest box on market, quality considered—that is what our customers say. Money back if not what we claim. Ask postman or write for postpaid prices. Send today sure.

EUREKA SUPPLY HOUSE, 102 WESLEY AVE., MOUNT MORRIS, ILL.



OSSEGE'S DAY OLD CHICKS ARE BETTER



We furnish pure bred Chicks of the finest quality from high egg producing stock. Flocks built directly from laying contest winners.

This season we will ship not less than 600,000 big, strong, healthy Baby Chicks that live, of the following varieties: Silver and white Wyandottes, white and barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, black and white Minorcas, Anconas, white, brown and buff Leghorns.

Write for our free illustrated catalog and price list.

PREPAID TO YOUR HOME BY PARCEL POST

J. W. OSSEGE HATCHERY, Dept. 1 Glandorf, Ohio

CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

Thompson Not Showing.

The Madison Square Garden show this year lacked the wonderful exhibit of E. B. Thompson. No other breeder in the history of live stock in America has won so many prizes over so long a series of years in the strongest competition of his breed. No other breeder of poultry has ever been able to go into Madison Square Garden and win every prize from first to fifth in every class of the variety, as Mr. Thompson has done the past two years. Even D. W. Young, in his palmist days, would lose a first or second prize here and there. Other great breeders have always had a weak spot in their entry somewhere.

It was a big decision for E. B. Thompson to make. He knew that some would say: "Thompson didn't show this year—must be slipping—what's the matter?" He knew that sinister thoughts would flourish. But he also knew that there were those who would understand the good side of his action and would read the finer side of his character.

In staying out of the Garden this year, he opened the way for those fine sportsmen to make a winning who have shown against him in the past. If he publicly announced his intention early in the season, the unquestionable result would have been the biggest entry of Barred Rocks that New York has seen in years. Breeders everywhere are hungry for a ribbon at the Garden. Mr. Thompson preferred to leave the competition and the honors to those who had displayed the courage, the sportsmanship and the enthusiasm to show against his Ringlets; and those loyal gentlemen who again entered this year, doing so with perhaps only a hope of a Garden ribbon, were surprised to find the competition to themselves.

* * *

Reads Like Buncombe.

Once upon a time there was a salesman who sold socks. He called them the "iron-clad," or something like that. They were really worth 25 cents a pair. He got 50 cents a pair for them, on the guarantee that if the purchaser wore a hole in the toe or heel within six months he could come back to the store and get another pair of the socks free of charge.

It was "a great scheme," for the purchaser really paid for two pairs of socks in the beginning, and when he came back on the seller for his second pair, in accordance with the guarantee, the seller simply gave him the second pair without comment. The seller had, in reality, sold two pairs at the start-off, but had delivered only one.

We are reminded of this story by the circular of a White Leghorn breeder who tells the prospective purchaser to "raise winners: we guarantee your success." The seller then proceeds to quote prices, as follows:

"A \$400.00 PEN FOR \$300.00."

"Pay \$150.00 now; pay the balance next winter after you have raised a flock of winners. If you do not win a blue ribbon from the young stock we will cancel the balance due. A pen of four choice females and a cockerel, mated by our experts, will start you right."

If the purchaser does not raise a winner, perhaps the seller will incur no great loss, for \$150 isn't a small amount to receive for a White Leghorn pen. That is a sale of a \$50 cockerel and four \$25 pullets. Fifty-dollar cockerels do not grow on gooseberry bushes, and a breeder doing "a land-office business" must have to scrape hard to get a whole lot of males worth that much or more.

When it comes to eggs for hatching, this same breeder quotes a similar alluring proposition on eggs that should produce winners at "medium-sized shows." Of course, if you want winners for "any show," regardless of competition, you will have to pay more; but

SHANDS' WHITE HILL FARMS

Single Comb White Leghorns

4,500 FEMALES MATED FOR 1922

Again They Win

Nov. 29 to Dec. 4, 1921

HEART OF AMERICA

Kansas City's
MILLION DOLLAR
SHOW



GRAND
CHAMPION
SWEEPSTAKE
COCKEREL
OF
SHOW
BEST DISPLAY

1-6 Cock
1-3-6-7 Cockerel
1-6-7 Hen
2-4-6 Pullet
3-4-5 Old Pen
2-3-4-5-6 Young Pen

BABY CHICKS

8,000 of them ready every three weeks. Chicks from tried and proven producers, chicks that have White Hill Farm guarantee behind them, chicks from eggs laid by heavy producing lines, every one of them bred and raised right here at White Hill. Mine is not a hatchery but a breeding establishment.

93,075 Eggs

Laid during months of November, December, January, February, March and April by

1,000 Females

On actual records kept of 1,000 S. C. White Leghorn females from November 1, 1920, to April 30, 1921, the six poorest months in the year to secure high production, my records positively show they produced

93,075 Eggs

Most of these producers are this season in our Flock Mating Yards.

Bethany, Mo., September 13, 1921.
Mr. Wm. Shands,
Little Blue, Mo.

Friend Shands: Had intended advising you as to my winnings as I promised, sooner, but have been so busy since the close of the fair have neglected it.

The pen won first young pen in their class; the cockerel won championship cockerel of the show and the pen won championship young pen of the show; besides this I won two A. P. A. specials and a special from the National S. C. White Leghorn Club. I claim that's not half bad.

These birds were the big attractions of the exhibit and have had many compliments on them since.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours very truly,

W. C. BROWN.

NEW YORK

March 14, 1921.

Mr. William Shands,
Little Blue, Mo.

Dear Sir: A line to let you know that I received the chicks on the 11th, and on opening the box I did not find a dead one among the lot.

I will recommend your square dealings to everyone, and will say, that when chicks are on the road for three days, they must be strong and vigorous.

Thanking you for the extra chicks and wishing you further success, I will remain,

Yours truly,

ARTHUR F. ALLEN,
Manhasset, L. I., N. Y.

HATCHING EGGS

Ready now in lots of a setting up to 5,000. Every day here at White Hill our hens produce for our customers aside than for our own use, over 2,000 eggs—think of it, 2,000 Selected Hatching Eggs daily. Our catalog, Mating List and Special Circular tells you all about our methods, our guarantee of quality and satisfaction. Try White Hill Farm Eggs and be convinced.

REMEMBER

my flocks are line bred—the same rich blood lines that have produced my noted winners at this season's noted exhibitions. Whether it be stock you desire, baby chicks or eggs for hatching, I can supply you, and promptly. My large flocks and many matings assures you prompt delivery.

MISSOURI

Lay at 3 Months, 8 Days.

Kansas City, Mo., July 18, 1921.

Mr. Wm. Shands, Little Blue, Mo.

Dear Mr. Shands: This may, or may not interest you, but thought I'd put it over on you anyway.

You will remember me by referring to an order from me for 30 chicks when you sent an order of 25, and later of my coming to your place for the balance of the shipment.

At that time I told you of my little rooster crowing at 6 weeks old—that's only part of the story—this hatch came off April 8th. Last Saturday, July 16th, I got the first egg laid by one of the pullets. Figuring that up, you will find the time 3 months and 8 days—Isn't that going some.

Very truly yours, W. D. BEATTY,
R. 6, Box 356, Independence, Mo.

Baby Chicks—MATING LIST—Hatching Eggs

My 1922 mating list sent on request, fully describes in detail my sensational winnings in New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Kansas and Texas during the past season. A wonderful average egg record made by 1,000 females for the six coldest months of the year. Pictures of my buildings, equipment, my guarantees and prices, etc., on

White Hill Farms, Wm. Shands, Owner, Box A, Little Blue, Mo.

\$185 Direct from Factory

LALLEY LIGHT and POWER PLANTS

Electricity for farms, rural places, summer cottages, etc., from \$185 to \$345

World's greatest farm light values. My famous model "HU" 1250 Watt capacity (plus) Lalley Light and Home Electric Power Plant sold until recently for \$625.00. You can get it, if you act promptly, for approximately one-half that price complete with battery ready for installation. Ample electrical capacity for your future needs. Proved by twelve years' service. Guaranteed. Approved by National Fire Underwriters. 30 days trial. Don't confuse this big 1250 Watt capacity Lalley Plant (which with battery has total capacity for 110 lights) with smaller plants. Other plants advertised at my price are only about one-half the capacity of my model "HU" Lalley.

If you have a gas engine I will furnish complete electrical equipment to go with it which will provide you with 1000 Watts **Only \$185.00**

My prices are from \$200.00 to \$300.00 below other plants of similar capacity and quality.

If you have an electric plant and need new batteries—write for my prices. State the kind of plant you have and the size of the battery you use. My prices will astonish you.

FREE Write today for free literature and information. Act NOW. Prices may be increased almost any day.

W. H. LALLEY, President
LALLEY LIGHT CORPORATION
Dept. 39
Detroit 10, Mich.

NOTE
Reliable and economical electric light and power for farms, country residences, summer and winter cottages, lumber camps, yachts, motor boats, theaters, stores, churches, and for garages to charge automobile batteries.

WAS \$625.00 NOW \$345.00

Moe's Poultry Supplies



Star Fount

Use Moe's Poultry Yard Fixtures. Practical, money saving devices. Designed by specialists, and made to last.

Moe's Regal Egg Box



You can safely trust your fancy eggs to a Regal box. Four sizes, 15 to 100 egg capacity. Ask your dealer and send for our catalog.

HOEFT & COMPANY, INC.
407 No. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

for "medium-sized shows" \$35 eggs should do the trick. Now read carefully the offer:

"Fifteen eggs guaranteed to produce one blue ribbon winner. Price \$35.00. Terms, \$3.50 now. \$14.00 C. O. D. Balance of \$17.50 after winning first prize."

But this isn't all—200 to 230-egg stock are the poorest layers apparently kept by this White Leghorn genius.

Perhaps it is all true, and we are not keeping up with the progress—sort of getting in the old-fogy class. But just the same we are a little better satisfied to get out the American Poultry Journal from month to month without this breeder's advertisement.

* * *

An Australian Invitation.

C. A. House, celebrated English poultry judge, sailed from England for Australia in February, to judge the big national show at Sydney, Australia, April 12 to 20, 1922. Mr. House will officiate at fifteen other shows while on the island-continent of the South Pacific.

On the occasion of his departure abroad, the Poultry World, London, asked Mr. House to outline his suggestions to young breeders. He responded by summing up the matter in the following nine points:

- (1) Don't spend money on a lot of stock. Take up one breed and make yourself master of it. Don't dabble in two or three ere you know one.
- (2) Secure your initial stock from a reliable and proved breeder.
- (3) Start slowly; don't overload yourself. Put your money into one first-class pen rather than three or four second-raters. Good birds cost no more to keep than poor ones.
- (4) Good stock is essential, so are good houses and appliances. That way comes success. Many fail because they put good stock into poor houses. Result: Disease, disappointment and failure.
- (5) Use the best food; be regular in the feeding and general attention to your stock. Much depends on this.
- (6) Join your local society. Attend its evening shows and meetings. Seek to learn from the older members.
- (7) Don't fly too high at the start. Test your stock in your local show. Having conquered there, proceed to higher things.
- (8) Attend your first show. Ask the judge to point out where and how your birds failed. Go home, think over his words, remedy the faults in your stock, and have another try.
- (9) To sum up the whole matter: Be strenuous and persevering. Concentrate. If at first you don't succeed, try, try again. Success comes always to the earnest, thorough enthusiast.

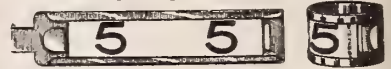
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A Bulletin on Bantams.

The various breeds of Bantams, their characteristics and methods of management are discussed and illustrated in Farmers' Bulletin 1251, a copy of which may be secured free of charge by addressing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The various breeds, says the bulletin, have not been raised with the idea of egg production and, as a result, the average is not very high, probably around 100 eggs a year. The eggs vary in size, as do the different bantam breeds, ranging from 12 ounces to a dozen to 18 or 20 ounces. Some of the breeds have a tendency to lay for a fairly long period, but the Brahmas, Cochins and Silkies are inclined to broodiness. Since many of these kinds have been developed from the larger standard breeds they have many of the same characteristics. Reports collected from bantam breeders show that the average hen will eat from 25 to 35 pounds of feed in a year, which is about one-half as much as a hen of the Mediterranean breeds or one-third as much as a hen of the larger breeds would eat. The bantam breeds have a distinct utility value for egg production for family use. There is also a good demand for eggs for hatching and for breeding stock of good quality. Because of their small size these pigmy breeds often have the advantage over larger fowls where only a

Bourne Leg Bands

Are easy to use and can be read ten feet away. Large numbers printed on seven colors of celluloid and held in an aluminum band. Edges rolled so as not to hurt the legs. Good for trapezing hens.



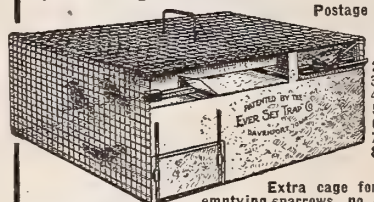
Numbers from 1 to 300 on white, red, yellow, blue, cerise, pink and green celluloid. Numbered from 301 to 1,000 on white only. Send for sample and circular. Price 3 cents each.

BOURNE MFG. CO.

231 HOWARD ST. MELROSE, MASS.

\$4 Sparrow Trap

Postage Extra



Zone	
1--	.17
2--	.17
3--	.27
4--	.46
5--	.65
6--	.85
7-10	1.23

Extra cage for emptying sparrows, no charge

Fifty sparrows eat 1 bushel of grain a month. Ever-Set Trap stops grain losses, saves money. One man caught 65 one day; another 1,005 in two months. Galvanized wire mesh; lasts indefinitely. Guaranteed satisfactory or money back. Free instructions for setting, baiting. Order direct today. Ever-Set Trap Co., 1002 W. 15th St., Davenport, Ia.

BUY BARTLETT BIRDS

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Our line of COCKERELS are SUPERB and our Hen No. 546, record 250 eggs, won a BLUE for "SUPERB PERFORMANCE" at the 10th. Annual Laying Contest, Storrs, Conn. Pullets, Hens and Cocks carrying the same blood. Recently sold 100 cockerels to one plant. Get yours now. Catalog on request.

Emory H. Bartlett, Box 19, Enfield, Mass.

America's Most Popular Poultry Magazine

4 MONTHS' TRIAL 20 cents
60c FOR 1 YEAR \$1 FOR 2 YEARS

The one poultry magazine for the fancier and commercial poultryman. Gives complete awards of leading shows, and treats on all phases of poultry raising—a Journal for the "back-lotter" as well as farm owner. Stamps accepted. Everybody's Poultry Magazine, Box 104, Hanover, Pa.

Wear Overland Aluminum Shoes

From Factory to Feet Save Money and Prevent Sickness. Water-proof, rust-proof, rot-proof. No metal touches you. Keep feet in good condition. Money back if not satisfied. Free catalog for a postal.

OVERLAND SHOE CO. Dept. 2801 Racine, Wis.

Crown Bone Cutter

To cut green bone, offals from the table, vegetables, scrap cake, etc. Always ready for work. Also Dry Bone, Shell and Grain Mills.

Send for Catalog
WILSON BROTHERS
Box 21. Easton, Pa.

Free-Conkey's Poultry Book

80 pages chock full of information about the feeding and rearing of chicks, culling of hens, etc. Tells how to keep chickens healthy and how to make them pay. Whether a beginner or a professional, Conkey's Book is worth dollars to you. Sent for 6 cents in stamps to pay postage.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO. 6531 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio

64 BREEDS of fowls, ducks, turkeys and geese. Choice, pure-bred, northern raised. Fowls, eggs, incubators at reduced prices. America's great poultry farm. 29th year. Valuable new 100-page book & catalog free. **R. F. NEUBERT Co., Box 910 Mankato, Minn.**

very small space is available for the flock. They are easy for children to handle, and the ownership of a few bantams often is the beginning of a real interest in poultry raising.

"Sex Detectors."

A year ago this month we ran an editorial exposing the sex tester fraud. The U. S. Department of Agriculture now makes an emphatic statement on this humbug as follows:

"In spite of the close watch maintained by the various Government departments, the pseudo-scientist and quack still blossom forth occasionally, but they do not blush unseen for any great length of time.

"One of the most recent 'marvels' brought to the attention of the public was the sex detector which, so the manufacturers claimed, would indicate unfailingly the sex of the bird that would be hatched from an egg or whether or not the egg was fertile. By its use poultry raisers were promised approximately 100 per cent hatches and as high a percentages of females as they desired. But this was only a part of what might be expected of this simple but potent little device. It was said to tell the sex of oysters, butterflies, caterpillars, beetles, worms and even the sex of the animal from which were obtained such products as leather and cheese, although there would seem to be little difficulty in the case of dairy products. Even the criminologist was offered assistance, for it was claimed that the unfailing little detective would tell the sex of the person who shed the blood found dried on clothing or anywhere else.

"At the suggestion of the Post Office Department, the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture made tests of several of these sex detectors, with the result that all of the manufacturers have now gone out of business. Tests on eggs and other things by a number of persons showed that all the instruments were useless. No two persons got the same results with the same eggs, and eggs known to be infertile gave positive indications that they would hatch both pullets and cockerels."

Where Are We Going to Stop?

The ultimate possibilities in the matter of multiplication of varieties is well brought out in the following communication from A. W. Watson, Arkansas:

"After hearing many discussions pro and con in regard to admitting the Rhode Island White to the Standard, and having owned a copy of every edition of the Standard since the first, I do not have much fear of the A. P. A. making a serious mistake in 1923, but would like to beg a small space in your highly prized paper. If the A. P. A. admits the Rhode Island White, it can give no reason to reject a Rhode Island Black, Buff, Columbian, Laced or Partridge, all in both combs, and all under one breed by the name of the small state, Rhode Island. If this would not be a mistake to the fanciers as a whole, I don't know what would."

Looking Forward.

In regard to the exports of basic agricultural products, the U. S. Department of Commerce furnishes the following information:

"There seems to be a general impression that there has been a great falling off in the quantity of exports of agricultural products during the past year, due, no doubt, to the fact that the price has declined. As a matter of fact, the total volume of exports of the principal agricultural products for the year 1921 amount to over 20,000,000 tons, compared with 16,500,000 tons in 1920, and 10,500,000 tons in 1913. In fact, we exported the largest total volume of such products of any year in our history. The principal commodity is grain, including grain products, which alone amounted to 16,000,000 tons in 1921, as compared with 12,000,000 and 6,000,000 in 1920 and 1918, respectively. The exports of cotton exceed those of 1920, which is also true of meat products, sugar, oil cake and meal and tobacco. There was a slight decline in the exports of dairy products and vegetable oils.

"The cause of our enormous increase in food

(Continued on page 342)

Insurance For Your Baby Chicks



H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED is the cheapest and best feed you can buy because it saves the lives of the chicks that pay your feed bills.

When you give your new-hatched chicks **H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED**, you are insuring them against bowel trouble, White Diarrhea and kindred ailments that cause chick deaths. You are giving them a healthy start in life and they will grow and develop into profitable productive birds in record time.

H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED contains the proper proportions of muscle, energy, bone, heat, blood and feather producing elements required by young chicks. The grains are cut to pin-point fineness and steam-cooked by the wonderful H-O Process which makes **H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED** readily digestible. It will keep sweet and clean indefinitely.

Feed your chicks **H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED** and know that you will raise every normal chick. Watch them develop into the finest specimens you have ever had and get the profits from these productive birds.

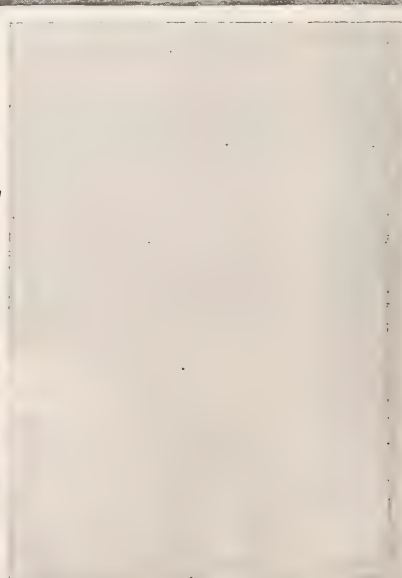
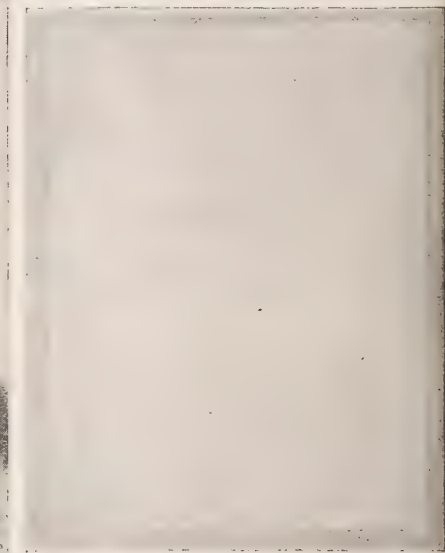
H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED is packed in the handy five-pound package obtainable from your local grocer; or get a supply from your feed dealer.

Sample of this wonder feed
and literature free, on request.

THE H-O CEREAL COMPANY, INC.
FEED DEPT., DESK 21 BUFFALO, N. Y.

H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED

Saves the Lives of Baby Chicks



The 5 Barred Plymouth Rock Pullets winning all prizes—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th—at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1921, owned, bred and exhibited by E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y.

Wilburtha Poultry Farms

65 Birds Under Ribbons Madison Square Garden, 1922

1922 PRICES OF BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS

Jersey Black Giants

The Giants are the sensation of the century. While the heaviest of all domestic fowls, they are active and great hustlers. Good layers of big, brown eggs—the finest table poultry.

At the last Garden Show, 216 splendid Giants were exhibited and were hailed by the New York press as being the feature of the show. The center of attraction was Wilburtha's first cockerel, acknowledged to be the best Giant male produced to date.

Our Grade AAA pens are headed by such males as First Cockerel Garden, 1922; First Young Pen Male, Garden 1922! First Cock and Cockerel, N. Y.

State Fairs, 1921. Eggs, \$1.50 each; Chicks, \$3.00 each.

Grade AA pens are headed by corking good males, including Third Cockerel, Garden, 1922; Second Old Pen Male, Garden, 1922; Second Cockerel, N. Y. State Fair, 1921. Eggs, \$1.00 each; Chicks, \$2.00 each.

Grade A pens are made up of mighty good all-round birds. Eggs, \$30 per 100; Chicks, \$75 per 100.

White Plymouth Rocks

Wilburtha is the home of the world's finest flock of the champion middle-weight breed—White Plymouth Rocks. At the recent Garden Show there was a corking, strong class, remarkable for its high quality. As usual, Wilburtha won Best Display, the coveted award which proves strength in both sexes and all ages. Our matings this year contain many of the choicest birds on earth.

Grade AAA pens are headed by notable males, including First Young Pen Cockerel, and First Old Pen Cock, Garden, 1922; First Cockerel, N. Y. State Fair, 1921; First Young Pen Cockerel, Garden, 1921. Eggs, \$1.00 each;

Chicks, \$2.00 each.

Grade AA pens, Second Cockerel and Third Young Pen Cockerel, Garden, 1922; Second Cockerel, Garden, 1921; Second Cockerel, N. Y. State Fair, 1921; also sons of high-record layers. Eggs, 75c each; Chicks, \$1.50 each.

Grade A—Free range flocks headed by sons of heavy layers and grandsons of "Prolific Queen," who made a record of 301 eggs in one year, Vineland Laying Contest. Eggs, \$20 per 100; Chicks, \$40 per 100.

S. C. White Leghorns

During the present season Wilburtha White Leghorns have won eight blue ribbons and many other leading prizes at Madison Square Garden, N. Y. State Fair, and N. J. State Fair, where big classes are the rule and competition mighty keen. Our Leghorns are of the true type—good size, fine head points, beautiful tails, pure white plumage. Such blood will strengthen any flock.

Grade AAA pens contain such males as First Pen Male, Garden, 1921; Second Cockerel, Garden, 1920; First Cockerel and First Cock, N. Y. State Fair, 1921. Eggs, \$1.00 each; Chicks, \$2.00 each.

Grade AA pens are headed by such clean-cut, snappy males as Third Old Pen Cock, Garden, 1921; First Cockerel and First Cock, N. J. State Fair, 1921; sons of layers with remarkable egg records. Eggs, 75c each; Chicks, \$1.50 each.

Grade A pens include many really superior specimens, the average quality being very high. Eggs, \$15.00 per 100; Chicks, \$30.00 per 100.

For quick shipment, or to insure your order being filled on the desired date, order direct from this ad. The earlier we know your wishes the better we can serve you.

Write for the 1922 Wilburtha Mating List, which describes in detail more than fifty pens—or matings—of America's best Jersey Black Giants, White Plymouth Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns. We will gladly send you a copy FREE.

CHAS. J. FISK,
Proprietor
M. L. CHAPMAN,
General Manager

WILBURTHA POULTRY FARMS
27 RIVER ROAD TRENTON JUNCTION, N. J.

21
Years on Market
Sold on
Money Back
Guarantee

WHY TAKE CHANCES?

Find Out What an Incubator is Made of Before You Buy

Send for Our
FREE Catalog

and we will send sample of material used in our incubators and brooders. Then you will know why Wisconsin's are built better—why they last longer and give you the most value for your money—why they have been giving purchasers the fullest satisfaction year after year, and proved their superiority over others regardless of price. Think of it! Here is our

130 Egg Incubator and 130 Chick Brooder

Both \$17.75
Machines
Freight Paid For Only

If you prefer larger machines, order the next size incubator and brooder which are the same style as the 130 Egg machines—our

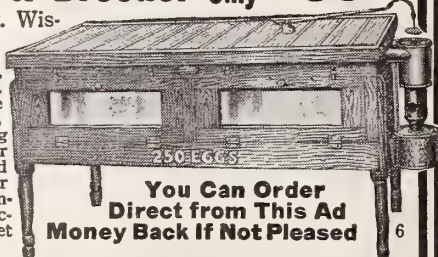
180 EGG INCUBATOR & \$22.00
BROODER Both Only

We pay all freight charges to your nearest R. R.

Station, if east of the Rockies and that far if west of the Rockies. If you want a still larger outfit you will make no mistake if you order our

250 Egg Incubator & Brooder Both \$30.00
Only

It pays to investigate before you buy. Wisconsin Incubators have double walls, the outer wall is of California REDWOOD and the inner wall is of insulating board, with dead air space in between the walls. They are hot water heated—have double glass doors—non-rusting copper tanks, self-regulating. Roomy nursery under egg tray. Incubator finished in natural color showing high grade California Redwood lumber—not painted to cover up inferior material. Both machines are shipped complete with all fixtures and book of directions—all set up, ready to use when you get them.



You Can Order
Direct from This Ad
Money Back If Not Pleased

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL—YOU TAKE NO RISK

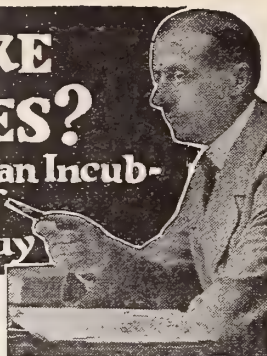
Select the size machine you want and if they are not perfectly satisfactory, after 30 days trial, you can return them and get your money back. Order direct from this advertisement or write today for free catalog.

WISCONSIN OIL BURNING COLONY BROODERS

For those who prefer Colony Brooders, here is the best you can buy at lowest prices. Automatic control—can't go out—can't overflow—burns steady flame—best Colony brooder on market.

130 Egg Incubator with Colony Brooder \$22.25
180 Egg Incubator with Colony Brooder 27.75
250 Egg Incubator with Colony Brooder 34.25
Freight Paid East of Rockies

Wisconsin Incubator Co.
Box 32 RACINE, WISCONSIN



exports since 1913 does not lie so much in decreased production in Western and Central Europe—for that area is rapidly recovering its normal production. The major cause of our increased market abroad is the total failure of Russia as a food export country. Russia formerly exported from 8 to 10 million tons of food, all of which has ceased, and thus this food base for Western Europe is transferred to the United States. The economic degeneration of Russia has gone to such depths that a recovery of her agriculture to a consequential export basis is extremely unlikely for a number of years to come."

In other words, Europe is a regular suction pump, drawing basic agricultural products out of the United States. That is good for American agriculture. It accounts in no small part for the rise in the price of wheat, also in the price of corn from 20 to 40 cents a bushel on mid-western farms. It accounts for the general increase in the prices of other farm products which is now noticeable.

How is Europe to pay for her imports of wheat and lard and cotton? She has sent to the United States her gold and securities. What she retains is her population and its human labor. She must pay for her imports by exporting, striking a balance by exchanging goods.

When Europe's exports come, American industry and American cities will have to meet the competition. At the present time, the farmer has been liquidated, but the cities are still on a relatively high-price level. That has put the poultryman in a peculiarly favorable position. His raw material, in the form of corn, wheat and oats, has been cheap. His finished product, in the form of eggs and poultry meat, has been sold in a remunerative city market. His margin has been wide. Even the inefficient, high-cost poultryman has made money. He simply couldn't help it.

As buying power in the cities approaches a parity with farm prices, conditions will call for greater efficiency on the part of the poultrymen. This is a condition only to anticipate. We mention the matter at this time because two or three years hence are only two or three shifts in the poultry raisers' operations—only two or three growing seasons.

However, now is the time to look ahead. Critically examine the quality of your birds. Consider well the need of high-grade standard stock. Reflect on the need of improving your methods, and your stock, starting this spring. You cannot make a better investment than to buy several settings of 20 eggs—a hundred dollars' worth—provided you are in the poultry business to stay. Do not "pooh-pooh" standardbred poultry values. Put some cash into those values, for the purebred business is not merely a fair-weather friend. While some years are better than others, the purebred business has endured through all the vicissitudes of business.

Having purchased the good eggs for hatching, read and study everything you can on the mating and breeding and judging of purebred poultry.

Now that we have told you this, we have discharged what has been on our mind, impressing us as an obligation to our readers. The issue rests with you. We have presented the arguments, but we can supply neither the understanding nor can we imitate the action. It is for you to think and to act.

This is not a "Calamity Jane" editorial. The soldiers' bonus, the insistent demand for extending foreign credits, the payment of liberty bonds, the unprecedented expenditures for public improvements, a protective tariff—all indicate a sort of post-war boom. We look for good times in the near future. But beyond the next few years there is going to be continued readjustment, and as we view the situation in the long run ahead, the poultry raiser who makes a determined effort to get on a Standard-bred quality basis is going to be in the best shape to meet the inevitable ups and downs of a road upheaved and leveled by a world war.

Important Meeting.

The Post Office Department will meet representatives of the railways, express companies and the poultry industry at Chicago, (date to be named later) to consider shipping market and hatching eggs by mail and express. President Rigg has appointed Geo. Cugley, Springfield, Ohio, chairman of a committee to represent poultrymen.

OKTUSHA WHITE WYANDOTTES

(A Standard Bred-to-Lay Strain)

Won at the recent Cleveland Show: 2 and 4 on cocks; 1 on hens; 2 and 5 on pullets.

COCKERELS FOR SALE Strong, vigorous birds of good Wyandotte type and color, from high egg producing matings, that will make excellent breeders, shipped on receipt of price, \$5, \$7.50, \$10.00 and \$15. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

EGGS Mating List ready for Mailing February 1st. Send for your copy now. Ten selected Breeding Pens of real Wyandottes of royal blood lines—very strong and well balanced matings in every way.

K. H. ZWICK

Box 697

OXFORD, OHIO



Albert Angel, Jr.

A Message To The 1922 Poultry Raiser

You, Mr. Poultry Raiser, are about to start your season's poultry work, either in the operation of an incubator or by purchasing the chicks already hatched. Whichever way you may decide upon, you want to be sure that you are on the right road. Thousands upon thousands of beginners in the poultry business fail each year because they are not properly guided from the start.

Realizing that there are several controlling factors in the success or failure in poultry keeping and if other important subjects besides feeds are not properly considered, failure results.

Being in the poultry business ourselves for the purpose of not only keeping in close touch with our own feeds, but also to know what it is possible to accomplish with all other formulas, we are in a position to know just what may be obtained from our feeds and methods of feeding, which we call

The FUL-O-PEP Way

Therefore, for 1922, we will take upon ourselves the responsibility of making your poultry work even a greater success than you felt were possible, if you will place yourself in our hands, that is, simply write us a letter, telling us that you would like to have us assist you to the best of our ability in helping you to raise your young chicks, also growing them rapidly for early laying maturity, in fact, ask us for our assistance and co-operation, just as you would ask a neighbor, a fellow-poultryman, to do you a favor occasionally. Upon receipt of your letter, we will outline a working plan for you to follow out to the letter, one which we know will be certain of desired results.

What others are doing, you should do, and remember when you buy poultry feed, buy from those who are in the poultry business themselves and know all the little ins and outs of the business.

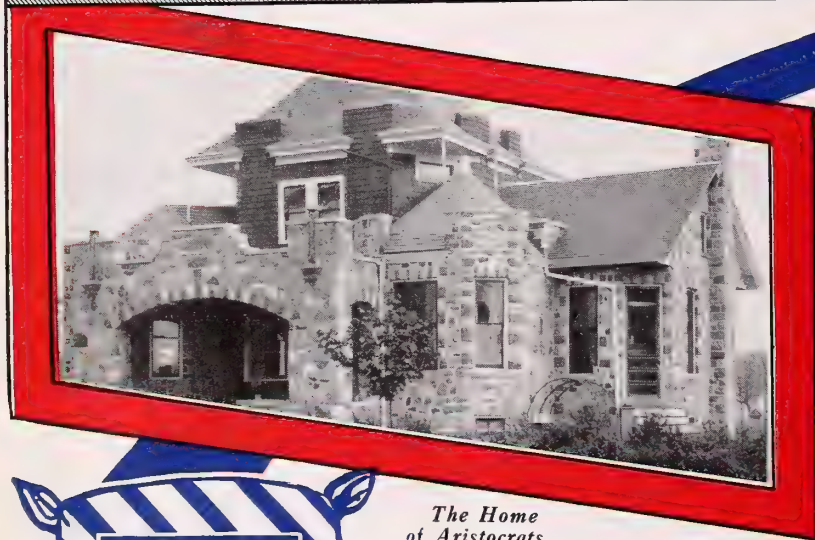
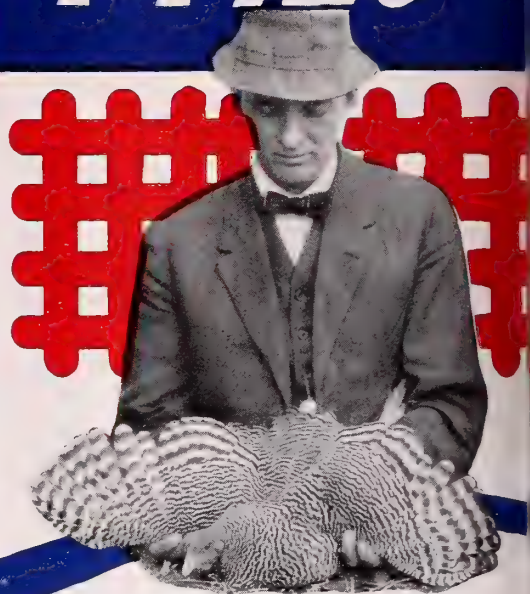
The Quaker Oats Company

Poultry Feed Dept. APJ
Address: Chicago, U.S.A.



An "Aristocrat"
Produced by W. D. Holterman, noted fancier at Ft. Wayne, Ind.
A sire of many winning pullets in large shows of America—alert
and Full of Pep—fed the Ful-O-Pep Way.

FUL-C Prize



*The Home
of Aristocrats*

Holterman's Now Raised The

Mr. Holterman, in the past, had grown and fed his Aristocrats on feeds made according to his own formulas, just as many other large and successful poultrymen have been in the habit of doing, until the Ful-O-Pep Way discouraged the practice. Now, Mr. Holterman does not hesitate to feed according to our instructions and in his 1922 catalog Mr. Holterman says: "NOW FOR

FEEDING ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCKS, SO AS TO GET BEST RESULTS THE YEAR AROUND, MY SINCERE ADVICE TO MY CUSTOMERS IS TO WRITE TO THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL., FOR THEIR BOOKLET ON FEEDING. THEY WILL SEND IT TO YOU FREE, ESPECIALLY SO, IF YOU WILL TELL THEM THAT HOLTERMAN TOLD YOU TO WRITE. THEN FOLLOW THEIR PLAN. THIS IS SIMPLE AND IS EXPLAINED SO CLEARLY THAT ANYONE CAN CARRY IT OUT. THUS FAR IN ALL MY YEARS AS A BREEDER, I HAVE FOUND THIS TO BE THE MOST SATISFACTORY WAY TO GET RESULTS."

The Quaker Oats Company



FUL-O-PEP Winners



An "Aristocrat"

Barred Rock male in all his stately glory. A sire of famous exhibition prize winning cockerels. W. D. Holterman tells us that the noteworthy vigor and sturdiness of his Aristocrats is due partly to the fact that they receive Ful-O Pep Growing and Laying Mash.

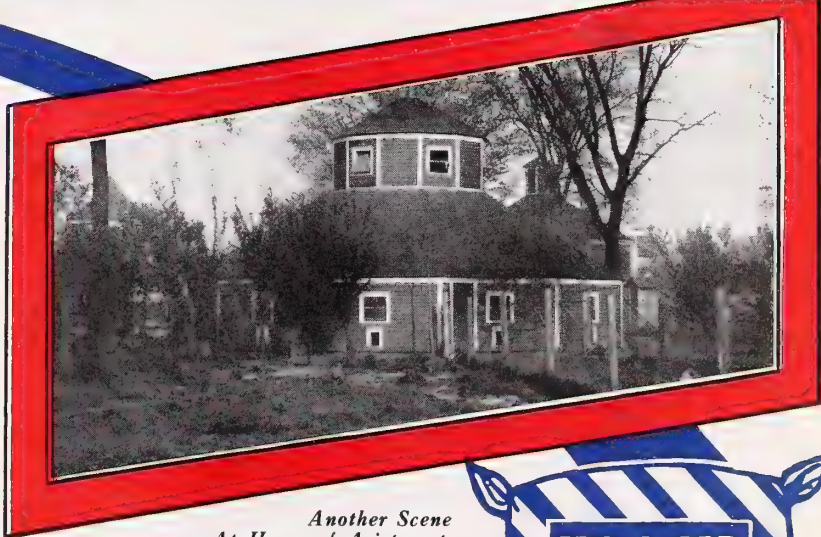
Aristocrats FUL-O-PEP MASH Way

The phenomenal results obtained by this master Breeder at the "Home of Aristocrats," Ft. Wayne, Indiana, is only further proof that The Ful-O-Pep Way is the ONE sure way to poultry success.

You too, Mr. Poultryman, will find the Ful-O-Pep Way will bring you greater returns than any other method. Take the advice of Mr. Holterman, fill out coupon on next page, send it to us and get a free copy of our new 1922 Ful-O-Pep Way—it shows you just exactly how to follow the simple, easy, Ful-O-Pep plan.

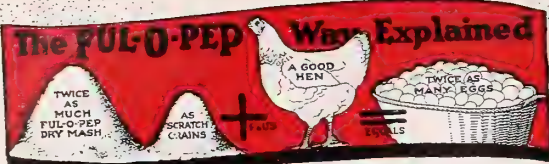
We will be only too glad to help you out with any of your poultry problems. We are interested in the success of every poultry raiser and after you have adopted the Ful-O-Pep Way, we want you to feel perfectly free to write us for advice concerning any of your poultry problems. We will be only too glad to assist you.

Poultry Dept. APJ, Address: Chicago, U. S. A.



*Another Scene
At Home of Aristocrats*





Read This Page First

SCRATCH feeds do not make eggs" is the slogan we adopted in our nation-wide campaign for greater poultry profits the Ful-O-Pep way. Since making this assertion and driving it into the homes of thousands of poultrymen and women, to the effect that we had made a discovery of great importance and that they had discarded the old method for the Ful-O-Pep way with immediate results. Many of these reports are little less than phenomenal in the production of eggs obtained. The same also is true in relation to the making of rapid growth. It was found, likewise, that an all-grain ration failed to grow and mature the greatest number of all chicks hatched.

The theory was correct and based on the discovery of the Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash and Growing Mash—against the customary methods of feeding all-grain rations.

The gist of the Ful-O-Pep way is to so manage the young and old stock that they consume twice as much mash feeds as the grain ration—and giving grain only once per day—at roosting time.

The Ful-O-Pep Mash is consumed by the young and old in greater quantities than any other ground feed—and yet the cost of producing the eggs and meat is just about one-half. This is partly due to the oatmeal content, as well as the great feeding value of the many other ingredients.

In conjunction with the keeping of the Ful-O-Pep Mash before the fowls at all times, Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains are given one hour before roosting time—a quart to each one dozen hens—and to the young stock all they will eat up clean in about twenty minutes. This is for the hens "up-keep" and to supply the growing stock with a more sustaining ration while roosting. Ful-O-Pep Mash is easily assimilated, and if the last feed of the day were not grain, the fowls would become hungry before morning.

Thus is explained the Ful-O-Pep way for making eggs and rapid growth. Once tried always used.

The Quaker Oats Company
Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—

I am using your feed as prescribed by you, for a Backlotter and meeting with grand success was at Florida State Fair and one of your representatives gave me a book on your goods, and I started then and I am doing good. I can't say too much for Ful-O-Pep. Very truly yours,



THIS issue of the Ful-O-Pep Poultry Calendar is so arranged that it can be used as a text book—and from its teachings a thorough and practical knowledge of the poultry business may be acquired. The object of the Ful-O-Pep way is to make poultry keeping a certainty from the start—whether one has had any previous experience or not.

Read the information given on page two. This is the password to the complete success of our method. Then read and thoroughly digest each succeeding page, making notes as you go along, and with this information plan your work, step by step. Send rather make the journey in easy stages, mastering one problem before attempting another. Avoid the mistakes of thousands who have attempted to "plunge in"—by going only as fast as we advise—and then not until we say "Go." Keep in close touch with us. Don't remain in doubt longer than it takes Uncle Sam to carry the mail. Thousands are succeeding the Ful-O-Pep way, why not you?

References:

"American Standard of Perfection." "Origin of All Breeds of Poultry."
"The Mating and Breeding of Poultry." (By Lamon and Slocum.)
The last named is especially recommended.



Chicago Poultry Show, Dec. 1-6, 1920.

Free FUL-O-PEP Poultry Calendar

Here's the book that tells you all about The Ful-O-Pep Way—the way that Holtermann and thousands of other leading poultrymen have proved to be the successful way.

Send us your name and address—using coupon below, or send letter or postcard and we will send you this valuable book free. From cover to cover it is filled with information that spells success. You'll be interested as you read the simple "easy to understand" practical methods that will be so helpful to you. It tells you how to care for young chicks—how to get better egg production—selecting the laying hen—what to do when your hens don't lay—what to do when your chicks don't grow—care during moulting season, etc—practically everything that it is necessary to know to be successful with poultry. Also contains pages specially arranged for keeping egg records each month—monthly pages for keeping record of receipts and expenditures. Don't fail to send for this free book. Mail coupon now.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY,
Dept APJ, Address: Chicago, U. S. A.

Send me free and postpaid copy of your 1922 Poultry Calendar.

NAME

POSTOFFICE

STATE..... ST. NO.....

The Quaker Oats Company

Poultry Dept. APJ Address: Chicago, U. S. A.

Measurements of a Good Orpington Male.

During the Garden Show the White Orpington Club met to discuss changes in the standard. The carriage of the male tail was a particularly troublesome section. One thing is certain, no flat-backed, flat-tailed males will ever rival in graceful lines the bird whose back rises in a concave sweep to a well-spread, well-covered tail carried high enough to indicate that the bird has life.

On the question of Orpington type, Wm. Moore of Canada has some data that are interesting because they were secured from actual measurements. Says Mr. Moore: "These big, massive cocks such as are standing in the aisle here in New York will measure about 10 inches across the shoulders at the cape. They carry their width pretty well back, tapering down to about 9 inches across the saddle.



Well proportioned Black Orpington Male.

"If you will take one of these good males, that is just about right, and measure the distance from the top of his comb to his hock joint, you will find that it is about 20 inches. He is as long as he is deep, as you will find by measuring him from the outer limits of his tail to the outer limits of his breast. That measurement is also about 20 inches.

"Looking at the bird, side view, there are three distances that are about equal to one another. Just as a man's head can be divided into about three equal sections—forehead, nose and from the nose to bottom of chin—so you will find three equal divisions in the profile of a good Orpington cock. From the shoulders to a line level with the points on the comb, the distance should measure from 5½ to 6 inches. From the shoulders to the horizontal underline of the wing, the measure is 5½ to 6 inches. From the underline of the wing to the hock, there are 5½ to 6 inches more. The hock should be about 3½ inches above the ground."

* * *

Poultry Judges.

We are in receipt of the following letter in regard to the judging at a recent show in Ohio:

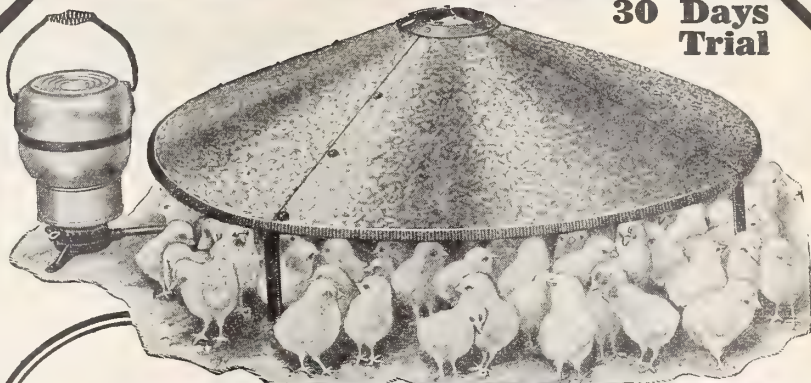
"I read with much interest your editorial remarks in the American Poultry Journal about the proper type of a Leghorn. You condemn very strongly the small Leghorns, with high shoulders and a back that slopes down like the roof of a house, yet there are some judges who are unable to discriminate between this type and the true Leghorn type. Such birds won at our local show here, and it is not only discouraging but disgusting to any one who is making a study of the breed."

It is unfortunately true that there are some poor judges. Perhaps a large number of those judges who have a general license are incompetent to handle many breeds. However, could they not be made good judges if they had the opportunity to see and study good quality?

WISCONSIN WICKLESS-AUTOMATIC Colony Brooder

Only \$10²⁵ and up
EXPRESS PREPAID

30 Days Trial



Why Pay More?

You cannot get anything better no matter how much more you pay. The Wisconsin is the most successful brooder on the market. Being wickless—there is no smoke—no soot—no odors. Has automatic oil control—can't go out nor overflow—absolutely safe and maintains even flame, day or night. No valves to set or adjust. All this is due to the wonderful superiority of the heater.

What's Under the Hood?

That's what counts in a brooder. The heater under The Wisconsin is a marvel of efficiency. You set the oil for size flame you want and it never changes. Flame won't go up and down, like ordinary heaters—it stays always the same. The patented oil control, midway between oil fount and burner, does the trick together with the metal vaporizer in the burner. You will be amazed at the perfect working of this ideal brooder.

Order Direct from this Ad

You take no risk in ordering direct from this ad. Wisconsins are sold on 30 days trial, money back if not satisfied. You'll never regret buying this remarkable brooder and our low prices are Express Prepaid. Think of it!

22 inch Canopy, 100 chicks Only, \$10.25
32 inch Canopy, 300 chicks Only, \$13.25
42 inch Canopy, 500 chicks Only, \$16.75

Remember, we guarantee satisfaction and allow you 30 days' trial. Why pay more? Why take chances when you can get the best, fully guaranteed, and for less money? Order today or send for free catalog on Incubators and Brooders. (11)

Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 32A Racine, Wisc.

WM. COOK & SONS, Box A, SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J. ORIGINATORS of ALL the ORPINGTONS

RECOGNIZED HEADQUARTERS for the Best Orpingtons, all varieties, and the largest poultry breeders in the world. You will find our EGGS an excellent investment. As we MADE all of the Orpingtons, it is natural we know how to MATE for the best results and our customers derive the benefit of this knowledge and are sure of the best and purest blood from us as well as the best layers. An Orpington of our strain holds the world's official record by laying 339 eggs in twelve months. We have won over fifteen thousand first prizes. We keep Buff, White, Black, Diamond Jubilee and Blue Orpingtons, all of which we MADE. Several thousand stock birds for sale. Write full requirements for special quotation. SEND for price list today. SATISFACTION guaranteed and backed by a reputation of 49 years. Advice free.

CAUTION: Any Bone Cutter claimed to be MANN'S without F. W. MANN CO. cast on its surface, is an imitation. The genuine MANN'S is made only in Milford.



Make Your Hens Lay

You can double your egg yield by feeding fresh-cut, raw bone. It contains over four times as much egg-making material as grain and takes the place of bugs and worms in fowls' diet. That's why it gives more eggs, greater fertility, stronger chicks, larger fowls.

MANN'S MODEL BONE CUTTER

Cuts easily and rapidly all large and small bones with adhering meat and gristle. Automatically adapts to your strength. Never clogs. Sent on 10 Days' Free Trial. No money down. Send for our free books today.
F. W. MANN CO. Box 56 MILFORD, MASS.

Free Book Tells How



Carbola
Paints
and also
Disinfects
Dries White

CARBOLA
The Disinfecting White Paint

Dirt Breeds Disease

It is the healthy, vigorous chickens—those that are free from lice, mites, etc.—that thrive and lay eggs. You can not have healthy chickens if their living quarters are dirty, dark and gloomy.



is a paint in powder form combined with a disinfectant many times stronger than pure carbolic acid. It is ready to use as soon as mixed with water and can be applied with either a brush or a spray pump. It has no disagreeable odor and will not blister, flake or peel off. It is non-poisonous—harmless to the smallest chick—and its use in poultry buildings, besides increasing the light and improving the appearance, helps put them in the clean, sanitary, condition that is such a great help in preventing the ravages of lice and mites and the introduction and spread of the many contagious diseases that affect poultry and livestock.

Use It Instead of Whitewash and Disinfectants

in your poultry houses, stables, dairies, outbuildings, etc., and save yourself time, labor and money and get better results besides. Carbola is used and endorsed by thousands of poultry and stock farms and by many experiment stations and agricultural colleges, who indicate the good results it gives by constantly reordering. One gallon (a pound of the powder) covers about 200 square feet of wood, brick, stone or cement surface.

Your Hardware, Paint, Drug or Seed Dealer has Carbola or can get it. If not, order direct—prompt shipment by parcel post or express

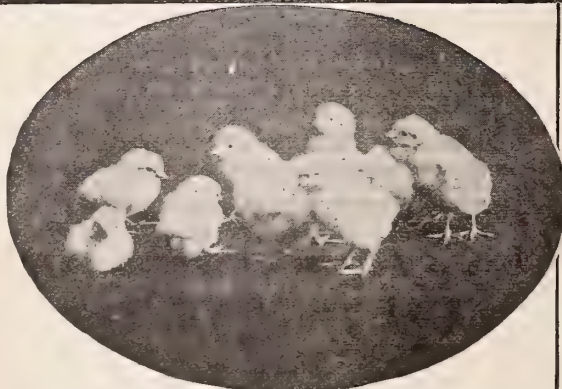
10 lbs. (10 gals.) \$1.25 and postage 20 lbs. (20 gals.) \$2.50 delivered 50 lbs. (50 gals.) \$5.00 delivered
200 lb. bags \$18.00 Trial package and interesting booklet 30c postpaid

25% extra in Texas and Rocky Mountain States

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc., 299 Ely Ave., Dept. I Long Island City, New York

Prices of Strong, Pure-bred Chicks, Parcel Post; Prepaid, Delivery guaranteed: Early, 10c to 16c each; later 7c to 12c each. Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds and S. C. White and Brown Leghorns.

Custom hatching \$5.00 per tray of 150 eggs.



Baby Chicks

that will grow and thrive and develop into profit producing specimens. When you buy from us you procure for yourself the selective breeding of generations. The parent stock of our chicks has been tested for prepotency and high egg capacity. Boyer's chicks have become known to thousands as the chick of no regrets. Send today for catalog telling how to feed and raise chicks.

Incubator Capacity 60,000 Eggs, Newtowns BOYER'S HATCHERY, Main St., Thorntown, Ind.



Take a young dentist. After he gets his license to practise he doesn't cease studying. He saves and plans, and with \$500 accumulated, he goes away to a dental clinic in a big city to see how the great doctors handle their cases.

Wages handicap the poultry judge from doing likewise. A judge at Chicago may get \$50 for his work. His railway fare and hotel bill absorb most of it. He cannot afford to spend \$200, take a week off, go to the New York show and compare notes. If he did make that investment, Chicago would still pay him \$50 for his work. What's the use?

Few good men are making a profession of poultry judging. The season is short, the work exacting, the pay poor. Those who are judging at New York, Boston and Chicago could make more money than their judging engagement nets them, by sitting down in their own homes some evening and writing a single article for these columns on any phase of judging, mating or growing Standardbred fowls. We wish that not less than a dozen of these judges would take the hint, and send in their articles.

So much for the weakness of our judging system. There is another angle.

As an exhibitor, do you ever encourage the judge? Little men are notorious fault-finders. Their emphasis is thrown on the weaknesses of their fellows. Thus their influence is in the wrong direction.

We may have different viewpoints. Men standing on a street corner will fix the speed of passing automobiles at figures as widely at variance as 18 to 35 miles an hour. All of them are honest, but some of them are mistaken. Don't say the other fellow is wrong unless you know for sure.

Big men are generous in their estimate of the virtues and talents of others. They encourage, stimulate and inspire by their very belief in a man's talents and usefulness. Are the exhibitors of this country making the judges stronger and better by their own courageous and generous mental attitude toward them?

* * *

Loss by Fire.

W. H. Besuden reports a fire which occurred at his brother's plant. The poultry house, valued at \$4,000, was completely destroyed, together with 300 head of Partridge Plymouth Rocks and Cochins Bantams. It is hard to place a value on these breeding flocks, and many friends and customers of C. S. Besuden, Ohio, will regret to learn of his severe loss and disappointment just at the dawn of another breeding season, when every poultryman's hopes are brightest with anticipation.

* * *

Receipts of Eggs.

Eggs were coming in pretty heavy in January, and prices declined as a result. Prices have since stiffened with receipts now running less than last year. For the three days of Feb. 13, 14 and 15, 1922, receipts at the four principal markets of Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, totaled 91,145 cases, against 165,617 cases for the corresponding days of 1921.

Receipts at these four principal markets since Jan. 1, 1922, to Feb. 16, 1922, were 1,185,644 cases; against 1,189,865 cases for the corresponding period of 1921, according to the statistical information collected by the U. S. Bureau of Markets. Receipts of dressed poultry from Jan. 1, to Feb. 16, 1922, are thirty-one millions pounds, the same as for the same period of 1921.

* * *

F. C. Hare In Business.

Prof. Frank C. Hare, who left Clemson College, S. C., where he had had charge of the state poultry work for six years, to take a position as poultry development specialist for the War Department at Camp Grant, has now gone into the poultry supply business for himself.

* * *

F. W. Smith in New Position.

Fred W. Smith, well known in White Leghorn circles, both east and west, has taken a position with Wm. Shands, proprietor of White Hill Farms, and is now located at Little Blue, Mo.

Harold Tompkins Rhode Island Reds

Single and Rose Combs

WIN at the TWO FOREMOST SHOWS of the WORLD

National Meet of the Rhode Island Red Club, Boston, Jan. 1-6, 1922

Madison Square Garden, New York, Jan. 25-29, 1922

The Greatest Record Ever Made by Any Rhode Island Red Exhibitor

Twenty Blue Ribbons Out of a Possible Twenty Four

Boston		Madison Square Garden	
Single Combs	Rose Combs	Single Combs	Rose Combs
Cocks 1-3-4-5-8-9	1-4-5-9-10	Cocks 1-2-3	1-2-3-4
Hens 6-8	1-3-5-7	Hens 1-4-5	1-2-3-4
Cockerels 1-2-3-7	1-2-4-5-8	Cockerels 2-4	1-3-4-5
Pullets 1-10	1-2-6-8-9	Pullets 1-3-5	1-2-3-4
Old Pens 1-2	1-2	Old pens 4	1
Young pens 1-3-4	1-2-3	Young pens 5	1-3

Best display in both single and Rose Combs at Boston and Madison Square Garden the same year—153 birds in my combined exhibit and 130 in the awards. These sensational winnings made not in small classes but among the greatest collection of show birds ever exhibited.

BREEDING BIRDS

Success with Rhode Island Reds lies chiefly in the ability of the breeding stock to reproduce. My breeding birds are reliable producers of show birds and heavy layers for they have over 50 years of systematic breeding in their blood lines and hundreds of prize winners in their ancestry. Satisfied customers everywhere vouch for their merit. Elegant single birds, trios and pens ready to be mated.

Grand Matings for Hatching Eggs

No other matings ever contained such wonderful specimens as mine this year. Not only do they contain my great winners at Boston and Madison Square Garden but the tested breeders that produced them. The same blood lines and as near as possible the same birds that produced these winners last year are mated again this year, making the most reliable breeding combination for the production of show birds and heavy laying stock ever offered to the buying public. Hatching eggs from these grand matings furnish a splendid opportunity to procure this blood at reasonable prices. Send for free mating list.

H A R O L D
Tompkins
BOX A CONCORD, MASS.

SAFER SHIPPING

Means Low Cost

Did you ever figure your box cost per chick or egg? You cannot sacrifice your reputation by using inferior packing. Get perfect deliveries in Anderson Boxes. They give maximum safety with a minimum cost.

Eyrie Shipping Coops

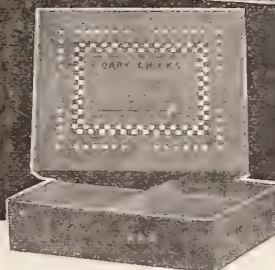
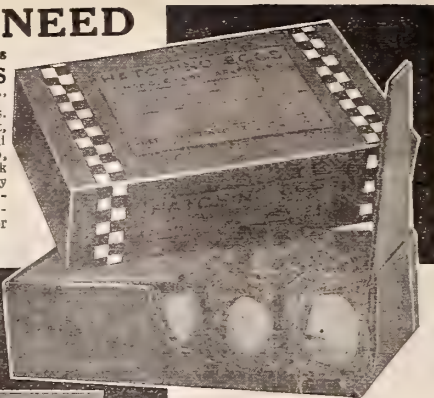
The ideal one way gift coop. Low in price. Just what you need for your fancy birds. Can also be used for show shipments. Sturdy, strong, well ventilated. Easily assembled. Write for description. (Illustrated below.)



YOU NEED

Master Breeders CHICK BOXES

The "Pullman Car" for Baby Chicks. Strong, light weight, Association Standard well ventilated, 25, 50 and 100 chick sizes. Identified by Checkerboard Borders. (Illustrated below.) Write for prices TODAY.



Hatchanegg Boxes

Easy and quick to pack, very attractive. Can be sealed to prevent pilferage. Large cell permits excelsior cushion. Double corrugated wall on all sides. Very strong material, absolutely safe. More convenient than a basket pack. Low in price. Make your valuable eggs look like a Million Dollars. (Illustrated above.) Get prices today.

SHIP WITH SAFETY IN ANDERSON BOXES

Always Identified By Checkerboard Borders. If you cannot purchase from your dealer, write direct to us. WRITE TODAY FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST. We make prompt shipments. Send orders early to prevent traffic delays.

Anderson Box Company
Anderson, Ind.

Personal and Courteous Service

USE ANDERSON BOXES

More Strong Chicks Wanted This Season.

(Continued from page 313)

to keep the hens comfortable and is excluded so that it will not be disturbed by other fowls during the hatching period.

A very satisfactory type of equipment for hen hatching is the so-called combination hatching and brooding coop, illustrated in connection with this article. There are several models of these coops designed to accommodate anywhere from one to several hens. A very convenient form is the one advocated by Professor H. L. Kempster of the University of Missouri poultry department. This coop is built 30 inches wide by 60 inches long, and is designed to accommodate four hens during the hatching period and two hens during the brooding period to hover the chicks hatched by the four. This makes it a 60-egg incubator and a 60 chick brooder. It is a comparatively easy task to move a hen that is really in earnest about setting from the nest where she becomes broody to a properly constructed box where the owner wants her to set. After the hen has shown indications of broodiness for two or three days she usually can be moved at night to her new quarters and if given a few nest eggs will usually soon accustom herself to her new surroundings and set without protest.

The object in having the setting nest on the ground is to provide the proper moisture conditions. When hens are set high off the ground on dry nest material, particularly if the weather is dry, poor hatches frequently result due to the lack of moisture in the nest. Then again a nest made on the ground enables the hen to keep the eggs warm in cold weather, whereas a nest that allows free circulation of the air on all sides may cause chilling of the eggs from the bottom and thus injure the hatch.

Hens should be set in a closed nest where they will be protected from the annoyance of other birds and should be taken out of the nest once a day, fed and watered and have some attention to see that they return to the proper place.

Many poultry keepers have the idea that hen hatched chicks are stronger than those hatched in incubators, but this is not true where well built incubators are used that supply the proper conditions of ventilation and moisture control and are handled carefully, so that the temperature is neither too high nor too low. The strength of the incubator hatched chick is very largely dependent upon the temperature conditions during the incubation period and in many cases weak chicks under hens are due to the hen not keeping the temperature conditions correct in the nest. A hen that stays off the nest for long periods of time or one that does not closely hover the eggs often permits chilling of the eggs in the nest so that the chicks are weakened.

The better made incubators are constructed with due regard for provisions for proper ventilation and moisture control when operated in a room that has good ventilation. In some of the cheaper incubators the poor construction of the machine makes it so difficult to keep the proper temperature that ventilation is often neglected, with the result that the developing chicks are seriously weakened by the gases given off during the

STOP WHITE DIARRHEA

by killing the cause.

GALLI-CURA

produces satisfactory results in either prevention or treatment or **YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.**

**\$1.00 per package
Postpaid**

**Sufficient for 12½ gals.
of material.**



REMEDY



EFFECT

Canker, Colds, Catarrh, Diphtheria, Fowl Cholera, etc. Ask for **FREE BOOKLET ON VACCINATION** and the **PREVENTION OF FOWL DISEASES.**

American Scientific Laboratories, Inc.
157 W. Kinzie St., Dept. C-3, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Cuban Representative
Sr. Luis G. Martinez
Apto. 953, Habana, Cuba

Canadian Representative
Mr. Percy Bullen
Atlee, Alberta

Simple yet effective. Used by the largest hatcheries. Supplied by the producers of

**A. S. L. Avian Mixed
Bacterin.**

Let us tell you what vaccination will do in the prevention and treatment of Roup, Canker, Colds, Catarrh, Diphtheria, Fowl Cholera, etc.

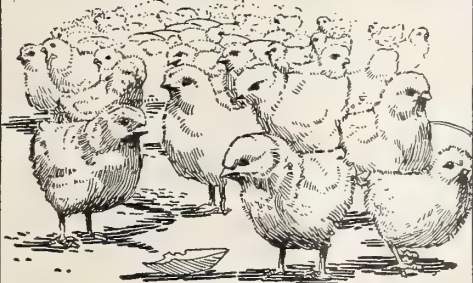
ORDER YOUR CHICKS NOW White Wyandottes—White Leghorns

When you buy Braemere quality stock, eggs or chicks, we guarantee you buy no culls, but healthy, vigorous chicks and eggs from our line-bred trapnested breeders. As the demand promises to far exceed the supply, we urge our patrons to order at their earliest possible convenience. This season our prices are exceptionally low for the value you receive. Write for our list.

R. B. H. MANSEL Box 202 QUAKERTOWN, PENNA.

Raise Strong, Healthy Chicks

BIG HATCHES HEALTHY CHICKS



THE "NATIONAL" WAY



POOR HATCHES WEAK CHICKS



THE OTHER WAY

THE "NATIONAL" WAY

Hatch Every Fertile Egg; Make Big Money

A RICH HARVEST AWAITS YOU. The time is ripe; no year; no season; no month ever offered such big opportunities for Profit from Poultry as this one.

MAKE BIG MONEY THIS YEAR. Poultry offers the greatest opportunity; it offers health, pleasure and PROFIT. Success is yours, if you will TRY. HATCH RIGHT; FEED RIGHT; BROOD RIGHT; HOUSE RIGHT and SUCCESS is CERTAIN.

Read What Others Say



J. E. McCall

single chick." Mrs. J. F.

Gets Big Hatches

"The information in your course is just what I have been seeking for years. By following your information I have had wonderful success in securing big hatches and in raising a greater percentage of my chicks and ducklings." J. E. McCall, New York.

Raised Every Chick.

"Before starting your course my hatches were so poor that they were practically a failure. By applying the information that you gave us, we now hatch over 50 per cent more chicks than formerly. In my last hatch, I did not lose a Ortseifer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gets Splendid Results

"The information that you gave me is so clear and thorough that by putting it into practice I have been able to bring off splendid hatches and raise a big percentage of the chicks. I am now using your feeding methods and find them excellent." Fred Gerke, Connecticut.

The National Poultry Institute

Will SHOW YOU how to hatch every fertile egg; how to brood properly; how to select the right brooding equipment; how to brood with hens; how to prevent bowel trouble in chicks; prevent chicks crowding in the brooder; and HOW TO RAISE STRONG, HEALTHY CHICKS TO EARLY MATURITY—FOR EARLY LAYING.

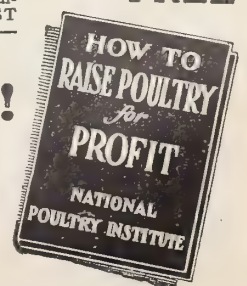
Learn Poultry Keeping the National Way

What we have done—and what we ARE DOING for others, we can do for YOU. Read the letters in this advertisement; we could fill the pages of this magazine with letters from enthusiastic and delighted poultry raisers who have adopted THE NATIONAL WAY. Start today; send for our new FREE BOOK.

"How to Raise Poultry for Profit"

Seize this opportunity; profit now; the Poultry Industry offers tremendous advantages; it beckons to you; it promises rich rewards: SUCCESS. Poultry pays handsome profits—BUT YOU MUST KNOW HOW. Do not experiment; start right—The National Way—the ONLY way.

FREE



GET THIS BIG FREE BOOK NOW!

It tells you all about the opportunities open to you; it is for YOU whether you have only a back yard or a farm; it is for YOU if you want to get into a progressive industry—as a Feed Expert, Poultry Supply Salesman, Manager of Commercial Hatcheries, Manager of a Poultry Farm, or a Breeder of fine stock. It tells you many valuable facts about Feeding, Housing, Culling, etc., and it POINTS THE WAY for you whether you live in CITY, TOWN or VILLAGE, as a business man, farmer, teacher, clerk or mechanic. THIS BOOK IS FOR YOU.

*Don't Delay, Send Today; Time Flies; Opportunity Waits for No Man.
Do it now, before you do another thing, A postal will do but—do it!*

The National Poultry Institute, Inc., Department 1110, Washington, D. C.



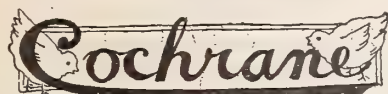
His dam has official trapnest record of 296 eggs. Heads pen I.

Baby Chicks of Real Quality

S. C. R. I. Reds
S. C. White Leghorns
Barred Plymouth Rocks
White Wyandottes

Discount on advance orders.
Write for Mating List.

Large-boned, vigorous stock. Hatched in Fresh air incubators as only Webb Cochrane knows how to hatch them



CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY FARMS
3148 Sutton Ave., Maplewood, Mo.



Grand Champion Red female, St. Louis, 1921

incubation period not being removed through the ventilators. Even with well built machines many hatches are seriously weakened by the incubator being operated in a room without ventilation. This is particularly likely to occur where a cellar is not available for incubation and the incubator is run in a vacant room in the dwelling. Under such conditions the operator usually is afraid to open the window for fear the temperature will go down, and by keeping the room tightly closed fails to provide the supply of fresh air needed. A well ventilated cellar or basement room is the most desirable place for operating an incubator, but in case such a room is not available good results can be secured by operating the machine in a room above the ground where the temperature of the room can be regulated by heat from the stove and fresh air supplied by opening a window or a transom.

The temperature at which the eggs are kept during the hatching period is the most important factor in determining results of the hatch. A long series of experiments conducted by the Purdue Experiment Station show that a variation of more than two or three degrees from the optimum temperature if continued for any length of time will decidedly reduce the number and quality of chicks hatched. According to their results, the best hatches are secured when the temperature, as registered by a standing thermometer level with the top of the eggs, but not touching them, is held at from 101 to 102 degrees throughout the hatch. Their results show that a temperature below 100 degrees or above 103 if maintained throughout the hatch reduces the number of chicks hatched and increases the number of crippled and undesirable among those that do hatch.

Extreme variations in temperature if maintained only for a short time are also detrimental to best results. When the thermometer shows a temperature above 105, there is very serious danger of the entire hatch being spoiled, and higher temperatures are more disastrous than low temperatures where the variation is only for a short period.

Temperature regulation is best secured by running the machine without eggs for two or three days until the operator learns how to hold the heat in the egg chamber at within a half degree of the desired point. Then after the thermostat is adjusted to hold the temperature at the desired degree, it should not be changed throughout the hatch and the temperature should be regulated by raising or lowering the flame to increase or decrease the heat as needed.

Modern practices in incubation show that the eggs do not need to be cooled during the incubation period, but they must be turned at frequent intervals to prevent deformed chicks. Most authorities recommend that eggs be turned twice daily during the hatching period.

More strong chicks can be hatched by setting eggs that were laid by breeders specially selected for vigor and given free range during the hatching season; by providing a comfortable, sheltered nest for the setting hen; or if incubators are used, by setting only well made machines and by taking care to see that the incubators are operated in a room that is well ventilated and that the temperature is controlled inside the machine so that the thermometer registers 100-103.

HEAVY FLOCK AVERAGE



First Egg Type Pullet, December, 1920, at Coliseum, Chicago.

PROFIT

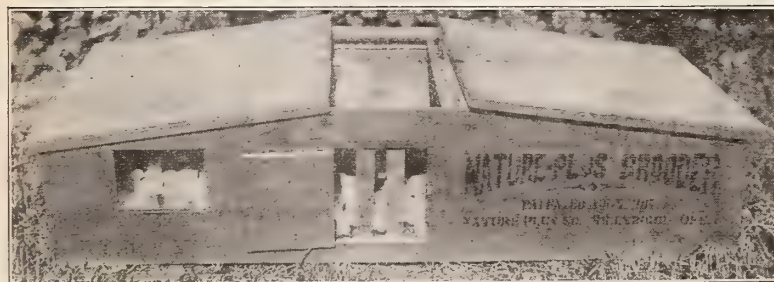
Is what you want from your flocks. An occasional high record individual does not always mean a profitable flock.

GREWE'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Have been bred and selected for years for CONSISTENT FLOCK PRODUCTION. Generations of pedigreed breeding and high record producers up to 286 eggs in one year are back of them. No guesswork. A customer reports average flock production of 232 eggs per hen from two-year old hens.

If it is LAYING LEGHORNS you want—If it is EGG PROFITS you want, get my Circular and full particulars before placing your 1922 orders for CHICKS or EGGS FOR HATCHING.

White Feather Egg Farm A. H. Grewe, Box 48 A, Des Plaines, Ill.



Let The Hen Brood Your Chicks

Purchase rights to make and use Nature-Plus and say goodnight to your brooding troubles. Nature-Plus is a practical combination of hen and hover that will enable your hen to safely brood 100 to 150 chicks. No expense and no danger of fire. Easily made with simple tools. Plans and rights sold to users under money back guarantee. WRITE TODAY FOR PARTICULARS.

NATURE-PLUS COMPANY

HILLSBORO, OREGON



40 DAYS FEED for 100 CHICKS

Special Feed Offer

50 lbs. **BASIC FEEDS**
BUTTERMILK GROWING MASH
Manufactured By
BASIC FEEDS CO.
LOCKPORT, ILL.

35 lbs. **BASIC FEEDS**
BUTTERMILK STARTING MASH
Manufactured By
BASIC FEEDS CO.
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15 lbs. **BASIC FEEDS**
BASIC CHICK GRAINS
Manufactured By
BASIC FEEDS CO.
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Only
\$4.50
DELIVERY CHARGES PREPAID

35 LBS. BUTTERMILK STARTING Mash
15 LBS. BASIC CHICK GRAINS
50 LBS. BUTTERMILK GROWING MASH

All for \$4.50 Delivery Charges prepaid to any point in the U. S. East of Kansas City, Mo. Here's a bonafide, honest bargain offer—an opportunity to get just the right feed combination to bring your chicks through the critical period—first five or six weeks—without the heavy losses so often caused by improper feeds.

These feeds we are offering you are the best that can be made to fully meet the requirements of the young and growing chick. The most able feeding authorities recommend a Buttermilk Starting Mash, Chick Grains and a Buttermilk Growing Mash. These three feeds we are offering you are most strongly fortified with Oatmeal and pinhead oats plus the proper amount of Buttermilk and other choice and wholesome feeds, making what we believe to be the best combination ever offered to raisers of young chicks. The quality is A-1 and the price makes this an extraordinary bargain.

The
Better
Feeds

BASIC FEEDS
FOR POULTRY

That
Cost
Less

As manufacturers of poultry feeds we are naturally interested in the success of every poultry raiser—we realize too, that in the raising of young chicks is the foundation of the poultryman's success. This offer of these three high quality feeds at this unusually low price is our contribution to poultry raisers to enable them to raise their young chicks without the usual heavy mortality losses—to have big healthy birds at 6 weeks of age. We want to acquaint you with the better quality of Basic Feeds—we want you to learn how Basic Feeds will enable you to raise more and better poultry at less cost—enable you to make more money from your poultry. We know that after raising your young chicks with our feed, you'll never want to be without Basic Feeds.

THE BASIC FEEDS COMPANY
Dept. 325, Lockport, Ill.

I am enclosing herewith \$4.50 for which you are to send me your special combination of chick feeds, delivery charges prepaid to any point east of Kansas City, Mo.

SHIP TO.....

TOWN.....

STATE..... R.F.D. or St. No.....

Fill Out And Mail Coupon NOW

If you want to get the biggest feed value you ever bought, fill out coupon, send it to us with check or money order for \$4.50 and we will send you these three lots of feed. If you live in any part of the U. S. east of Kansas City, Mo., we will prepay the delivery charges—if you live west of Kansas City, you can avail yourself of this offer by paying the additional freight charges. Remember you take absolutely no risk—if you don't find these feeds to be all that is claimed for them—if your chicks don't grow faster and thrive better when fed these feeds according to our direction, we will refund your money. Basic feeds are Guaranteed.

THE BASIC FEEDS COMPANY
DEPT. 325
LOCKPORT, ILLINOIS

ROBADEL ORPINGTONS

The Undefeated Champions of the World

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN POULTRY SHOW, the World's Greatest Poultry Exhibition, held January 25th to 29th, inclusive, 1922, ROBADEL WHITE ORPINGTONS for the fourth consecutive year won best display.

The Story in Detail: Seventeen Individual Exhibitors

Exhibitor No. 1	RHOBAD	POULTRY	FARM	WON	55 points
Exhibitor No. 2	?	?	?	?	31 points
Exhibitor No. 3	?	?	?	?	25 points
Exhibitor No. 4	?	?	?	?	4 points
Exhibitor No. 5	?	?	?	?	3 points
Exhibitor No. 6	?	?	?	?	3 points
Exhibitor No. 7	?	?	?	?	2 points
Exhibitor No. 8	?	?	?	?	2 points
Exhibitor No. 9	?	?	?	?	2 points
Exhibitor No. 10	?	?	?	?	1 points

The remaining seven exhibitors did not score a point. ROBADEL WHITE ORPINGTONS won the third consecutive leg on the MADISON SQUARE GARDEN \$100.00 SILVER CUP offered two years ago for White Orpingtons, which had to be won three times to gain ownership.

ROBADEL 1st Young Pen of White Orpingtons won the CRAWFORD MEMORIAL SILVER TROPHY offered for the best young pen in the largest class of young pens, with at least five exhibitors competing. This is without doubt the most valuable trophy ever offered at a poultry exhibition.

ROBADEL BLACK ORPINGTONS won best display and all specials. Their win included 1st and 2nd Cock, 2nd and 4th Hen, 1st and 2nd Cockerel, 1st and 2nd Pullet, 1st and 2nd Old Pens and 1st and 2nd Young Pens in the strongest class of Black Orpingtons that has been seen at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN in several years. The competition included four CRYSTAL PALACE winners from ENGLAND, none of which got better than 3rd.

ROBADEL BUFF ORPINGTONS won 3rd Cock, 4th Young Pen and 5th Old Pen.

Our exhibition string of Orpingtons at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN numbered 136 specimens, 72 of which wore ribbons. If you are interested in the purchase of White, Black or Buff Orpingtons, come to headquarters. If you have tried Orpingtons and been disappointed, try again, but try right.

We do not sell hatching eggs or baby chicks, but can supply you with breeding stock or exhibition birds of the very highest quality. Every sale is positively guaranteed in a way that means something. Correspondence solicited.

ROBADEL POULTRY FARM

COS COB, CONNECTICUT

Purchase a copy of HUBBARD'S POULTRY SECRETS, \$2.00 postpaid. It will teach you how to raise real poultry of any variety.

What Is the Most Profitable Breed to Keep?

(Continued from page 312)

being equal—so much as the price received for it. If I pay \$8,000 a year rental for a little frontage on a main business street and have a chance to make a profit of \$10,000 per year, I am better off than if I had "economized" and had a larger store for \$2,000 on some side street, with one-fifth of the chances for my business profitable.

This is an important question, for a large percentage of all eggs produced in a year on the average commercial farm go either to the commission man or to the consumer direct. We know that New York does pay more for white-shelled eggs than for brown ones. The difference is gradually disappearing. According to the latest quotations as I write this article, I find but a few cents in favor of the white egg, and this in the biggest white egg market in the world. If the owner of a flock of brown-shelled layers is located advantageously, he may be able to dispose of his eggs at as high and sometimes a higher than white-shelled prices, so that need not worry him. We know that Boston favors the brown egg, and so it goes.

Sale of Chicks and Hatching Eggs.

Here we note that the heavier breeds show no disadvantage over the lighter. Prices for these products are almost invariably quoted higher for the former than the latter. In this we may see that the cost of production is pretty well equalized. If Leghorn chicks are quoted at 20 cents each, those of the dual-purpose breeds of the same quality sell for from 5 to 10 cents more each, a gain of between 25 and 50 per cent. This does not apply in the cases of highly specialized high record breeding establishments where premium prices are asked and received for these products. If we have a trapnested flock of 200 and 300-eggers we secure almost anything we ask for eggs and chicks—and deserve getting it.

Amount Received for Breeding Stock.

Unquestionably a well-bred Leghorn hen will command about the same price as a Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte of equal quality. The question of weight does not enter into the transaction here. The better grades of breeding farms secure a high price for choice specimens, and I cannot find that any one breed has the advantage over the other. Individual efforts, initiative, trapnested records, advertising—all determine the exact prices received.

Amount Received for Carcass.

Here, of course, the heavier breeds have the advantage; first, because of the extra weight, and, second, because of the extra price per pound—a double profit. A four-pound Leghorn hen selling for \$1.25 cannot hope to compete with a six-pound Rhode Island Red hen selling at \$2.40. Here again we find that the heavier hen pays for the additional investment necessary to produce, feed and house her, and so she strikes her balance again.

These conditions will and eventually must in a large measure determine the kind of breed best for you. If you start out with Leghorns you may find them less profitable for you than the Reds

A Hatch
for Every
Day

BABY CHICKS

One Million
Per
Season

QUALITY CHICKS THAT WILL MAKE YOU REAL LAYERS. Our chicks are making good for thousands of customers in 43 states. Be on the safe side and buy chicks only that are guaranteed. Order today. One-fourth cash books you. Postpaid and 96 per cent live arrival guaranteed. Our tenth season.

	25	50	100	500
S. C. Wh. Leghorns, Br. Leghorns..	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$13.50	\$65.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds.....	\$4.50	\$8.50	\$15.50	\$75.00
Buff Orpingtons, R. C. Reds, White				
Rocks, Anconas, Bl. Langshans..	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$16.50	\$80.00
Partridge Rocks, Black Minorcas, White				
and Silver Wyandottes	\$5.00	\$9.50	\$18.00	\$87.50

Our foundation stock is from the foremost strains in America. Big, fluffy chicks, hatched in Buckeye mammoth incubators, and are chuck full of vitality and pep. From tested layers of outstanding quality in each variety. Order from this ad.

CATALOG ON REQUEST.

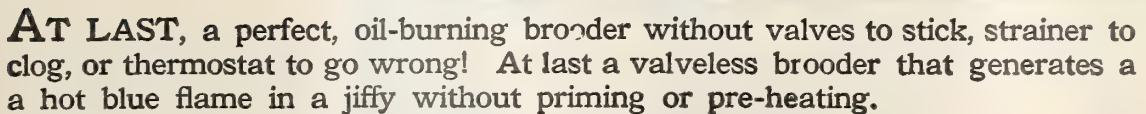


Order from this ad.

BOOTH FARMS & HATCHERY,

Box 268-A,

CLINTON, MO.



The Wishbone Valveless ~ Blue Flame BROODER

239 Water Street New Brunswick, N. J.

This cut shows the brooder with part of canopy "P" cut away and burner "B" and chimney "H" cut in two. Also large unobstructed feedpipe "O" from tank "T" to burner, which allows a free flow of oil at all times. No valves to stick, no strainer to clog.



NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks

1,500,000 Chicks in 1922

We have 40 breeds of chicks and 4 breeds of ducklings that are the finest line of poultry that ever graced a poultry yard. We have two grades: Exhibition and select and each is backed up by our iron-clad guarantee.

95% Live Arrival Guaranteed and a Month's Feed FREE—Post Paid

To make real money you must have our chicks. Accept the liberal offer today and start on the road to success as a poultry man. If you pass this offer by we are out nothing, but you may be out the difference between a good chick and a poor one.

Send today for catalog—stamps appreciated.

NABOB HATCHERIES

Department 19

Gambier, Ohio

would have been, and vice versa. A careful study of the conditions which rule the market you can most advantageously serve will be the basis for a safe and san selection of the breed and variety you should keep for greatest profit.

Climatic Conditions.

And hand in hand with the foregoing paragraph we note that climate has quite a bit to do with the kind of fowls we may best breed. Leghorns certainly may do well in Canada, and Plymouth Rocks prosper in southern Florida, but we find it usually wisest to adapt our breed to the climate as closely as possible. The excessive cold of the northern lands takes its toll of vitality from the more lightly-feathered varieties, and the long, warm summer weather of the south will make the heavily feathered birds less comfortable and productive than those of the more scantily feathered kinds.

Demand.

Here we often have the kernel of our entire decision in regard to which breed to keep.

In order to gain the opinion of a disinterested man concerning this entire question, I wrote a poultryman who keeps an equal number of S. C. White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds—about 1000 of each. I asked him about comparative costs and profits, and as to whether he found one more profitable than the other. He has this to say: "Breeding and boosting both of the breeds you mention, I can claim to be pretty fair in my answer. Frankly, I cannot see much difference. I sell every chick and hatching egg I can spare, dispose of surplus breeding stock for good prices, and sell my table eggs pretty advantageously. I must admit that I don't keep separate cost charts, but I feel convinced that my Reds eat more and I know they take about 25 to 30 per cent more housing room. I find, however, that I secure somewhat better chick and hatching egg prices for my Reds, and, of course, as a table proposition, they surely make up for extra feed consumed and housing required. I feel positive that either breed—or any good breed, for that matter—properly handled, will show a satisfactory return. Sorry not to have more definite figures, but gather from your letter that was about what you wanted."

Now that we have considered all of these factors, we might come to the conclusion that it would pay us about as well to keep one good variety as another. And yet we are faced with the fact that 95 per cent of all the commercial egg flocks of the West Coast are of the S. C. White Leghorn variety, while throughout the country certainly more than one-half of all the commercial egg farms keep the Leghorn either exclusively or as one of two or three breeds. What are the reason for this?

Mainly, I believe, because the Leghorn permits of more intensified cultivation than the heavier, and because from a purely table egg standpoint a dozen eggs may generally be more economically produced by this breed than by the heavier. In localities where space is at a premium, where housing must be reckoned by the square foot, where range is divided into small units, and where the active Leghorn still keeps in fit physical trim, we find this breed doing better than the less adaptable varieties.

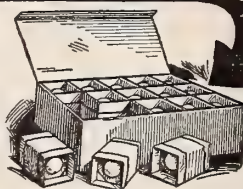
CARRY EGGS SAFELY The Keipper Way

Fertility and hatching qualities of millions of eggs are damaged yearly by careless methods of shipping. Think of it. Why not save the fertility and insure satisfactory hatches for your customer by using Keipper Non-Shock Egg Carriers? Each egg held in place by rubber bands which prevent vibration in transit, ruptured tissues and injury to fertility.

You Can Safely Guarantee Eggs Delivered in These Carriers
Boxes shipped all assembled ready for use. Strong outer box can be used repeatedly

15 egg size each 35c.	- dozen \$3.00	- 100 \$22.30
30 egg size each 60c.	- dozen 5.10	- 100 38.25
50 egg size each 90c.	- dozen 8.25	- 100 61.00

Remember, above prices include postage PREPAID. Others don't pay postage. Besides our factory at Milwaukee we maintain our own warehouse at Kansas City, Mo., and Fultonville, N. Y., and will ship from nearest point. Order today and be ready. Send for our illustrated catalog and save money. 30 and 50 egg size sold in half dozen lots at dozen prices.



KEIPPER COOPING CO. 1401 FIRST ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.
EASTERN OFFICE, JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.

Success Strain S. C. W. Leghorns

Do you want heavy-laying Pullets and Cockerels that will build up any flock? If so, order from us. Our stock is all 270 to 280 trap nest egg strain—the kind that fill the egg basket the year 'round. Also Baby Chicks and setting eggs from January on. WRITE FOR MY NEW 1922 CATALOGUE—IT IS FREE.

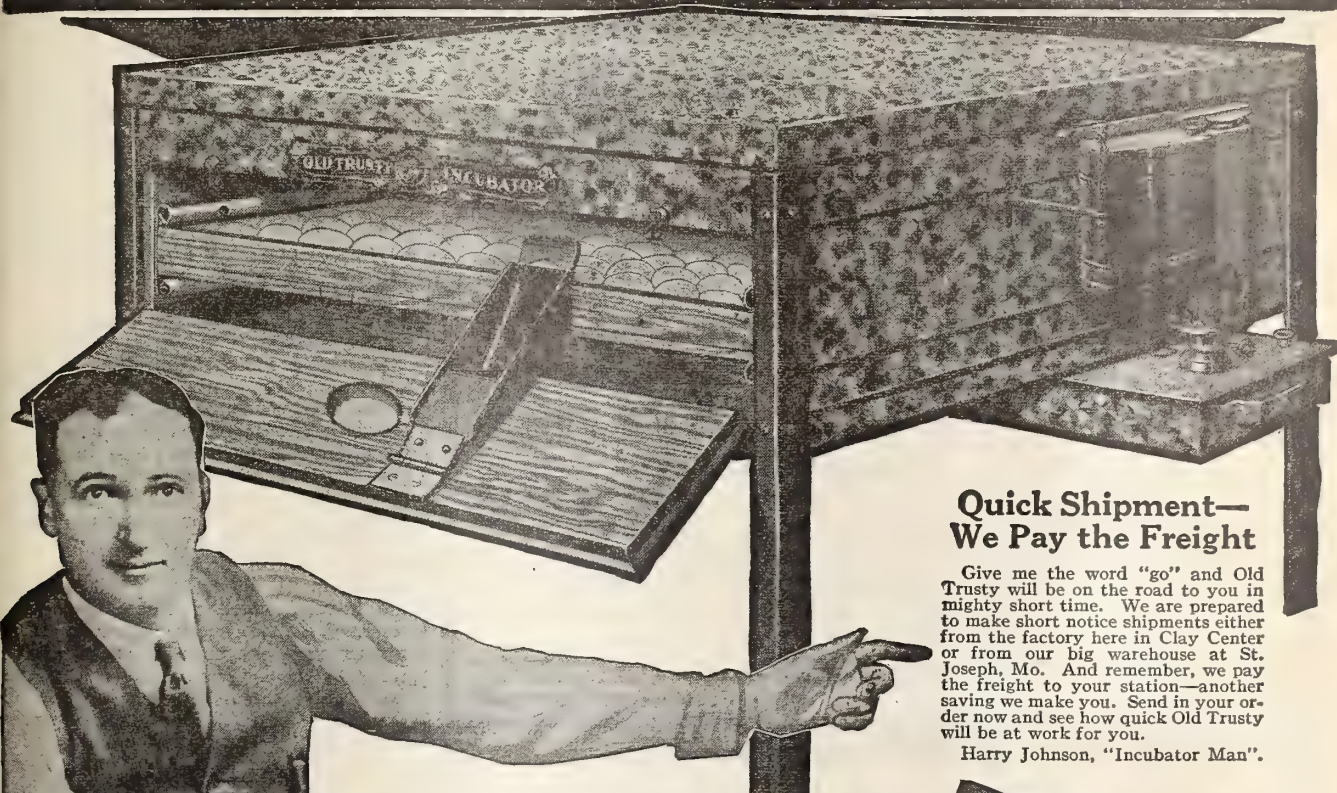
Success Poultry Farm, Joe Mertes, Mgr., Crowell Ave., Ft. Thomas, Ky.

HANSEN'S RUSSIAN ORLOFFS

Undeclared Champions of America. Still stand supreme, winning at the Chicago Coliseum, 1921, 1-2-3 Cocks, 1-2-3 Hens, 1-2 cockerel, 1-2-3-5 Pullet. This win at one of the World's Greatest Shows with the records made in the National and American Egg Laying Contests proves the worth of these great Cold Weather Fowls. My new 1922 booklet describing the Orloff mailed free on request. Am now booking egg orders for spring delivery.

DR. M. A. HANSEN, IMPORTER AND BREEDER, OSAGE, IOWA.

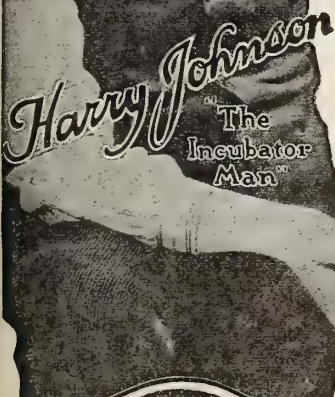
Hatches Now Mean Midsummer Profits and Fall Layers



Quick Shipment— We Pay the Freight

Give me the word "go" and Old Trusty will be on the road to you in mighty short time. We are prepared to make short notice shipments either from the factory here in Clay Center or from our big warehouse at St. Joseph, Mo. And remember, we pay the freight to your station—another saving we make you. Send in your order now and see how quick Old Trusty will be at work for you.

Harry Johnson, "Incubator Man".



Get Your Old Trusty Now—And Make Sure of Big Hatches

Eggs put into Old Trusty now will turn into dollars and cents almost before you realize it. Right now is the ideal time to set eggs to keep the profits coming in steady. Chicks hatched out soon will be ready for the frier and broiler market by midsummer and the pullets will soon after be paying their way in eggs and bringing in a profit besides.

But you can't afford to lose any time in getting your hatches started. And you can't afford to take any chances on the kind of incubator you put your eggs into.

Make sure of big hatches of strong, healthy chicks with Old Trusty. Nearly a million owners are depending on Old Trusty for their poultry profits this spring—many of them for the tenth and fifteenth year.

Old Trusty's big, regular hatches are made doubly sure because of Old Trusty construction. Its pure copper heating system gives an even, easily controlled heat—its clear redwood case with triple walls, top and bottom—keeps heat in and cold out. Its big dependable fuel tank saves time, work and watching. All mean big hatches of strong, healthy chicks from every hatchable egg in any kind of weather. You are sure to find the size Old Trusty you want in the four handy sizes.

Reduced Prices—Send for the Old Trusty Book

Old Trusty will put certainty into your hatching at a time when certainty means much. At the same time you get a bigger, improved machine at a reduced price that you can't afford to let go by.

Mail the Coupon Today

And get the whole story of Old Trusty in our big book. Then you will understand why so many hundreds of thousands depend on Old Trusty for big hatches and get them. But it is more than an incubator catalog—it is filled with common-sense, dollars and cents, practical helps on making poultry pay bigger profits. Get your copy now. Don't delay. Send me your name now and I will see that you get a copy in a hurry.

Yours truly, Harry Johnson, "Incubator Man."

M. M. Johnson Co., Clay Center, Neb.

Annual Catalog
The Famous Old Trusty
Incubator
and Brooder

H. H. Johnson
"Incubator Man"
Clay Center, Neb.
Please send me
your 1922 catalog
No. 25-U.

Name _____

Address _____



M. M. JOHNSON
Inventor of Old Trusty and Founder
of the Old Trusty Business

20,000 DAY OLD CHICKS



*For Immediate Special
Delivery Every Tuesday*

from our famous

EGG BASKET STRAIN S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Years and years of careful breeding for heavy egg production, large size and beauty, makes them far superior to ordinary Leghorns. They are long, deep-bodied hens with large lopped combs, mated with pedigreed sires and males from high record dams. Our chicks possess the highest standard and egg-bred qualities. Our birds are consistent winners at Laying Contests and leading shows. We won first prize highest individual pullet, 500 birds competing, at Quincy, Ill., for November. Also highest individual at Murphysboro, Ill., contest for December. Thousands of customers testify to the wonderful Egg Laying Qualities of our birds.

Be an intelligent chick buyer this year. Your success depends on it. **Take no chances!** Get chicks from this tried and proven strain and order them direct from the HOME OF EGG BASKET STRAIN S. C. White Leghorns.

EGG BASKET MAID, a Record Layer

PRICES ON OUR EGG BASKET STRAIN CHICKS FOR MARCH, APRIL, MAY DELIVERY

Grade A. Chicks are from selected hens, direct descendants of pedigreed stock. Hens are typetested, selected for large size, beauty, and are high record layers, mated with pedigreed sires of high record dams. These are very high quality chicks. Prices, \$21.00 per 100; \$20 per 100 in lots of 500 or more.

Grade B. Utility mating are high grade selected females. They are the long, deep-bodied, typical birds with large lopped combs, mated with excellent males direct descendants from our pedigreed stock. Prices are \$16 per 100; \$15 per 100 in 500 lots; \$140 per 1,000.

WE GUARANTEE 100% ALIVE DELIVERY POSTAGE PAID

Order direct from this advertisement or send for our large illustrated catalog with testimonials and description of stock, etc. You cannot afford to be without it. Write today.

Chicks ready for Delivery March 1, 6, 13, 20, 28.

GRANDVIEW POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY
Q. DE VRIES, Owner ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

Funk's International Strain Heavy Laying S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Order hatching eggs or baby chicks now. My strain will save you 4 to 5 years' breeding; pullets begin laying at five months and give profitable egg yields throughout the year. Hatching eggs, \$3.00 for 15; \$15.00 per 100; \$70.00 for 500; \$125 for 1000. Baby chicks \$35.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 100 in lots of 500; \$27.50 per 100 in lots of 1000 or more.

EXTRA large full blood Toulouse breeding Ganders \$7.00 each.
A few good \$7.00 Grade A Cockerels left.

Send for my free catalog and 1922 price list. Satisfaction guaranteed on all orders or money refunded.

FUNK EGG FARM

LYLE W. FUNK, Sole Owner

Box 38

Bloomington, Ill.

Columbian Plymouth Rocks

"That do lay and are fit to show." Our win at "The Garden" this year: 1st Pullet, 1st and 4th Young Pen, and 3rd Old Pen; have also added to our string the 1st Cock, who will head one of our best pens of females.

Duffield Farm Columbians have high average flock production. Our Columbians will average under ordinary conditions from 13 to 17 dozen eggs each in one year.

Let us help put the lay and show qualities in your flock. Eggs, \$5.00 and \$10.00 per sitting. Mating list on request.

DUFFIELD FARM, BOX B, LITTLE COMPTON, RHODE ISLAND
Edward D. Duffield, Owner. A. C. Ballinger, Manager.

WYANDOTTES-SILVER GOLDEN AND WHITES

If you want the real thing, the finest in America, we can supply you with the finest show birds or stock birds. They have the size, shape, lacing and wonderful color. Large numbers to select from. Also Golden Sebrights. Circular free.

IRA C. KELLER, BROOKSIDE FARMS,

Box 75,

PROSPECT, OHIO

This is the main reason why the Leghorn does so well in such points of concentration. This is the reason where the size of the fowls, number of eggs produced per hen, and pounds of feed consumed are the most vital factors that the Leghorn stands supreme. Coupled with the fact that white-shelled eggs on the New York market the year round bring a higher price than the brown ones command, and when a few extra cents per dozen mean much, the difference must be reckoned with.

But we do find, on the other hand, that in those localities where a fair amount of space may be available, where the housing is not so restricted, where the proper care, attention, sympathy and understanding are exercised for the larger varieties, where the demand for hatching eggs, chicks, and breeding stock is active and where prices are fair, the dual-purpose fowls will lay about as well, pay as well, and in many respects be more satisfactory than any of the lighter breeds.

It should not be forgotten that the great bulk of poultry in this country is on the general farms, and the farm breeds are the dual-purpose breeds. A chick from a specialized egg breed like the Leghorn does not afford sufficient raw material. The potential possibilities of such a chicken from a meat market standpoint are not great enough. Men who are in the breeding business have an enormous outlet for stock birds of the heavier breeds. Their business is constant. The highly specialized egg farmer feels the upward and downward trend of the egg market as it fluctuates from good season to lean season. On the other hand, farm poultry is grown close to the source of feed, and the poultry breeder who maintains a breeding establishment, supplying stock birds and eggs for hatching of any one of the popular farm breeds, which are the dual-purpose breeds, is in a very secure position. That is why there are big entries of these breeds in the shows.

Just as in cattle there are two kinds of cattle, dairy cattle kept for milk production and beef or dual-purpose cattle, so in chickens there are highly specialized egg breeds and general purpose breeds. One would not expect to find many beef cattle in New York state. Just as New York is a milk producing state, so is it an egg producing state. But it should not be forgotten that both types of breeds have their place in agriculture. The heavier breeds of chickens will probably always be a farm fowl, and the man who goes into poultry as a breeder will have this wide outlet for stock birds and egg for hatching, provided he takes up one of the heavier or dual-purpose breeds.

The riddle of the breeds boils itself down to a few principles—what are our requirements, what we expect from our birds, and in what manner we may dispose of our surplus products. It is said that there is a "swing" away from the Leghorn. I cannot say as to that. I believe that there are as many Leghorns being bred commercially as ever in the history of the poultry business. But we all realize that the dual-purpose fowls are growing rapidly in popularity. Witness the large entries in the big shows of Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, many times surpassing the Leghorn entries. Egg-laying contests give us dizzy figures for some of the Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes

Semi-Solid Buttermilk Saves Your Chicks

Rearing Chicks
with
Semi-Solid Buttermilk

by
Prof. HARRY R. LEWIS

Professor Harry R. Lewis has fed Semi-Solid Buttermilk for five years because with it he is able to raise the greatest possible number of chicks to maturity. In his famous 1800 bird Buttermilk Feeding Test started last spring the Semi-Solid fed group showed decidedly the lowest mortality. Out of a hatch of 900 chicks fed Semi-Solid, all but 66 were raised. An outstanding record that can be duplicated by every poultryman who uses Semi-Solid Buttermilk.

BUILDS VITALITY

By feeding your chicks Semi-Solid Buttermilk you provide them with a vitality that helps keep them free from disease. White Diarrhea and other stomach troubles never worry the user of Semi-Solid Buttermilk. Professor Lewis proved that Semi-Solid Buttermilk provides the vitality-increasing lactic acid found in Buttermilk in its most efficient form.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk is pure pasteurized buttermilk. It will keep. Every poultryman knows that buttermilk raises better chicks. The report of Professor Lewis' test shows that Semi-Solid is not only the *most valuable* form of buttermilk—but *the cheapest*. Added to the ration in limited quantities Semi-Solid makes the chicks eat more feed and grow faster. Professor Lewis proved that feeding Semi-Solid Buttermilk cuts in half the number of culls.

WRITE FOR Prof. Lewis' Book and Free Sample

Professor Lewis said "Every poultryman should use Semi-Solid Buttermilk," after he had demonstrated that the flock fed Semi-Solid made the biggest profit. The Semi-Solid group, which made this wonderful record, received only a home mixed ration. The report includes the feeding formula. If you are using prepared mash feeds, those which contain Semi-Solid Buttermilk naturally bring the greatest profit. You increase the value of your ration by adding Semi-Solid Buttermilk, because it is milk in its most efficient form.

Professor Lewis' report is complete and exhaustive and covers the rearing of chicks from the brooder to the laying pen. It contains fundamental discoveries of the utmost importance to every thinking poultry raiser. This book and a sample of Semi-Solid Buttermilk, the same as that used by Professor Lewis in this phenomenal test, will be mailed you on request. Please give your dealer's name and address.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk is put up in packages to fit the size of every flock. Thousands of poultry raisers know that they can not afford to do without it. Write us and we will show you how it will increase your profits.

Agents Wanted

Write TODAY for our agency plan which explains how you can get an ample supply of Semi-Solid Buttermilk for your flock FREE. Agency territory includes only states west of Pennsylvania, and east of the Rockies. A postal card will bring it.

The Buttermilk Producers, Inc.,
110 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Ills.

Gentlemen:—
I must write you about what Semi-Solid Buttermilk has done for me.

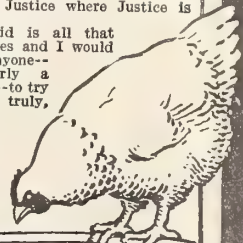
Bowel trouble was held in check so that I lost only seven out of ninety. Those I now have are much over 3½ lbs. at 17 weeks and are still growing.

Then, too, my birds are—so it seems to me—more active, better feathered and sharp-eyed, etc., than any of my neighbors. I am very sure my birds will be ready to shell out eggs before any of my neighbors' and that the male birds will be ready for the table or sale before my friends'.

I want to state that this "boost" is entirely of my own volition; Justice where Justice is due.

Semi-Solid is all that one desires and I would advise anyone—particularly a beginner—to try it. Yours truly,

Edgar
Moore,
Sharon
Hill,
Pa.



Without this label it is not Semi-Solid.

The Buttermilk Producers, Inc.

SOLE SELLING AGENTS

110 S. Dearborn Street

Room 736-C

Chicago, Illinois



Keep Down the Louse Pest

IT means better fowls, more eggs, better growth in chicks. Chicks are coming along now. Don't let them be pestered to death. Sprinkle Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer in the feathers, in the nests, on roosts, about pens, coops and yards. Be sure to keep it in the dust bath all the year 'round. That means louse prevention. When setting the hen sprinkle it in the bottom of the nest before adding the litter and the eggs. Then your brood will come off free from lice.

An excellent bug killer to use on cucumber, squash, and melon vines, slugs on roses, etc. Guaranteed.

1 lb. 25c

2½ lbs. 50c

Except in the far West and Canada

DR. HESS & CLARK

Ashland, Ohio



DR. HESS INSTANT LOUSE KILLER

BABY CHIX

From Great Layers

Full-Blooded Stock

One of the Largest and Best Equipped
Hatcheries in the World

Over 50,000 Chix Weekly

Postpaid to your door and guaranteed 95% alive delivery. Customers report hens as laying 280 eggs a year from our stock. Get our famous blood lines of

Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons,
Wyandotts, Minorcas

Get our low prices first, before ordering. We Save you money.
LARGE INSTRUCTIVE CATALOG FREE.

Farrow - Hirsh Co.

Peoria, Ill.

THAT
LIVEHUSKY
VIGOROUS
KIND

"STIER'S" S. C. ANCONAS

Those wonderful "Hedgewoods" at the Chicago Coliseum 1921 Show again completely dominated Ancona Alley with a smashing Victory. Winning Every First Prize, but one — 1-3-4 Cock, 1-4 Hen, 1-2 Pullet, 2-3-5 Cockerel, 1st Young Pen, 1st Old Pen, making a grand total of 19 Blues out of 21 won at this great Exhibition in the past four years. This, with our consistent winning at Madison Square Garden, stamp my "Hedgewoods" the Leading Strain of the World. Write me about my Special Sale of Pens made up of one Selected Cockerel and four Selected Pullets of pure "Hedgewood" Blood.

HATCHING EGGS—BABY CHICKS

THE ANCONA SPECIALIST

FRANK G. STIER, 1107 NICHOLSON AVE., LAKEWOOD, OHIO,
TREAS. UNITED ANCONA CLUB

MINORCAS GIANT S. C. BLACK

EGGS—EGGS that do hatch strong, vigorous chicks; ten fine pens for the fancier; farm flocks for the commercial trade. Day old chicks that live and thrive. Get my catalog and note monthly quotations.
JOHN L. BROWN 65 Indiana Ave. ANDERSON, IND.

Huston's White Orpingtons

L. L. Huston, Proprietor. 200 Harrison Blvd., Oak Park, Ill.

1921 winnings National Poultry Show: 1st Cockerel, 4th and 5th Pullet, 3rd Young Pen, and 5th Cock;
1922 winnings: 2nd Cock, 5th Hen, 4th Cockerel, 5th Pullet, in strong competition. Stock and Eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

and Orpingtons, not alone for individual records, but for pen units. A revelation to many people who considered the Leghorn supreme in the "egg-laying" business.

It is said in Boston that the quality and size of the table fowls received there is not up to the standard of some years ago. The soft roaster, the stewing hen is not up to the desires of the more particular customers. Perhaps, in developing the egg-laying qualities of the dual-purpose breeds some of their excellent table characteristics are being overlooked or bred out of them. This would be both a pity and a serious mistake. Given a dual-purpose fowl, showing a good production in table eggs for the year, a good hatchability of its eggs in the breeding season, a good return as either a breeding specimen or a table bird, and we have a combination very hard to surpass. Let each variety be bred and developed along its natural lines, and we will find profits in abundance for all—whether we keep Leghorns in Petaluma or Reds in Rhode Island.

Little Chicks Need Care and Protection.

(Continued from page 311)

grain is scattered in the litter on the board floor, morning, noon and night.

The pen doors are opened and chicks are let in on the dirt. A little grain is raked in to induce them to scratch.

After the second week grain is fed only once per day for the evening meal, scattered in the litter. A little grain is also raked into the dirt for the next morning. Oat sprouts are fed at noon. Later on, if the season is not too early, oats are grown in the pens and the chicks let in to eat the tops and dig for the tender roots.

The brooder house is now a very busy place. The chicks have acquired the habit of eating and exercising that makes for vigor and resistance to disease.

From such a flock comes the high producing hens and the vigorous males to carry on the line.

Sour milk, because it is not easily obtained, is not fed. Boiled eggs used in many feeding programs have no place in the one here followed.

Wet mashes and condiments are never given to either young or old stock. Wet mashes would induce the hens to lay another egg or two; tonics might also do so, but we feel that the flock will be a better one this year, next year and the years to come, if required to respond to reasonable demands. We have often seen the efficiency expert take a good 100 percent hired man and in the endeavor to make him deliver more would wear him down to a 75 per cent producer. This truth of human effort is ditto in the case of fowls.

But let us get back to our brooder house. For the framing "edgings" are used, waste strips from the saw mill rip saw table, where lumber is sized. Light pieces of "edgings" may be purchased very much cheaper than three-fourths by two or other sized strips. The frames for covers and ventilating screens are easily put together.

The sketch shows how we fasten them with double-pointed tacks. They don't look like they would hold but they do. The double-pointed tacks are used to tack down the netting. They are used

also with the wire hinges, which we make and which are just as satisfactory as those bought at the hardware store.

The sketch shows three suggestions for hinges. The tacks are not driven quite down on that part of the wire forming the hinge.

If we have not said that our houses are kept clean and free of mites and lice we'll say it now.

In the winter, sifted ashes are put in the pens for the hens to wallow in. At the beginning of the next brooding season the dirt may be removed.

Healthy Land Underlies Healthy Poultry.

(Continued from page 310)

presence of the worms may be seen.

The eggs of these parasitic worms live for remarkably long periods of time and under a varying set of conditions of cold and heat, dryness and moisture. In this bit of knowledge we find the reason for the persistence of the infestation and the difficulty of the problem of control. The worms, in a word, break down the natural health and strength of fowls, gradually destroy the powers of egg production, and in many cases finally cause mortality. These worms may be found on very new poultry soil, but usually they are to be found on those soils which have seen several years' usage as poultry runs.

Second, chicken-pox, roup, and canker have secured a foothold in some poultry flocks that has been and is hard to loosen. Indications are that this infection is more or less tied up with the over-use of land for poultry. Crowding and over-intensification certainly is increasing these diseases. They are lowering egg production and killing many thousands of fowls annually. They are caused, probably, by organisms, microscopic in size, the identity of which we do not know at present. That these germs infect our soils, runs, and environments is scarcely to be doubted. It may be that these diseases are held over and maintained by agencies that we little appreciate in our present understanding.

Third, coccidiosis is a formidable poultry disease that has broken out on those poultry farms where over-use of the soil, without proper treatment has been practiced. It is a disease largely of growing chicks, but it attacks mainly where the runs are old and birds have been allowed to run over them continuously. It seems as though this disease were more or less closely tied up with the worms and other parasites. In fact these poultry diseases are possibly closely interlocked, inter-dependent. One may be expected where another is found.

Fourth, disease germs of various kinds, other than those specific types mentioned above, are infecting the lands and soils and causing ill health and lowered production.

These are four of the things that are looming up as being factors of serious consequence in the soils and lands that have been over used. There are others. When conditions become serious enough to establish one of these others quickly follows. It is against these, and similar serious elements, that we must take issue.

What Can Be Done About It?

I do not know that we are in a position to give concrete advice as to ways

(Continued on page 364)



Grow All Your Chicks Make Them Husky

It costs money—in eggs and time—to hatch chicks. If you lose most of them after they're hatched, you lose just so much real money. And if it's too late to replace the early hatches—your season is ruined. If you are to make a big success *you must raise the chicks*, grow them into fine-quality table birds or husky, persistent layers.

The real danger lies in the critical first few weeks after hatching. Give the youngsters a strong start—with digestive organs working right and every part developing normally—and you can easily carry practically every one of them to profitable maturity.

Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food

the original "Baby Food for Baby Chicks" does just this.

Containing every food element needed to build bone, muscle and feather, its use insures even development. Being ground to extreme fineness, it is "mechanically predigested" and takes the strain from the organs of digestion. A large proportion of buttermilk—in the finest form—provides flesh and bone-building materials and the lactic acid that has such a favorable effect on digestion and intestinal disorders. And—this is important—but a very small percentage of crude fibre.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

should be added to the regular ration after the youngsters are weaned to keep them healthy and vigorous—to insure steady, rapid growth. Save Money! Buy Pratts Poultry Regulator in 12- or 25-lb. pails; 50- or 100-lb. bags.

"Your Money Back if YOU Are Not Satisfied."

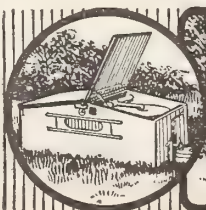
One of the 60,000 Pratt dealers is near you.

PRATT FOOD CO., Philadelphia, Chicago, Toronto

The answer to rapid growth and heavy egg production—Pratts new Growing and Laying Mash and Scratch Feeds.

pratts
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

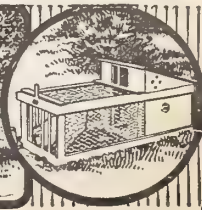
PRATTS 50TH YEAR OF SERVICE



Brooder for 50 to 100 chicks



No. 3 Poultry House for 60 hens—2 units



Setting Coop

Strong, healthy chickens are raised in Hodgson Poultry Houses. These practical, attractive houses can be erected in less than an hour. They are weather proof, vermin proof, thoroughly ventilated;

warm and dry. Easy to clean and convenient to move. There's a Hodgson Poultry House for every purpose. Write for illustrated catalog.

HODGSON Portable E. F. Hodgson Co., Room 322, 71-73 Federal St. Boston Mass. 6 East 39th St. New York City

SOL-HOT Heaters

Are Making Good With

These Letters from Users Tell

H. M. Sheer Co.
Quincy, Ill.

Apalachin, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1921

Gentlemen: The Sol-Hot Brooder has done so well for me, that I purchased two years ago, I am sending for prices and circular on your new Super Sol-Hot. I shall buy two more before Spring.

Yours for success, Verne Lurcock.

* * *

H. M. Sheer Co.,
Quincy, Ill.

Jamestown, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1922.

Gentlemen: Last year I bought a Sol-Hot Brooder from you. This brooder has given perfect satisfaction.

Yours truly Geo. T. Potter, ...
309 Price Street

* * *

Mr. H. M. Sheer,
Quincy, Ill.

Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 27, 1922.

Gentlemen: Please send us your catalog on brooders and price list. I have one of your make, which is giving satisfaction, and want to buy another. Yours truly,

Phil Brugger, 167 N. Pleasant St.

* * *

H. M. Sheer Co.,
Quincy, Ill.

Hollinger, Pa., Jan. 24, 1922.

I purchased one of your Sol-Hot Brooders last year, and it certainly done fine for me, but I believe yours of this year beats it.

Yours very truly,
I. Kensel Evans.

* * *

Dear Sir:

Indianapolis, Ind., 1-22-22

Your Sol-Hot is a dandy, and if the improved model gives more satisfaction, it must be a wonder. I secured wonderful results with your brooder last season.

Yours very truly, J. W. Hyland,
630 W. 40th St.

* * *

Conewango Valley, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1921

H. M. Sheer Co., Quincy, Ill.

Dear Sirs: I have one of your Sol-Hot Canopy Brooders, I received last March. It gave me fine service but I like your oil control better on the new one.

Yours truly, Arthur G. Pickup.

* * *

H. M. Sheer Co.,
Quincy, Ill.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1922.

Gentlemen: Please send me prices of Brooders and Heaters for Incubators. I used one of your 250 chick size Brooder hovers and find it the most up-to-date Brooder I have ever seen or used. Thanking you in advance, I am,

Yours very truly,
J. B. Moyer, P. O. Box No. 58.

* * *

H. M. Sheer Co.
Quincy, Ill.

Conway Springs, Kan., Jan. 7, 1922.

Gentlemen: Please send me catalog of your new Sol-Hot Brooder. I need another one. I got one last year and like it better than anything else. It only uses a little oil, so it don't cost much to run it and requires very little attention after being regulated.

Yours truly, D. E. Vissely.

Mr. H. M. Sheer,
Quincy, Ill.

Salamanca, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1922.

Dear Sir: Please send me catalog for your new fixtures for incubators and brooders.

It may interest you to know that we still use the incubators made from your fixtures purchased about twenty years ago. I call the machine my reliable, as it never fails in giving good results. Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
E. C. Groat.

* * *

Dear Sir:

Mt. Olive, Ill., July 30, 1921.

I have one of your colony brooders of the wickless type and am well pleased with it since I have the metal ring.

J. W. Lorenz.

* * *

H. M. Sheer Co.,
Quincy, Ill.

Lake Andes, S. Dak., Jan. 9, 1922.

Gentlemen: I got two of your Sol-Hot Canopy Brooders last year, one 250 chick size and one 500 chick size and have used brooders a number of years, but never had the success that I had with yours.

Yours very truly, Arie Dykstra

* * *

H. M. Sheer Co.,
Quincy, Ill.

Lakewood, Ohio, 11-28-21.

Gentlemen: I received the two brooder stoves last week and set up one of them, and will say, they are 20 years ahead of last year's model. I can recommend your brooder to anybody.

Yours respectfully,
Alvin E. Krauss.

* * *

The H. M. Sheer Co.,
Quincy, Ill.

Somers Point, N. J.
Nov. 28, 1921.

Gentlemen: Last April I bought a Baby Sol-Hot Brooder from you. I placed fifty-two baby Leghorns under it and raised every one of them.

I never had any experience with brooders before and I'm away every day, so the brooder had to take care of itself.

Respectfully yours,
H. T. Marstetter.

* * *

Dear Sir:

Hudsonville, Mich., Dec. 5, 1921.

I purchased one of your brooder stoves last year which was excellent. Several of my friends who seen it in operation, were much impressed with it.

I don't see how you can improve them any, as all I did was fill the jug for three weeks straight running, and clean the burner, although it really did not need it.

A very satisfied customer,
D. L. Stevens.

* * *

H. M. Sheer Co.,
Quincy, Ill.

Temple, Tex., Feb. 9, 1922.

Gentlemen: During January or February, 1920, I bought one of your Blue Flame Wickless Oil Burning Hovers, the second largest size, for 500 chicks. I used it in 1920 and 1921, and have just fired it up for the third season. It's a humdinger. Please send me your latest catalog.

Yours truly,
J. T. Ramage.

H. M. SHEER COMPANY

and Canopy Brooders

All Users Everywhere

the Story of Sol-Hot Supremacy

H. M. Sheer Company,
Quincy, Ill.

Phoenix, Ariz., 2-14-22.

Dear Sirs: Please send plans for building Multidek. Quote me prices on Sol-Hot Brooder. Have two that work to perfection. Put 500 chicks in one, never lost a single chick. Out of 1500 chicks lost 20 last season. Satisfied—No, I want a few more Sol-Hots.

Very truly, E. H. Merley, Route 3, Box 70.

* * *

H. M. Sheer Co.,
Quincy, Ill.

Lowell, Ind., eFb. 6, 1922.

Gentlemen: Kindly send me price list of your new Sol-Hot Brooder. Have one of the old style, which gave good satisfaction, but believe you have a better one now, and are thinking of using two this spring.

Yours truly, D. S. Mitchell, Box 132.

* * *

H. M. Sheer Co.,
Quincy, Ill.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 6, 1921.

Gentlemen: Please send me catalog of your Super Sol-Hot burners, and how to build the Multidek Sectional Incubators. I have had good success with your brooders and incubator lamps, and wish you success with your new invention.

Your truly,
J. J. Lammers, 535 W. Chestnut St.

* * *

H. M. Sheer Co.,
Quincy, Ill.

Oakley, Kan., Dec. 12, 1921.

Gentlemen: Please send me your catalog folder. Used one of your brooders last year with splendid success, will need another for the coming season.

Yours truly, Jim O. Cline, R. R. No. 3.

* * *

H. M. Sheer Co.,

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 13, 1922.

Gentlemen: As I will be in need of some kind of heat for chicks, and as I have used one of your Sol-Hot lamps and find them O. K., I would like to have you send one of your catalogs and prices.

Yours very truly,

E. T. Brooks, 804 So. 30th St.

* * *

H. M. Sheer Co.,
Quincy, Ill.

Messena, Ia., Feb. 11, 1922.

Gentlemen: I received your prices and circular on your Sol-Hot hovers some time ago. If you have any inquiries from this part of the country, refer them to me, and I will call on them at once and explain the machine in detail and give them a demonstration. I have got as much as four days and four nights continual running on your 32 inch brooder with one gallon of oil. I think this is a feat that is hard to beat with any other hover, especially so when you keep the temperature between 85 and 90. Send me more circulars on the hovers, also on your incubators.

Very truly yours,

L. R. Anstey.

H. M. Sheer,
Quincy, Ill.

East Alton, Ill., 2-11-22.

Dear Sir: Your guaranteed this little Super Sol-Hot Brooder to give me entire satisfaction, so I think I ought to let you know whether it is doing it.

Super is right. It is Superior to anything I have ever used, but the natural old SOL would have to get straight up and quit changing his latitude before he could produce the good, steady glow that this little Super does. It knows no winter. A sudden change of weather has no effect on it. It is always on the job, and always the same. I lighted the burned two weeks ago, and have never done anything to it since, except to feed it a little oil once a day, and it has never varied one iota. It takes about two minutes of my time each day to put oil in the tank. Perfect ought to be its middle name. Would suggest that you call it Super Perfect Sol-Hot.

Yours truly, D. C. Brown.

* * *

H. M. Sheer Co.,
Quincy, Ill.

Jefferson Parish, La., 2-13-22.

Gentlemen: Allow me to say that the Sol-Hot Canopy Brooders are the real thing. I am very much satisfied.

Yours truly, E. F. Higgins,
Sta. B., R. F. D. No. 2, New Orleans, La.

* * *

H. M. Sheer Co.,
Quincy, Ill.

Perryville, Mo., 2-11-22

Gentlemen: Your letter received, and am glad to state that we have the brooder working first class, and could not get any better service from it. There have been quite a few people come to see it, as it is the only one like it in town. I have 166 chicks with it and have not lost any. I am highly recommending it to my friends.

Yours very truly,

S. J. DuBois.

* * *

H. M. Sheer Co.,
Quincy, Ill.

Tarrytown, N. Y., 2-6-22.

Gentlemen: Please send me your catalog folder with prices of new Super Sol-Hot heaters. I would like to get another one. I bought one of your Giant heaters last year, and it gave good results. Let me hear from you at once.

Yours truly,

W. D. Williams, Gellian Hall Farms.

* * *

H. M. Sheer Co.,
Quincy, Ill.

Humboldt, Neb., Feb. 9, 1922.

Gentlemen: We have one of your Sol-Hot Brooders, and have had lots of inquiries of how we like it. We have told them that we like it fine. We want another one this spring, and I know of three other parties wanting one each. Please send catalog and literature at once.

A. C. Yearling.

Read Our Four-Page Advertisement
In Colors Elsewhere In This Issue

QUINCY - - ILLINOIS



UHL'S DAY-OLD CHICKS

Founders of First Successful chick hatchery.
Our 22nd Season.

The largest and oldest successful hatchery. We produce chicks from free range stock that are strong, vigorous and full of pep. Years of experience have taught us how to hatch chicks that are satisfactory to our customers. If you want the best, we have them, all pure bred and at the most reasonable prices. We have the most popular varieties.

**LEGHORNS, ROCKS, WYANDOTTES, ANCONAS, MINORCAS,
R. I. REDS, BUFF ORPINGTONS AND BRAHMAS**

100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Write for catalog and price list.

THE UHL HATCHERY, Box A, New Washington, Ohio

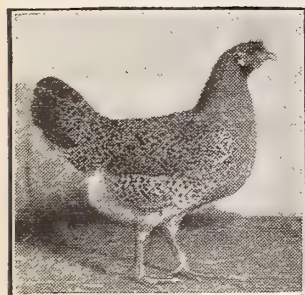


Grand Champion Pen. (Majority 200 Eggs), Grand Champion Hen. (Record 279 Eggs)

Also 3rd highest layer and tie for 5th highest layer. All breeds and varieties competing. This is the Phenomenal Record of 5 pullets by a customer at the recent

Illinois Laying Contest.

with our strain of **BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EGGS AND CHICKS** CATALOG -FREE-
MAPLESIDE POULTRY FARMS
O. F. Mittendorf & T. C. Green, Props.
Box F. Lincoln, Illinois



BUTTERCUPS

COOK'S GOLDENROD STRAIN — HEAVY LAYERS

Win at Boston—All 5 firsts; all 8 specials, including 1-2-3-4-5-6 Pullet. At Buffalo (Club Meet)—1 Cock, 3-4 Hen, 1-2-5 Pullet, 1 Old Pen, 1 Young Pen; Best Display, Shape and Color Special on Female, Champion Female (Class of 150 Buttercups.) At Madison Square Garden—3 Cock, 2 Hen, 1 Cockerel, 1 Pullet, 2 Young Pen.
Hens and Pullets, \$5 to \$15. Cockerels, \$5 to \$20. Eggs, \$5, \$10 and \$15 per 15. Send for circular and cuts of winners.

C. Sydney Cook, Jr., 71 Valentine St., West Newton, Mass.



**Hatch More
and
Better Chicks**

Correct moisture conditions will hatch more and better chicks. The STITT ADJUSTABLE humidifier can be adjusted for any amount of moisture; and is adaptable to any make or size of incubator. Can be set on egg tray or hung up in top of incubator. No more sprinkling eggs or slopping around in wet cellars. We do not supply glass jars. Price \$1.25; for hanging, 25 cents extra. Send for circular. Patents pending. Agents wanted. ARANESS MFG. CO., Cedarhurst, N. Y.

Start It Any Time

EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK

A whole set of books in one. Copyright. Shows gross and net PROFITS. Easily kept. Complete data for INCOME TAX RETURNS. Price postpaid \$1.00. Canada \$1.25.

D. J. EDMONDS, C. P. A.

Box 382-R

DARIEN, CONN.

"Barron" Single Comb White Leghorn Hens

@ \$2.50 each. We offer 200 laying hens from 200 egg record stock, mated to cockerels from a 303 egg record hen, @ \$2.50 each, Mature Pullets @ \$3.00 each, Cockerels @ \$5.00 each, Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, \$8.00 per 100; Chicks, \$18.00 per 100. Baby chicks, eggs and breeding stock from "Sheppard's" Anconas, "Parks" Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Orpingtons and Black Jersey Giants, Belgium Hares, Flemish Giants, New Zealand Reds and American Blue Rabbits, Strawberry Plants, \$1.25 per hundred. Circular free.

Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm

Ridgewood, New Jersey

WIEDER'S WONDERFUL EGG STRAIN ANCONAS

EGGS! EGGS! LARGE EGGS! WHITE EGGS! MORE EGGS!

That's just what you see when you have a flock of these wonderful Egg-Strain Anconas. Write now for my new catalog. Special prices on utility eggs and baby chicks.

WIEDER'S ANCONA VILLAGE

Dept. 17

ATTICA, OHIO

and means of controlling a situation that is appearing just as sure as taxes. These persistent problems have comparatively recently engaged our sober attention and thought. They offer the poultrymen problems that must be studied and overcome as soon as may be possible. But what can be done now, you ask?

First, realize that no permanent system of poultry keeping can be built which does not take into consideration the fact that the soil must receive real and consistent attention, that fowls cannot be allowed to run over the same land year after year without change.

Second, rotation of crops which will keep the fowls off certain parts of the land for some time, perhaps a season, must be more seriously practiced.

Third, in the more intensive sections where the acreage is very limited and the number of fowls is large the surface soils must be heavily limed and turned under to a depth of six or eight inches.

Fourth, new flocks of baby chicks this next spring should be reared on new land that has not been growing chicks in very recent years, if possible, or on land that has been heavily limed and deeply plowed. Fresh soil is all essential.

Fifth, constant and strict sanitation and disinfection of the winter quarters of layers and breeders must be practiced, to aid in destroying in so far as may be possible, the infection and infestation that might otherwise be carried over the winter.

What Does It Mean?

I do not mean to be an alarmist, but I do believe in preparedness. We do know that many poultry keepers are suffering large losses, due to worms, diseases of various kinds, and maladies of many sorts. To fail to face the realities of the case will never result in eradication of troubles. We cannot expect to correct or control serious situations as are brought about when these scourges greet us, by administering sugar coated pills. It seems to the writer that fundamentally all poultry raisers must look to the soil, the land, its area, its type, its texture, its drainage, its surface condition, and its biological life, if he would remove these troubles by the roots, and thus eradicate them forever. Our systems of poultry keeping must consider the importance of the soil, or land. These systems may be intensive to the nth degree, but with that practice must go certain, proportional consideration for the soil. We cannot expect to go on indefinitely raising fowls and getting successful results and making profits, if we fail to read in the persistent problems we meet certain danger signals. Danger signals are always, or should always, be warnings given in time to avoid accidents.

Two Eggs a Day.

Columbian Plymouth Rock No. 161 entered in the Storrs, Conn., egg laying contest by T. J. Enslin, New Jersey, laid two eggs in one day and in fact laid the two eggs within an hour. This is an exceedingly unusual performance. Many cases of two eggs a day are reported, but the evidence is often circumstantial. Furthermore, it is usually assumed that one egg is laid early in the day and the other late, whereas, in the cases actually observed at Storrs, where a hen lays two eggs in a day they are usually produced quite close together in point of time. For example, a White Leghorn in the contest was once observed by three attendants to lay two eggs, one within three minutes of the other.

STOP!

Just Long Enough to Read These Few Lines

Stop "Keeping" Chickens—Let "KERLIN-QUALITY" Chickens "Keep" you! We want to tell you about our

English-American Single Comb White Leghorn BABY CHICKS and Hatching Eggs for 1922

NEW YORK, Feb. 4, 1922.

—Enclosed find check on my attached order for "Kerlin-Quality" Chix, and, believe me, QUALITY is right. From the 25 chix I got from you last spring I have ten of the nicest Pullets you ever laid your eyes upon. The first one started to lay when FOUR MONTHS and EIGHTEEN DAYS OLD and all were laying when five months old, and have kept at it ever since. RIGHT THRU ZERO WEATHER. I only regret that I did not keep a trap-nest record—it would have made interesting reading.—Paul R. Moser.



Look for the "Kerlin-Quality"
Trade Mark
It is YOUR protection.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1922.

—I am now going to tell you of the success I have had with the 150 "Kerlin-Quality" Chix purchased from you last season. Of these 150 chix I raised 138—seventy of them splendid pullets. I got my first egg at the age of FOUR MONTHS and SEVENTEEN DAYS. In December these pullets laid 1300 eggs, PAYING ME A NET PROFIT for this ONE WINTER MONTH of \$55.60. To say that I am pleased is putting it mild enough.—Fred M. Brown.

"KERLIN—QUALITY" English-American S. C. White Leghorns have TWENTY-TWO Generations of BRED-TO-LAY Ancestors back of them. That means SUCCESS for you from the very day you purchase "Kerlin-Quality" Stock.

Drop a postal today for our 1922 Catalog which describes: Our "English-American" Stock, Eggs, Chicks and Matured Birds; Our SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES; Our Free Service Department; Our Free Feed Offer; Our 100 per cent Guarantee; Our Free Formulas and Methods, And one hundred and one other features that will help you succeed.

Over 80 per cent of our capacity of Chicks for 1922 is already booked. Drop that postal today! It will be a penny well spent. **PRICES DOWN! QUALITY NEVER BETTER! SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!**

Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm

CENTER HALL

ROUTE No. 3-A

PENNSYLVANIA, U. S. A.

Lectro-hatch

ELECTRIC BROODER



**No work. No worries. No crowding.
No fumes. No hot or cold spots.**

Electric heat in your brooder does away with all filling of lamps, trimming wicks, shoveling coal or carrying out ashes.

There are no fumes, no smoke. Your chicks breathe fresh, pure air all the time.

And it is so easy, so simple for you. Connect the Lectro-hatch Brooder to any electric light socket and turn an adjusting nut until the thermometer shows just the temperature you want. Then your worries are over.

Night or day, the temperature in your brooder never changes, but holds steady and even, right where you set it. That means no ups and downs in temperature—no frozen or roasted chicks.

What's more, the heat is uniform in all parts of the brooder. There are no hot spots and no cold spots. Chicks don't have to crowd together and trample each other to keep warm.

Big, Strong Chicks

Pure air, unchanging heat, and no crowding will prevent a big part of your usual chick losses. And every chick will be healthier and will develop more rapidly. You will have more and better fowls.

Costs no more than burning oil, and

usually less. But, oh, what an enormous difference in size and vigor of the chicks, in cleanliness, in safety, ease, convenience and peace of mind. Operates from any electric current—from farm lighting plant, traction line or town lighting system.

Strongly built of galvanized iron, with wool felt curtain. 500-chick size, \$23.50; 150-chick size, \$16. Order from this, or write for any information desired. When ordering tell us the voltage of your electric current.

Hatch With Electricity!

Lectro-hatch Electric Incubators have the same advantages of pure air and steady, even heat without bother or watching. You get bigger hatches of better chicks. Day-old electric hatched chicks have the appearance of being a week old. We also furnish electric heating elements for converting old incubators into electrics. Easily installed at small cost. Write for full information.

Electric Controller Co.

423 E. 10th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Everything in Ship-Shape for Spring Work.

(Continued from page 309)

Having now fixed up the house or pen, and the chickens, you must look to your yard. As a rule, with back-lotter's the yard is but small and continual use by the flock has, in all likelihood, beaten it solid and the ground is sour and sticky. The ideal sweetener of soured ground is to raise a crop. If you are lucky enough to have two or more yards, alternate from one to the other, raising a crop of oats in one while running the chickens in the other. But if you have but the one yard, first cover it with a good coat of air slacked lime up to half an inch thick, if necessary. Then spade the ground a foot deep, breaking up all the clods and mixing the lime through it all thoroughly. While spading up the ground and breaking the clods, mix in a quantity of grain to encourage scratching. Air slacked lime is nothing but ordinary quick lime exposed to the air until the lumps fall apart and into a fine powder. You can hasten this condition by keeping the quick lime in the cellar. The dampness in the cellar hastens the process.

In one end of your yard have your dust bath. It is now spring, and placing the bath outside keeps down the dust in the pen proper. Make it good and big to give the chickens ample room. You must protect it from the rain and high winds by a roof and a side on the end where thunder storms usually form. Fine coal ashes will answer very well, although not as good as road dust. The trouble with road dust now, however, is that the constant passing of automobiles and the consequent splashes of oil generally spoils it for poultry use. We don't want oil smeared chickens. If you can buy any tobacco dust cheaply, add that in the bath.

Feeding for Hatching Eggs.

Many people have asked me for advice as to feeding for strong hatching eggs. Many also want to know if you can have strong hatching eggs when the flock is confined to a small yard as in the case of the ordinary back-lotter.

Taking up the first question—feeding for strong hatching eggs—I can only say that with the exception of adding a little more corn in the ration in very cold weather in the winter to furnish the extra heat requirements of the chicken, I never change my feed. I know this will be looked upon by many as poultry heresy, but I have tried many experiments in my over thirty years of poultry keeping, and, in my judgment at least, I believe I know whereof I speak. I am not one of those, however, who always believes the other fellow always wrong and myself always right, so I want to present my side and then you must use your own judgment.

We are told my many breeders that when we force for egg production, the hen loses its vitality and the egg its strong hatching qualities. As an illustration of this point, it is pointed out to us that record breaking hens very seldom lay an egg of strong hatching qualities. Just where they get that word forcing from, I could never see. If they feed a balanced ration, that is, a ration containing the constituent parts to form an equal number of both the

You Need this Handy Sprayer

Use the Auto-Spray No. 1 to disinfect incubators and brooders and to clean out lice and mites in the poultry house. Prevent blights and destroy insects in the hot house, cold frame, garden and on the lawn.

Whitewash the cellar, stables and other outbuildings faster and more evenly than with a brush. Wash windows, buggies and motor cars quickly and thoroughly. There are nearly 40 other styles of Auto-Spray—big and little.

Write for free Spraying Calendar and Catalogue.

The E. C. BROWN COMPANY 891 Maple Street, Rochester, N. Y.



TARBOX'S SILVER WYANDOTTES

(All American Strain) Also SPECKLED SUSSEX

Another Great Victory—At the Chicago Coliseum Show, December, 1921, we won on Silvers on 10 entries, first and fourth cock; first and second, hens; third and fourth, cockerels; first and second, pullets; first old pen; first young pen. On Speckled Sussex on 7 entries, we won second hen, second cockerel, first and third pullet, and second young pen.

Stock at all times. Book your orders now for eggs and baby chicks.

A. & E. TARBOX, BOX A, YORKVILLE, ILLINOIS

Hockings' White Leghorns

Pure Eugene Smith Strain—A strain that has probably furnished more winners for big Western Shows than any other!—And they lay large white eggs and lots of them! Mating-List that tells all about them sent free upon request. Write today! Quality Eggs, Chix, Stock. C. W. Hockings, Box A, Burlington, Wis.



"It's a Life Saver"

—Says a Prominent Poultryman

Herbert H. Knapp, Shelby, Ohio, former President International Baby Chick Association, writes:

"In our own plant we found Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed a life saver. Not a single case of White Diarrhea this season. Your chain of feeds was a happy thought. Three Buttermilk Mashers for Starting, Growing and Laying are complete and surely do bring results."



Buy It by the Bag

Conkey's Buttermilk Feeds are sold at dealers carrying poultry feeds and supplies. Be sure to get them in the original packages.

Conkey's

The Original

Buttermilk Starting Feed

1. Conkey's will prevent your big losses of little chicks, due to weakness and disease.
2. Conkey's will give your chickens that quick start in growth that is necessary to insure early broilers and layers.
3. Conkey's will help prevent White Diarrhea, as the lactic acid in the buttermilk used by Conkey's acts as an "intestinal broom," which helps to sweep away unfriendly bacterial disease germs in the delicate digestive tract.
4. Conkey's is low in fibre and just right in protein, scientifically correct. Does not injure or overtax the sensitive digestive apparatus.
5. Conkey's is the only Buttermilk Starting Feed made by the Conkey Original Process, in which the buttermilk is thoroughly incorporated with the other ingredients. We use semi-solid buttermilk only.

Conkey's is different—it is so clean, sweet and genuine. No mill ends, shriveled or unsound grain, weed seed or mill sweepings used—only the best and purest grain. Yet it costs so little for those first eight weeks, no poultryman can afford to be without it.

Don't Break the Conkey Chain of Buttermilk Feeds

There are three of them—one each for Starting, Growing and Laying—each the best for its particular purpose.

After 8 weeks, feed Conkey's Buttermilk Growing Mash. Any feed that is sold for both starting chicks and growing them beyond the first eight weeks is unscientific and unsafe. If your dealer cannot supply you with Conkey's Feeds or Remedies, write us and we shall see that you are supplied.

The Conkey-Norwich Chick Feeder-Fount

is the most satisfactory device ever invented. Keeps feed clean and prevents chicks from wasting it. Used for fountain also. Ask for circular.

Free-Conkey's Poultry Book

80 pages full of information about the feeding and rearing of chicks, culling of hens, etc. Tells how to keep chickens healthy and how to make them pay. Whether a beginner or a professional, Conkey's Book is worth dollars to you. Sent for 6 cents in stamps to pay postage.

THE G.E. CONKEY CO. 6531 Broadway, Cleveland, O.

Feed It for the First Eight Weeks

When the chicks are hatched, give them clean water with the chill taken off and fine grit, but no feed for 48 hours. Then feed Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed dry, often but sparingly for the first few feeds, so they will clean it up, gradually increasing and continue for eight weeks, with occasionally a little green food. If you do this, you should lose very few chicks on account of sickness.

"Nothing Equals Conkey's"

U. R. Fishel, the well-known breeder of White Plymouth Rocks at Fishelton Farms, Hope, Indiana, writes: "Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed is the best feed for young chicks. I have found nothing to equal it in the 40 years I have been in business."

The G. E. Conkey Co.,
6531 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio

I am interested in the following that are checked:

Free Poultry Book.....

Buttermilk Starting Feed.....

" Growing Mash.....

" Laying Mash.....

Remedy for.....

Name.....

Town.....State.....

Plymouth Packages Safest for Your Settings of Eggs!

—used exclusively by many successful breeders—are the type recommended by poultry schools, journals and breeders. Not a makeshift nor an experiment but a distinctive colored basket made especially for poultrymen. Supplied in three sizes for one or two settings, fifty eggs and one hundred eggs. Produced in a factory that has made good packages for three generations. Can be used for all sizes of eggs. Write for circular, prices and "The Best Way to Ship Settings of Eggs."



The Edgerton Manufacturing Co., Dept. A, Plymouth, Indiana

SAFE - STRONG - ECONOMICAL - USED BY MOST SUCCESSFUL SHIPPERS



"LADY BEAUTIFUL"

Pullet Line Only

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Lady Beautiful birds won at Chicago Coliseum, Dec., 1921: 1-2 exhibition hens; 5th exhibition pullet; 1-5 pullet-bred cock; 2-3 pullet-bred cockerel. At Baltimore, same week, in a grand class of Barred Rocks, the best that Baltimore has ever had, as follows: 1-2-3-4 exhibition hens; 1-2-3-5 exhibition pullets; 1-2 pullet-bred cocks; 1-2 pullet-bred cockerels. STOCK—Always some choice pullet-bred males for disposal to the discriminating purchaser.

C. N. MYERS

Box A

HANOVER, PA.

Becker's Chicks and Anconas — Eggs —

Our stock is bred for heavy egg production, and they develop quicker than most other breeds. When you purchase either chicks or eggs from us you are assured of complete satisfaction in every particular. Send for circular and state your wants. We are here to serve you.

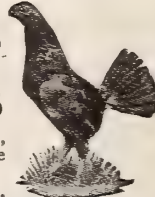
A. M. & O. E. BECKER, ROUTE 3, VINELAND, N. J.

Breed Feathered Symbols of American Gameness

The utmost in Game Fighting Fowls. "My Southern Guards, Cuban Muffs, Mugwumps, Hennies, and beautiful Marines" have measured steel with the best in all the world and are at the top today. Send for free circular.

ALFRED F. GRAHAM

CAMERON, N. C.



CHARCOAL

Crushed Oyster Shell and Grit

**A. L. BERRY
CHARCOAL CO.**

20 W. Jackson Blvd.
CHICAGO

Light Brahma Chicks and Eggs

Winners at largest shows. Bred for heavy egg production, standard requirements, mammoth size and vigor. Book your order now for baby chicks—\$7.00 for 25; \$13.00 for 50; \$25.00 for 100. PREPAID, 100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. EGGS—\$1.75 for 15; \$3.00 for 30; \$5.00 for 50; \$9.00 for 100. PREPAID, SAFE DELIVERY AND GOOD HATCH GUARANTEED. Write for free catalog.

W. H. HANKINS, (Light Brahma Specialist),

Box A-3

STRAFFORD, MISSOURI

Keipper Collapsible All Wire Coop



USED MORE THAN ALL OTHERS COMBINED—Give your birds every possible chance to win by training them in these Standard Exhibition Coops. Sold or rented to Fairs and Shows with privilege to purchase. We also manufacture Shipping Coops, Egg Carriers, Feeders, Canary Hatching and Shelf Cages, Trap Nests, etc. Besides our factory at MILWAUKEE, we maintain our own warehouses at KANSAS CITY, MO., and FULTONVILLE, N. Y., and will ship from the nearest point. Send for our illustrated catalogue and save money.

KEIPPER COOPING CO. INC. 1401 1st St. MILWAUKEE WIS.
EASTERN OFFICE. JOHNSTOWN. NEW YORK

whites and the yolks of an egg, I could never understand where the force came in when we left it entirely to the natural inclination of the hen and to nature whether it laid an egg or not. If there was some way in which we could unnaturally force it to lay the egg, and if that method was used, then I could see the danger in doing it. But when we only give it the food to allow it to lay the egg, if the hen and nature so desired, force seems a word out of place and not in accordance with the facts. And when they cite the record breaking hen as their example, I have always looked through the article to find out if the other hens in the same pen also laid poor hatching eggs. But this information is never given.

What I do know is this, that in my thirty years or more experience in the business I have had many 200-egg, and over, hens, and I found no more difference in their hatching qualities than in the eggs of the poorer stock. Some of the best hens I ever had laid poor hatching eggs, but they laid this kind of eggs whether I fed them balanced rations or not. And, on the other hand, some of the best hens I ever had and which would have held high place in any egg laying contest, laid just as good and strong hatching eggs as any hen I ever owned.

I know that I have now several hens that have laid very close to the top-notchers in the present egg laying contest that I sell their eggs for hatching and guarantee a 90 per cent hatch and they invariably hatch very nearly every egg. So that I never believed in the theory that to secure strong hatching eggs you must cut down their egg production. But if you believe in it, it is an easy matter to reduce the egg laying. Simply disturb the even balance of the feed so an equal number of whites and yolks are no longer possible and you will soon have less eggs.

Free Range.

Another seemingly well established theory to which I do not agree is the necessity of having free range for the stock before strong hatching eggs are procurable. This, too, I have found to be untrue. I guarantee the hatching eggs I sell to hatch 90 per cent, and I am seldom called upon to replace any eggs. And the chickens that laid them were never out of a 5x8 foot house with a 5x10 foot yard attached. Their fathers and mothers, and their grandfathers and grandmothers and generations before that were never out of the same kind of a pen. And I challenge any breeder to show me any healthier, sturdier, finer or better chickens, chock full of life and vitality, than are mine.

What does free range give a chicken that it can't get in your back yard plant? Not a single thing. The truth of the matter is, the only difference between a back-lotter's plant and free range is that with free range the chickens are more likely to get the needed exercise. It can't be anything else. They get just as much fresh air in a small yard as in a field of many acres. You feed them a meat supply and a green food supply in the small plant that they get on free range, and it is likely to be better food at that, too. So that it all simmers down to the fact a hen will likely get more exercise on many acres than in a 5x10 foot yard. And if this is the case, it

MR. POULTRYMAN

Play Safe This Year

There is more profit in buying well bred chicks, even at two or three times the price, than taking chances of ruining your whole year's business with hap-hazard bred stock.


Lord Farms Leghorns

will cost you a few cents more per chick than the cheapest you could buy, but don't save dimes this Spring and lose Dollars and Dollars next Winter. A poor man can't afford to take chances in cheap stock. Lord Farms strain of Leghorns have cost us thousands and thousands of dollars to produce, yet they are the cheapest chicks you can possibly buy.

Lord Farms Grade A Chicks

are all from one strain. The eggs are all raised on the Lord Farms from hens that have each and every one been tested by the State for white diarrhea. They have been bred for generations from American bred stock, for good size, good looks, the greatest of vitality, and are producers of good sized white eggs in quantities that make a poultry farm profitable.

For years our customers have been reporting wonderful egg yields. The past season exceeds all previous records. Lord Farms Leghorns are steadily being improved year after year, and our crop of 1922 chickens should exceed all previous matings.

 If you are going to buy a few hundred or a few thousand chicks this year, send the Lord Farms at least part of your order; toe-mark all your chicks and compare them with any other strain of Leghorns you can buy for actual dollars and cents earnings. Just keep track of what the chicks will cost you. Compare the mortality of the Lord Farms chicks with any other strain, compare their winter laying qualities, then the actual amount of eggs they produce in a year, and take in to consideration the superior size of the Lord Farms eggs. Compare them with any strain you can buy as "Money Makers," and we think you will become a permanent Lord Farms customer.

Eighty-page illustrated catalog

LORD FARMS

61 Forest Street
METHUEN, MASS.

DAY-OLD CHIX - DUX

1887 - 1922

DON'T TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT; DON'T TAKE ANY PRODUCER'S WORD FOR IT. In making your selection, be guided by the experience of those who have handled our stock. That's what "tells the story."

Jan. 25th, 1922.

W. R. Curtiss Co., Ransomville, N. Y. Gentlemen: We are getting from 960 to 1,000 eggs per day from the 1,560 pullets raised from day-old chicks purchased from you last season, and it is causing much favorable comment. We do not hesitate to recommend your stock to all those who inquire. Yours very truly, Holland Bros. Poultry Farm, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

Jan. 31st, 1922.

W. R. Curtiss Co. Gentlemen: Thought you would be interested in the records of 100 pullets I raised from your day-old stock:

November

52 doz. @ 90c.....\$46.80
Feed cost 13.75

Profit\$33.05

December

121 5-6 doz. @ 75c.....\$91.37
Feed cost 14.80

Profit\$76.57

Yours truly,

Haines Falls, N. Y. Chas. G. Theim.

Many generations of selective mating by the Hogan Test, makes it possible for our customers to succeed. R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff, Brown and White Leghorns; Mammoth Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks. Send for our special discount price lists for early spring deliveries.

CUT CLOVER—Fed in mash and used as litter makes day-old chicks grow and thrive faster and better than is possible without it. Orders promptly filled.

NIAGARA FARM

W. R. Curtiss Company, Proprietors
RANSOMVILLE, N. Y.

Sabrina Farm

White Wyandottes

Standard Type
Heavy Laying

Cockerels Reduced

\$ 7.50 to \$ 5.00

10.00 to 7.50

15.00 to 10.00

Arthur H. Shaw

502 Grove Street
Wellesley, Massachusetts

is your own fault and don't blame the plan—blame yourself.

If you feed your grain in your back yard plant in deep litter as you should, you will get just as good results as on a 1000-acre farm. If you don't feed them in this deep litter and thereby furnish the required exercise, your hens will get fat and lazy and the eggs poor in quality and few in number. If you feed the right food and in the right manner, there is no reason in the world why your back yard plant eggs should not hatch just as well and produce chicks with just as much vitality as those produced on free range. I can do it, and do do it. So can you.

The Incubator.

Having now fixed up the pen itself, the yard and the flock for the spring season, the next step is to get ready for hatching. This, of course, means the incubator if you are raising the non-setting variety of chickens. And even if I had the breeds of chickens that do set, I would use the incubator anyhow. When one has valuable eggs on hand he cannot afford to leave them become stale and weak from long keeping, waiting on a clucky hen. And don't let anyone tell you that chicks raised by Old Biddy are any better than properly incubated incubator chicks. They are not. But remember those qualifying words, "properly incubated." They mean a great deal. But you can just as easily "properly incubate" the eggs as to do it improperly.

First of all, properly clean the incubator. Dust and filth in an incubator will injure the eggs. The dust will close up the pores of the eggs and the filth will foul the air. If you are a beginner in the business, never set a single egg until you have had the incubator running perfectly, night and day, for at least three or four consecutive days.

Where will you place the incubator to do the hatching? A great deal depends on this, especially for a beginner. The principal thing is to have it where the temperature varies the least, night and day. Naturally that would seem to be in the cellar. And the cellar is the best place if it is one where you are always assured of a plentiful supply of pure air. If you have a furnace in the cellar, can you so run the furnace that it will give forth no coal gases. If you can, well and good. But if you can't, remember that the growing chicken in the egg needs pure air just like you do yourself and just the same as coal gas will kill you, just so it will also kill the developing chick, and less of it is required for the chick than for you. Here is where the advantage of raising Leghorns comes in. The best time for setting the incubator for Leghorns is from the beginning of April through the month of May and the furnace fires are probably out by then. With heavier breeds, of course, such is not the case, the best time to set their eggs being in late February or very early March. So that with Leghorns, the cellar is the ideal place if the furnace fire is out or if you can fire the furnace without noxious coal gases. And see that your air is not stagnant air. This doesn't mean that you must have a draft of air, but it must continually change so the air is constantly renewed. If you do not have such a cellar, the next best place is a room as far from the heat



HATCHING EGGS

For the season of 1922, I have mated up 20 wonderful matings from which I am pleased to share eggs with those seeking the best in Barred Rocks. In the past, my matings have produced birds which have swept the decks at the very largest shows in the country, my latest win being every prize but third cock bird and fifth hen in the strongest quality class of the season, Washington, D. C., Thanksgiving Week.

And what is of still more interest to you, they also produce winners for my customers.

Dunnellen, N. J.

Dear Sir:

From the setting of eggs, I purchased from you last Spring, I had four cockerels; one of them won first and color special at the New Jersey State Show being held in Newark this week.

C. C. Dunham.

Prices of hatching eggs \$15 per 15; \$28 per 30; \$40 per 50 and \$80 per 100. Circular free. Complete line of stock for sale at prices you will gladly pay.

NEWTON COSH

Box A Vineland, N. J.

Dollars in Hares

We pay \$7 to \$18.50 and up a pair and express charges. **Big Profits.** We furnish guaranteed high grade stock and buy all you raise. Use back yard, barn, cellar, attic. Contract and Illustrated Catalog Free.

STANDARD FOOD & FUR ASS'N
405-C Broadway, New York



The Poultryman's Best Helper

Poultry knowledge of the right sort. Every month THE POULTRY ITEM helps the profits. You cannot keep chickens right without this monthly poultry guide. A trial will prove it.

4 Months' Trial 25c.

Subscription 25c.

1 year \$1.00 3 years \$2.00

Catalog of Books Free

The Poultry Item, Box A, Sellersville, Penna.

The Gilt Edge Egg Scale



Simple in construction, quick and easy to operate. Has a weighing capacity from 18 to 29 ounces to the dozen. Price \$2.00, postage prepaid, or sent on 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.

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TRIAL Dealers Wanted. WHITE MFG. CO., Gardena, Cal.



Wonderful, new device, guides your hand; corrects your writing in few days. Big improvement in three hours. No failures. Complete outline FREE. Write C. J. Oment, Dept. 85 St. Louis, Mo.

Indian Runner Duck and Hare Culture

Finest Illustrated Duck and Hare Book. Tells all about the greatest egg producing fowl and meat producing animal on earth. How to get a start; quotes lowest prices. Sent for 5 cents. BERRY'S FARM, Box 150 Clarinda, Ia.

WEBER'S Best laying, best paying chickens, ducks, geese & turkeys. Fine pure-bred quality. Fowls, Eggs, Incubators all at cut prices. 40 years poultry experience, and my 100 page Catalog and Breeders Guide Free. W. A. Weber, Box 56, Mankato, Minn.

plant of the house as you can get it. A kitchen is the worst possible place in the entire house. Hot and steaming during the baking and cooking hours, then cool or cold at other hours makes it almost impossible to regulate the incubator correctly and means failure.

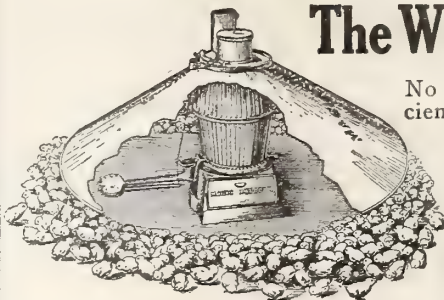
Pick out a room where there is the least possible change in temperature, day and night, even if it is a very cold room. If possible, do not have it on the sunny side of the house. The sun itself causes a great change in temperature. If you must use a room on the sunny side, close out the sunlight in some manner. You don't need sunlight to hatch the eggs. Having now picked out the room, set the incubator up in the place you intend it to stand until the hatch is entirely over. Now level it up. This doesn't mean have it pretty nearly level, but level. You can buy a good enough level in the 5 and 10 cent stores for a dime. And it doesn't mean level it up on one side only and have the other end lopsided. It means level on all four corners. If you have a hot air incubator and do not have it perfectly level, as hot air rises to the highest point, you'll have the eggs in one corner overheated and in the other corner underheated. If you have a hot water incubator, and not level, the water won't circulate evenly, you'll burn more coal oil to secure the right heat, and will par boil or bake some of the eggs and chill the others. Remember, therefore, it is vitally important to have the incubator perfectly level on all sides.

Now get it going. Don't expect a cold incubator to heat up in a few minutes nor in a few hours. Some take half a day or more until the chill is taken out of the wood of which the incubator is made, and the heat begins to heat up the inside of the incubator so it will show on the thermometer. I remember well my first electric incubator—a wooden 150-egg size. I started the current on it on Sunday morning full blast. Hour after hour went by without the mercury even showing in the thermometer. I moved the current regulator to the last notch and yet on Sunday night no movement could be seen in the mercury. I gave up in disgust, but left the current on. Monday morning the top of the thermometer was burst off by the rising mercury. Goodness knows how much heat was in that incubator. And yet it was one of the best incubators I ever had. Don't hurry the first heating. Use a reasonable flame and give it plenty of time. After it is heated through and through you'll have no bother.

After it is thoroughly heated up, begin the regulation of it. Keep changing the regulator until it runs regularly at 102 degrees, but allow several hours to intervene between every change of the regulator. This is necessary to allow the heat to have time to adjust itself to the new regulation. Have it finally so it will keep 102 degrees with the damper from an eighth to a quarter of an inch above the heat supply pipe. Some incubators have regulators that raise more than others and you must judge of the proper height. There is a reason, and a most important reason, too, for not having it any higher. A warm spell may come suddenly while you are away from home and the damper should have all the room it can to raise to let off the excess heat. If you have it run-

The Magic Brooder

The Wonder of Wonders



No person can ever realize the efficiency of this brooder until they try it.

Many people think "a brooder is a brooder" and one should be as good as another. A brooder that will not hold the fire nor maintain an even temperature will not do the work properly.

The Magic is built to do the work. It is equipped with both top and bottom draft regulation, also coal magazine and gas escape system. The ash pans are made of galvanized steel and will not rust out. The deflectors are lock seamed and riveted. In fact, everything about the Magic brooder is quality from start to finish. They need attention only twice a day and will brood chicks at a profit. Without a reliable brooder it is impossible to succeed. Money refunded after thirty days' trial, including freight if the Magic brooder does not do all we claim. Send for free catalog describing same, together with plans for colony and laying houses.

UNITED BROODER CO., 348 Pennington Ave., Trenton, N. J.



Buff Minorcas

They are the Holstein Freisians of the feathered tribes with size enough to make them desirable to one whose needs embrace both meat and eggs. If you want the best there is in Buff Minorcas, my matings this year will surely produce them. EGGS—CHAMPION EXHIBITION MATINGS—\$15 per 15, \$28 per 30, \$45 per 50; Eggs from Quality Matings, \$5 per 15, \$8 per 30, \$13 per 50, \$20 per 100, fertility guaranteed. Still have a few choice breeding cockerels \$10, \$15 and \$25. Breeding pens (4 females, 1 male) \$35, \$50 and \$75.

EDW. F. SCHMIDT

Mating List Free

HAZELRIGG, IND.



Otto White Orpingtons Won

At the State Club Show in February, in the largest class ever shown in Indianapolis, three firsts, two seconds, one third, two fourths, and one fifth. Seventeen birds entered and thirteen placed. Special for best display, three cocks, three hens, and three pullets. Eggs from the finest matings of our fifteen years experience, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10. Illustrated mating list.

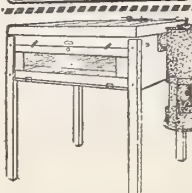
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Baby Chicks

From Missouri's leading Egg Farm and Hatchery. 75,000 Eggs incubated monthly.

Chicks from our A-1 flocks bred for winter production. Parent stock all kept on free range. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Delivery free. Live arrival guaranteed. Get our 32-page free illustrated booklet telling how to raise them. STANDARD EGG FARMS Dept. O. Cape Girardeau, Mo.



THE EXTRA CHICKS YOU WILL HATCH WITH

Oliver Incubators will soon pay for your Incubator. Sold on a ten year money-back guarantee. Let us tell you about them before you buy.

OLIVER INCUBATOR CO.

PARIS, ILL

HIAWATHA CHICKS—EGGS

WINTER LAYING S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS Eventually you will decide that the WINTER LAYER is the BREAD WINNER. For EGGS—EGGS and EGGS the year around is what makes poultry pay and pay well, therefore do not delay and start right now and order your HIAWATHA CHICKS and EGGS for the 1922 season. At prices that you can afford to buy. Write today for illustrated price list and circular. Address HIAWATHA POULTRY FARM, Box 94, Crystal Lake, Ill.



Grow Green Feed For Poultry

Of all green feeds that grow, two are pre-eminently superior for poultry; Dwarf Essex Rape for summer forage and Mangel Beets for storage and feed throughout the winter.

We offer Rape and Mangel Seed grown in England by Sutton & Sons.

The Sutton strains of Rape and Mangels have been developed in England to a degree unusual in America. This superior English-grown seed will give a correspondingly superior crop in the United States, as was demonstrated last year by our customers.

Write for full information on seed of Sutton's Mangels; also Dwarf Essex Rape; both English-grown. We distribute from our New York warehouse.

H.P. WINTER & CO.
64-J Wall Street, New York



White Quill White Rocks

The 200-Egg Exhibition Strain

Champion Chicago, Milwaukee, Illinois State Fair, Wisconsin State Fair, Minnesota State Fair, etc.

EGGS For Hatching

from my Best matings \$10 per 15; \$19 per 30; \$30 per 50; \$50 per 100. From my second quality matings, at half the above prices.

BABY CHICKS

\$28, \$32, \$50 and \$100 per 100. Choice lot of cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets at \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20 and \$25 each; extra good ones. Order direct from this ad, or write for my descriptive catalog.

Adam F. Polt
Dept. 0 Hartford, Wis.

ning regularly so it stands high above the heat pipe, it cannot raise enough to let off the surplus heat and your eggs roast. Whereas, if but slightly raised when running regularly, in all likelihood the extra distance it can raise will carry off the excess heat and save the eggs. It is true that when carrying the damper as I advise, a sudden cold spell may also come and then even when the damper drops down all the way the thermometer will not register the required degrees. But it is a thousand times better to run the risk of too little heat than too much heat—the one simply delays the hatching of the eggs, if not too long continued, while the other roasts the eggs and they will never hatch.

You will notice in several places I place great stress on the matter of having it so regulated before setting the eggs that it runs perfectly, day and night. You may have your incubator running perfectly all day, but with the night air usually comes a colder temperature and you must provide for this. You must learn to judge by the weather outside if it will be necessary for you to slightly raise the lamp wick and furnish more heat for the night. That is why I advise you to run the incubator for quite a few days before you set the eggs. Before you start the hatch, have it so regulated that it keeps the 102 degrees for three or four consecutive days. When you can do that, you are safe in trusting valuable eggs to its care—not before.

We now have the incubator ready. If it is to be filled with Leghorn eggs it will be at least April 1 before you will begin the hatch and on that date you will find in the American Poultry Journal our method of hatching and rearing the chicks.

Food values for Growing Chicks.

(Continued from page 307)

corn alone is sure to result in yellow plumage. We had a flock of White Leghorns raised on a farm. A part of the flock stayed close to the barn and ate freely of yellow corn as it was hauled to the barnyard for the hogs, while another part of the flock roosted in the orchard and during the day ranged in the grain fields. It was easy to tell from the color of these birds just where they had been feeding. The next season we took two of the yellow male birds and during the molting season fed only hulled oats, wheat and cracked white corn and they made white cock birds. It is foolish to say that a bird that is bred white will be white regardless of feed. We have tried it and we know whereof we speak. Hulled oats are not only an excellent bone and body builder but they help to develop a nice plumage. Hulled oats and milk surely do make the birds grow.

A Word About Leg Color

Birds that have been fed in this manner will be very white and have a very luxuriant plumage so that a four and one-half pound cockerel will have the appearance of a bird much heavier, but unless the green feed is well supplied there is liable to be a lack of color in the yellow leg varieties. Birds kept on range rarely are lacking in color of legs but those kept in close quarters are liable to have light yellow or lemon colored legs. The plumage of a white bird can usually be guessed by looking at the



ANCONA CHICKS

Sheppard's 331 egg strain \$25.00 per 100; B. Rocks, Reds, \$15.00 per 100; W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks \$16.00 per 100; Buff Orpingtons, B. Langshans \$17.00 per 100; W. and B. Leghorns, \$12.00 per 100, prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Furebred stock, 97 per cent delivered. Mid-Oak Poultry Farm, Box A, Bloomington, Ill.

SPIRALETS LEG BANDS

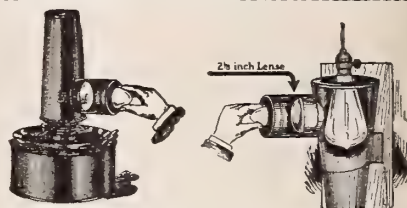


Know your birds on sight. Made of best grade celluloid and will stay on. Will last a life time. Red, White, Blue, Light Blue, Pink, Green, Yellow, Amber, Black and Ruby.

Prices for Single Coil	25	50	100	250
Baby Chicks	20	35	60	\$1.25
Growing Chicks	20	40	75	1.75
Leghorns	30	50	90	2.00
Rocks and Reds	35	60	1.00	2.25
Putnam's Brooder Heater				\$4.75 postpaid
Putnam's Little Steeple				\$2.00 postpaid

Prices are postpaid. State color and breed. Poultry Supply catalog and samples free. Prompt service.

American Poultry Supply Co., 487 Main St., Canton, Mo.



PERFECT EGG TESTER, patented, two-in-one, electric or oil lamp; has powerful bull's-eye lens; makes testing easy. Single tester, \$1.50; double tester, \$2.00, postpaid. Circular free. Dealers wanted. C. LINGEMANN, 3110 Elliott Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unexcelled WINTER Layers Royal Golden Wyandottes

Eggs from Five Prize Matings, \$12 per 15. Headed by 1st Cock, 2nd Cockerel, Coliseum, 1921; 1 Cockerel, National, 1922, and his sire, a son of 2nd Cock, Coliseum, 1920. \$5 per 15 Eggs, and \$18 per 25 day old Chicks—from 1st Cockerel and 4th Cock Coliseum, Chicago, 1921. \$3 per 15 Eggs, and \$8.50 per 25 day old Chicks—from Standard Bred Farm Flock Royal Males at the Head. Write for my new 1922 Mating List.

J. S. Pennington, Box A, Plainfield, Ill.

THREE TIMES

the Improvers have won Best Display at the Chicago Coliseum Show. My 1921 winnings were: Cocks, 1-2-4; Hens, 3-5; Cockerels, 1-3-4; Pullets, 1-3; Old Pen, 1; Young Pen, 1-3. The Improver Strain is a trap-nested exhibition strain of Quality Layers and owes no apology to either the show room or the egg basket. Catalogue.

L. J. DEMBERGER

Improver Strain White Wyandottes
Box 9 Stewartsville, Ind.

Patents—Trade Marks

Protect and profit by your inventions. I make a specialty of poultry patents and have secured patents for the leaders in this field. Prompt, personal and expert professional service. All matters strictly confidential.

Register your trade-mark and protect your most valuable asset.

LESTER L. SARGENT

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New Zealand Reds—Flemish Giants—American Blues. Big PROFITS, WE PAY \$1.50 10¢ EACH. Also Cavies, Mint, Skunk, Fox, Muskrat, etc. Easily raised anywhere. 32 FREE! page Catalog and Contract. Illustrated book "COMMON SENSE RABBIT RAISING," quarterly journal, and copy of America's leading small stock magazine, all for 10 cents. Address Outdoor Enterprise Co., 608 S. E. Blvd., KANSAS CITY, MO.

YOU'LL ENJOY Reading a Free sample copy of America's leading Rabbit and Cavy paper—interesting—practical; 50 cents per year. Prominent rabbit and cavy writers. **RABBIT CRAFT, Box 911, Lamoni, Iowa**

legs, for it is difficult to get a chalk white bird with deep yellow legs.

The color problem is mighty interesting, for we not only want white birds to be white but a nice gloss adds to the appearance. Oily substances added to the diet when the fowl is finishing helps to put a gloss on the finish. By the method I have described your pullets can be kept growing a longer time and when finally matured make larger and better females. Avoid rich, stimulating foods that hasten early maturity in your best females. The precocious pullet that lays at five months rarely amounts to much as a breeder.

There is a striking similarity between the foods and care demanded by a chick and that demanded by a child. Chicks, like children, demand rest and warmth for a few days after birth. The one difference is that the child requires nourishment at regular intervals, while the chick has absorbed sufficient food in the form of egg yolk to sustain it for the first two days. If the child is kept warm and nourished with plenty of digestible food it will sleep a good portion of the time, and this is an indication of a healthy baby. Babies do not cry just to hear themselves cry neither do chicks unless they are hungry or cold. Therefore, the two prime essentials for chicks and babies are warmth and proper food and fresh air. Food that merely sustains life is not satisfactory. Many poultrymen seem to think that their fowls are doing well because they are living, but it is not sufficient to keep the chicks alive; they must be kept growing constantly from shell to show room, or frying pan, whichever their destination may happen to be.

People are only beginning to get interested in proper food values. When parents are indifferent about the food given to their children, we can not expect them to seriously consider the food given to their fowls. Very many diseases are directly traceable to diet in one way or another. In some cases the wrong food is used and in other cases the morbid condition is caused by over-eating or malnutrition. Our public schools have recently given attention to this subject. Teachers and superintendents have discovered that many pupils are unable to make the grades because of the fact that they are not properly nourished, yet the parents of these children think they have abundantly provided. In most cases no doubt an abundance has been provided, but not in a form that can be easily and adequately assimilated by the child. An active brain demands a healthy, well nourished body, and so we have nutrition classes for the duller pupils and warm lunches for the elementary grades. The child can not do its best unless it has the best food. It needs the best food that it may have an active mind and a body capable of resisting disease, and the chick needs the best food so that it may develop into the largest and most beautiful and vigorous chicken, the most active egg machine.

The hatching season is at hand and the following hints will be found helpful: Collect hatching eggs often. Hold at temperature of 50 degrees. Do not incubate eggs more than ten days old. Operate incubator in basement or cellar. Set incubator perfectly level. Provide good ventilation. Avoid drafts from windows and doors. Regulate carefully before putting eggs in. Operate according to manufacturer's directions.

Order Needed Machines NOW And be *READY*—with NEWTOWN COLONY BROODERS

when the first hatches arrive. You want to "raise the most chicks, the best chicks, with least labor and at lowest cost"—you can do it with Newtowns. That's why successful chick raisers are using them—they do their work, easily and well.

The original Newtown Coal-burning Colony Brooder has been the big successful brooder from its introduction—it has been refined and perfected through many years of experience.

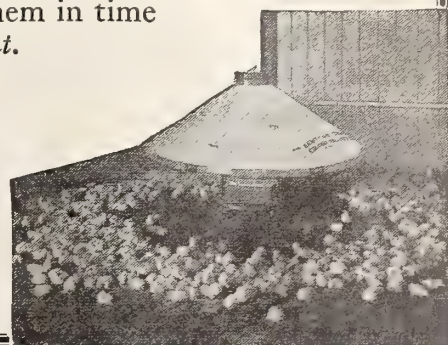
There is also an oil-burning Newtown, if you prefer it.

If you want the sure-thing Newtown Brooder this season, better tell us NOW—and be sure to have them in time to start the season *right*.

Get the new
Brooder Catalog—
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Bred-To-Lay from flocks selected for standard quality and production we offer exceptional values in the following varieties: Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, W. Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas and Anconas. Our prices are right, when quality is in consideration as this should be the main point of view. Get our big catalog of Baby Chicks, Brooders and How to care for Your Chicks after you have them. It is FREE for the asking. Write today.

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THE FAMOUS "BLUE LINE" WINNERS

S. C. White Leghorns, champions at New York, 1922, first and fourth cockerels; first and third pullets; first hen; second old pen; second young pen; best display; champion male; champion female; again they prove their superiority, against 23 competitors, showing 236 entries—think of it—at the greatest show of the country, Madison Square Garden. If you want real quality Leghorns, eggs or stock, write for our catalog and price list.



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Pedigreed Leghorn Chicks

Buy from us and get chicks from the selective breeding of generations of Standard type, Vigorous White Leghorn hens with pullet year records of 180-261 eggs, mated to specially selected cockerels from heavy egg producing dams. Females trap-nested the year 'round and farm raised on free range. Every chick comes to you direct from our own matings. A Birchdale bird will reproduce itself, therefore reliability exists in its breeding. Don't delay. Send today for our free catalog. Birchdale Poultry Farm, Ramsey, New Jersey.



GREENSHIELDS' Single Comb White ORPINGTONS

"THE FASHION PLATES OF
ALL ORPINGTONS"

—MAKE THE—
**GREATEST WIN OF
THEIR CAREER AT**

**Cleveland, Ohio
January 2-9, 1922**

The unanimous opinion of judges, exhibitors and visitors to the great White Orpington Club Meet was our exhibit without question stood out as the greatest display ever penned on the continent.

Our outstanding win of Best Display, Champion Male, Champion Female, Shape Special Male, Shape Special Female; Cock (33), 1-4-9; Hen (46), 4-6-7; Cockerel (46), 7-9-10; Pullet (47), 1-7; Old Pen (20), 3-6-10; Young Pen (25), 4-8-9-10; 403 entries; 22 exhibitors.

—A NEW RECORD—
AT
Madison Square Garden, 1922

In a class of 17 cocks we won FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, 2-3 hen, 4-5 cockerel, 4 pullet, 5 old and 4 young pen, champion male, shape and color special male. MORE PLACES IN SINGLE CLASS THAN ANY OTHER EXHIBITOR.

Send today for our dainty mating list of champion pens.

**Eggs That Hatch—Show
and Breeding Stock**

J.S. GREENSHIELDS

**Box A, 84 Pine Crescent
TORONTO, CANADA**



Prominent poultrymen at the Garden show. Seated, left to right, Chas. H. Hubbard, Wm. Moore, Clifton C. Nickerson, Wm. Hobbs, Harold Tompkins, Henry L. Wilbur. Standing, left to right, Louis A. Stahmer, Harry M. Lamon, Frank Gloeckl, H. P. McKean, Arthur O. Schilling.

Madison Square Garden Show.

(Continued from page 308)

Trophy, which was awarded to the exhibitor winning first prize on young pen in the variety having the largest number of young pens entered, was won by Robadel Farm on their 1st young pen of White Orpingtons. This massive silver loving cup, designed on Grecian lines, was manufactured by Tiffany and Company, and is 12 inches high and weighs about 72 ounces. It was offered by the Garden show in memory of the late Henry V. Crawford, former mayor of Montclair, N. J., who was secretary of the Madison Square Garden poultry show for many years. Mr. Crawford died last February in Florida, where he was accustomed to spend the winter months.

The ancient and unique vase offered

by Naoyoshi Mori of Japan, to the exhibitor showing what the judges considered to be the best cock in the American class, was won by T. A. Havemeyer of New York City on his 1st prize White Wyandotte cock. Secretary Orr placed this special on a cock, rather than on a cockerel, believing that a really magnificent cock was the harder to get. This is the second time that Mr. Mori has offered a valuable special prize at New York. He is an enthusiastic fancier in Japan who admires American bred birds. Mr. Orr plans to purchase a trio of choice specimens and export them to Mr. Mori as a gift from the management of the Garden show.

Lord Dewar of England entered a number of birds, his entry comprising several different varieties. The difference between the English and Amer-



Familiar faces at the Garden show. Seated, left to right, Harvey C. Wood, Rufus Delafield, D. Lincoln Orr, Secretary of the Garden show; John Kriner, Chas. D. Cleveland, H. Cecil Sheppard. Standing, left to right, James Glasgow, M. B. Hickson, Edwin Megargee, Henry P. Schwab, Newton Cosh, Robt. Waldon, Jos. Wm. Kinghorne.

Used for feed, milk or water

They Save Chicks—

They Raise Chicks—

They Save Labor—

They Save Feed—

They Increase Profits—



CONKEY-NORWICH CHICK FEEDERS

THE thousands of users of these perfect chick feeders often express wonder at the marvelous results they give. The explanation is simple:—

Chicks are most susceptible to bowel disorders, which are due to intestinal germs. Droppings of one sick chick in food or water supply infect the whole brood and heavy loss is sure to follow.

Conkey-Norwich Chick Feeders *positively prevent all contamination* and the healthy chicks remain healthy—and grow.

For this single reason alone it will pay you to use Conkey-Norwich Chick Feeders. But consider additional advantages:—Large feeding space—no

crowding—no chicks hung or stuck in openings—no drowning in milk or water. Always clean to handle because chicks cannot roost on wire guard. Feed, water or milk always available, yet always protected and none wasted. Easy to fill and clean. Rain guard permits use on open range. Simple—practical—inexpensive—durable—made of heavy galvanized metal—highest quality workmanship.

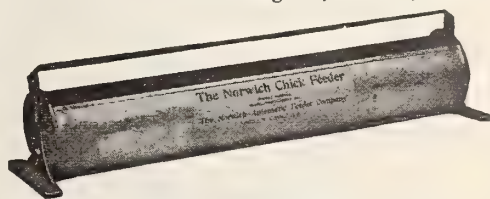
Conkey-Norwich Chick Feeders are used and strongly recommended by such authorities as Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, Prof. Harry R. Lewis, Mr. U. R. Fishel, Pennsylvania Poultry Farms and a host of others.

Order a supply of these feeders *now*, have them ready when your first brood is hatched. An early-season test will show you how to grow more chicks this year. Get the Conkey-Norwich from your local dealer or order direct. See prices below. Descriptive circular mailed free on request.

The Norwich Automatic Feeder Co.

7 Trumbull Street, New London, Conn.
The Geo. E. Conkey Co., Cleveland, Ohio

410 Washington Street, St. Louis, Mo.
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Feeders are 20 inches long.
Without rain top—75c. F. O. B. New London.
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Parcel Post prepaid, 15c additional

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NATIONAL CHAMPIONS—ESTABLISHED 1903

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Box A.

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Headquarters and Originators

in America of the

Highest Class Utility Pedigree Poultry

Morris Farm Strain's

winnings and egg records at laying contests have never been equalled by any other farm.

I have bred more contest pens of merit, produced more official 200-egg hens, than any other breeder.

I am the only breeder in the world who guarantees his stock to lay 200 eggs and more.

My Leghorns have been among the leaders at all contests the last six years. "Lady Storrs" still remains the highest Leghorn of 6,000 trap-nested at STORRS.

My customers have won 11 firsts; 6 seconds; 3 thirds, at laying contests over the world. Lately (1921) winnings 2nd, 3rd prizes in Wyandottes at N. Am. contest.

Reference—Every laying contest, poultry school and aeri. college in U. S., Canada or England.

PROOFS

1st prize—North Am. Contest, 1914;
1st prize—Mt. Grove contest, 1914;
1st prize—Storrs contest, 1914;
Highest Leghorn, Storrs, 1916;
Highest Leghorn Average, Storrs, 1916
1st prize—Essex, Mass., 1918;
1st prize—Essex, Mass., 1919.

Leading Leghorns, North American contest; Leading Leghorns, Storrs, contest, Conn.; Leading pen, Canada contest (with Reds) and 3rd place with Leghorns for 1920.

And many other prizes made by customers, which in confidence, I cannot mention.

NOTE—The 300-egg hen is unusual, still my eggs produced a 303-egg Leghorn for Rassmussen of Illinois; and a 302 egg hen for Delamaster, Elmyra, N. Y.

LINEBRED, PEDIGREE COCKERELS, TESTED COCKS, EGGS, CHICKS, STOCK, CONTEST PENS GUARANTEED TO WIN.

Leghorns 309 eggs; Wyandottes 312; S. C. Reds 289; Buff Rocks 272.

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Catalog



MAKE YOUR HENS LAY MORE EGGS



Every additional egg your hens lay increases your income. You can make them yield greater profit by giving them the grit that contains the vital substances needed in egg making—

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ican ideals was very noticeable, as his birds stood cooped in their respective classes. His White Wyandotte cockerel, true to English ideals, had a firm but large comb. The bird was not as high in shoulders or cut away in breast as those we saw at the English shows in 1911. The type has been considerably Americanized, but it still falls short of what the best American breeders require. One breeder said that the bird looked like a Rose Comb Rhode Island White, but this is a rather severe criticism. In Buff Cochins the buff of the male was what we would term "red," while the female had vulture hocks. In Black Orpingtons we were much impressed by the pronounced depth of body in several of the birds. Such large size and great depth was remarkable, but the fluff was long and profuse; in fact, below the wing line the fluff rounded out like globes. In Black Hamburgs, the English bird was more on the Minorca order, with great earlobes that a silver dollar could not cover; heavy in comb, thick in shanks, and angular in body. The graceful lines of the beautiful American Hamburg were lost for size and lobe. Perhaps the most extreme development, however, was in the Black Minorcas shown by this Britisher. The cockerel's lobe was four and a half inches long, and as thick as a piece of beef steak. It was not only long and pendulous but actually heavy in weight. His body lacked the length of the American birds, and he was nothing much in size of body. The Black Minorca pullet's comb was five inches long and three and a half inches high, and her lobe was as big as a silver dollar. It is true that the lobes on many American Black Minorca pullets need more attention; they are altogether too small. But, in these English birds we have an example of the fancy running away from utility, with the result that the breeders do not produce a balanced type, and the refinements necessary in American birds are altogether lacking. The English Minorca cockerel, compared to the long, graceful bodied, fat breasted, strong legged 1st and 2nd prize American bred cockerels, looked like an oddity. He lacked balance and finish.

The Government exhibit, in charge of Harry Lamon of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, was an attraction. Here were Barred Plymouth Rock, Silver Hamburg, White Leghorn, White Wyandotte and Rhode Island Red specimens with 200 egg records. Every male in the exhibit was out of a female that had laid not less than 200 eggs in her pullet year. The birds combined Standard qualities. The White Wyandotte cockerels were just as typical of their breed as were the splendid White Leghorn males typical of good Leghorn quality. Several times during the week we heard breeders in the show refer to the combination of production values with Standard exhibition values in the birds of the Government exhibit. Mr. Lamon's breeding work on the Government farm is exerting a wide influence on the poultry business, and the purebred breeders on all hands are commending him on his able demonstra-

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White Diarrhea is a germ disease, causing irritation which brings on an inflamed condition of the intestines, resulting in a rapid breaking down of the tissues. Unless soon relieved, it will kill the chick.

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Conkey's Lice Liquid will immediately rid your fowls and house of mites.

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Colored Leader Adjustable, fit anything from bantam to goose, numbered consecutively, Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink.

100, \$1.50; 50, \$1.00; 25, 60c.



Heavy Aluminum, numbered consecutively, large raised figures, millions have been sold, adjustable for any size bird, will stay on.

100, 60c; 50, 35c; 25, 20c.

Celluloid Spiral, 10 colors, Red, Green, Garnet, Black, White, Pink, Yellow, Purple, Light Blue and Dark Blue.

	25	50	100	250	500
No. 1 Brahmas, Giants, etc.	\$.45	\$.75	\$1.20	\$2.75	\$5.00
No. 2 Rocks, Reds, etc.	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
No. 3 Leghorns, Anconas, etc.	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices are postpaid. State color and breed.

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Insures Clean Fowls — Larger Profits

It has been the Standard Lice-Killer for over 30 years—the standby of Successful Poultry-keepers. Easily used, absolutely safe, sure and quick in results. Most economical because it goes farthest. Try it and see young fowls grow faster and hens lay. Prices \$1.00, 50c, and 25c per Package. Sample 10c. Head-Lice Ointment 25 and 10 cts. per box. If not at your dealers, send direct, including postage for mailing. Address

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You can buy the famous Potter Portable Houses, Coops and Roosting and Nesting Equipment cheaper than you can build. Easy to set up and take

down. Complete Henneries Outfits (roosts, nests, etc.) \$3 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Makes it easy to start right. Get the best and save money. Send 4c stamps for 100-page book.

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tion of the practical value of American Standardbred poultry.

Be it understood that the New York show is a breeder's show. One visitor learned this to his sorrow when he stood in front of the magnificent class of White Leghorns, the like of which has not been in the Garden since the days of D. W. Young. This particular visitor passed sneering remarks on the futility of trying to get eggs out of a Standard exhibition White Leghorn female, and he proceeded to pass out cards advertising his own "utility" brand. A detective in Secretary Orr's employ put the man out of the show. The police service in the Garden poultry show costs \$500 for the week.

E. B. Thompson Not Showing

The weak spot in the show, compared to other years, was the class of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Do not misunderstand us; we say: compared to other years, the class this year was



Old friends at the Garden show. On the right, Frederick H. Stoneburn. Left, Frank L. Platt.

not as strong. If, however, we take the 1st prize cock at the Garden this year, the 1st cockerel, the 1st hen, and the 1st pullet, and compare these four birds with the four first winners at any other major show that has been held during the entire winter season, we must unhesitatingly say that the four birds in the Garden were the best of the year. But the Ringlets, as shown by the master breeder of the world, Edward B. Thompson, were not there. This was a big disappointment to many people. Robert J. Waldon, who won 2nd on pullet, said that while it was a pleasure to get a ribbon in the Garden, he would have rather gone down to defeat and had the privilege of seeing Thompson's birds. Of course, some of the Thompson blood was in the show. It is in evidence wherever there is a good chicken of the variety. The first pullet at the Garden this year was hatched from his eggs. She laid three eggs during four days of the Garden show. The 1st hen was shown by Wm. Hayner, who breeds the Ringlets. Why did not Thompson show? That question was repeatedly asked. Here are the facts. He has shown at the Garden each year for the past nine years. In the last four years he has won 133 prizes out of a possible 135. Three years ago he lost one 4th prize, and four years ago he lost a 5th. In the past two years he has won every prize and ribbon offered on Barred Plymouth Rocks, making a bull's eye each time and shutting out competition. Surely that was enough to demonstrate the value of his birds. He felt that there was nothing more that he could do. Moreover, the situation had reached the point where few breeders would show against him. Accordingly, he decided to stay out this

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"THE PROVEN LEADERS"



None Compare in Beauty—None Compare in Production

At Chicago National 1922—Cocks 1-2-3-4-5, Pullets 1-2-3-4-5, Old Pen 1-2-3-4-5, Hens 1-2-3-4-5, Cockerels 1-2-3-4-5, Young Pen 1-2-3-4-5, Champion Male and Female Shape and Color, Male and Female Champion Plymouth Rock entire show. In the Bred to Lay Class our peerless layers won 1-2-3-4-5 prize.
 EGGS from these wonder birds at \$3, \$5, \$10, \$15 per 15; \$15, \$28, \$52, \$90 per 100 eggs. Good hatch guaranteed. BABY CHICKS \$10, \$16, \$25, \$48 per 25; \$35, \$55, \$90, \$175 per 100. You want the greatest value for your money. Why not get these—THEY ARE THE VERY BEST. Book your order today by sending a deposit of 25 per cent now and the balance when you want your order shipped. Mating list free.

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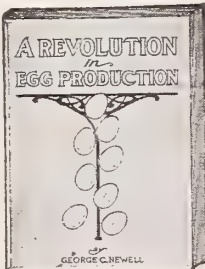


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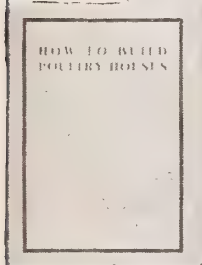


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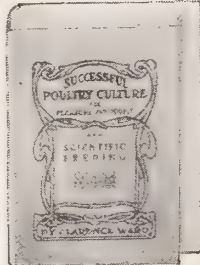
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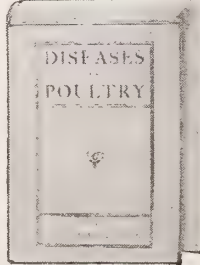
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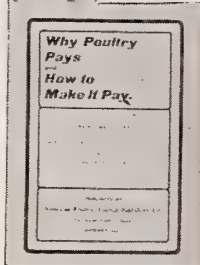
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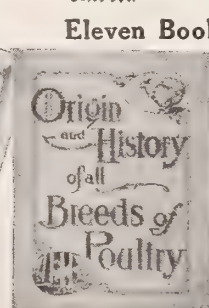


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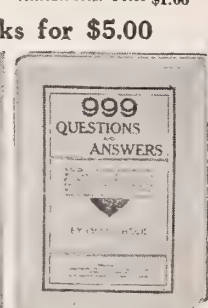
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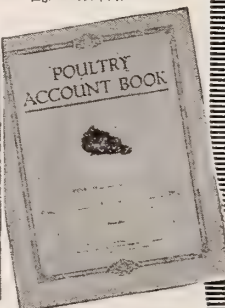
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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL, 523 Plymouth Court, CHICAGO

year. Of course, he spent the week at the Garden, both Mr. and Mrs. Thompson; also Valentine Thompson, who deserves about 51 per cent of the credit for the Thompson chickens of today. Perhaps that percentage is a little high, but we do know that E. B. Thompson, himself, would insist that his son's work is indispensable.

The entry at New York in a number of classes was as follows:

	Ck.	Hn.	Cl.	Pl.	O. Y. P.	P.
Barred Rock	9	2	20	8	0	2
White Rock	20	27	31	26	10	9
Partridge Rock	4	9	6	6	1	1
Buff Rock	11	12	21	11	1	2
Columbian Rock	13	13	20	28	3	5
Silver Wyandotte	7	4	9	9	1	1
White Wyandotte	26	24	48	33	7	10
Black Wyandotte	7	8	9	9	1	0
Buff Wyandotte	17	19	26	27	8	9
Partridge Wyandotte	6	6	8	7	1	1
Columbian Wyandotte	11	13	16	13	4	3
S. C. Reds	14	12	25	13	5	10
R. C. Reds	8	5	7	7	1	4
R.C. Rhode Is. White	3	4	7	6	1	2
S.C. Black Giant	12	17	20	29	6	10
Light Brahma	20	21	21	23	8	10
Black Langshan	12	15	18	12	4	5
S.C. Brown Leghorn	3	12	13	12	0	1
S.C. White Leghorn	29	30	47	39	9	9
S.C. Buff Leghorn	15	20	21	15	5	4
S.C. Black Leghorn	3	5	6	7	0	2
R.C. Brown Leghorn	4	4	10	6	0	0
R.C. White Leghorn	4	4	10	6	1	2
S.C. Black Minorca	8	18	17	23	7	7
Blue Andalusian	5	10	11	9	2	2
S.C. Ancona	13	14	21	13	4	6
R.C. Ancona	6	6	6	6	2	2
Buttercups	5	3	3	4	0	3
Buff Orpington	15	16	23	16	8	7
Black Orpington	6	7	6	6	3	4
White Orpington	17	21	24	20	12	12
Blue Orpington	8	9	7	5	1	0
Silver Dorking	8	6	8	7	0	0
Dark Cornish	7	12	7	7	1	2
Speckled Sussex	9	14	13	15	2	1
White Houdans	7	7	6	8	2	2

Full awards in the classes are given in this report, together with open comment on the birds. It should be understood that this writer makes no pretense of rejudging the show. He simply tells of the birds as he sees them, for the benefit of those who could not attend, just as a judge and breeder who is a friend of yours would go to the Garden and, upon returning home, would tell you what he saw. We feel that the readers of this publication are our friends, and that they look to us to give them a fair review of the classes, commenting on the birds irrespective of ownership. So we write the comment in a blank book, without the aid of a marked catalogue, and unless the breeder advertises his name on his coop, we rarely stop to look up the catalogue to see who owns the bird. We try to be fair and look at a chicken with prejudice far removed. We cannot always agree with the judge, or always with the owner of the bird, but just as we grant to them the privilege of their opinions, we trust that they will grant to us the privilege of our opinion, although it may differ from theirs. It is gratification enough when a judge remarks, as one judge did at New York: "At last I agree with your system of reporting shows. It is elevating judging to a higher plane, by making the judges more careful, and the management of shows more appreciative of the good work of a capable judge. No one can today pull off a bonehead play with much hope of getting away with it."

And now, before we start the awards and comment, a final word on the

(Continued on page 383)



You

Get the Best When You Buy A Sol-Hot Canopy Brooder

If you could see all of the different makes of brooders in operation at one time, it would only take you a few minutes to decide which one to buy—you would quickly see WHY the Sol-Hot Brooder, heated with my new Super Sol-Hot Heater, with its positive, automatic oil feed—with a burner that can't overflow—with no wicks to trim—no smoke—no soot—no valves or adjustments of any kind, is the last word in brooders.

There is nothing on the market so practical, so efficient, so perfect and positive in its operation. You can go to bed at night with the absolute assurance that there isn't the slightest danger from fire—that your flame will be burning in the morning just the same as it was the night before and the temperature under the hover the same, too.

This is Going to Be a Great Year For Poultry Raisers with Sol-Hot Equipment

Aromas, Cal., January 21st, 1922
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Dear Mr. Sheer: It is a pleasure to see the way the brooder stoves are selling, and we must soon place another large order.

We have sold a party here five of your large brooders, although he has the agency for another make of brooder. He acknowledges the superiority of the Sol-Hot over the brooders he is handling.

Yours truly,
Dunbarton Poultry Farm
and Hatchery,
By E. A. Stainton.

If you can raise your chicks without the usual heavy mortality losses, due to improper brooder facilities, there is no reason why you won't have an unusually successful year. You can do it with a Sol-Hot Canopy Brooder. Sol-Hot Brooders are substantially made of heavy, galvanized, rust-proof material—nothing shoddy—nothing to wear out. Your chicks cannot get near the flame or scratch litter into it—a heavy metal screen extending from floor to top of canopy makes it absolutely safe—there is no danger of fire caused by burner overflowing—the automatic oil feed makes it impossible.

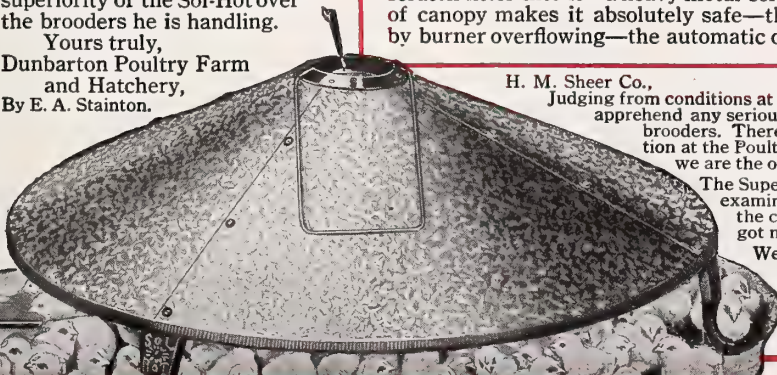
H. M. Sheer Co.,

Judging from conditions at the recent Poultry Show, we do not apprehend any serious competition from the cheaper oil brooders. There were three oil brooders on exhibition at the Poultry Show, including the Sol-Hot, and we are the only ones who made any sales.

The Super Sol-Hot won praise from all who examined it. We made four sales and got the cash, and in addition to the sales, we got many prospects.

We thought you would be interested in knowing what the situation is here.

Yours truly,
THE MOORE SEED CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.



If he can't supply you—order from us

There is a Sol-Hot dealer in nearly every city and town, who will be glad to show you Sol-Hot Equipment, but if there is no Sol-Hot dealer near you, do not let that keep you from ordering. You can order direct from us with full assurance that your order will be shipped promptly and everything will reach you in perfect order. Sol-Hot Heaters are packed and shipped in one complete unit—all you have to do is to take it out of the box—fill oil container with oil and light the burner. Sol-Hot Canopy Brooders are also packed and shipped so that they are easily and quickly set up—practically no trouble—anyone can do it.

A size for every requirement

Following is sizes and prices of Sol-Hot Canopy Brooders. If your dealer cannot supply you order direct from us—we will make immediate shipment.

Standard Sol-Hot Brooder, with 32 in. Canopy (capacity 250 to 300 chicks. shipping wt. 32 lbs.).....\$17.50

Standard Sol-Hot Brooder, with 42 in. Canopy (capacity 500 chicks; shipping weight 38 lbs.).....\$20.00

Standard Sol-Hot Brooder, with 52 in. Canopy; (capacity 1000 chicks; shipping weight 45 lbs.).....\$22.50

Baby Sol-Hot Brooder, complete with Canopy (capacity 100 chicks; shipping weight, 21 lbs.) \$9.75

TERMS: ALL GOODS SOLD F. O. B. QUINCY, ILL.

Super Sol-Hot Heaters can be purchased without Brooders if you want Heater only

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H. M. SHEER CO., Dept. APJ, Quincy, Illinois

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find \$.... .. for which send me.....inch
size Sol-Hot Canopy Brooder. Ship to

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If not ready to order send for descriptive folder.

In order to have your Brooder early we would suggest that you order direct from this advertisement. We guarantee you prompt shipment and satisfaction. If not ready to order, send us your name and address and we will send you free our big colored catalog folder fully describing Super Sol-Hot Heaters and Super Sol-Hot Canopy Brooders.

Read about Sol-Hot on preceding pages.

(26)

H. M. SHEER CO. Dept. A.P.J. Quincy, Ill.

supreme show that ends the season of noteworthy events.

The Madison Square Garden poultry show is held in a great city. Those who dwell there, with the works of man clustered close around, may find diversions and stimuli in the artificial attractions of the city, but when they attend the annual poultry show they find the true recreation and inspiration of nature in the attractive conformation and exquisite apparel of the living forms of domesticated bird life. That is the appeal of the chicken show to the masses of the city.

Let us enter. The aisles are crowded. The public is viewing the marvelous range of variations of form and size in the different breeds, and stopping in wonderment to view how nature deposits color pigments with such definite regularity in beautiful patterns with sober shades and vivid hues. Evening comes on. The aisles are congested. Ten times ten thousand candle power lights the great arena. The day is done for the breeder. He leaves the show to the interested spectators. He passes out by the front entrance. There, along the cold outside walls of the old building, are boys and young men who beg him for a pass. They have been thrown to the side by the tide of humanity that is surging into the poultry show, like skum that eddies on the back water. Poor unfortunates, far removed from the gardens of the earth, knowing little of the charm of living creatures clothed in wonderful plumage, yet enduring the cold and seeking with patience for admission. The breeder stops, unbuttons his overcoat, and hands a likely looking chap the only pass he has. He has done his part; he puts the thought out of his mind and walks on over to the hotel.

The breeders are now beginning to gather in the spacious parlor of the Prince George Hotel. George Peer is there. He is telling about the poultry show in Buffalo, in 1873, the year before the American Poultry Association was organized. E. B. Thompson and C. H. Welles draw up chairs. C. N. Myers and Henry Schwab come in. Across the lobby is a group of Leghorn men—the Schilling brothers, Rogers, Davey, McKean, Gloeckl, Bonfoey—discussing back and tail shape. They now join us. Then there is Cosh, and Rigg, and Ed. Hayes, and Walter Young, and Harry Lamon. The birds are in the show, but their imprints are vividly in the minds of these gentlemen as they speak, and their type and size and color, down to the finest details, are discussed as easily as if the very specimens were cooped before them. Much is said, but there is little argument. Each man is a master who speaks with authority. No one looks at his watch. Each has a love for learning, and the night is his to spend in the greatest poultry school in the world.

Let no young man think that New York is far away, and those who contribute of their genius to make the Garden the premier poultry show of the land, are men who have lost the common touch. New York is the show of opportunity. One young man after another has been "made" by the Garden show. Nowhere else is the



The Morris White Orpingtons

"THE PROVEN LEADERS"

QUALITY SIZE LAYERS

We breed Orpingtons that combine in the same birds Sensational Winners in the Show Room and Sensational Layers in the Egg Laying Contest. Exhibition winners at New York, Chicago, Memphis, Detroit, Kansas City, Cincinnati, etc.—winning more points at all shows than all our competitors combined.

Our latest and best win at Chicago Coliseum show, December 6-13, 1921:

1-2-4-5 cocks; 1-2-3-4 cockerels; 1-2 old pens; 1-2-3-4 hens; 1-2-3-5 pullets; 1-2 young pens; all specials, best display.

Last year's winnings at Chicago Coliseum show, December, 1920: 1-2-3-5 cocks; 1-2-3-5 cockerels; 1-3-4 old pens; 1-2-5 hens; 1-2-4 pullets; 1-2 young pens; best display; all specials.

We have won First Cockerel—

Madison Square Garden—1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920.

Chicago Coliseum—1913, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1920 and 1921.

We have won First Cock—

Madison Square Garden—1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919.

Chicago Coliseum—1912, 1913, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1920 and 1921.

Egg-Laying Records in Official Contests

Princess Pat.....	303 per year
Pauline	245 per year
Peggy	241 per year
Polly	226 per year
Pansy	216 per year

All females entered laying around the 200-egg record, and we can pick at random from our best females, and they will lay at the same rate.

Single Birds—Breeding Pens—Eggs—Baby Chicks

If you want a sure winner or a full egg basket, write us.

MORRIS POULTRY FARM

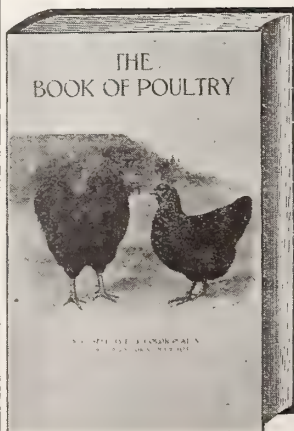
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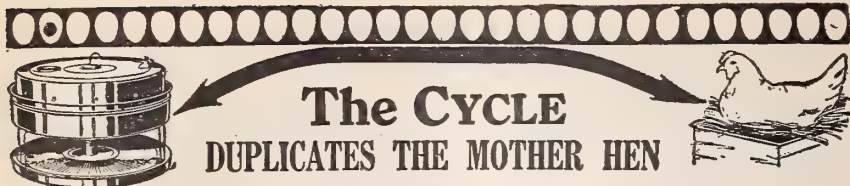


This great work shows all the leading breeds in true colors; 70 full pages of males and females in natural colors. Chapters on the origin, history, Standard requirements and mating of all breeds and varieties. Just the book for the purebred breeder. Special chapters on judging, exhibiting, condition, housing, feeding purebred poultry.

A work of art. Must be seen to be appreciated. This volume will prove to be a storehouse of knowledge to every purchaser. The color plates, by the famous artist, Magargee, were made especially for it, and could not be purchased separately for the price of the book. The text is

compiled from the authorities of all the world, and not hastily written to make a cheap book to sell. This book will prove a permanent volume in your library. Cloth binding; 672 pages; fine book paper. Price \$5.00.

American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois



This practical metal machine closely duplicates conditions of actual hen's nest. Nest is scientifically heated from above and around the eggs. Perfectly ventilated. An accurate, automatic regulator controls heat.

The Cycle Hatcher is less expensive to operate, and requires less care than the setting hen. Costs less than any machine of equal quality on the market.

Will not swell, crack or warp like a wood incubator.

Round glass window in top of hatcher enables operator to read thermometer without opening the machine.

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little space. Hatches any number of eggs up to 50 on two or three quarts of oil. Two or more Cycle Hatchers with capacity of 50 eggs each produce more and better chicks than one large machine.

Let us send you a free booklet containing many suggestions about new methods of poultry keeping that will interest you by showing you how you can bring more chicks to maturity with less work, less time and greater profits.

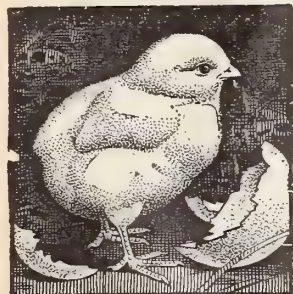
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Cycle "Metal Mother" is a
Combined Brooder-Hatcher



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20,000 Breeders Bred for Egg Production and All Are of Standard Quality

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ability of a breeder and the quality of his birds so quickly recognized. The men who know quality and whose opinions advance and remake standards are here. The young breeder who aspires to reach the top should be willing to sacrifice much to seek their company. Their criticisms are kindly and the vision of the young breeder is quickly and widely broadened.

The Garden show is a light—a revelation. In it you see a great purebred industry in the making. It is not finished. And, you, the last newcomer, may have your share to give. You shall have your share of triumph, too. The greatest glories lie in the future. Only a beginning has been made.

The thirty-third annual poultry exhibition in Madison Square Garden is over. It is not a show that has come and gone and now is dead. It has only slipped into history; for the Garden show makes history, and those who participate in it are those whose names are engraven in the records of achievement as breeders and improvers of one of the most important classes of domesticated live stock in the whole system of agriculture.

Side Lights on the Show

Turkeys and geese were cooped in the lower level. There were large classes of Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse geese; Pekin, Rouen and Mallard ducks. Roy Pardee, extensive duck grower of Long Island, took special interest in bringing out a large entry in waterfowls. We had an interesting visit with Mr. Pardee, being his guest one evening at the New York Athletic Club. The Long Island duck growers are building a splendid organization. They practically control their own product and are in better shape than the New Jersey egg producers. Mr. Pardee reports an enormous demand for baby ducks.

Bantams were cooped in the balconies. There were large entries of Rose Comb Black, Light Brahma, Buff and Black Cochins, Black Breasted Red and Birchen Game bantams.

The full text of the message transmitted by carrier pigeon from Madison Square to Beltsville, Md., thence by special courier on a motor-cycle to Mrs. Warren G. Harding at the White House, read as follows: "On the opening of our greatest of all poultry exhibitions—the Madison Square Poultry Show, the poultrymen of the country wish to extend greetings to you and your illustrious husband." The above message was signed by T. A. Havemeyer, President of the Garden show.


In the student judging contest, teams from the North Carolina State College, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, the Connecticut State College, and the New Jersey College of Agriculture competed. The boys worked on four breeds, Barred Plymouth Rock hens, Rhode Island Red pullets, S. C. White Leghorn hens, and White Wyandotte pullets. Five specimens of each variety were provided for the contest judging. The students from North Carolina did best on the Wyandottes; the team from Cornell did best on the Reds; while the New Jersey boys did best on the Rocks and Leghorns, and won the silver cup.

The Buff Wyandotte Club held its annual meeting during the show. L. D. Howell, who judged the splendid class of Buff in the show, made the principal speech at the club meet. He said: "The class here this year is five years ahead of anything ever before cooped. There are no little Buff babies in the class. The birds have size. The secret of size lies in the egg. Breeders are setting a decent egg. The little egg is going into the frying pan. I believe that no one can get a good chicken from a little egg. My advice to every breeder is: If you have a

BABY CHICKS

From one of the ORIGINATORS of shipping chicks of Bred-to-Lay and Exhibition Stock Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds, Mottled Anconas and S. C. White and Brown Leghorns. Price list free. Live chicks guaranteed.

DE JONGE HATCHERY, 16 Eastern, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



Don't Let Chicks Die in Shell

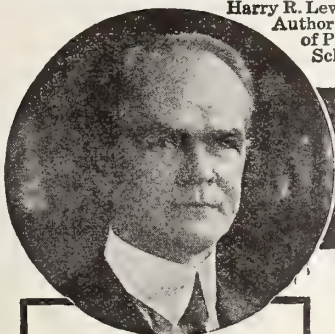
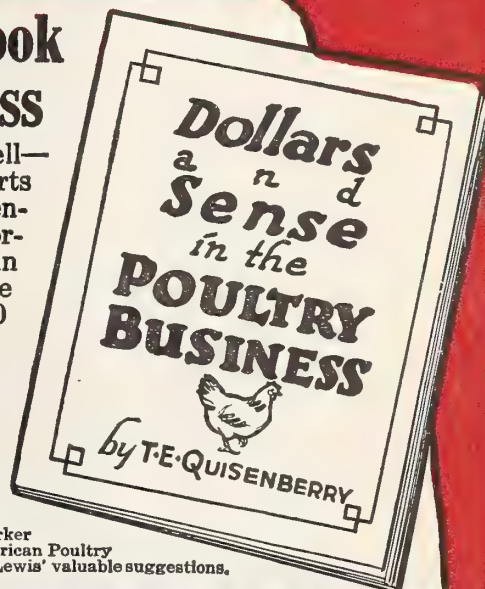
Send for This FREE Book and Know How To Prevent Loss

YOU may wonder why your chicks die in the shell—why you have poor hatches—why you have all sorts of trouble raising baby chicks. Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, one of the World's Most Practical Poultry Authorities, has written a book entitled "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business", which outlines methods that have brought supreme poultry success to more than 40,000 men and women in all parts of the country.

96 Pages of Practical Methods

The author of this book is the Founder and Dean of the Faculty of the American Poultry School—an Institution which has the endorsement of Poultry Authorities throughout the World. People everywhere—in cities and suburbs, in small towns and on general farms, have turned failure into success by following Prof. Quisenberry's simple methods.

Harry R. Lewis, the well-known Poultry Authority and Author of widely read poultry articles is a co-worker of Prof. Quisenberry and is V-Pres. of the American Poultry School. This book embodies many of Prof. Lewis' valuable suggestions.



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America's Poultry Wizard Outlines His Secrets in this FREE BOOK

Eggs wasted in the incubator and dead chicks in the brooder cost you money. Here are only a few of the many chapters in this book—each one outlining unfailing methods:

- How to Get Fertile and Hatchable Eggs.
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- How to Prevent Bowel Trouble and White Diarrhea.
- How to Get More Eggs with Less Feed.
- How to Keep Chicks Healthy and Growing.
- How to Feed Chicks from Start to Finish.
- How to Get Highest Market Prices.
- How to Cull Out Slackers and Poor Layers.
- How to Get Big Egg Yields in Cold Weather.
- and Many Other Facts Which You Should Know.

Read These!

Prevented Chick Loss

We lost 650 out of 1500 chicks but followed your advice last year and only lost 65 out of 1600 chicks.

GEO. M. JONES,
California.

Raised 497 Out of 500 Chicks.

I had 500 chicks in my back yard plant. I followed your advice on feeding and raised 497. I truthfully can say the Quisenberry way makes every hen pay.

HARRY S. MARK,
Pennsylvania.

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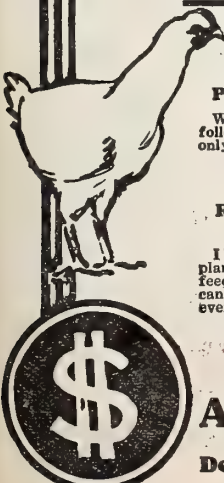
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Special subjects on How to Prevent and Cure Bumble Foot, How to Combat Lice and Mites, How to Treat Diseases of Leghorns. This information worth \$10.00 to anybody.

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O. W. BINDER

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female, no matter how good she is in type and color, if she is a little thing, cut off her head. You have in this show today type and size and color. I put color last because we not only have it, but have had it."

The Buff Wyandotte Club had a booth in the show, and the club was active in promoting the interests of the variety. Breeders are waking up to the fact that all the breeds and varieties are in competition with one another. They are realizing as never before that they must not only produce a well balanced fowl, but must do something to develop general interest in that fowl.

C. D. Cleveland related a new experience with intestinal worms. The worm appears to bore through the intestine. He stated that his losses and those of F. B. Williams had been quite an item. He said that the solution seems to be to worm the birds with a good vermifuge once a month.

M. L. Chapman remarked that he had won five firsts at the show. He said: "If I were a specialty breeder, with only one variety, five firsts would be a tremendous win, and all the birds I have here, cooped together, would make a tremendous impression. Moreover, it would be easier, as a specialist, to win five firsts in one variety than it is for me to win an equal number of prizes in three or four varieties."

Rufus Delafield stated that a beautiful silver cup had been offered on "production classes" at the recent Newark show, but the commercial egg farmers did not take much interest in competing for it. He believes that the shows of the future, as in the past, must look to the breeders of Standard exhibition poultry.

Geo. Peer told of more than forty years ago when what are now Silver Wyandottes were first shown as Sebright Cochins. The show was judged by score card. There was a pen of Sebright Cochins. One exhibitor said the judge could not score those birds twice alike. Another exhibitor said he could. The judge was told that the cards were missing and that he would have to score the pen again. He protested, but at last scored the pen again. The scores were quite different in the second instance than they were originally. The judge was indignant. He said that "the light was different." Wonder if anything like this happened the past season? Times haven't changed much, except that all big shows today are judged by the comparison system, and there is less score carding than there used to be.

Harry G. Forster is starting a Capon farm in New Jersey. He believes that the production of good poultry meat is a line of poultry operations that is so neglected that it offers the biggest opportunities.

Harry Darlington had a new office. Those who have seen the machinery of the Garden show in motion know the valuable part taken by Mr. Darlington. He has been handling the detail of the big organization since the days of Secretary Crawford.

The old office of Henry V. Crawford is now the exhibitors' room. It was here that J. H. Drevenstedt and Barney Mosher spent a happy afternoon in reflection of Garden shows that have made history.

We had a long visit with Mr. Drevenstedt and John Kriner. Their enthusiasm for a good bird never cools. These keen fanciers never get too tired to hunt up a good bird and look it over. In judging Black Langshans and Black Minorcas they had heavy classes of supreme quality.

W. B. Atherton, secretary of the great Boston show, spent a couple days at the Garden.

All through the week, E. B. Thompson never spoke a critical word about the Barred Rocks at the Garden. When breeders and visitors expressed their keen regret at not having seen his Ringlets, he replied with earnestness and in a kindly way: "My birds have won all the glory possible." To one who wanted more detail of what his birds had done, he set forth the facts as follows:

AUTO OWNERS

Save half of your tire cost by using Double-Mileage, Double-Tread Tires, Guaranteed 8000 Miles. We lead, others try to follow. They are reconstructed of highest grade material—hardly ever blow out. They are only guaranteed for 8000 miles, but have run from 8000 to 10,000 miles. Order today at these low prices:

Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3\$4.75\$1.60
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31x3 1/26.001.85
32x3 1/2 S.S. only6.252.00
31x47.252.25
32x47.502.40
33x4 S.S. only7.752.50
34x48.002.60
34x4 1/29.253.00
35x4 1/210.253.15
36x4 1/210.753.40
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Sanitary Chicken Coop

Sanitary removable floor means healthy chicks. An all-wood, tightly-jointed, cypress coop which resists dampness, drafts and marauders. Accommodates hen and 20 to 30 chicks. Easily cleaned, easily moved. Valuable to any poultry-raiser. Price low.

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Because the Ideal Sanitary Fountain keeps water at the right temperature in zero or the hottest weather, it conserves the health of the hens and greatly increases the egg yield. The Ideal is made of galvanized iron and built to last a lifetime. See your dealer. Write us for complete information.

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Before you choose any fence, get my Free Book showing 164 styles and sizes. **Special 15-Day Sale** Save 1/4 to 1/2 big sale Satisfaction Guaranteed or money back. Shipment from Factory Warehouse near you Write at once.

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No breakage nor injury to germs when eggs are shipped in PREMIER CORRUGATED EGG BOXES. Used and endorsed by U.S. Gov't farms. Shipped direct from factory at lowest prices. For shipping day-old chicks PREMIER STANDARD CHICK BOXES are far the best and safest. Used by leading hatcheries everywhere. Post card brings complete price list.

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LEE'S LICE KILLER

Kills lice, mites, bed bugs, etc., affecting poultry. Spray or paint on roosts, etc. Gets body lice on chickens, too. Works while they sleep. No dusting, dipping, greasing or banding. Saves lot of unpleasant work. At most towns, at stores handling Lee Poultry Supplies. Write for information and Free Book.

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"At the five shows, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921, they won every first prize offered—27 out of 27. At the four shows, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921, they won 133 prizes out of a possible 135. At the 1920 and 1921 shows, our last exhibits at the Garden, they won every prize and ribbon offered in every class, namely: 1st to 5th on cocks, cockerels, hens, pullets, old pens and young pens—60 prizes out of 60—at both shows. Every prize and ribbon offered in every class has been won two years in succession by my Imperial Ringlets—1920 and 1921—including sweepstakes champion male and female, and shape and color special, male and female, and every special prize."

Wm. Hobbs won 1st Buff Orpington cockerel for the ninth successive year. It used to be that the Orpington men had chicks peeping at the time of the Garden show. One thing certain, the finish on the cockerels, with length of saddles and massive bodies, are not obtainable on "springers."

Sportsmanship

We want to make mention of the fine sportsmanship that has characterized the Englishmen who have gone to the great expense of putting down teams of birds in Madison Square Garden. Among those who have come across in the past decade are Wm. Bell, Miss Carey, Rev. E. Lewis Jones, Wm. Cook, Capt. Max De Bathe, Alfred Birch, and now this year Lord Dewar entered birds in a number of classes. In our report of the Garden show, we do not enthuse over the ideals of the English fancy, but we do enthuse over the sportsmanship of the English fanciers. When Walter Bradley cabled from New York to Lord Dewar, what their birds had won at the Garden show, Lord Dewar, inspired by the noble sentiments of the English people, put on the long rope that runs under the Atlantic Ocean, the following message:

"London, Jan. 26, 1922.

"Bradley,
"c.o. Secretary, Poultry Show,
"Madison Square Garden.


"Sincere congratulations. I told you would get every opportunity to make good from the generous, big hearted, fair dealing American sportsmen.—Dewar."

A. D. Smith, secretary of the Illinois State Show, and founder of the Illinois Egg Laying Contest at Quincy, was an interested visitor at New York, going on to Beltsville, Md., to see the poultry plant of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Smith expressed profound admiration for the high type of birds shown at the Garden, and emphatically stated that the Illinois egg competition would continue to be a proving ground for standard bred birds.

The entry of Wyandottes was large and meritorious, and especially worthy of mention, and the beautiful Silvers have hit a new pace. Buffs show the hands of thoughtful breeders, and set a new mile post on the road of progress. Whites combined the wonderful qualities of the true Wyandotte, and the day of the faddist is gone. Columbians have the correct size and type of the marvelous Wyandotte breed, and carry the well developed plumage markings of the magnificent Light Brahma. Surely the future is bright for such well formed and beautifully plumaged fowls as graced the pens of the Silver, White Buff and Columbian Wyandotte varieties at New York.

New York has probably again carried out its thirty-year-old record as the show hall that will start females to laying. It has become a sort of tradition that a week in the Garden will start a hen or pullet to laying. Is it not because females that go to the Garden Show are necessarily in the pink of health and about ready to commence production? And, then throughout the week of the Garden show, the birds receive the best care that the greatest fanciers of the country can give them. Men like John Kriner, who supervise the feeding during the show, could put bloom on any bird and keep it fit. Hewes wants Kriner to come to Chicago, Dec., 1922. But Baltimore has a prior claim.

15,000 Eggs Shipped—and only 1 broken



Actual Record Made in One Year by R. E. Sandy, a Virginia Poultryman

Brower's Perfect Shipping Boxes

(Formerly Called RIPPLEY)

were used exclusively. Made of strong corrugated paper, with double faced corrugated paper partitions. Cushion effect protects every egg from shock and from heat or cold. Top, bottom, sides double lined. Space for address on lid. Can be set up and packed in minute.

Prices F. O. B. Grafton, Ill.

	1 to 9 doz. incl. of one size.	10 to 24 doz. incl. of one size.	25 to 99 doz. incl. of one size.
15 Egg Size	\$1.75 doz.	\$1.65 doz.	\$1.50 doz.
30 " "	2.50 "	2.40 "	2.25 "
50 " "	3.45 "	3.25 "	3.15 "
100 " "	5.50 "	5.25 "	5.00 "

Sample 15 Size Egg Box, 35c. Postpaid.

Brower's "Sav-All" Day-Old Chick Boxes

(Formerly Called RIPPLEY)

APPROVED BY INTERNATIONAL BABY CHICK ASSOCIATION

Can be ventilated to suit weather conditions. Space for customer's name and yours on lid. Made of tough, corrugated cardboard.

Prices F. O. B. Grafton, Ill.

	1 to 9 doz. incl. of one size.	10 to 24 doz. incl. of one size.	25 to 99 doz. incl. of one size.
25 Chick Size	\$1.25 doz.	\$1.10 doz.	\$0.95 doz.
50 " "	1.75 "	1.55 "	1.35 "
100 " "	2.40 "	2.15 "	1.95 "

Sample 25 Chick Size, 35c. Postpaid.


Write for prices on lots of 100 doz. or more. Prices cover boxes complete. No extra charge for cleats and labels.

FREE—Special Poultry Supply Catalog.

Brower Manufacturing Co.,
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NOTICE. If you want your orders sent Parcel Post, remit sufficient postage. See your Postmaster, or write for postpaid prices.

GUARANTEE
Money Refunded if Boxes are not what we claim.



BUFF ORPINGTONS

Typical Orpington form, substance and station. Thick fleshed, muscular, massiveness and detail refinement of breed building character. Soft, rich golden color and royal breeding.



Special—Eggs

from Chicago Coliseum Quality Matings at \$10 per 15. Standard Mating eggs at \$4 per 15. Colony eggs at \$15 per 100. Prepaid shipments and infertiles replaced free. Rugged chix that grow. Trustworthy cockerels on approval or C. O. D.

The awards at Chicago Coliseum this year stamps the BIG GOLDENS as one of the country's greatest strains.

WYANT BROS.

THORNTOWN, IND.

SCOTT'S REDS

Known the World Over

QUALITY EGGS AND STOCK FOR SALE THAT PLEASE

Write for Prices and Mating List

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BOX A

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Putnam's Light Brahmas

win Silver Cup for best display Chicago Coliseum. Bred for egg production, show quality, mammoth size and vigor. BREEDERS AND HATCHING EGGS now ready.

O. L. PUTNAM

Ayer St., S. E.

HARVARD, ILLINOIS

For real hatching efficiency, install Prairie State Incubators

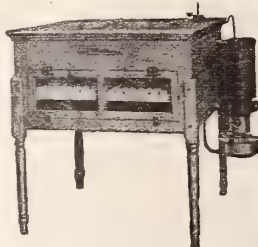
The Standard Over 40 Years

You can feel sure of good results when you trust your hatching to the efficient, dependable Prairie State. For simplicity and certainty of operation, for high percentage of vigorous, livable chicks, this well-known machine has a forty-year record of supremacy. Made in several sizes, guaranteed for ten years. The choice of the expert—best for the beginner.

Let Prairie State Brooders raise your chicks. Several sizes: simple, efficient, safe, economical.

Send for complete catalog and address of nearest dealer—then order early.

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START RIGHT
YOU END RIGHT

SEE THAT "XX"? Test Your Eggs BEFORE

you put them in the incubator or set them under hens. Let the Magic Egg Tester decide the strength of the egg to incubate. Test is both rapid and positive. A pair of eyes, no judgment, no light, no expense, and lasts a life-time. Advertised in Poultry Journals many years. Testimonials

from poultrymen and chemists. \$2.50 each. Insured Parcel Post sent same day order is received. Orders by telegraph dispatched C. O. D. Most valuable incubation methods with every Tester. This Tester is fully guaranteed as represented. Circular free.

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will you, nor ANY ONE else, hatch ONE egg that the Magic Egg Tester rejects BEFORE incubation. We challenge the world to do it!! Off to the store with UNHATCHABLE EGGS. Buy this Tester and save eggs, time and money. One year's trial when requested. Cost refunded after trial if not satisfied. Most valuable bulletins.

Magic Egg Tester Works, Dept. B Buffalo, N. Y., also Bridgeburg, Canada.

Sperber's Famous Blue Andalusians

START THE SEASON WITH

Phenomenal Win at the Milwaukee National

At this great quality show of 3,000 birds, have won 1-2 cock; 1-2-3 hen; 2-3 cockerel; 1-2 pullet; 1 old pen; every bird entered under ribbons. AND AGAIN DEMONSTRATE THEIR SUPERIORITY AT THE GREAT COLISEUM SHOW, CHICAGO, DECEMBER 6 TO 11, 1921 by winning 1-2 cockerel; 1-2-5 pullet; 4-5 cock; 5 hen. I am now booking orders for eggs and chicks. Write today for prices and catalog.

A. W. SPERBER Box P 3201 McKinley Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.



BLACK LANGSHANS

First prize winners for 12 years, including this year, at New York and Chicago. A few good cockerels for sale at \$10 each; no females. Eggs, \$5 for 15. A limited number, Extra choice, \$10 for 15. Mating list.

M. S. BARKER

R. F. D. No. 1, THORNTOWN, INDIANA

Trapnested Pedigreed ENGLISH LEGHORNS

Trapnested and linebred six years on our farm. Every nest on our farm is a trapnest. Every chick hatched on our farm is a pedigreed chick. Hundreds of pullets are trapnested here every year. We have mated this year 270 choice breeding hens with trapnested records from 180 to 281 eggs in one year, from which we offer hatching eggs of strong vitality. All breeding stock on open grassy range. Write today for free illustrated mating list, describing our farm and trapnested flock of bred-to-lay White Leghorns. Address BUCKEYE LEGHORN FARM, R. D. 21, AKRON, OHIO.



Laid 281 eggs in 1 year

Awards and Comments

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Frank Pevall, Winsted, Conn., 3 cock. Bradley Bros., Lee, Mass., 1-2-4-5 cock, 1-2-3-5 ckl. Wm. Hayner, Livingston, N. Y., 1-2 hen. M. B. Hickson, Lynchburg, Va., 4 ckl, 1 pl. Frank P. Seaman, Mineola, N. Y., 4 pl. Robt. J. Walden, Middleburg, Md., 2-5 pl. Wm. P. Stinernagel, Westfield, N. J., 3 pl. T. H. Hazlett, Newburgh, N. Y., 1 young pen. Elmo Brown, White Plains, N. Y., 2 young pen.

Small class; Thompson not showing. First cock, one of best birds of year. Better finish than common. Could stand little more station. Breast feather small and narrow; broad feather would improve breast, giving more ringlet effect to stripes. Good under barring. Second, not as uniform sheet of color. Third, split tail, poorly furnished. Was 1st at Boston. Fourth, legs set far back; some metallic. First hen, big well bodied, uniformly barred all over; clean white bar; straight bars; nice broad feather. Second, tone darker; good size; fails in type. First cockerel, well grown, good type, well finished tail; nice clear color; better breast than cock; straightest barred cockerel in class. Second, short in tail; pretty good blue tone of color. Third, bigger; good station and back; not as straight barred as winner; well finished. Fourth, another well built cockerel; some metallic on tail; younger; chick wing bow; color matches in different sections pretty well. Fifth, big fellow, poor finish. Not the uniformity that one use to see when Thompson put down a full string. Several of the best cockerels in the class with broad backs, development, furnish, and straight barring, shown by Newton Cash, judge, but not in competition.

First pullet shows good breeding and has good development; one of largest, best bodied pullets seen this year. Straight barring, with clean white bar; narrow barring on wing bow and wider on back; not the consistency of the same kind of barring that made New York the premier show of the Barred Rock world. This pullet evidently laying and past her best for exhibition. Second pullet, gray neck; different kinds of barring between back and breast. Third, smoky under color. Fourth, gray neck on a dark back. Fifth, another chicken that would win in almost any show, but a comedown for New York, where one used to see 1st to 5th pullets good enough so first four could be taken out and 5th would still baffle a man to find words to describe her quality. Such chickens have made us critical.

White Plymouth Rocks—A. H. Harris, East Pepperell, Mass., 1 cock. Frank H. Davey, Yonkers, N. Y., 4 cock, 1 hen, 4 ckl, 1 pl., 3-5 old pen, 2 young pen. J. D. Koons, Allentown, Pa., 2 cock, 4 pl. Wilburtha Poultry Farm, Trenton Jct., N. J., 3-5 cock, 4 hen, 2-5 ckl, 2 pl., 1-4 old pen, 1-3 young pen, L. C. Bontoe, Deep River, Conn., 2-3-5 hen, 3 ckl, 3-5 pl., 2 old pen, 4 young pen. W. G. Silliman, Bay Shore, N. Y., 1 ckl. Chas. Schmalig, Port Chester, N. Y., 5 young pen.

First cock, a bird of good substance; stands wide on bright yellow shanks; ideal head; correct back and balance of body. Wins championship. Pure Davey bird. Second, long in body; fails to winner in comb, also spread and color of legs; poor wash on tail. Third cock a beautiful specimen; well covered tail with smooth sickles and lesser coverts; here is a good one that fills the eye; nice top finish. Fourth, good cock; lacks finish. First hen, big without coarseness; a smooth feathered, well proportioned hen. Second, round shoulders; nice profile, but lacks substance of winner. Third, another smooth female. Fourth, an excellent female. Fifth, another good one; has slight tendency to cushion. First cockerel, strange surprise; cut away in breast, poor tail. Second, well turned out chicken; well finished like 3rd cock. Third, another splendid cockerel; well balanced, good body, like 1st cock. Beautiful saddle. Fourth, more comb, but strong head, and judge awarded him special for best head. One of the best cockerels seen this year. First pullet, shade long in beak; one of the most model females ever shown. Second, on same order; trifle smaller head. For type and smoothness of feather 1st and 2nd pullets a wonderful pair. Third, rougher in feather. Fourth, big, long, smooth pullet.

Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks—Geo. E. Greenwood, Lake Mills, Wis., 2 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl, 1 pl. Henry L. Wilbur, Tiverton, R. I., 1 cock, 2 hen, 2-3-4 ckl, 2 pl., 1 old pen.

Magnificent exhibit. First cock, good size, silvery white ground color, sound black parts. Second, good cock. First cockerel, well marked, good Rock type; well finished. Well striped; sound under color. The best seen in



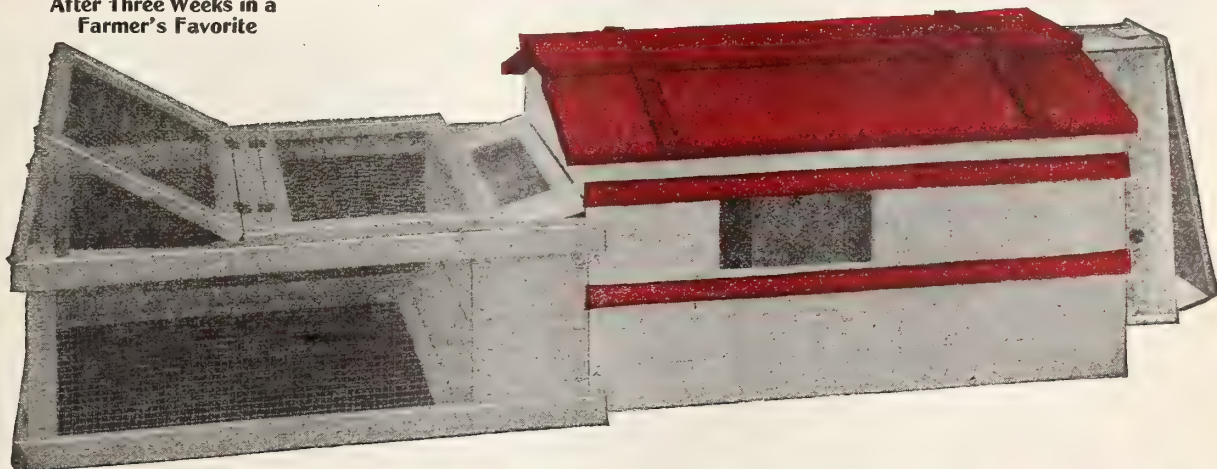
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**Don't Hatch Your Chicks
to Die in Hot Air Brooders**
Your profit dies with the chicks.
Dead chicks mean loss of profit
that could have been made—to
say nothing of time and money
spent in hatching them.



After Three Weeks Brood-
ing by Hot Air

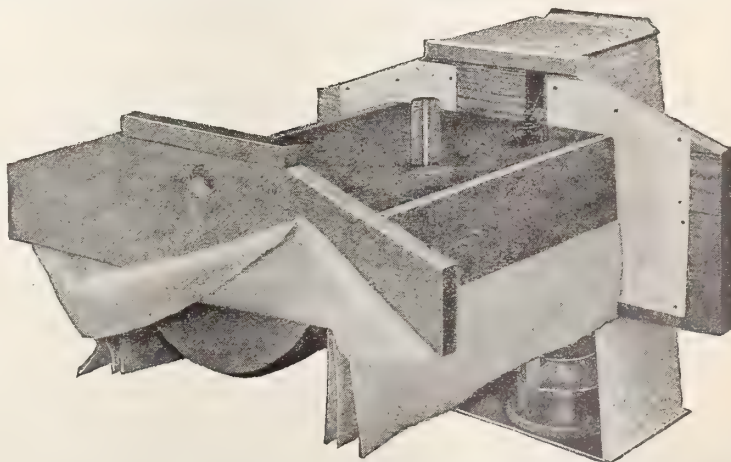


THE FARMER'S AVORITE BROODER

Broods exactly like the mother hen, by contact heat, no hot air for the chicks to inhale. The hen don't brood by hot air. The contact heat is supplied by storm proof cold blast Deitz Lantern, exposed to the outside air, and can be seen burning from a long distance, can't overheat or blow out. Lantern can be refilled and lighted in your home and replaced in wind or storm. This Brooder is winning the confidence of hundreds of poultry raisers throughout the country. Don't be fooled. Which kind of chicks do you want: A full brooder of Nature System Farmers' Favorite chicks or a few mummified remnants of the Hot Air Treatment?

You will notice this picture shows the thermometer and thermostat entirely enclosed inside the warming body, not outside where the chicks breathe. This is the reason that our Famous Farmers' Favorite Brooder is the only one in the world that requires a system of temperature reading exactly like the body of a living hen, which is 103 to 104 degrees. This will warm up one or one hundred chicks quickly in nature's way. There is no circulation of hot air in the chick hover; here the temperature is only a little higher than in the open air. Does this not positively prove to you that we have invented in mechanical form, principles which are exact duplicates of nature?

If you want to raise your chicks into strong, vigorous maturity you need the Farmer's Favorite—the best, simplest, and most durable brooder in the world. Write for catalogue folder.



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GLENDSIDE, Montgomery County, PENNSYLVANIA

Wipe Out Every Rat and Mouse

Amazing New Discovery Quickly Gets Every One. Not a Poison.

Don't be satisfied with trapping or poisoning just a few. Exterminate the whole bunch—old, young, big and little. Rats do millions of dollars' damage each year. They kill chickens, destroy grain, damage buildings, merchandise, and are filthy disease carriers.



A wonderful new scientific discovery called Imperial Virus now enables you to clear your place of every rat on it. The amazing feature of it is that it is not a poison and affects rodents such as Rats, Mice, Gophers, etc., only. It is perfectly harmless to humans, stock, poultry, pets. It can, therefore, be spread anywhere knowing it will kill only the pests you want to get. One rat affects the others and in a short time the whole colony is exterminated, root and branch. They die outside, too, hunting air and water.

GET YOURS FREE

The manufacturers of this amazing Virus, to get it quickly established and widely used, are making a Special Guaranteed Introductory Offer of two regular, big, full sized (double strength) \$1.00 bottles, for the price of one. Use one yourself and sell the other to a neighbor, thus getting yours free. They will also tell you how you can make money telling your friends about it. As this offer may not appear again, you should act at once or clip for future reference.

You need send no money; just your name and address to the Imperial Laboratories, Room 253, 2110 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo., and pay the postman \$1.00 and a few cents postage, when the two bottles arrive. It costs you nothing if it does not do the work, as they positively guarantee to refund your \$1.00 any time after 30 days if you are not satisfied.

Shoemaker's Poultry Book and Almanac for 1922

Send for it NOW!

The book has about 200 pages, with many colored plates of fowls true to life. Tells all about chickens, their cost, their care, and diseases and remedies.



The Globe

C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 605, FREEPORT, ILL

It also tells all about Incubators, their prices and operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickdom. You need it. Only 20 cents. Your money back if not satisfied.

some years. Second, lacks striping. Third, has some white flecking. First pullet, best of the females; steel gray color, nicely marked. Partridge Plymouth Rocks—O. H. Hostetter, Hanover, Pa. 3 cock, 2 hen, 4 pl., 2 young pen. Bird Bros., Meyersdale, Pa., 1-2-4 cock, 1-3-5 hen, 1-2-3-4-5 ckl., 1-2-3-5 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Henry Katzen, Sykesville, Pa., 4 hen.

First cock, magnificent top finish and top color. One harmonious shade of rich red; wonderful saddle striping; some red in lower breast. Second, more of an orange tone in ground color. First hen, splendid Rock type, well penciled fluff and body. Second fails to winner in type, being more chunky; rich ground color. Third, another well penciled female. Bird Bros. are breeding a clean, narrow black penciling; not heavy black bands of old. First cockerel, darker on wing bows than on saddle or neck. Second, well built bird; similar in color to winner. First cock stands as a model for this variety. First pullet, good Rock type, rich ground color; splendid penciling. Second, close runner up.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—John Schofield, Firthcliffe, N. Y., 4 cock, Galvin Farm, Elmhurst, N. Y., 5 cock, 2 young pen. Boys and Girls Poultry Club, West Raleigh, N. Car., 2 cock. B. N. Duclos, Lenox, Mass., 3 cock, 1-3 hen, 1 ckl., 2 pl. Kingman Farm, Randolph, Mass., 1 cock, 1 old pen. Edward E. Minard, Lorain, Ohio, 2 hen, 3-4 ckl. James H. Vincent, Hazleton, Pa., 4-5 hen, 5 ckl., 1-5 pl. J. A. LeGore, LeGore, Md., 2 ckl. Fred Armer, Ballston Spa, N. Y., 4 pl. Andrew Riddell, Delmar, N. Y., 3 pl. Kerlin Farm, Pottstown, Pa., 1 young pen.

First cock, well built, level sheet of color; tone lighter than golden buff. Second, big, long, nice colored bird; legs set too far to rear. First hen, good type, smoother feather; level, soft color; a remarkable female. Second, another good hen; big; needs more tail. Third, lighter color. First cockerel, nice color; poor blade on comb; short tail. Second, nice color; needs more breast and tail. Third, big fellow; good body color; fails to carry sheet of color out over tail. Fourth, younger; nice one. Fifth, shy in breast; shade darker on tail. First pullet, good type and smooth color; clear wings and tail. Second, nice buff; legs too far back, throwing body out of balance. Third, more on Wyandotte type. Fourth, narrow body. Fifth, strong head, good substance of body; evidently laying and a bit past as a show pullet.

Columbia Plymouth Rocks—Fred W. Ott, Hoopole, Ill., 1 cock. Miss E. O. Hincken, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 cock. Henry L. Wilbur, Tiverton, R. I., 3-4-5 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2-3-4-5 ckl., 2-5 pl., 1-2 old pen, 2 young men. J. M. Jones, Hornerstown, N. J., 4-5 hen, 4 pl. Edw. W. Westphal, 3 pl. Duffield Farm, Little Compton, R. I., 1 pl., 3 old pen, 1-4 young pen. N. B. Hartman, 6 E. 39th St., New York City, 3 young pen. T. J. Enslin, Hackettstown, N. J., 5 young pen.

Best class of year, out topping Chicago National. Clean color in cocks; no brassy or smutty birds in the row. First, fresh, clean colored bird, with good hackle. Second, fails to winner in condition of shanks. Third, best saddle in class; regular Light Brahma, with a small, neat, open stripe. Fourth, another bird of good substance. Fifth, heavy black lacing. First hen, a beauty, type of a White Rock with the neck of a Brahma; clean back and body. Second, close runner-up; lower set. Third, beautiful tail lacing; narrower feather in neck than first; well laced neck; clear surfaced white back and body; light shank. First cockerel, unusual green sheen in neck and tail; lifts up the black which would otherwise be flat. An important point in the Brahma, upon which Col. Rock men are to be congratulated for transplanting to their class. Second, big, well grown Rock, fails in hackle to winner. Third, smaller; shows trace of straw color. First pullet, big, long body, trace of black flecking in back; fair neck and tail. Second, few more black ticks in back; nice neck. Third, nice color; lacks bone; pale lobes. Fourth, strong headed, good bodied bird.

Silver Wyandottes—W. E. Samson, Kirkwood, N. Y., 4 cock. Frank H. Davey, Yonkers, N. Y., 3-5 cock, 1-3 hen, 2-3 pl., 1 young pen. Irvin J. Matlock, Haddonfield, N. J., 2 cock. Dr. T. H. Charnbury, Hanover, Pa., 1 cock, 2 hen, 1-4 ckl., 1-5 pl. Frank Van Alstyne, Castleton, N. Y., 2 ckl. Miss Viola Kiker, Polkton, N. C., 3-5 ckl. James F. Hughes, Peekskill, N. Y., 4 pl.

First cock, big, well built fellow; well laced breast; clean top color. Secondaries completely laced around like a Sebright. Second, similar wing bay; excellent type; smaller feather in breast with frosting. Third, straw color on wing bow. Well laced breast. First hen, beautifully laced, with same kind of lacing on breast as on wing bows and back, making her consistently laced all over. Sec-

1876

1922

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

For more than a generation the products of

Grove Hill Poultry Yards

have been recognized as the highest examples of purity and quality. Winners at New York, Chicago and Boston. Send for mating list.

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Many fanciers now use Egg-O-Latum, the great egg preserver, on all eggs for the market. It not only keeps them fresh but prevents hatching, thus protecting against the pirates who watch to obtain high grade hatching stock at market prices. Rub on—wipe off—does not show—Eggs will never hatch but keep fresh longer.

Egg-O-Latum is a soft, white, cerate wax odorless, tasteless, harmless. Applied by simply coating palms of the hands, then rubbing on eggs, a dozen a minute. Keeps eggs fresh one year. A 50c jar enough for 50 dozen eggs, \$1 jar for 200 dozen. If no dealer, order by card. Postman will collect. No extra charge. Handy as 'phoning.

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Young's DRY FRONT Poultry House

Write for 1922 Booklet

Note the features of the overhang roof, absolutely rain proof; also, ventilator above the swinging window. The above is the type that Prof. Harry R. Lewis, head of the Vineland Egg Laying Contest, is equipping his new farm with, at Davisville, Rhode Island. Made in all sizes. Write for free booklet showing forty different cuts.

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DANDY BONE CUTTER

Feeding green bone is one of the first steps to gain a big egg yield. But the bone must be cut right. The Dandy cuts across the grain of the bone, enabling the hen to digest the nutritive elements better and convert same into eggs, blood and feathers. No money in advance. 15 days' free trial. Big reduction in prices. Write for free booklet, and FREE BRED BABY CHICKS. This practical book worth dollars mailed for 10 cents. Erie, Pa.

Quality Bred to Lay Barred Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns

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POULTRY BOOK Latest and best yet; 144 pages, 215 beautiful pictures and color plates, Hatching, rearing, feeding and disease information; describes the busy Poultry Farm handling 63 varieties including Indian Runners. Tells how to properly choose fowls, eggs, incubators, cheap feed and PURE-BRED BABY CHICKS. This practical book worth dollars mailed for 10 cents. Perry's Poultry Farm, Box 115 Clerinda, Iowa

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ond, lacing on throat fails to go clear around feather; considerable very round lacing on top of this bird; rarely see more perfect freedom from pear shaped lacing. Third, large feather and open lacing. First cockerel, good Wyandotte type; little rust on saddle; well laced breast, and wing coverts which form the wing bar, and well laced secondaries which form the wing bay. Second, lacks substance of winner; smaller feather in breast, with some frosting; nice head and strong wing bar. Third, dark shawl on lower hackle; unusually nice open diamond shaped striping in saddle. First pullet, good type; nicely laced all over, dark in lower hackle. Second, a longer, narrower feather in back, producing a different kind of lacing on back than is carried on breast. Third, lacks breadth; little high in tail; same back and breast color as second. Fourth pullet, small, narrow feather, producing small lacing with narrow center. Fifth, frosty on the back. Small size; nice open lacing.

Golden Wyandottes—E. C. Belton, Mt. Airy, N. C., 2 cock, 2 ckl., 1 pl. W. V. Moot, Huntington, N. Y., 3-4 cock, 2 hen, 4 ckl., 5 pl., 1 young pen. Geo. W. H. Soelner, Washington, D. C., 1 cock, 1 hen, 3-4 pl. Frank P. Seaman, Mineola, N. Y., 1-5 ckl., 2 pl. H. O. Emmons, Chelsea, Mass., 3 ckl.

First cock, rich, level colored fellow; nicely laced breast and fluff. Second, good type and same rich color. Third, lighter in neck, not as well laced in breast. First, nice hen. Second, not as sound black edging in lace. First cockerel, best bird of the year; wonderful back and saddle lacing; fine breast and fluff; rich, level ground color all over. Second, fails to winner in type; sharp angle where tail joins back. Third, lighter ground color in neck hackle. First pullet, rich ground color; objectionable in V-shaped lace in back. Second, somewhat rounder laced bird. Best pullet in class unplaced; understand she caught cold in shipping and was out of condition at time of judging. Third pullet, large comb. Fourth, frosty breast. All exhibitors here seem to be agreed on richer ground color, and class represents this ideal of color.

White Wyandottes—T. A. Havemeyer, Mahwah, N. J., 1 cock, 4 hen, 1-2-5 ckl., 2 pl., 2 old pen. F. B. Williams, Naugatuck, Conn., 2-3-5 cock, 3-5 hen, 3-4 ckl., 1-5 pl., 1-4 old pen, 1-3 young pen. Mrs. A. H. Faber, Kitchener, Can., 4 cock. Chas. Nixon, Washington, N. J., 1 hen, 3 pl., 3 old pen, 2-4 young pen. Frank H. Davey, 2 hen, 5 old pen. A. W. Hewitt, Windsor, Conn., 4 pl. Evergreen Poultry Farm, Leighton, Pa., 5 young pen.

First cock, well put down bird of good size, good type body; trifle tight in tail; always in good shape. Second, another well put down cock; tail little further along and carried up better than winner. Third crooked center toes; another well finished bird; trifle high in middle of comb. Fourth, larger feather; poorly finished tail; cobby body. Fifth, beautifully bodied cock; well spread tail, eyes deep set with heavy skull. First hen, good head, neck, back, tail, with wings laying smoothly against sides of body. Nice breast. A hard hen to beat. Not a short coupled up bird. Second, beautifully headed hen, trifle shorter than winner; another fine female. Third, wings lay a little tighter into the body. Fourth, nice lines, more on order of first, but heavier in fluff than first, second or third. Fifth, a short hen, similar to third. First cockerel, nice head, good top and underlines; nice length of back, with wide spread, well covered tail, smooth plumaged bird. Second, shorter backed bird. Third, a bird that carries his width clear to the end of his tail; a well finished, nicely put down fellow. Fourth, waves in little over sides of saddle; tail not as well covered with coverts as others ahead. Fifth, a beautifully put down cockerel; well grown and fully finished; trifle tight in tail. First pullet, good sensible bird; has smooth lines; nice head; a rare specimen. Second, wings cut badly into cushion. Third, nice pullet; smooth sides; correct back line; not short, yet as deep as she is long; not as hard webbing in feather as first. Fourth, short and loose in feather. Fifth, smaller than winners; about standard size; pretty good outline but not much width.

Black Wyandotte—Bradley Cook, Aley, Pa., 5 cock, 3 ckl. Ray D. Brown, Vienna, Va., 3 cock, 1-4-5 hen, 3 pl., 1 old pen. R. E. Hickman, Girdletree, Md., 2 cock, 4 ckl. C. H. Nesbitt, Riverhead, N. Y., 4 cock, 1-2-5 ckl., 1-2-4 pl. Mrs. F. L. Mentz, Maple Shade, N. J., 1 cock, 3 hen. Lord Dewar, East Grinstead, Sussex, England, 2 hen, 5 pl.

Big class, with some nice quality showing. Color of shanks do not seem to matter much, first cock having dark shanks and first cockerel yellow shanks. The cockerel is a black surfaced chicken with white under color in all sections. No one could object to black pin feathers in his carcass. Why insist on black under color, sacrificing yellow shanks

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and causing the breeder to double mate? First cockerel can be counted on to breed good pullets. Some attractive quality in pullets, with first and third having Wyandotte type and greenish black sheen to plumage.

Buff Wyandottes—G. Arthur Cook, East Hampton, Mass., 1-3 cock, 2-3 hen, 2-3-4-5 chl., 1-2 pl., 2-3 old pen, 1-2 young pen. W. S. Crandall, Elmsmere, N. Y., 2-4 cock, 5 hen, 1 chl., 3-5 pl., 1-5 old pen, 3-4-5 young pen. Matthew Boyd, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, 5 cock, Frank Ritchie, Patchogue, N. Y., 1 hen. Stuart A. Howland, Granville, N. Y., 4 hen. Percy B. Hall, Dudley, Mass., 4 pl. F. W. Spalding, Pountney, Vt., 4 old pen.

The best class ever put down. First cock has size, type and a uniform sheet of lustre in buff; clear tail. Second, fails to winner in finish of tail and fullness of breast. Third, trifle heavy in comb; tail covering a shade darker than back. Fourth, a good Wyandotte, broad, nice top color; breast a shade lighter, making two-color bird. First hen, good type, level buff color that runs down to the skin. Second, smoother web of feather; smoother feather; level, lustrous color; better shape of tail; fails in small, narrow comb. Third, big hen; clear wings and tail; loses in uniformity of color to other two. Fourth, trim hen, large, smooth feather. Fifth, another smooth colored female. First cockerel, nice type; rick, lustrous buff; tail needs little more covering. Second, beautiful cockerel; smoother feather; level, lustrous color; broad tail coverts with tail nicely covered; needs trifle more depth to breast. Third, a close runner-up. Fourth, big; beautiful color; needs trifle more filling in front of tail. Fifth, big, soft, tone of color; trifle more station than others. A remarkable string of cockerels. Little rolly-polly fellows out of it. First pullet, smooth sides, well spread tail, nice head, good color. Second pullet on same order; almost shy spike on comb. Such birds are the product of a student. Type that would not be out of place in White Wyandotte class. Third, bright faced pullet; narrows in tail a little; clear wings and tail, of course. Fourth, again good type, smooth feather, soft color. Fifth, long legs, probably young.

Partridge Wyandottes—Buck Bros., Oxford, Mass., 3-5 cock, 2-5 hen, 1-3 chl., 2-3 pl. Roy C. Lester, Darien, Conn., 4 cock, 1 hen, 2 chl. Sheffield Farm, Glendale, Ohio, 2 cock, 3-4 hen, 4-5 chl., 1-4 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. H. J. Hunt, Washington, D. C., 1 cock. F. W. Guild, Holliston, Mass., 5 pl.

First cock, rich red fellow; low in tail; nicely striped saddle. Wyandotte shape is not made up of a broad back and a short, low tail. Look at the picture in the standard and read the angle of tail carriage. In looking at Wyandotte males, we see too much of a tendency to get a broad, cobby bird with a short, low tail. Second, fails to winner in comb only; beautiful, long saddle, nicely striped; well furnished tail; sound black breast; a brighter shade of red than winner. First hen, flat head; a cobby hen, nice penciling. Do not agree with judge on first cock and first hen. Would prefer second cock and either second or third hen. Second, larger hen; rich, brownish red ground color; well penciled; good Wyandotte type. Third, another big hen, rich ground color, nicest lines of penciling in class. First, second, third cockerels, bright red ground color, nicely striped; good size. Both first and second have good carriage and finish. First not a short backed bird. First pullet, good size and type, strongly penciled all over. Second, orange neck, darker shanks. Third, pencils are heavy.

Columbian Wyandottes—Wilkinson & Wilkinson, Blairsville, Pa., 1-3-5 cock, 4 hen, 1-2-3 chl., 1-2 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Oren Hanes, Potsdam, N. Y., 4 cock. Geo. Lyman Hall, Dudley, Mass., 2 cock. R. G. Chattin, Westfield, N. J., 2 hen, 3 young pen. Levi A. Ayres, Granville, N. Y., 1-3-5 hen, 4-5 pl., 2 old pen, 2 young pen. Henry P. Polgreen, Albany, N. Y., 5 chl. John Winter, Sayville, N. Y., 4 chl., 3 pl.

First cock, broad, well built fellow; beautiful saddle hangers, nicely tipped with an open stripe. Second, heavier stripe on top of back; a remarkably flowing, well striped neck hackle. First is striped a little better around into front of hackle; but these two cocks with full necks composed of broad feathers are a splendid quality to see in the class. First hen, excellent type, broad and deep; tail well spread; good head; white back and body; remarkably well striped neck. Second, not quite the substance of first, finer head; strong black parts, including neck and tail coverts. Third, beautifully laced tail coverts. Same on fourth. Same on fifth. First hen has good tail coverts also, but must be handled to be appreciated. First cockerel, silvery white ground color with good black parts; nice type. Second, heavier black striping; good hackle; lacks substance of

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winner. Third, a good bodied Wyandotte, having depth of body, nice head, well spread tail. Fourth, short in back, shy in breast; drops wings. First pullet, clean surface of back and body; well laced in tail and neck. Second, a trifle more pleasing shape. In plucking gray feathers over tail in Columbian pullets in order to show off the lacing of the coverts, a certain important quality of Wyandotte type is often lost. Third, a splendidly built Wyandotte pullet. Fourth, some gray in front hackle; tail close together. Fifth, similar.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—Harry C. Hulse, Aurora, Ont., Can., 1 cock, 1 hen. Albert Brust, Jr., Scranton, Pa., 2 hen.

Magnificent cock in everything required to make him good. First hen, large, very well built, nicely penciled. A magnificent pair.

Black Java—C. Roland Ballantine, Portsmouth, Va., 1 cock, 3 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl. Wm. H. Clum, Iselin, N. J., 1-2 hen. Hiram W. Schriver, Groton, Conn., 2 pl.

The top of this class was in the first hen, a big, long bodied, well stationed, black eyed hen. The other first prize winners were good, representative Javas.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds—Harold Tompkins, Concord, Mass., 1-2-3 cock, 1-4-5 hen, 2-4 ckl., 1-3-5 pl., 4 old pen, 5 young pen. Prospect Farms, Newark, N. J., 4-5 cock, 5 ckl., 4 pl., 2-5 old pen, 1-2-3 young pen. H. E. Watts, Monmouth Beach, Mass., 2-3 hen, 1 ckl., 2 pl., 1 old pen, 4 young pen. Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass., 3 ckl. B. McL. Quackenbush, Darien, Conn., 3 old pen.

First cock, big, long bodied, could stand better finish of tail; rich red color, free from black in neck, with neck matching wing bows and back. Second, well finished bird in tail; same kind of neck. Remarkable how these birds match from neck to back and from fluff to back; a rich tone of color. Third, cooped in lower tier; can't see him; this rich dark color of the east looks black in dark light. Double tiering is bad way to show Reds. Fourth, old New York champion. Won second at Boston this year. Gone by for this show. First hen, big, long bodied, horizontal back; level color all over, only lower breast shading off a little bit. Second, another big, long bodied female; same rich color; better breast than winner, matching all over; weaker in wing flights; also fails to winner in droopy eyelid and facial expression. Third rougher feathered bird; rougher shanks. Fourth, smooth feather, smooth shanks; heavy in comb; trickle long in shanks; but such smoothness of feather is going to win out. It is harder to get under color on a hard feather than on a silky feather, but finish is important. First cockerel, beautiful sheet of rich level color; hackle matches wings and back as well as we ever saw. This bird was shown at Philadelphia where he won first, and is getting coop tired. Appears trike high in station, but when feeding better in the home yards will show in better form. Second, a better bodied bird than winner; same bright eye and large open face, similar dark color, matching all over, but fails to winner in saddle. Third cockerel, another strong headed bird; red eye, good type, broad feather, neck matches well. Said Lester Tompkins: "We do not breed muddy wings in east to get hackles free from black that matches." First pullet, big, well grown specimen; good head; rich, even color all over. Second, smooth feather, rich ground color; tendency to orange on outer edges of hackle. Third, grand big bird, long, well balanced body, smooth, broad feather; fails little in under color. Fourth, another big, long pullet; not quite as smoothly webbed in plumage. Fifth, again shows size, type and rich level color; deep under color. Little ticking in female hackle does not seem to matter, but notice here and there a pullet that has had tip end of hackle feathers nipped off. This is more objectionable than ticking.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds—Ralph Knickerbocker, Pine Plains, N. Y., 5 cock, 2 young pen. Harold Tompkins, 1-2-3-4 cock, 1-2-3-4 hen, 1-3-4-5 ckl., 1-2-3-4 pl., 1 old pen, 1-3 young pen. Lester Tompkins, 2 ckl. Peter Graf 3rd, Worthington, Pa., 5 pl. John C. Vanderolf, Montgomery, N. J., 4 young pen.

First cock, good head, size, substance of body; well finished cock, with refinement of head and finish of tail all too rarely seen; one level, blended shade of red on a broad feather. Second, even larger bird but fails to winner in comb and finished of tail. Third, a rather lighter colored bird. First hen, splendid head; one shade of rich red all over; not much black in wing. Second, big hen, not as black in tail as winner. First cockerel, big; lacks refinement of comb and finish of tail; splendid body; good length; broad feather of rich color. Second, similar rich color with neck, breast, fluff and back matching as only these eastern fellows seem to know

(Continued on page 396)



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The effect of using Nova-Dex is prompt laying, increased production and laying over a longer period. Eggs are more fertile. A conditioner for chicks, aids digestion and prevents gapes, diarrhea, roup and intestinal worms. Keeps them strong, healthy and vigorous. Nova-Dex is sold on an absolute guarantee. Purchaser will be satisfied or money back. Let us send you a package sufficient for 50 hens, a month's trial for \$1.00 postpaid. Order today. Agents wanted.

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and causing the breeder to double mate? First cockerel can be counted on to breed good pullets. Some attractive quality in pullets, with first and third having Wyandotte type and greenish black sheen to plumage.

Buff Wyandottes—G. Arthur Cook, East Hampton, Mass., 1-3 cock, 2-3 hen, 2-3-4-5 chl., 1-2 pl., 2-3 old pen, 1-2 young pen. W. S. Crandall, Elsmere, N. Y., 2-4 cock, 5 hen, 1 chl., 3-5 pl., 1-5 old pen, 3-4-5 young pen. Matthew Boyd, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, 5 cock, Frank Ritchie, Patchogue, N. Y., 1 hen. Stuart A. Howland, Granville, N. Y., 4 hen. Percy B. Hall, Dudley, Mass., 4 pl. F. W. Spalding, Poultny, Vt., 4 old pen.

The best class ever put down. First cock has size, type and a uniform sheet of lustrous buff; clear tail. Second, fails to winner in finish of tail and fullness of breast. Third, trifle heavy in comb; tail covering a shade darker than back. Fourth, a good Wyandotte, broad, nice top color; breast a shade lighter, making two-color bird. First hen, good type, level buff color that runs down to the skin. Second, smoother web of feather; smoother feather; level, lustrous color; better shape of tail; fails in small, narrow comb. Third, big hen; clear wings and tail; loses in uniformity of color to other two. Fourth, trim hen, large, smooth feather. Fifth, another smooth colored female. First cockerel, nice type; rick, lustrous buff; tail needs little more covering. Second, beautiful cockerel; smoother feather; level, lustrous color; broad tail coverts with tail nicely covered; needs trifle more depth to breast. Third, a close runner-up. Fourth, big; beautiful color; needs trifle more filling in front of tail. Fifth, big, soft, tone of color; trifle more station than others. A remarkable string of cockerels. Little rolly-polly fellows out of it. First pullet, smooth sides, well spread tail, nice head, good color. Second pullet on same order; almost shy spike on comb. Such birds are the product of a student. Type that would not be out of place in White Wyandotte class. Third, bright faced pullet; narrows in tail a little; clear wings and tail, of course. Fourth, again good type, smooth feather, soft color. Fifth, long legs, probably young.

Partridge Wyandottes—Buck Bros., Oxford, Mass., 3-5 cock, 2-5 hen, 1-3 chl., 2-3 pl. Roy C. Lester, Darien, Conn., 4 cock, 1 hen, 2 chl. Sheffield Farm, Glendale, Ohio, 2 cock, 3-4 hen, 4-5 chl., 1-4 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. H. J. Hunt, Washington, D. C., 1 cock. F. W. Guild, Holliston, Mass., 5 pl.

First cock, rich red fellow; low in tail; nicely striped saddle. Wyandotte shape is not made up of a broad back and a short, low tail. Look at the picture in the standard and read the angle of tail carriage. In looking at Wyandotte males, we see too much of a tendency to get a broad, cobby bird with a short, low tail. Second, fails to winner in comb only; beautiful, long saddle, nicely striped; well furnished tail; sound black breast; a brighter shade of red than winner. First hen, flat head; a cobby hen, nice penciling. Do not agree with judge on first cock and first hen. Would prefer second cock and either second or third hen. Second, larger hen; rich, brownish red ground color; well penciled; good Wyandotte type. Third, another big hen, rich ground color, nicest lines of penciling in class. First, second, third cockerels, bright red ground color, nicely striped; good size. Both first and second have good carriage and finish. First not a short backed bird. First pullet, good size and type, strongly penciled all over. Second, orange neck, darker shanks. Third, pencils are heavy.

Columbian Wyandottes—Wilkinson & Wilkinson, Blairsville, Pa., 1-3-5 cock, 4 hen, 1-2-3 chl., 1-2 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Oren Hanes, Potsdam, N. Y., 4 cock. Geo. Lyman Hall, Dudley, Mass., 2 cock. R. G. Chattin, Westfield, N. J., 2 hen, 3 young pen. Levi A. Ayres, Granville, N. Y., 1-3-5 hen, 4-5 pl., 2 old pen, 2 young pen. Henry P. Polgreen, Albany, N. Y., 5 chl. John Winter, Sayville, N. Y., 4 chl., 3 pl.

First cock, broad, well built fellow; beautiful saddle hangers, nicely tipped with an open stripe. Second, heavier stripe on top of back; a remarkably flowing, well striped neck hackle. First is striped a little better around into front of hackle; but these two cocks with full necks composed of broad feathers are a splendid quality to see in the class. First hen, excellent type, broad and deep; tail well spread; good head; white back and body; remarkably well striped neck. Second, not quite the substance of first, finer head; strong black parts, including neck and tail coverts. Third, beautifully laced tail coverts. Same on fourth. Same on fifth. First hen has good tail coverts also, but must be handled to be appreciated. First cockerel, silvery white ground color with good black parts; nice type. Second, heavier back striping; good hackle; lacks substance of

CRESCENT FARM White Orpingtons

Our winnings the past show season were made at the two greatest White Orpington shows in America—New York State Fair and Cleveland. At these two shows 495 of the world's best White Orpingtons were out for prizes—over a hundred more than at any other two shows in the United States or Canada. In this stupendous competition.

CRESCENT FARM WON

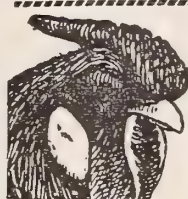
Hatching Eggs from these superb winners at \$15, \$10 and \$8 per 15, parcel post prepaid. Fertility guaranteed. Free mating list.

CRESCENT FARM

Box 443

Evansville.

Indiana



Madison Square—54 prizes on Rose Comb and Single Comb Browns. Rose Comb won contest, Canada. —Single Comb two contests under government over all. Records, 256 and 266. Big Eggs. Large birds. Rose Comb Whites.

244 Record. Won Garden. S. Comb White Leghorns, 288 egg line. Big, very vigorous. Eggs large.

Barred Rocks, 270 line. White Wyandottes, S. C. Reds, especially fine. Deep red. Won contest. Eggs, utility, \$2 for 15; \$10 per 100. All breeds. Catalog.

W. W. KULP, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa.

Poultry Leg Bands

The "Best Yet" Aluminum—Not colored. Will stay on. 12, 20c; 25, 30c; 50, 50c; 100, 90c. State breed. Celluloid Spiral Bands—Red, Green Amber, Pink, Black, White, Yellow, Purple, Light Blue Dark Blue, Ruby, Cerise.

Sizes for	12	25	50	100	250	505
Baby chicks, Pigeons.....	10	20	35	60	\$1.25	\$2.20
Growing chicks.....	15	30	40	75	1.75	3.00
Leghorns, Anconas.....	20	35	50	80	2.00	3.50
Rocks, Reds, etc.....	20	40	60	100	2.25	4.00
Asiatics.....	25	45	75	120	2.75	5.00
Turkeys, Geese.....	30	50	85	140	3.25	6.00

Aluminum Marker Works, Dept. 5, Beaver Falls, Pa.

SQUAB BOOK FREE

Squabs are selling at highest prices ever known. Greatest market for 20 years. Make money breeding them. Raise in one month. We ship every where our famous breeding stock and supplies. Established 21 years. For prices and full particulars see our big illustrated free book. Write for it today.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.,
321 H ST., MELROSE HIGHLANDS, MASS.

S.C. White Leghorns

Selected for egg production; mated with a Ferris bird from a 265 to a 300 egg strain, \$3.50 per setting. Utility Barred Rocks, \$2.00 per setting.

O. H. TINDELL No. 2 FOUNTAIN CITY, TENN.

Rolyat Langshans

BIG BLACK BEAUTIES, magnificent green sheen, winners silver cups, bronze medals, shields and coveted blue, both in CANADA AND U. S. Unexcelled utility. Win for customers as well as ourselves. Catalogue free. Hatching eggs, \$5 per 13. Book orders now; dates filling fast. Our supply limited. Rolyat Langshan Yards, Birch Cliff, Ontario, Canada.

BANTAMS Fine set Bantams, 40 varieties. Game and Ornamental. Shipped on approval. Winners at the largest shows. Stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Cat. 2c. Also choice Pheasants, Yokohamas, Peafowls, and Pit Games. F. C. WILBERT & CO. Grand Rapids, Mich.

winner. Third, a good bodied Wyandotte, having depth of body, nice head, well spread tail. Fourth, short in back, shy in breast; drops wings. First pullet, clean surface of back and body; well laced in tail and neck. Second, a trifle more pleasing shape. In plucking gray feathers over tail in Columbian pullets in order to show off the lacing of the coverts, a certain important quality of Wyandotte type is often lost. Third, a splendidly built Wyandotte pullet. Fourth, some gray in front hackle; tail close together. Fifth, similar.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—Harry C. Hulse, Aurora, Ont., Can., 1 cock, 1 hen Albert Brust, Jr., Scranton, Pa., 2 hen.

Magnificent cock in everything required to make him good. First hen, large, very well built, nicely penciled. A magnificent pair.

Black Java—C. Roland Ballantine, Portsmouth, Va., 1 cock, 3 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl. Wm. H. Clum, Iselin, N. J., 1-2 hen. Hiram W. Schriver, Groton, Conn., 2 pl.

The top of this class was in the first hen, a big, long bodied, well stationed, black eyed hen. The other first prize winners were good, representative Javas.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds—Harold Tompkins, Concord, Mass., 1-2-3 cock, 1-4-5 hen, 2-4 ckl., 1-3-5 pl., 4 old pen, 5 young pen. Prospect Farms, Newark, N. J., 4-5 cock, 5 ckl., 4 pl., 2-5 old pen, 1-2-3 young pen. H. E. Watts, Monmouth Beach, Mass., 2-3 hen, 1 ckl., 2 pl., 1 old pen, 4 young pen. Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass., 3 ckl. B. McL. Quackenbush, Darien, Conn., 3 old pen.

First cock, big, long bodied, could stand better finish of tail; rich red color, free from black in neck, with neck matching wing bows and back. Second, well finished bird in tail; same kind of neck. Remarkable how these birds match from neck to back and from fluff to back; a rich tone of color. Third, cooped in lower tier; can't see him; this rich dark color of the east looks black in dark light. Double tiering is bad way to show Reds. Fourth, old New York champion. Won second at Boston this year. Gone by for this show. First hen, big, long bodied, horizontal back; level color all over, only lower breast shading off a little bit. Second, another big, long bodied female; same rich color; better breast than winner, matching all over; weaker in wing flights; also fails to winner in droopy eyelid and facial expression. Third rougher feathered bird; rougher shanks. Fourth, smooth feather, smooth shanks; heavy in comb; trickle long in shanks; but such smoothness of feather is going to win out. It is harder to get under color on a hard feather than on a silky feather, but finish is important. First cockerel, beautiful sheet of rich level color; hackle matches wings and back as well as we ever saw. This bird was shown at Philadelphia where he won first, and is getting coop tired. Appears trinkle high in station, but when feeding better in the home yards will show in better form. Second, a better bodied bird than winner; same bright eye and large open face, similar dark color, matching all over, but fails to winner in saddle. Third cockerel, another strong headed bird; red eye, good type, broad feather, neck matches well. Said Lester Tompkins: "We do not breed muddy wings in east to get hackles free from black that matches." First pullet, big, well grown specimen; good head; rich, even color all over. Second, smooth feather, rich ground color; tendency to orange on outer edges of hackle. Third, grand big bird, long, well balanced body, smooth, broad feather; fails little in under color. Fourth, another big, long pullet; not quite as smoothly webbed in plumage. Fifth, again shows size, type and rich level color; deep under color. Little ticking in female hackle does not seem to matter, but notice here and there a pullet that has had tip end of hackle feathers nipped off. This is more objectionable than ticking.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds—Ralph Knickerbocker, Pine Plains, N. Y., 5 cock, 2 young pen. Harold Tompkins, 1-2-3-4 cock, 1-2-3-4 hen, 1-3-4-5 ckl., 1-2-3-4 pl., 1 old pen, 1-3 young pen. Lester Tompkins, 2 ckl. Peter Graff 3rd, Worthington, Pa., 5 pl. John C. Vanderloef, Montgomery, N. J., 4 young pen.

First cock, good head, size, substance of body; well finished cock, with refinement of head and finish of tail all too rarely seen; one level, blended shade of red on a broad feather. Second, even larger bird but fails to winner in comb and finished of tail. Third, a rather lighter colored bird. First hen, splendid head; one shade of rich red all over; not much black in tail as winner. Second, big hen, not as black in tail as winner. First cockerel, big; lacks refinement of comb and finish of tail; splendid body; good length; broad feather of rich color. Second, similar rich color with neck, breast, fluff and back matching as only these eastern fellows seem to know

(Continued on page 396)



Big FREE Catalog RADFORD BARRED ROCKS

SHOWS BIGGER PROFIT - BETTER BIRDS

For eggs—for meat—for show qualities—Radford Barred Plymouth Rocks stand at the top. Radford Barred Rocks are bred for size, early maturity, vigor—combined with great merit as layers and show birds. Radford Barred Rocks won ten out of twelve Firsts competed for at the Milwaukee National November 1921, and all of our matings contain the same rich quality and blood lines. For the back lotter—for the farmer—for the poultry man Radford Barred Rocks are the birds that satisfy.

Big New Illustrated Catalog Free

It tells all you want to know about Barred Rocks. How we mate to produce winners, all about double matings, history of breed, etc. It tells about Radford Farms. It gives full information about eggs for hatching—about our 100% fertility guarantee—about baby chicks—and all beautifully illustrated. Use coupon and send for your copy today.

RADFORD FARMS!
Box A OSHKOSH, WIS.

**RADFORD FARMS
BOX A
OSHKOSH, WIS.**

Please send free your handsomely illustrated Catalog of Radford Barred Plymouth Rocks

Name.....

Address.....



NEW LOW PRICES MILLER BABY CHICKS

20 varieties purebred baby chicks bred for heavy egg production. Customers report pullets laying at 4 months, regular egg machines, etc. 1,000,000 Miller chicks for delivery March, April, May and June, via prepaid Parcel Post, 97 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Satisfied customers in every state. 19th season. 32-page catalog free.

MILLER POULTRY FARMS
BOX 665 LANCASTER, MISSOURI

Save Your Baby Chicks from Head Lice J. H. Minks Louse Ointment

Kills all body, head and depluming lice with one application. Keeps hens perfectly free six months to a year. Saves every baby chick from head lice, by just one treatment of mother hen. The ointment way is a sure way to kill lice. Safe and simple. Satisfaction or your money back. Order direct. 75 hen size box, \$1.00, prepaid. J. H. Minks' Red Mite Killer, kills every mite it hits. One spraying a year keeps coop clean. Circular free. MANKATO POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. A., Mankato, Minn.

SCHOTTMANN'S STANDARD BRED 200 EGG LINE White Wyandottes

Three years of winning in America's leading egg laying contests. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 for 15; \$12.00 for 100. Special matings, \$7.50 and \$10.00 for 15. Mating List free. G. W. Schottmann, Montrose, Ill.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites

Johnson's White Beauty Strain—Best of layers; best table fowl; breed remarkably true to color and type; quickest maturing bird in the large classes; eggs for hatching, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00 per 15; Utility flock, \$12.00 per 100.

WILLOW CREST POULTRY FARM

F. V. Johnson, Owner

DAYTON, IA.

Van White Rocks

Best in State of Missouri, choice cocks and cockerels, for sale; eggs from ten mated pens; day old chix. Make your wants known. Life member of A. P. A.

L. R. VAN AKEN

Siloam Route

WEST PLAINS, MO.

EDGEHILL GIANT SINGLE MINORCAS
COMB BLACK

SALE OF BREEDERS AT REDUCED PRICES—Can supply single birds or full strings to win in any competition desired. A number of extra fine utility pullets from egg-record stock. Write for catalog.—EDGEHILL FARM, Box A, SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.

EXPLANATORY

As to Who Made and Put on the Market the First Wickless Oil Heated One Burner Colony Hover—All Supported by Documentary Evidence Entirely Dependable. Here is Our Explanation:

IN the February issues of a few of the leading poultry journals we published our answer to this question in what we believed to be a convincing form as it relates to the truthfulness of our claims to be the originators of the Colony Hover such as we are now advertising. We asked the buying public to judge for themselves as to the evidence submitted. We reiterate here our belief that the buying public is not much interested in controversies relating to patents or priority discoveries. The merit of the article, what it is, what it does, what it stands for, and the benefits to be derived from its use—the results, after all, are what count. If it works well and endures satisfactorily it will win favor, irrespective of patent claims or other controversies.

In making this further explanation, which we hope will be the last, we are simply defending our rights, not changing our advertising policies in the least. Our advertising campaign, as originally planned at the beginning of the season, continues unchanged. We will confine ourselves to the bare facts, in each statement, as we always have, in every public announcement—advertisement or otherwise. Our understanding is that our competitor in this city expects to use considerable space in this month's issues of a few of the leading poultry papers—not to answer our advertisement—it is unanswerable, but finding that patent claims on numerous things referred to, foreign to the subject, such as fireless cookers, washing machines, engine starters, anti-rooters for hogs, etc., etc., will not work well in their desperate effort to make a mountain out of a molehill, or to support their claims of hover priority, statements not based upon facts, all misleading, confusing and meaningless, they now attempt to lead the public thought away from the main issue by other means. Our claims are based upon these facts, pure and simple.

We are the originators of the Wickless Oil Heated Open Burner Colony Hover. We are not talking about burners or other heating devices. All burners are more or less standardized. There were many burners at that time on the market used on oil stoves. We called attention to several patents relating to burners in the last part of our February answer. This point needs no further explanation. Heating devices were numerous then. They are now. But the application and control of these heating devices as applied to Colony Hovers the Reliable way is ours. That is quite another question and we will now proceed to prove our claims, using as a basis the announcement submitted by our opponents.

FIRST: We have always made our own Hovers. We never bought a Hover from this claim-to-be competitor or from any other concern. We have always manufactured these Hovers in our own factory. It is our invention. We have our patents. Certain parts of the outfit were bought outside. This competitor made some of these parts for us. We visited their factory frequently. We did not at that time have a machine shop; we needed to have

certain parts made. We contracted for these parts in the usual way, bought them and paid for them. That was all.

SECOND: As evidence of this fact we hold receipted bills. One is of peculiar interest. Rendered by the H. M. Sheer Co., dated March 29, 1918, for \$37.10. It reads:

1 set master patterns for Colony Brooder, Door and Frame.

1 special regulator for Colony Brooder. These were made for us, ordered by us, made from our design and were in no way used or identified as any part of anything manufactured by Sheer for other purposes at that time. They were our major patterns and so billed, for which we hold receipt.

THIRD: A reproduced purchase order of February 25, 1918, clearly shows our order for parts to be used with our Hover. Anyone can clearly see what this order was for.

FOURTH: Our purchase order No. 1190, dated July 25, 1918, reproduced, tells its own story. It was not for Hovers, but for parts. When we placed this order, to safeguard our own interests and to prevent the use of our devices otherwise, we wrote on the order these significant clauses. This was done for self protection:

"These heaters to be assembled as per sample submitted and all pipes to be in two sections as per sample.

"We to be protected at above price for thirty days from date of this order for our future requirements, up to 5,000 additional. Specifications to be given at that time and all to be taken by us by July 1, 1919.

"In case we order 5,000 you agree not to sell the same combination of lamp and regulator to any other manufacturer of canopy hovers before July 1, 1919. You further agree to give us preference on contract for next year beginning July 1, 1919. These contracts subject to delays due to labor troubles, fires, floods, war, civil commotions and accidents beyond our reasonable control."

You will observe that we say "as per sample submitted." It was our sample, our design, that was submitted and we did not propose to have it used as other inventions had been used. It was ours, not theirs. We were contracting for special work for our Hover, not theirs. We were then advertising, as was shown in our answer of February—had been for several months. Their advertisement did not appear until after this particular contract expired and the order was not renewed. Will someone show us any advertisement or announcement of theirs of a similar Hover prior to the date of this order? It cannot be done.

FIFTH: The affidavit of Hubert D. White, reproduced, of which we have a copy, does not mean much. The facts are these: The Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co. is now and was at that time a member of the American Incubator Manufacturing Association. Hubert D. White was Managing Director. As such he visited Quincy to see us as a member of that Association. We took him to the factory of the H. M. Sheer Co., who was not at that time a member of that Association, to see our heating device, the burner which was being made by the H. M. Sheer Co. for our Blue Flame Colony Hover. Mr. White says it was the first he had seen, which was doubtless true. That was in the early part of 1918, long before the H. M. Sheer Co. did any Hover advertising. This burner was being made for us under our specification. Orders were placed later for a quantity of them, a simple business transaction.

SIXTH: August Westman makes a certified

statement, which is reproduced, about the first Oil Blue Flame Heater which was used with our Hover when he was in the employ of the Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co. The statement contains some interesting facts and evidence for us. Mr. Westman, as foreman in our factory, got some good ideas from us which he and others have been trying to capitalize. Further comment is unnecessary. The public may judge for itself.

SEVENTH: The challenge—O, My! that was awfully bad. If we were strangers to these parties, not familiar with the methods employed in many of their transactions, the ways and means of securing patents and inventions, and the blow and bluster of their advertising, as well as their methods of dealing, based upon our experience, we might have been afraid. The challenge is reproduced and perhaps our reply will be. If anyone is interested enough to write us, a copy of our letter will be sent gladly. Some of the \$15,000 referred to in this challenge may be needed for further attempts to explain other things that do not exist in the columns of the poultry journals, or perhaps otherwise. Meanwhile, we will conduct our business as business men should, unafraid, not employing such tactics, continuing to give a satisfactory service to those who entrust their business to us, believing, as we always have, that satisfied and pleased customers are a good asset—much better than non-sensical discussions and explanations.

EIGHTH: All went well as long as we were doing business with the H. M. Sheer Co. Our records show that during the period from January, 1918, to July, 1919, we paid them over \$15,900.00 for these metal parts which we used in connection with our Blue Flame Colony Hovers. At the expiration of our contract, in fact, before it expired, a sadder story begins. Early in the Spring of 1919 we were forced by circumstances, conditions and demands, too exasperating to write about, to go into other markets for our burners and metal parts that we did not then manufacture. It did not prove so bad after all. We not only secured better parts but made a saving of \$7,000.00 on the order we then placed, which included 20,000 burners. Does that mean anything to you, Mr. Poultryman? Isn't it plain to be seen that the underlying fact of this controversy rests upon the loss of our business to them? If we had stood for a \$7,000 loss the poultry papers probably would not have these extra pages to try to explain something of little consequence after all. The holdup man will treat you kindly while he is taking your money, if you make no protest or resistance. He slugs you if you try to protect yourself or defend your rights. Business sluggers are, to our way of thinking, unsafe. We have found them so. The public, when it knows the truth, will think so, too. Only truth endures.

My personal word again is this: I am perfectly willing to enter into a controversy or to fight for the right, if truth and justice is on my side. It is only because of the indignities and the downright injustice of the misleading statements that I am forced to ask an indulgent public to endure this further explanation. I do not intend to allow the public to be misled through any advertising we do if I can prevent it, and when our statements are challenged we are going to see that the public is set right if at all possible. We must protect our good name. For more than forty years we have served the poultrymen of America faithfully and well, a record that we are proud of. I now affirm that I have not digressed from the truth in any statement made in the foregoing. I have tried to explain to the public the facts in this controversy. We have never obtained patents, utilized others' ideas or absorbed others' inventions, without due reward. Our record here in Quincy is well known. This may be more than some can say. We have good reasons for such belief.



The Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., of which I am President, and my personal interests are all centered in and concerned about rendering an acceptable service to the poultrymen of America. I invite your continued loyal support and co-operation in that direction..

J. M. Myers.

The New 1922

100 to
1000
Chicks



RELIABLE

Standard Coal Burning Colony Brooder

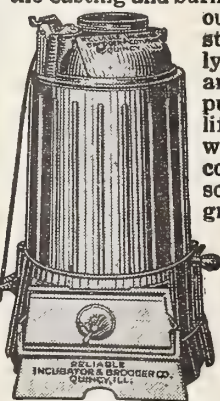
is self heating-
self regulating-
easiest to clean-
burns either hard
or soft coal

The Reliable Standard Coal Burning Brooder is one of the most durable constructed brooders made and with ordinary care will last a lifetime.

IT HAS all the latest patents and improvements with our own designed feed pouch which increases the coal capacity about 10 per cent and has a four-inch collar for a four-inch flue, making it possible to burn soft coal when necessary with entire satisfaction. The ash pit door has screw draft plate that may be opened when soft coal is burned. All Reliable stoves are equipped with two double disc wafers, insuring positive, accurate and dependable regulation. They are guaranteed to be the equal of any coal burning brooder on the market and to give absolute satisfaction. The heater is built of heavy gray cast iron. All parts are strongly bolted together. The base is fireproof, being seven inches high with an asbestos pad attached to lower plate with one-inch air space between it and floor. The grate is one of the Rocker furnace type, self cleaning and will not clog. The fire bowl is wider at the bottom than at the top, thus insuring a clean grate at all times, as the ashes cannot bank up against the casting and burn it out or absorb the heat, thus all the heat is radiated to the

outside. The canopy is constructed to throw the heat evenly to all parts, is self ventilating and built to give service. A small pulley and rope is furnished for lifting the canopy up out of the way for cleaning. The entire construction is so simple and yet so well made that it affords the greatest ease in operation with least care, giving the largest measure of satisfaction.

We make a positive money-back guarantee on all Reliable Incubators, Brooders, Hovers, Poultry Appliances and Equipment.



If there isn't a Reliable dealer in your locality send us the name of one whom you would prefer to deal with; or we will fill your order direct. The Reliable Sales Book tells a complete story.



RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO.
Box 1 QUINCY, ILL., U. S. A.

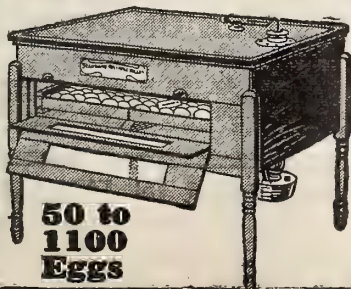
Reliable Because right



J.W. Myers, Pres.

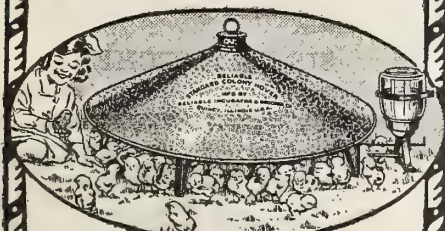
RELIABLE Standard INCUBATOR

I want you to know that Reliable Standard Incubators have been successfully operated for 41 years. Repeat orders from early customers tell the story of constant satisfaction in the use of the Reliable. Prizes won at the greatest shows and expositions throughout the world is further evidence of Reliable leadership. More than 1,200 winnings. All Reliable Incubators, Brooders, Hovers, Poultry Appliances and Equipment have my personal supervision and direction. I want to give you the name of our local dealer. Write me and I will be pleased to give you the benefit of my 41 years' experience. My advice is that you start early. Let me help you start right.—JOHN W. MYERS, President.



50 to
1100
Eggs

In our 1922 model Blue Flame Hovers we have a heater that is "fool-proof." It is VALVELESS, thus making it impossible to clog up and slow down the oil flow and cause it to go out. Reliable because right. Every burner is adjusted at the factory to the maximum flame so that it is impossible to overflow.



RELIABLE

These Hovers burn ordinary kerosene or coal oil with a clear blue flame with absolutely no fumes or odor and will give all the heat necessary for the comfort of your chicks underneath canopy regardless of outside weather conditions. The late improvements upon the Reliable Blue Flame Hover make it absolutely dependable and one of the easiest operated brooding devices upon the market, and insures raising your chicks with the least work and at the lowest cost. These Hovers are shipped completely assembled and all that is necessary is to bolt the legs to canopy, place the heater where wanted, fill with oil, adjust burner and it is ready to start. They are guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded.

Easy to Kill Rats and Mice

Amazing Discovery Wipes Out Every One—Not a Poison

Rats, Mice, Gophers—in fact all Rodents can now be wiped out easily and quickly. Imperial Virus will do it. This new discovery, is a fluid, true Virus. Entirely harmless to humans, poultry, stock, pets, etc.



Infects Rodents only. Greedily eaten on bait. Sets up burning fever. The pests communicate it to others, and all die outside, hunting air and water. Imperial Virus is put up in sealed bottles, thus insuring full strength and potency. Only safe, sanitary method to overcome these pests.

YOU CAN GET YOURS FREE

Here's how! Send \$1.00 today (currency, M. O., Check, etc.) and we will ship you by return mail, postpaid, two regular, full sized (double strength) \$1.00 bottles of Imperial Virus. Use one to rid your place of these pests, and sell the other to a neighbor, thus getting yours free. Special inducements to represent us.

If more convenient, send no money, just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, Dept. 740, 2110 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Pay postman \$1.00 and few cents postage when two bottles arrive. Guaranteed to do the work to your entire satisfaction within 30 days, or your \$1.00 will be cheerfully refunded.

White Wyandottes BABY CHICKS Hatching Eggs

Chicks that will live, eggs that will hatch; a little better deal all the way round.

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SAVE 100% OF YOUR CHICKS

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In water makes buttermilk for drinking purposes instead of water for your little chicks. It aids digestion, prevents White Diarrhea and acts as a conditioner.

Buy Buttermilk Mash for your POULTRY from us. We sell Buttermilk Chick Starting Mash and Buttermilk Laying Mash, each containing 6 per cent pure dried buttermilk; 20 lbs. for \$1.00, plus parcel post. Write for other prices.

LUDWIG PRODUCTS CO.

712 N. 2nd St. Dept. A. St. Louis, Mo.

how to produce. First pullet, a broad, smooth feather. The skylight of the Garden sends the light right down on her as she stands in an upper tier, and let her turn as she will, she is just about one shade of color all over.

S. C. Rhode Island Whites—F. W. Cumpstone, Waterford, Conn., 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1 young pen.

R. C. Rhode Island Whites—Wm. P. Palmer, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio, 3 cock, 4 hen, 5 ckl., 3 pl. F. W. Cumpstone, 2 cock, 2 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl., 1 young pen. Stewart & Byble, Ossining, N. Y., 1 cock, 1-3 hen, 2-4 ckl., 2 pl., 1 old pen. Emma Laurentz, Bridgeport, Conn., 3 ckl., Mamasco Farm, 5 pl., 2 young pen. F. V. Raymond, Bridgeport, Conn., 4 pl.

First Rose Comb cock, good head, distinctive breed type; broad shoulders with length and sweep of back to well finished tail; good station, white color. First hen, shows improvement. Improvement needed in cockerels. First pullet, distinctive.

Buckeye—Myown Poultry Farm, Ellenville, N. Y., 1 cock.

A rare cock; true Buckeye type, rich harmonious blend of color all over of a Rhode Island Red. Owner of this bird has something.

S. C. Jersey Black Giants—Marcy Farms, Matawan, N. J., 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-5 hen, 1-5 pl., 1-3-5 old pen, 2-4 young pen. Wilburtha Poultry Farm, Trenton Jct., N. J., 4-5 cock, 3 hen, 1-3 ckl., 3 pl., 2-4 old pen, 1-5 young pen. Fred M. Rowe, Avon, N. Y., 4 hen. Joseph Raba, Roselle, N. J., 4 ckl., 3 young pen. Joseph M. Hughes, Hamilton Square, N. J., 2-5 ckl., 4 pl. Hiram W. Schriver, Groton, Conn., 2 pl.

Big class, much interest, a number of birds changing hands. Sale of second cock at \$800 reported. This brings out report of offer of \$1,000 on first cockerel. This breed has size. Uniformity of type is seen in first, second cocks and first cockerel. A full but not fluffy feathered type, broad feathers; square shoulders; back drops slightly to tail; tail well finished. Good breadth across wings to center of breast. Good depth from hips to keel lone back of drum sticks. Big abdomens. Type gives full expression to a big, useful, well fleshed chicken. Some tails in females inclined to be pinched. First pullet has good green sheen; a few duller birds, but the finer points are coming. When we saw first cockerel, before the judging, we took a new interest in the possibilities of the breed, and now inspection shows the winning cocks to be similar. Some rose comb and pea comb Giants, with first pea comb cockerel another good bodied bird.

R. C. Jersey Black Giants—Green Lane Farm, 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2-3 pl., 1-2-3 old pen.

Pea Comb Jersey Black Giants—Marcy Farms, 1-2 cock, 1-2-3-4-5 hen, 1-2-3 ckl., 1-2-3 pl., 1 old pen, 2 young pen.

Lamona—Bureau of Animal Industry, Beltsville, Md., 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2-3 ckl., 1-2-3 pl., 1 young pen.

Shown here for first time. A distinctive addition to the show. More size than a Leghorn. Long bodies, deep abdomens. Good finish in first cock, showing breeding. First hen and first pullet, smooth feathered birds, long, deep bodies.

Light Brahmas—W. G. Minturn, Warwick, N. Y., 5 cock. Harvey C. Wood, Bound Brook, N. J., 1-4 cock, 1-4 hen, 5 ckl., 3 pl., 2-3-5 old pen, 1-3 young pen. J. H. Todd, Jr., Warwick, N. Y., 3 cock, 5 hen, 1 ckl., 4 pl., 5 young pen. C. W. Everitt, Huntington, N. Y., 2 cock, 2 hen, 3 ckl., 1 pl., 1-4 old pen, 2-4 young pen. Erskine T. Brown, Mountainville, N. Y., 3 hen. A. B. Curtis, Sylvan Beach, N. Y., 2 ckl., 2 pl. Aug. Geiger, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., 4 ckl. Jas. L. Baldwin, Philadelphia, Pa., 5 pl.

First cock, big, broad, good bodied cock; nice head, back and tail, clean body color and sound black parts. Second, more under color and sounder neck striping around into front of hackle. Slate runs into some black in fluff. Third, shorter back. Fourth, black in upper breast. First hen, a real one; clean, white body; rich, green neck; clearly laced tail. Second, another beautiful neck and tail; not as silvery white body color; a more richly laced tail never shown. Third, heavier white lacing in neck; big, good bodied hen, holding true Brahma shape without need of poking up. Fifth, lower set hen. First cockerel, has good head, correct back and carriage of tail. Not a sluggish bird. Second, big bird; broad shoulders and back; correct sweep to tail; needs bit of finish on tail. Second, clean colored bird; least bit of rust on lower hackle, neat striping in saddle. Third, black in throat; slate creeps out in fluff; wings not well folded, more angular in type than we like. Fourth, a trifle narrower feather in hackle. First pullet, small comb and trifle fine in skull; excellent back and tail shape; color just about right. Second, would like a rounder breast on a Brahma;

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The Two-Circuit Heating System and Patented Tilting-Chimney

—insure even temperature, need no watching, positively automatic. Hatches by hot water heat; no roasted eggs; insures big hatch and strong chicks. Notice Patented tilting-chimney shown at right.

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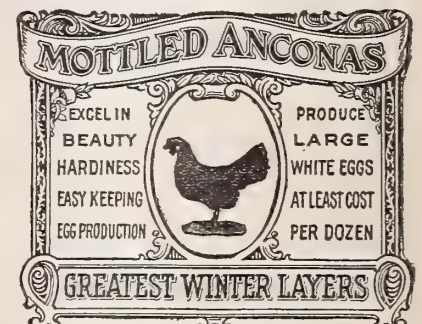
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PLACE your order now for Baby Chicks. Our flocks have been culled by the Hogan system or Lay-Bone method for years and have the lay bred in them. From standard bred flocks that are true to name. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas and White Leghorns from \$10.50 up. Send for catalog. Postage prepaid with 97 per cent live delivery.

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ANCONA WORLD MAGAZINE 50c Per Year. Membership in United Ancona Club \$2 per year—includes Magazine and Year Book.

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You cannot afford to risk using any other thermometer in Incubators or Brooders. Insist on "A E M." At dealers or direct. A. E. MOELLER, 261-3 Sumpter St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KILL LICE ON POULTRY with PINCH-DIP

Can be used in dry form as powder or mixed with water for dipping. Pure chemical. No adulteration. Every bit of it kills lice. 75 cents pound by mail postpaid. Agents wanted. Home Products, Inc., Rahway, N. J.

1918 EGGS IN JANUARY From 114 White Leghorns

Extra quality Chicks, 20 cts. postpaid. (Supply Limited.) Satisfaction Guaranteed.
E. B. GRIFFITHS ADDISON, NEW YORK

wings cut into cushion. Third, big, broad female; full breast; legs set well apart; white body color; good tail; neck needs a trifle more green sheen. Fourth, another big pullet.

Dark Brahmas—Henry O. Havemeyer, Mahwah, N. J., 1 cock, 1 hen, 1-5 ckl., 1-4 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Riverdale, N. J., 3 cock, 4 hen, 2 pl. E. W. Tripp & Son, Dundee, N. Y., 2 cock, 2-4 ckl., 3 pl. August Fruh, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2-3 hen, C. R. Cline, Warwick, N. Y., 3 ckl., 5 pl.

Good class. Cocks not equal to first Boston. Fifth hen, steel gray color; well penciled; good size. First, second, third cockerels, good size, type and color. More toe feathering would help second. All in all, best showing seen at New York in many a day, and coupled with wonder class at Boston, looks like a pronounced revival of interest in the grand old breed.

Buff Brahmas—H. C. Merrill, Malden, Mass., 2-4 hen, 2 ckl. Myown Poultry Farm, 5 hen, 2 pl. Frank J. Hochrein, Greenfield, Mass., 1-3 hen, 3 ckl., 1 pl. Lloyd M. Hal-lenbeck, Greendale, N. Y., 1 ckl.

First and third hens, great team. Second, smaller, with no feathering on middle toes.

Buff Cochins—A. P. Ingram, West Chester, Pa., 2 cock, 1-3 hen, 3 ckl., 1 pl. W. N. Watson, Sunbury, Pa., 1 cock, 2-5 hen, 2 pl. Lord Dewar, 4 hen, 2 ckl. Aug. Geiger, 1 ckl., 1 young pen.

First cock, exceedingly well put down bird; toe feathering long and well webbed out. This bird has plainly received the care and attention of a loving fancier. A broad backed fellow; one shade of rich color. First hen, broad, deep, round; fluff, breast, wing bows and cushion all round out. Turn this hen any way you will and she shows convex lines of conformation. This is a wide standing hen. One level soft buff all over. Second, a good hen, but not as broad and round. Second cockerel, shown by an English exhibitor, has vulture hocks which should disqualify in America; red color. English ideal requires these two things; altogether different over there. First pullet, built like first hen, black tail. Second pullet, more station.

Partridge Cochins—Aug. Geiger, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 young pen. First cock and hen a nice pair.

White Cochins—Mitchel Geiger, Jr., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., 1 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1 young pen. Peggy Wood, Bound Brook, N. J., 3 ckl., 1 pl.

Black Cochins—Michel Geiger, Jr., 1 cock, 1-2 hen.

Black Langshans—M. S. Barker, Thorn-ton, Ind., 1 cock, 2 ckl., 1 old pen, 2 young pen. Mrs. W. H. Craig, Bath, N. Y., 3 cock, 4 old pen. W. A. Meyer, Bowling Green, Mo., 4 cock, 4-5 hen, 2 pl., 2 old pen, 1 young pen. R. P. Keasbey, 175 5th Ave., New York City, 5 cock, 2-3 hen, 4 pl. Miss Donna M. Howe, Springfield, Mass., 2 cock. E. J. Mesick, Aardsley, N. Y., 1 hen, 5 pl., 3 old pen, 4 young pen. Thos. W. Crowe, 5 ckl., 5 young pen. Frank W. DeLancey 2nd, York, Pa., 4 ckl., 1-3 pl., 3 young pen. R. L. Gill, Salisbury, N. C., 1-3 ckl.

A stupendous class of supreme quality. Langshans are labeled on the coops: "A real thoroughbred" and they look it. First cock, a big, well stationed, nicely balanced bird; good tail. Second, magnificent cock; long, beautifully covered tail; good head and back, stands well up. Third, thick in neck, shy in tail finish. Do not know when such a class of hens has been put down before. Not much to choose between the winners. Good heads, backs, tails and station right through. The hens are big, too. First cockerel, big, well finished fellow; wings not up quite as well or underline as good as second. We agree with judge who said second needs only age to make best cock of two. Third, tail lacks finish. Fourth and fifth, rather fuller fanned tails; with fifth failing in breast. First pullet, beautiful profile; not as wide across shoulders as we like. Second, equally good back and tail; broader, with good substance of body. Third, good pullet. Fourth, little narrow at the knees.

S. C. Brown Leghorns—Geo. A. Lewell, Clif-tondale, Mass., 2 cock, 5 ckl. Dr. O. G. Grady, Orrville, Ohio, 1 cock, 4 hen. Allen K. Loury, Lebanon, Pa., 3 hen, 3 pl. H. W. Leibersperger, Reading, Pa., 1 hen, 2 pl. C. Sydney Cook, Jr., West Newton, Mass., 2-5 hen, 4-5 pl. Laurelwood Farm, Pequannock, N. J., 4 ckl., 1 young pen. H. C. Adams, Lynchburg, Va., 1-2-3 ckl. Harold B. Dorman, Bridgeport, Conn., 1 pl.

First cock, nice striped cock; good size and type, good head. First hen, finely stippled; nice type. Second, black shaft in feather. First cockerel, bright colored bird, with neck matching back better than first cock. Second, nicely finished cockerel; trifle

(Continued on page 400)

SILVER CAMPINES

GREEN SHEEN STRAIN



Again Champions at the Great
Chicago Coliseum Show
Dec. 6 to 11, 1921, where I won

Cock	Hens	Cockerels	Pullets	Old Pen	Young Pen
3	2	2	3	1	1

My birds were the admiration of many judges and breeders, and were recognized as superior to all former exhibits. This is the tenth consecutive time that my birds have been the champions of the great Chicago show. Breeding pens now mated. Mating list ready for mailing. My birds are single mated and exhibition birds are mated together. No trick back of these birds.

Campines are fast growers, plump at all ages, heavy layers of large, white shelled eggs and eat less than Leghorns.

I have the largest plant devoted to the raising of exhibition and high record Silver Campines in the United States. My birds have been linebred on my farm over a series of years, housed in open front houses, and are fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous. I have had 69 males placed under ribbons at the Coliseum Show in last ten years. During the same period, I have had 160 females placed under ribbons. This record is without equal in the history of the great Chicago show. It is a part of Campine history.

Write me for information. Your absolute satisfaction is guaranteed.

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"950" CHICK RAISER Trade Mark IT'S BAKED AND MEDICATED

Would you feed a new born calf hay and ear corn, or a day old pig, corn? Then why feed baby chicks raw chick feed, and expect to raise a large per cent of them. It can't be done. Thousands of chicks die annually because of feeding raw chick feed, causing indigestion, and then diarrhea.

"950" CHICK RAISER, is a scientific discovery of the H. M. SPAHR BREEDING ESTATE. For years we made the fatal mistake of feeding raw indigestible feed and killed thousands of our valuable chicks. For several years since feeding "950" CHICK RAISER, which is baked and medicated, our mortality loss has averaged 5 per cent. Nine hundred and fifty raised out of a thousand. "950" CHICK RAISER, is a baby chick feed that is easily digested and will "SAVE THE BABY CHICKS." Stop losing baby chicks, feed "950" CHICK RAISER. ORDER TODAY.. SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY PRICE.

1 large size can	"950" CHICK RAISER, .75 postpaid
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6 large size cans	"950" CHICK RAISER, \$3.00 postpaid

Money back, if it fails to raise a higher per cent of chicks than any other chick feed on the market. Our formula for baby chick scratch feed, easily made at home, and our entire system for successfully raising baby chicks given absolutely FREE with every order for "950" CHICK RAISER. ORDER TODAY, and "SAVE THE BABY CHICKS."

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A book that explains everything you will ever want to know about CAPONS. 50 pictures from life that show each step in the operation. List of Capon Dealers' addresses. Tells how to prevent "Slips" where to get the best and cheapest capon tools. Capons are immense eating. Big profits realized. Get wise. This book tells how. Copyrighted new and revised edition. Regular 50c copy, prepaid to your address (a short time only) for a Dime in coin or stamps. GEORGE BEUOY, R. R. No. 7, CEDAR VALE, KANS.



BABY CHIX 750,000 for 1922

All best Quality Stock, right prices. Best Leghorn laying stock \$13 per 100. Assorted Banded Rocks, White Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons of purebred stock at reasonable prices. We pay postage and ship anywhere. 95 per cent alive delivery guaranteed. FREE CATALOG and price list.

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Available after April 1st, fifty settings of eggs from Boston and New York winners, at \$15.00 per setting.

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A strong record in a strong class. Eighteen birds under the ribbons, including first prize R. C. Cock and shape and color specials. I have both Single and Rose Combs. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. My catalog for the asking. Address

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1st Prize.....	2,000 lbs.
2nd Prize.....	1,500 lbs.
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Next 10 Best.....	400 lbs.
Next 15 Best.....	300 lbs.
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Next 100 Best.....	100 lbs.
Grand Total...	29,300 lbs.

FEED your chickens *Free*. Simply write a short article (not over 200 words) in plain everyday language (*facts* count, not style) on the subject—

"The Breed of Poultry I Raise —and Why"

You have reasons for choosing a particular *variety* of Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, Orpingtons, or whatever your choice may be. We want you to state those reasons as a guide to others who wish to raise a better grade of birds or change to another breed, also for the information of beginners in the poultry business.

Nearly a carload of our highest quality feeds will be given FREE, without restriction, to those who write the best stories. Choice is given of Vitality Chick Mash or Vitality Egg Mash, to be delivered by the Vitality Feed Dealer nearest you.

Enter this contest. Write your story. Win a prize and feed your chickens *free*. You're sure to win one of the prizes—go after the big first prize.

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ALL poultry raisers are eligible. Don't throw away this big opportunity, but win a prize and feed your chickens *free*. Simply comply with the rules governing this contest and get your story to us before midnight, April 15, 1922.

Prizes will be awarded as quickly as possible thereafter, and a list of the 155 prize winners announced in the May issue of our poultry publication—"The Vee League." All contestants will receive the April and May issues of this valuable little paper without charge. The stories winning the five capital prizes will appear in the May issue. The editor of "The Vee League" will award the prizes.

It Costs Nothing to Enter

In fact you will be amply paid for your effort whether or not you win a prize. Sending in the entry blank below, properly filled out, entitles you to our poultry manual and egg record book, "Eggs is Eggs," as well as two issues of "The Vee League."

But think what it would mean to win first prize and feed your chickens *free*! Now sign the coupon. Write in your feed dealer's name, as we would like to arrange delivery of your prize through him, in case we do not have a Vitality Dealer in your town. Attach the coupon to your story and mail it in early.

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Follow These Ten Rules

- 1 Write only on the subject, "The Breed of Poultry I Raise—and Why."
- 2 Write legibly on one side of paper.
- 3 Tell your story in 200 words or less.
- 4 The contest begins at once.
- 5 Mail your story to arrive before midnight, April 15, 1922, at our office in Chicago.
- 6 The entry blank below, or an entry blank from the local Vitality dealer, properly filled in, must accompany your story.
- 7 In case two or more contestants are tied for any of the prizes, each such contestant will be awarded identical prize.
- 8 Prizes will be delivered through the nearest Vitality dealer, or through the dealer whose name appears on the prize winner's entry coupon.
- 9 Announcement of awards will be made in the May issue of "The Vee League."
- 10 Anyone who raises poultry is eligible to enter this contest, except employees of Rosenbaum Brothers and their relatives. No entry fee is charged.

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STORY CONTEST ENTRY BLANK

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I wish to enter the enclosed story in your Poultrymen's Prize Story Contest on "The Breed of Poultry I Raise—and Why." Please send me your Poultry Manual, "Eggs is Eggs," also mail to my address, free of charge, the April and May issues of your Poultry Bulletin, "The Vee League." I have given the name of my feed dealer below.

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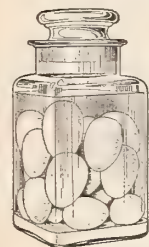
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Turn Cheap Summer Eggs Into Winter Profits

Don't sell or eat all your eggs now. Preserve all you can spare; use or sell them next winter and get high prices. Last winter eggs were the farmer's and poultryman's only salvation. Why sell your eggs now at present low prices? Next winter they will be worth three times as much to you. Fresh eggs laid down in K. & G. Egg Preservative will be just like new-laid eggs.

K & G Egg Preservative Keeps Eggs 100% Perfect



K. & G. Egg Preservative is guaranteed to preserve all fresh eggs perfectly for one year. No change whatever takes place. No odor. No taste. Eggs can be used for all purposes. The yolks do not break down. Fresh, new-laid eggs remain fresh a whole year.

K. & G. Egg Preservative is not liquid glass or any other slimy mixture. It comes in powder form and makes a clear solution, clean, cool, and pleasant to put eggs in or take out. No foul odor, strong or stale taste is imparted to eggs. Cleanest, most perfect egg preservative in the world.

Read These Testimonials From Satisfied Users

"We used K. & G. Egg Preservative with very satisfying results. We consider it superior to water glass. Eggs preserved are in very fair condition at this time." (Jan. 1, 1922.) J. L. Miller, Comm. Dept. Food & Drugs, State of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Can safely say K. & G. is all you claim for it, and then some. I packed 12 dozen in April, 1921, and they sure looked swell." Ben Swanson, Colona, Ill.

"Your K. & G. Egg Preservative is very successful. Had eggs down eight months. Found them all O. K. Will use nothing else." W. H. Woodel, Winchester, Ill.

"I invited all my neighbors to see the wonderful results obtained with K. & G. Bought eggs at 15c; put down 50 dozen. Began using when eggs went to 30c. Your K. & G. is wonderful. Don't see how farmers can be without it." John Bitzer, Waco, Texas.

Double Value of Present Egg Supply

Write for more testimonials just like these and free circular on Egg Preservation. Learn how to double value of your present egg supply. Preserve them now in K. & G. Egg Preservative. Next fall and winter when eggs are high, your preserved eggs will be just like new laid eggs. Big package, enough to preserve 25 dozen, 50c postpaid. Send your order today.

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dark in lower hackle. Third, another good cockerel, with well striped saddle. Fourth, coarser texture of comb; not as sound at base of tail. Class of cockerels shows that breeders are giving thought to concave backs. Last year Adams' first cockerel was good in this respect. This year he shows three of this kind. A nice, long, beautifully colored saddle that hangs heavy, fails to raise up the back line with concave sweep to tail. Length of back feather in female and length and breadth of coverts on her tail an important breeding factor in producing a good top line in males. Bright had one such female at Boston, with several more at home; she had the best cockerel breeding feather we had seen. Regret that illness prevented the participation in shows this year of the famous Grove Hill line.

First exhibition pullet at New York, nice type, smooth color. Small feather in back plumage. If pullet breeding males are to be exhibited, character of exhibition pullet feather will also be important, for feather in the back of this female will also have an influence on the type and back sweep of her males.

S. C. White Leghorns—A. & B. Schilling, Rochester, N. Y., 5 cock, 1 hen, 1-4 ckl., 1-3 pl., 2 old pen, 2 young pen. Henry P. McKean, Beverly, Mass., 2 cock, 2-4 hen, 2-3 ckl., 2-5 pl., 4 old pen, 1 young pen. A. & J. Hindman, Newark, N. J., 4 cock, 5 ckl. Frank H. Davey, Yonkers, N. Y., 1 cock, 5 hen, 4 young pen. Wilburtha Poultry Farm, Trenton Jct., N. J., 3 cock, 3 hen, 4 pl., 1-3 old pen. Greenlane Farm, 5 old pen. W. A. Blakeslee, Westfield, Mass., 5 young pen. Elm Poultry Yards, Hartford, Conn., 3 young pen.

Judging was the most satisfactory in several years. Judge, working down the aisle with a female in his hand, woke up each male before touching him for detailed inspection. He wanted to shape birds for general contour, top line and under line, station, carriage of tail and balance on legs. He was not a chicken grabber. First cock, good head, splendid saddle feathering and covered tail; good body, well balanced; a strong bird of good substance. Second, small lobe, texture of comb trifle rough; good length of body; well covered tail. Third, beautiful head; good station; stands straight; good back and underline; tail needs a little more in way of lesser sickles; main sickles long enough. Third, another choice cock; looks like Chapman's second cockerel of last year. Fifth, an old Dan Young bird that has held his youth. Looks little like the bird that he won second on some years ago, the year Davey beat him on an older, better finished cockerel. It seems as if Young put everything into his birds, even longevity. First hen, good head, nice length and curve of back to well carried tail; good underline. Second, on same order; close runner-up; not quite as broad feather in tail coverts; drops stern a little. Third, big, long hen; trifle more angular. Fourth, similar back and tail to first, but fails in comb. First cockerel, splendid head; well curved back to well built tail. Not a dropping tail. This cockerel stands well, with good station, equal to anything ever seen in the Garden. Cockerel, 1223, same exhibitor, a most attractive bird; excelling winner in covering of tail, failing in comb. Second, nice top lines; lacks station of first. Third, lacks underline, points of wings projecting slightly behind rear of body. Fourth, trifle long in blade of comb; same splendid balance of body and style of other birds in this exhibitor's string; not quite the length of body of first cockerel. Fifth, lacks breast; wing points down; coarser texture of comb; not in class with others mentioned. First pullet, well balanced on well placed legs; same back and tail as first hen; good underline, with body as long as wings. Second, same kind of back, tail and body; pure white with golden yellow shanks; slight wrinkle in comb over beak. Third, shade heavier comb; getting ready to lay on day of judging, acting nervous. Fourth, a beautiful pullet; it would be hard to say too much for her. Fifth, more angular. Thus we give you a description of the twenty greatest Leghorns, taking the twenty winners as a whole, that have stood in the Garden since Dan Young was in his glory.

S. C. Buff Leghorns—C. C. Harris, Barneget, N. J., 1 cock, 4 ckl. L. E. Merihew, Marathon, N. Y., 3 cock, 2-3 ckl., 2 pl., 2 old pen, 1 young pen. Monmouth Poultry Farm, Freneau, N. J., 4 cock, 5 hen, 5 ckl., 1 pl., 3 old pen, 2 young pen. Geo. C. Dietz, Arlington, N. Y., 2 cock, Joseph Johnson, Lebanon, Pa., 5 cock. Geo. W. Cisco, Hawthorne, N. J., 1 hen, 5 pl., 1 old pen, 3 young pen. Richard Vanderheid, Hawthorne, N. J., 2-3 hen. Christopher Kraus, Easton, Pa., 4 hen. Glenwood Poultry Yards, Rutherford, N. J., 1 ckl., 4 pl. Geo. W. Rex, Slatedale, Pa., 3 pl. Homer N. Simpson, Suffern, N. Y., 4 old pen. Wm. E. Crevoiserat, Freeport,

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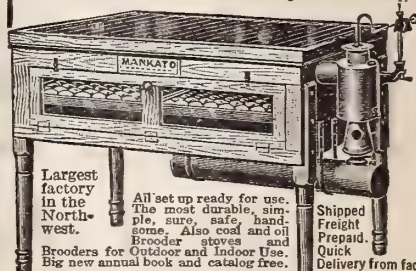
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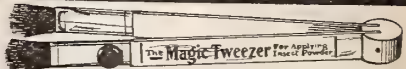
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N. Y., 5 old pen. Greenford Poultry Yards, Silver Creek, N. Y., 4 young pen.

First cock, beautiful sheet of color; do not like comb and lobes. Second, trace of light color on wing bar and at base of sickle; lower set than winner. Third, splendid colored tail; top color not quite as even as winner. Fourth, great cock, gone by. First hen, good type and color; trifle thick in comb; rather narrow feather in back. Second, soft buff; needs better length and spread of tail. Third, beautiful hen; sets little low. Fourth, big hen and good colored one; nice type; except back if inclined to be a little too flat at juncture of tail; trifle heavy in comb. First cockerel, an outstanding bird; good type; tail furnished like a White Leghorn's with broad sickles and coverts. Second, a big, good stationed, well furnished cockerel; neck, wings and back match; tail a tone darker. Fails to winner in comb. Third, again good type, station and furnish; tail a little heavy in color. First pullet, big, good station; splendid substance of body; beautiful back and tail; fine underline; an even shade of lustrous buff all over. This exhibitor has shown some magnificent pullets this year, with the New York winner an outstanding specimen. Second, clear buff, but smaller feather than winner. Third, heavy in comb; level, soft color. Fourth, another good pullet; would look better if first was not cooped alongside. Chickens are only good by comparison; only good until someone puts down a better one alongside.

S. C. Black Leghorns—Clarence M. Davison, Hempstead, N. Y., 1 cock, 1-5 hen, 3 ckl., 2 pl., 1 young pen. Gerald B. Wadsworth, Hempstead, N. Y., 2-3 cock, 2-3-4 hen, 1-4 ckl., 1-3-4 pl., 2 young pen. R. G. Fluke, Warsaw, N. Y., 5 ckl., 5 pl. Mark E. Johnson, Atlanta, Ga., 2 ckl.

Enough different types to afford opportunity for comparison. A tendency for birds of this variety to show angular lines must be eliminated.

R. C. Brown Leghorns—H. S. Lamson, Cameron, N. Y., 3 cock. Wm. T. Liddell, Greenwich, N. Y., 1-2 cock, 1-2-5 ckl. Percy Johnson, Lakewood, R. I., 4 cock, 1 pl. Gus Stadler, Altoona, Pa., 1-3 hen, Deuel C. Lake, Oneonta, N. Y., 2-4 hen, 2-3 pl. E. M. Jewell, Peekskill, N. Y., 4 ckl. Harry R. Blackburn, Harriman, N. Y., 3 ckl., 4-5 pl.

First and second cocks have quality. Third, fair. Fourth, pullet bred. First hen, not as finely stippled as we like. First cockerel shows breeding. Second, some orange in ground color; good head, pretty good type. First pullet, nice type; fair color. Second fails to winner in comb.

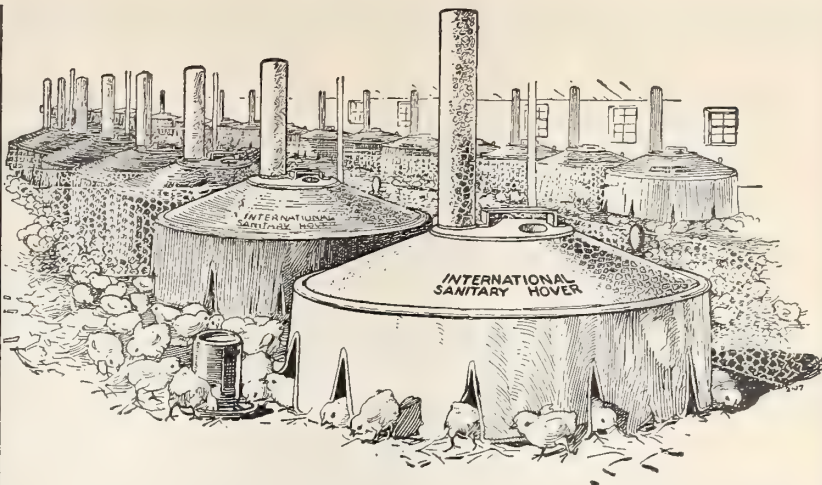
R. C. White Leghorns—J. M. Chase, Wallkill, N. Y., 4 cock, 1-2 hen, 3 pl. Craig & Derrick, Bath, N. Y., 2-3 cock, 3-4 hen, 5 ckl., 1-5 pl., 1 old pen, 1-2 young pen. Chas. H. Damon, Ballston, Spa., N. Y., 1 cock, 2 hen, 1-2 ckl., 2 pl. Ernest Palmer, Ottawa, Ont., Canada, 3 ckl. Adam E. Patterson, Jr., Stewartstown, Pa., 4 ckl. Wm. T. Palmer, Granville, N. Y., 4 pl.

First cock, uncommonly neat head; good bodied bird. Second, nicely furnished for a rose comb cock. Third, more cobby. First hen, the back and tail of a single comb, with tail coverts well out on tail. A better wash on this hen would have made her a sensation in the rose comb class. Second, a good female. Third and fourth, fail in comb. First cockerel, a good rose comb; rather sharp at juncture of back and tail; well grown saddle and pretty well balanced body. Such a female as first hen, with her rolled out back and tail, smooth sides and horizontal wings, would do much to make such a cockerel as first a good breeder. Second, nasty disposition. A Leghorn man makes a mistake to breed such a bird; style can never be produced in a nervous, pugnacious Leghorn male. First pullet, high in comb, nice body. Second, shorter, with wings cutting into cushion.

R. C. Buff Leghorns—Wm. Jerry, Woodstock, Ont., Can., 1 cock, 1 hen, 3 ckl., 1 pl. E. A. Vosburgh, Canaan, Conn., 1 ckl. Emerson Light, New Hartford, N. Y., 2 ckl. Nothing to enthuse over. It is "loves labor lost" to analyze such birds.

S. C. Black Minorcas—G. K. R. Game Farm, Chestnut Hill, Pa., 3-4 cock, 2 hen, 2-4 pl., 1 young pen. Prospect Farms, Newark, N. J., 1 cock, 3 young pen. T. D. Hook, Columbia, S. C., 2 cock, 1-2-3 ckl., 5 old pen, 5 young pen. F. E. Paige, Middleport, N. Y., 5 cock, 1 hen, 5 ckl., 3 pl., 1 old pen, 4 young pen. Brish Bros., Frederick, Md., 4-5 hen, 1 pl. A. Didrikson, Whitewater, Wis., 3 hen, 4 old pen. R. H. Anderson, Lynchburg, Va., 4 ckl., 5 pl., 2 young pen, 3 old pen. Meadowbrook Minorcas, 2 old pen.

If there are any bigger birds in the show than the Black Minorcas, we do not know what they are. First cock, tall, long, well finished tail; head free from coarseness. Stands strongly; well meaty breast; great length and strength of body. Second, double coop, allowing him to show off a beautifully



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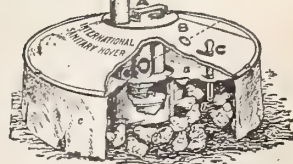
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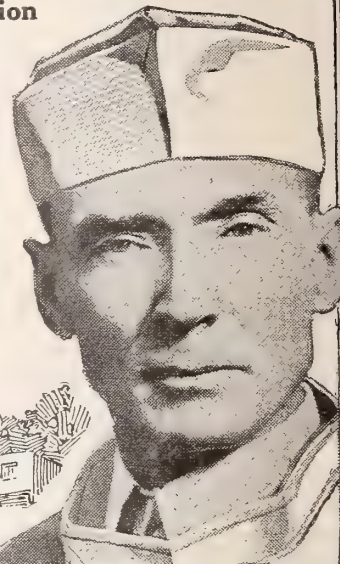
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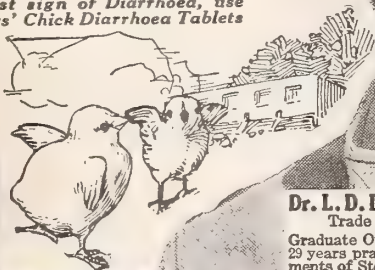
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Box A

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finished tail hung over with large, broad sickles and coverts. Big broad feather in these cocks. Second fails to winner at hocks, being not quite as strong on his legs. These birds not only have length and size of body, but have broad, heavily fleshed breasts. In other words, they have substance. First hen, big, rangy. Second, inclined to be more level or horizontal in carriage of back. Third, big, rangy, rich colored hen; trifle heavier in comb. Fourth, lacks lustre of color. First cockerel, a remarkably well grown, fully finished fellow of good station and length of back: breast fully meaty; stands on strong legs, well set apart. Main tail feathers 2 inches wide. Saddle, broad feather. Tail fully covered with broad coverts. Good comb, wattle, lobe, red eye. Second, another big bodied, long backed, rangy, well finished bird, that stands strong. Close runner-up. Third, another wonderful cockerel; tail covering not quite as well out as other two winners ahead. First pullet, best of the females; big as a hen, long, rangy; green sheen. Second, big, good type; color not as full of life as winner.

S. C. White Minorcas—Hamilton Egg Farm, Rochelle Park, N. Y., 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1 young pen.

A few birds of good size and Minorca type here, but the class as a whole sadly lacks condition. First hen shows real quality, but makes a poor impression account of condition.

R. C. Black Minorcas—T. A. McKittrick, Hudson, N. Y., 1 cock, 1 ckl. Mrs. E. A. Washburn, Taunton, Mass., 1-2 pl. Outshadowed by the Single Combs.

R. C. White Minorcas—B. A. Gates, Afton, N. Y., 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl. Chas. W. Hays, Rockford, Ill., 2 pl. Lack substance of body.

W. F. Black Spanish—Edgar G. Stepath, Westwood, N. Y., 1-2-3 pl. Poor pair.

Blue Andalusians—E. D. Bird, Greenwich, Conn., 5 cock, 4 hen, 1-5 ckl., 1 old pen. R. M. Mosley & Son, Tarentum, Pa., 3 cock, 2 hen, 3-4 ckl., 3-5 pl. Roy E. Bernard, Westfield, Mass., 1 cock, 1 young pen. Walter C. Dobe, Buffalo, N. Y., 2-4 cock, 1 hen, 2 ckl. F. H. Stillwagen, Allentown, Pa., 5 hen, 1-4 pl. Mrs. J. D. Koons, Allentown, Pa., 3 hen. Clinton L. Riggs, Baltimore, Md., 2 pl. Henry Martin, Oyster Bay Cove, N. Y., 2 young pen.

Big and uncommonly strong class of Blues. Three good cocks, well laced into fluff. First hen, splendid type and blue ground color nicely laced. Second, another good female. Third, little smoke on throat. Fourth, shorter, fails in clear ground color. First cockerel, nice head, well laced wing, blue tail; nice up-standing bird. Second, big, long bodied, rangy fellow, nice ground color; could stand heavier lace on lower breast. Third, darker tail; nicely laced breast. First pullet, rangy, long body, nice carriage; pretty well laced all over. Second, sharply laced; rough feather in back. Third, a good pullet; had won first Pittsburgh; well laced; not quite as rangy as first.

S. C. Anconas—H. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio, 1-2-3-5 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2-3-4-5 ckl., 1-2-5 pl., 1-2 old pen, 1-2 young pen. R. & W. Ratz, Tavistock, Ont., Can., 4 cock, 4-5 hen, 3-4 pl., 3 old pen, 3 young pen. Frank C. Stier, Lakewood, Ohio, 3 hen, 4 old pen, 5 young pen. Harry H. Hall, Millbrook, N. Y., 4 young pen.

First cock, green black ground color, neatly and evenly ticked on breast, neck and saddle. Second, again good length of body, with well covered tail. Ticking on top not so much like snowflakes. Third, similar to second. Refinement in these birds; not coarsely marked or stiff tailed fellows. Fourth, more cobby. Fifth, not as well finished over tail. First hen, well tipped all over; nice type. Still a few feathers in back to come. Second, darker; neat tipping. Third, nice green ground color; clean tipping. Fourth, beautifully marked bird; bad pupil in one eye. Fifth, again good type and nicely marked all over. Splendid class of hens. First cockerel, good length, station, well finished tail; like first cock, neatly and clearly tipped with white from neck to hocks, with nice saddle tipping. No Black Leghorn tops in first cock and cockerel. Second, another well set up bird with a stylish body; little darker on top than winner. Third, another cockerel on same order. Fourth, good type, nice color. No low set, short backed, high tailed, black topped bird can win in such a line-up. Fifth, good headed, nicely bodied, well tailed, properly set up cockerel; green in color; nice tipping, although not as much of it on back as fourth cockerel. First pullet, tipped all over; neat, clean tips of white on a lustrous green ground color. Splendid type; nice head; and yellow shanks slightly mottled. Judging impressed us as consistent with variety improving under leadership of the judge, except for pullet, 1635, Stier; a good one in head, back and tail; nicely tipped; sounder fluff than winner. Second, more nice type

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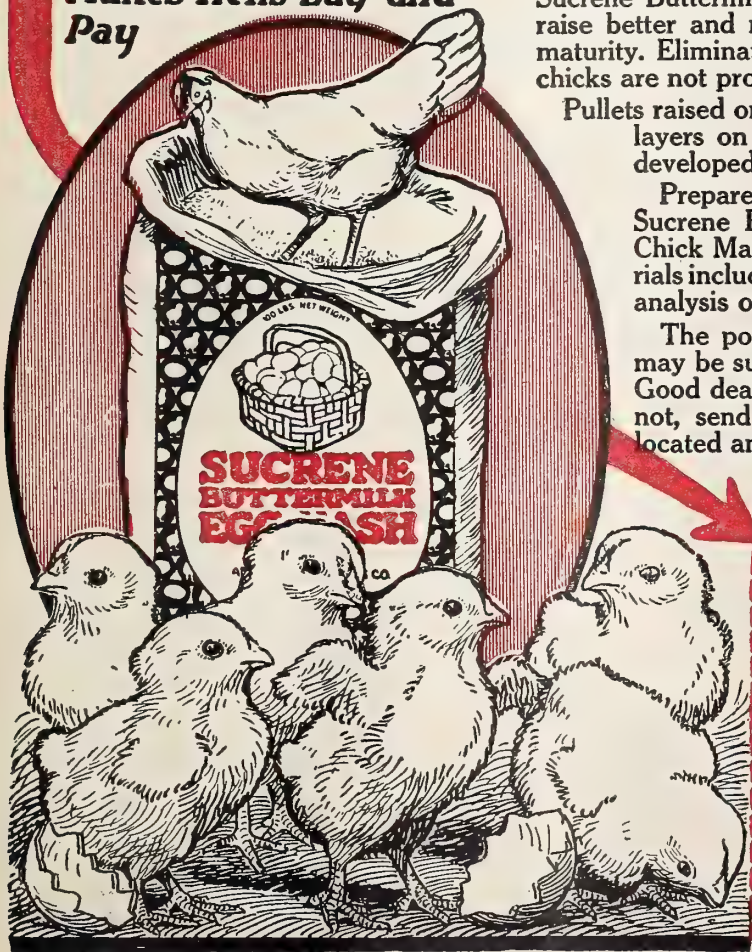
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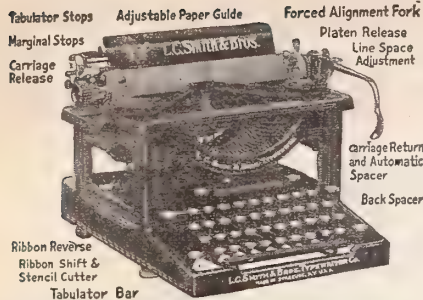
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When the typewriter arrives deposit with the express agent \$4.85 and take the machine for five days' trial. If you are convinced that it is the best typewriter you ever saw keep it and send us \$5.00 a month until our bargain price of \$59.85 is paid. If you don't want it, return it to the express agent, receive your \$4.85 and return the machine. We will pay the return express charges. This machine is guaranteed just as if you paid \$100.00 for it. It is standard. Over half a million people own and use these typewriters and think them the best ever manufactured. The supply at this price is limited, the price will probably be raised when next advertisement appears, so don't delay. Fill in the coupon today—the typewriter will be shipped promptly. There is no red tape. We employ no solicitors—no collectors—no chattel mortgage. It is simply understood that we retain title to the machine until full \$59.85 is paid. You cannot lose. It is the greatest typewriter opportunity you will ever have. Do not send us one cent. Mail Coupon Today Sure.

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Smith Typewriter Sales Co., Department 150, 218 N. Wells St., Chicago

Ship me the L. C. Smith Typewriter, F. O. B. Chicago, as described in this advertisement. I will pay you \$5 monthly as rent until the \$55 balance of the \$59.85 sale price is paid. The title to remain in you until fully paid for. It is understood that I have five days in which to examine and try the typewriter. If I choose not to keep it I will carefully repack it and return it to the express agent. It is understood that you give the standard guarantee.

Name
Street Address
City State
Occupation or Business

HATCHING EGGS

from Bartlett's S. C. W. Leghorns

A New Jersey customer writes, "I have bred Leghorns for twenty-five years and from the hundred eggs you sent me, I have 82 of the finest chicks I ever took out of an incubator." No day old chicks. Breeding stock of all kinds. Catalog on request.

Emory H. Bartlett, Box 19, Enfield, Mass.

and clean tipping; trace of purple in ground color. Third, a little past; bare of feathers on head; broken feathers in back. A great bird, evidently been in breeding yard. Fourth, mottled all over, but size of tipping is more variable.

R. C. Anconas—H. Cecil Sheppard, 1-3-5 cock, 2-3-4-5 hen, 1-2-3 ckl., 3-4-5 pl., 1-2 old pen, 1-2 young pen. G. & W. Ratz, 2-4 cock, 1 hen, 4-5 ckl., 1-2 pl. Quality improving with heads much neater; nice backs and tails.

Buttercups—R. W. King, Cornwall, N. Y., 2 cock, 3 ckl. The Cu-ben Farm, 4-5 cock, 1 hen. C. Sidney Cook, 3 cock, 2 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl., 2 young pen. Chas. C. Cooper, Passaic, N. J., 1 cock, 3 hen, 2 ckl., 2 pl., 3 young pen. Wm. Steck, Cedar Grove, N. J., 3-4 pl. Roselawn Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Ottsville, Pa., 1 young pen. Birds are showing uniformity with type and color being established. First hen and pullet rich ground color with correct black markings; a model team.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons—Campbell Soup Farms, Riverton, N. J., 1-2-4 cock, 1-5 hen, 1-2-5 ckl., 4 pl., 1-2 old pen, 1-3 young pen. Robadel Poultry Farm, Cos Cob, Conn., 3 cock, 5 old pen, 4 young pen. Lucknow Farm, South Norwalk, Conn., 5 cock, 3 hen, 4 ckl., 1-2 pl., 3-4 old pen, 2-5 young pen. Greenlawn Poultry Farm, Richmond, Va., 2 hen, Joseph R. Seitz, 4 hen. W. W. White, Trenton Jct., N. J., 3 ckl. Henrietta E. Hooker, South Hadley, Mass., 3-5 pl.

One could bankrupt the language of the standard describing first and second cocks. Third, not quite as square over shoulders or broad in tail. Fourth, best finished tail we have ever seen on an Orpington cock; a softer tone of buff than first or second; just as massive and well set. Fifth, not quite the length of underline; another big, well colored cock; clean bodied bird. First hen, clean bodied bird; soft, level buff color; little ticking in tail. Second, remarkably smooth colored female; good size; massive. Third, tone lighter shade of color; good type; even buff. Fourth, another smooth colored female. Some wonderfully good hens here this year. First cockerel, big, massive fellow; broad back that carries width all the way out to end of tail; tail well covered with broad coverts. Splendid bone in legs, as white and clean as polished ivory. Second, another big, massive fellow; broader across shoulders than winner; not as clean in tail. Third, younger chicken; not as broad as second, tone lighter color. Fourth, good cockerel; would like him squarer across shoulders; beautiful sheet of color that runs into tail without break; tail a little tight. Fifth, fine top on this bird; could stand little more depth of breast. First pullet, good head, nice profile; uniform sheet of live buff color, with breast matching wings and back. Second, another marvel for uniform, soft buff color; a color neither too light nor too dark and full of life. Third, good head, type and uniform buff color again. Have not before seen such a line of females in the Garden. Fourth, shorter back. Fifth, another fine pullet, failing to others in roundness of breast.

S. C. Black Orpingtons—Alfred Tracy, Sandusky, Ohio, 4-5 cock, 1-5 hen, 3-5 pl. Robadel Poultry Farm, 1-2 cock, 2-4 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1-2 old pen, 1-2 young pen. Lord Dewar, England, 3 cock, 3 hen, 3 ckl., 4 pl. T. F. Allen & Son, Norwalk, Conn., 4 ckl. Hillcrest Poultry Yards, 5 ckl., 3 young pen.

Third cock; tremendous feather. An English bird. Hocks rolled out like a pair of bloomers. Cleaner lines are needed to win here. First hen, big round female shown in good condition. Her feathering is extreme enough. Some of the others show the extent to which full feathering may be carried. Third, an enormous depth of body. Too much feathering. First cockerel, a good one; broad feather, covered tail; good head, and all the plumage needed to fill out a good Orpington. Third, big; heavy in comb; shorter in back. First pullet, a good Black Orpington.

S. C. White Orpingtons—J. S. Greenfields, Balmy Beach, Toronto, Can., 1-2-3 cock, 2-3 hen, 4-5 ckl., 4 pl., 5 old pen, 4 young pen. Fred C. Lang, Fort Wayne, Ind., 4 cock. Jill Farm, Plainfield, N. J., 5 cock, 1 ckl., 1 pl., 1 old pen. R. F. Loree, West Orange, N. J., 4 hen. Robadel Poultry Farm, 1 hen, 2 ckl., 5 pl., 2-3-4 old pen, 1-2-3 young pen. Lord Dewar, 5 hen. H. B. Spangler, Matawan, N. J., 3 ckl. James W. Turner, N. Providence, R. I., 2 pl. Wm. Moore, Hamilton, Ont., Can., 3 pl. John R. Johnson, South Windham, Me., 5 young pen.

Keen competition in cocks. First, broad, well saddled fellow; good type and color. Second, not quite as good in top color; good body. Third, a strong, good cock; nice head, deep front. Fourth, another good, big chicken; trifle heavy in comb. Fifth, good top; not quite the length of underline. First hen, nicely put down; big; good depth of body. Second, splendid type; broad shoulders;

Sick Baby Chicks?

Germozone operates just as these people say. It is preventive as well as curative, and satisfaction is absolutely guaranteed. Twenty years on the market. Sold by drug and seed stores at most towns.

Wm. E. Shepherd, Scranton, Pa., wrote: "Two weeks after we started last spring we were a mighty discouraged pair. Every day from three to six chicks dead. A neighbor put us next to Germozone and we are now sure if we had had it at the start we would not have lost a single chick." Ralph Wurst, Erie, Pa., "Not a case of white diarrhoea in three years." C. O. Petrain, Noline, Ill., "I never had a sick chick all last season." Mrs. Wm. Christiansa, Olive Ridge, N. Y., "Have 800 chicks now 5 weeks old and not a single case of bowel trouble."

GERMOZONE is a wonder worker for chicks, chickens, pigeons, cats, dogs, rabbits or other pet or domestic stock—for roup, bowel trouble, snuffles, gleet, canker, swelled head, sore head, sores, wounds, loss of fur or feathers.

If no dealer, order by card. Postman will collect. No extra charge. Handy as phoning. 75c and \$1.00 pkgs. Baby Chick Book FREE.

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Flame Regulator or Incubator Governor.

You can positively prevent overheating or chilling eggs in incubator by equipping it with a

MICHEL AUTOMATIC FLAME REGULATOR

It automatically regulates flame on lamp—maintains even temperature in incubator—requires no attention, and saves half the fuel. Send name of incubator, number of lamp burner and \$3.50, and we will send you a Regulator, prepaid, on 15 days' trial. Money back if not satisfied.

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All goods guaranteed to be just as represented. ALUMINUM BANDS with raised figures, price, postpaid, 10-15c, 25-25c, 50-50c, 100-100c.

SPINAL CELLULOSE BANDS, 10 different colors, price postpaid, 12-15c, 25-25c, 50-50c, 100-100c, 500-33.25.

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Any color, two large black numbers in each band; prices 12-30c, 25-50c, 50-90c, 100-\$1.65

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	100	50	25
S. C. R. I. Reds -	17c	18c	19c
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PAMPHLET

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of fine bred poultry for 1922; all choicest breeds illustrated and described; information on poultry, how to make hens lay, grow chicks—all facts. Low price on breeding stock and hatching eggs. 30 years in business. This book only 10c. Send today.

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Envelopes 3 1/2 x 6 1/2 inches, an extra strong thick hard slick writing face and 100 Letterheads 8 1/2 x 11 inches heavy, smooth, hard, thick writing paper, (fine typewriter bond paper same price) All artistically printed with pictures of your breeds, and sent to you by parcel post for \$1.50. Better printing for price was never done. No other kind of printing done. No samples sent out. Order direct from this ad.

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Prize winning standardbred poultry, ducks, geese, guineas, pheasants, Yokohamas, Pit Games, Peafowls, 65 varieties, vigorous, profitable, heavy laying fowls. Stock and eggs reasonable. Leghorns in 100 lots. Catalog 5c. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Write today. **F. C. Wilbert & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.**

smooth sides over wings and cushion; good front. Third, not quite as well set down in front. Fourth, large hen; good color. Fifth, broad shouldered hen; well balanced on legs; not a good wash over tail. First cockerel, good length of body, with full back and tail; good head with bright eye; a good chicken. Second, especially broad across shoulders and full on top; another nice head; a well fronted bird, nicely set. Third, good, fresh head; shorter back; underline not as long. Fourth, heavier skull; tail not as broad. Fifth, more V-shaped. First pullet, good size; nice shoulders, smooth sides; full front and nicely balanced. Second, fuller fluff makes rear end appear deeper, although pullet is really well fronted with good shoulders and back. Third, another magnificent female; wins color special.

S. C. Blue Orpingtons—Manetto Hill Poultry Farm, Hicksville, N. Y., 3-5 cock, 1-2 hen, 5 ckl., 2-3-4 pl., 1 old pen. Miss E. H. Allerton, Pleasantville, N. Y., 1 cock. Mrs. Annie Taylor, Central Park, N. Y., 2 cock, 5 hen, 3 ckl., 5 pl. M. J. Ryan, Phillipsburg, N. J., 4 cock. B. C. Roecker, Phillipsburg, N. J., 3 hen, 2-4 ckl., 1 pl. The Brighthouse Farms, Roslyn, N. Y., 4 hen. Wm. Cook & Sons, Scotch Plains, N. J., 1 ckl. More blues than seen in a long time, and better than in some years.

A. O. V. Orpingtons—Dr. Geo. B. Edwards, Laceyville, Pa., 1 cock, 1 hen, 2 ckl. W. H. Winters, Moosic, Pa., 1 ckl., 1 pl. **Silver Grey Dorkings**—Frank Edwards, Newton, Mass., 5 cock. Chas. H. Yapple, Richford, N. Y., 4 cock, 4-5 hen, 3-5 ckl., 2 pl. Watson Westfall, Sayre, Pa., 2-3 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2-4 ckl., 1-4-5 pl. Lord Dewar, 1 cock, 3 pl.

Nothing like the Silver Greys here can be seen anywhere else in North America. Great length of back and underline in first and second cocks; well set down on legs; with silvery white top color, full hackles and sound black breasts and tails. Westfall's first hen, a big, long bodied, beautifully stippled female. First pullet again good. Third pullet, shafty; expected a better female than this from England.

White Dorkings—Chas. H. Yapple, 1 cock, 1 hen. Good pair.

Colored Dorkings—Chas. H. Yapple, 1 cock, 1 hen. Magnificent, big, long, well set pair with good color.

Dark Cornish—Greenlawn Poultry Farm, Richmond, Va., 4-5 cock, 3 hen, 5 ckl., 1 old pen, 2 young pen. Courtland H. Smith, Warrenton, Va., 3 cock, 1 hen, 4 pl. Stuart D. Talbot, Edmoston, N. Y., 2 cock, 4 ckl. Lord Dewar, England, 1 cock, 2 hen, 3 ckl., 1 pl. Silas H. Andrews, Mineola, N. Y., 4-5 hen, 1-2 ckl., 2-3 pl., 1 young pen. Greentree Poultry Farm, Manhasset, N. Y., 5 pl.

First cock, big, heavy boned, square shouldered fellow. Second and third, good cocks. Fourth, black neck and saddle. First hen is a Cornish man's dream; heavy bone; short legs; broad shoulders, whipped tail. Some criticism on this type, however. Considerable feeling that little more leg is desirable. For one thing the standard does not picture an Azeel. Second hen, another broad, heavy boned female. First cockerel, big; wide legs; heavy bone; good shoulders; about the length of leg called for by standard. Get a bird down to the ground, and broad but not thick through, and you lose reproduction qualities, which means eggs. Second, dark bird; neck lacks red in quill. First pullet, typical broad, well set bird; strong back that narrows at tail; good bone.

White Cornish—Andrew O. Olsen, Jamestown, N. Y., 2 hen, 1 ckl. Isle of White Poultry Farm, Winslow Jct., N. J., 1 hen, 2 ckl., 1 pl. Small class; good quality.

White Laced Red Cornish—Courtland H. Smith, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl. First hen good; first cockerel, another well laced specimen.

Speckled Sussex—A. & B. Schilling, Rochester, N. Y., 5 cock, 1 hen, 5 ckl., 2-4 pl., 2 old pen. Joseph Preece, Ft. Washington, Pa., 3 cock. R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill., 1-2-4 cock, 3-4 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-5 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen. Pioneer Poultry Plant, 5 hen. J. De Ver Rogers & Son, Oxford, N. Y., 2 hen. A. & E. Tarbox, Yorkville, Ill., 4 ckl., 3 pl. Wm. H. Whitem, Philadelphia, Pa., 3 ckl.

First cock, tremendous size; long back; uniformly marked all over. Second, heavy in comb, higher in tail. Third, long bird; not as well mottled in neck. Orange colored males are a thing of the past. First hen, magnificent specimen; deep body; large frame; rich ground color; every feather barred with black and ending in a clean white tip. Second, heavier black bar; trace of gray in white tips; slight shafting in red ground color of back. Third, nice hen; little shorter in underline. Fourth, white tip not as clear. Fifth, breast not as regularly tipped. First cockerel, big, nice back; well marked; dark in lower hackle. Second, nicely marked;

(Continued on page 408)

THE WORLD'S GREATEST STAFF OF INSTRUCTORS IN POULTRY CULTURE

**American Poultry School is Making
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Practically all readers of poultry publications have come to accept the very name of Quisenberry as indicative of simplified methods in poultry culture

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best poultry judges; R. V. Hicks, former Manager of the "Million Egg" Farm and twice President of the American Poultry Association; H. H. Knapp, President of the National Baby Chick Association and the country's best authority on hatcheries; J. H. Robinson, formerly with the U. S. Department of Agriculture; W. Burton, formerly with the U. S. Department of Agriculture; J. H. Hanson, formerly with Oregon Agriculture College and owner of the largest poultry farm in his home state; E. C. Branch, one of the country's most popular poultry judges, and T. C. Quisenberry, who superintended the Great American Egg-Laying Contests. A 96-page book, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business," which outlines the course will be sent free to readers of this paper without obligation. Simply address T. E. Quisenberry, Dean, American Poultry School, Desk 206, Kansas City, Missouri.

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PENNA. POULTRY FARM

PROFIT
\$13.18
PER BIRD

PEDIGREED, TRAP-NESTED OFFICIAL CONTEST CHAMPIONS

S. C. White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, S. C. R. I. Reds

AGAIN WE LEAD

OVER
300
EGGS
PER YEAR

Latest report from the Texas National Egg-Laying Contest shows a S. C. W. Leghorn pullet of ours—sired by Victory's Chief—leads entire contest for winter egg production. Simply additional proof of the superior laying qualities of our bred-to-lay stock over all competitors at a time when eggs pay their biggest profits.

A few other American poultry farms have produced over-300-egg hens. That is true. But here follows the story of a

Continuous Winning Streak Dating Back Through 9 Whole Years

Not only is that true, but it has the unquestioned backing of Official Contests Records to prove it fact. Let's start with pens: 10 of our pens in official contests—60 birds in all—

LAID 13,169 EGGS—OFFICIAL AVERAGE of 220 EGGS Per YEAR Per HEN

Think that over. It amounts to eleven hundred dozen. Multiply this by the average price eggs have brought the past two years. Wouldn't it have paid you to have 60 hens like these right in your own yard busy on an egg-laying job like that?

Then our individual contest champions—on all three breeds. HERE ARE THEIR OFFICIAL FIGURES. In the most notable contests of the past nine years, 13 of our World's Champion Layers

LAID 3,263 EGGS—OFFICIAL AVERAGE of 269 EGGS Per BIRD Per YEAR

No unlucky thirteen about that baker's dozen. Such laying is the biggest factor in the making of poultry profits. You may make some profit without it—with it **BIG PROFITS** are sure.

\$13.18 Profit Per Bird

Our pen of S. C. W. Leghorns laid 1,301 eggs per year in American Contest, or approximately 108½ dozen. Selling at average of 75c per dozen, these eggs would bring \$81.30. Deducting official feed cost of \$3.08 per bird would leave a net profit of \$65.90, or \$13.18 per bird.

Sure Proof of Superiority

Eggs are sure if you have the right strain. Have we the right strain to offer you, not on one breed, but on all three of our great breeds? The answer: Our Official Contest Records. We cannot conceive more rigid proof than these victories made in competition with the cream of the country's layers.



VICTORY'S
Pedigree
304x297

OVER 300 EGGS PER YEAR

Two Successive Years

Our S. C. W. Leghorn, "Lady Victory," won American Contest, defeating over 500 layers of all breeds, with 304 eggs per year. Right back the very next year we came with 306-egg "Keystone Maid," triumphing over 1,000 hopes of every breed entered by prominent farms the country over. We are the only farm to produce two over 300-egg hens in successive years, by Official Records. In four years, including her pullet year,

**LADY VICTORY
LAID 1011 EGGS**

illustrating the wonderful year-after-year consistency of our strains-with-the-lay-bred-in.

OTHER NOTABLE CHAMPIONS: 294-egg Wyandotte, "Liberty Belle," 287-egg S. C. W. Leghorn, "Lady Snow," 254-egg S. C. R. I. Red "Red Rose," and a host of other winning individuals and pens much too numerous to mention here.

Make This a GRAND MARCH Toward Profits With

HATCHING EGGS DAY-OLD CHICKS FINE COCKERELS PULLETS BREEDING STOCK

Results

From Hatching Eggs
"Cleared \$600.00 last year from 180 birds."
S. Bro., Dallas, Tex.

Results

From Day-Old Chicks
"Eggs from 162 pullets sold for \$957.60 above feed cost."
P. R. C., Ashtabula, O.

Results

From Breeding Stock
"Sold \$71.00 worth of eggs from pullet less than year old."
C. S., Waterloo, Can.

Results

From Cockerels
"Purchased White Leghorn Cockerel from you. Thirty of his pullets laid between 200 and 250 eggs. Well satisfied." Ohio University, Columbus, O.

HOW BIG ARE YOUR PROFITS

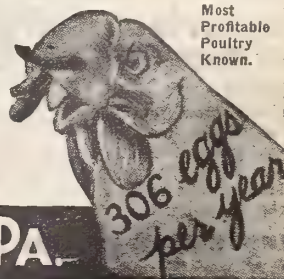
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"The Story of the 300-Egg Hen" is the best guide to poultry profits. Never before given away. To readers of this advertisement who write promptly, mentioning the publication, we will send copy FREE. Gives full feeding formulas, plans for building trapnests and other information.

Have they been big enough to make poultry-keeping worth your while? Whatever they were, you can increase them by introducing the blood of our

WORLD'S CHAMPION LAYERS

into your flock. ACTION is the best counsel that can be offered to you. Don't let another season slip by and find you still bothering with ordinary non-profit layers. Determine at once to have the best—the proved and official best—just as quickly as you can order them from us.



Most Profitable Poultry Known.

306 eggs per year

This Is Your Opportunity—ACT NOW!

Send TODAY For This Book

PENNA. POULTRY FARM, BOX A, LANCASTER, PA.

Mineralized Water Routs Chicken Lice

Tablets Dropped into Drinking Founts
Banish Vermin, Make Fowls Grow
Faster and Increase Egg Yield.

Any poultry raiser can easily rid his flock of lice and mites, make chicken grow faster and increase their egg yield by simply adding minerals to the fowls' drinking water. This does away with all bother, such as dusting, greasing, dipping and spraying. The necessary minerals can now be obtained in convenient tablets, known as Paratabs. Soon after the fowls drink the mineralized water,



all lice and mites leave them. The tablets also act as a tonic conditioner. The health of the fowls quickly improves. They grow faster and the egg yield frequently is doubled. Little chicks that drink freely of the water never will be bothered by mites or lice.

The method is especially recommended for raisers of purebred stock, as there is no risk of soiling the plumage. The tablets are warranted to impart no flavor or odor to the eggs and meat. This remarkable conditioner, egg tonic and lice remedy costs only a trifle and is sold under an absolute guarantee. The tablets are scientifically prepared, perfectly safe, and dissolve readily in water.

Any reader of this paper may try them without risk. The laboratories producing Paratabs are so confident of good results that to introduce them to every poultry raiser they offer two big \$1 packages for only \$1. Send no money, just your name and address—card will do—to the Paratab Laboratories, Dept. 811, 1100 Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and the two \$1 packages, enough for 100 gallons of water, will be mailed. Pay the postman \$1 and postage on delivery, and if you are not delighted with results in 10 days—if your chickens are not healthier, laying more eggs and entirely free from lice and mites—your money will be promptly refunded. Don't hesitate to accept this trial offer, as you are fully protected by this guarantee.

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With the American Favorite Poultry Leader Incubator Better Chicks and more of them. Write for catalog and special low prices. We will tell you how to pick the BEST HATCHER out of the bunch—It's easy—write—

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Yesterlaid's are money hens

YESTERLAID eggs for hatching from our superior flocks of heavy layers, guaranteed 100% fertile, 10 cents an egg in lots of 100 or more. Chicks, 25 cents.



YESTERLAID EGG FARMS CO.

Dept. 5

PACIFIC MO.

more length of back and richer ground color on top would help. Bird in third-prize coop has a cock's spurs. Nice breast on this bird. Fourth, best type in class; long, thick body, well carried tail; good color. This bird lacks age. Would also like whiter shanks. First pullet, snappy white mottling; white crown of head; tight in tail. Second, splendid body conformation; nice tail well covered. Little weak on legs at hocks. Third, rich ground color; nicely marked all over; good type. Fourth, big body; heavy in white mottle. Fifth, lacks substance; fine bone.

Light Sussex—Lord Dewar, 1 ckl., 1 pl. An extra good pair.

Red Sussex—Mamanasco Farm, 1-2 cock, 2-3 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1-2 young pen. Myown Poultry Farm, 1 hen. First, second cocks, good eating chickens. Three pretty fair hens. First cockerel good length of body; long legs. Second, black in breast. Nice pair of pullets in all save shanks.

White Crested Black Polish—Henry J. Bartel, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., 2 cock. R. W. King, 1 cock. James Hendree, Palisades Park, N. J., 3 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl. Walter H. Wilson, Baldwin, N. Y., 2 ckl., 3 pl.

First cock and cockerel, good heads; good substance of body; well grown saddles and nicely covered tails; full necks; beetle green color.

Non-Bearded White Polish—Lewis W. Johnson, Closter, N. J., 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 1 ckl., 1-2 pl. First cock, first, second hens and first cockerel good ones. First pullet, one duck toe; second, better length of back.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—N. J. Cole, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 4 cock, 4 hen, 3 ckl., 3-5 pl. J. J. Bryden, Pittston, Pa., 3 cock, 2 pl. Dr. J. S. Wolfe, Bloomfield, N. J., 1-2 cock, 2 hen, 2-4 ckl., 1 pl. Morris Sachs, Hanover Heights, N. J., 3 hen, 4 pl. Chas. A. Grau, Corona, N. Y., 1 hen, 1 ckl. Aug. Fruh, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5 ckl.

First cock, magnificent bird. Tail beautifully hung with white sickles and coverts that end in a sound, pear shaped, green black spangle. A big bird of good type. First hen, small feathers. First cockerel, small bird, poorly finished tail. First pullet, good.

Black Hamburgs—H. Burton, Mt. Airy, N. C., 1 cock, 1 hen. Lord Dewar, 1 ckl., 1 pl. English cockerel is big boned, large lobe, more angular in type than America desires; heavy in head gear.

Houdans—Buck Bros., Oxford, Mass., 2 cock, 2 hen, 5 ckl., 3 pl. W. F. Bast, Phillipsburg, N. J., 1-3-4 cock, 1-3 hen, 1-3-4 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1 old pen. Mrs. John Frame, Alberta, Can., 5 cock. Chester M. Gordon, Jamaica, N. Y., 4 hen, 4 pl. Wm. Mackay, Swift Current, Sask., Can., 2 ckl.

Second cock, one of the biggest and best bodied cocks seen in a long time; a regular Dorking body; well finished tail. Fails to first in crest. First hen, big; long back; deep body; nice tail; clear white mottling. Second, another big hen; not as white in the mottling. A well grown lot of cockerels with good substance of body. More attention to toes needed.

White Houdans—H. F. Goemann, Grantwood, N. J., 2 cock, 1-3 hen, 5 pl. Imperial Poultry Farm, Elizabeth, N. J., 3-4 cock, 4-5 hen, 1-2-4 ckl., 1-3-4 pl., 1 young pen. Chester Beecroft, 501 5th Ave., New York City, 1-5 cock, 2 hen, 3 ckl., 2 pl., 1 old pen, 2 young pen.

A big showing with nice quality throughout. First cock, particularly well bodied. Nice bodies, crest and beards on females.

Red Houdans—Chester Beecroft, 1-2 cock, 1-2-3-4 hen, 1-2-3-4 ckl., 1-2-3-4 pl. An attractive showing. Variety appears to be established. Our fancy would be a darker shade of red to afford greater contrast.

White Faverolles—G. M. Stack, Guilford, Conn., 1 hen, 1 pl. Not as good size as some years ago when D. Lincoln Orr and K. M. Turner were breeding.

Silver Campines—Homestead Campine Farm, Wayland, Mass., 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2-3-4 ckl., 1-2-4-5 pl., 1 young pen. H. R. Smith, West Granville, N. Y., 4 hen. W. C. Frantz, Schnecksville, Pa., 3 pl.

As at Chicago, a shorter bodied cock wins. Second bird has more length. First hen, white neck; barred throat; barred tail; top bars free from frosting. This last is the rarest possible thing to get in a hen. Truly she is a superior female. First cockerel; no chicken in the Garden shows more intelligent breeding; here is good size; beautiful type; length of body; a well balanced body on legs of good station; nicely covered tail carried low. Black eye. This cockerel's plumage is magnificent; the black is full of green sheen; neck is white; throat is barred; the bars on the breast are straight and form ringlets; the white bar of the back plumage is of the right width. It is very easy to get too narrow a white bar. The beauty of this line, for years, has been the length of saddle

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Champion King, winner of premier awards at the largest English shows.

Orloff's Mahogany Spangled White

My yards contain the best Orloffs in America. "If you want the best Orloffs you must get them from Kennedy." Get my prices before ordering eggs and stock. Handsome announcement sent free.

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WHITE DIARRHEA

You can positively prevent this dreaded germ disease. Don't lose a single chick. Save every one you hatch. Keep them healthy, strong and growing fast. Let us prove it to you that

O. D. MITCHELL'S GERMICIDE

will absolutely prevent and cure White Diarrhea and all other bowel diseases. A thirteen year successful remedy. Buy it on our money-back guarantee. Three sizes: 50c, \$1.00 and \$3.00 by mail, postpaid. Send no money. Pay postman on arrival. Be prepared. Send order today, Now.

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1901 S. Kedzie St., Dept. A
CHICAGO, ILL.



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Our business is, to plan profit-making poultry advertising, to turn stock, chicks or eggs into more orders—live dollars. Whether classified ads, catalog jobs or "catchy" designs from envelope to catalog cover designs—we add the profit pull. Write for proof and reasonable rates covering your advertising needs.

Poultry Service Box 33-D Dodgeville, Wis.

Phillips Single Comb BUFF LEGHORNS

I have been breeding them for eight years and have accomplished three things; good, even golden color; a strain that lays at four months, can furnish affidavit from one of last year's customers; and have lots of birds good enough for any show room. Write for information and prices by setting and 100 lot.

S. W. PHILLIPS, MATTOON, ILL.

Keep the Nests Clean

Tobacco Stems, 3c the pound; Tobacco Dust, 6c the pound. Special price in ton lots. Add postage to your remittance. A. Hussey Leaf Tobacco Co., 191 No. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.; 127 Maiden Lane, New York City.

feather and the clean, nicely proportioned white bar. First pullet, again a wondrous production. She has length, a low tail, neat head parts and clean, sound barring. No wonder the class of Silver Campines is small. It is not a reflection on the beauty and worth of the variety; it is a tribute to the superior merits of this line which discourages competition. But there is no secret to the success of this strain, for intelligent observation, loving care and thoughtful selection are not a secret. We have seen many fine birds in this class at New York shows, but again the variety shows advancement.

Golden Campines—Mrs. B. W. Bairnerd, Ulster Park, N. Y., 1 cock, 2 hen. D. R. Shoemaker, Fort Plain, N. Y., 2 cock. D. H. Christy, Atlantic, Pa., 4 cock. Mrs. C. Sparks, Ooltewah, Tenn., 3 cock. T. O. Perry, Greenwich, Conn., 1-4-5 hen; 2-4-5 ckl., 2-3 pl. C. G. Battles, Wellington, Ohio, 3 hen, 1 ckl., 4 pl. Henry Baumann, Valley Stream, N. Y., 3 ckl., 5 pl. J. N. MacDougall, London, Ont., Can., 1 pl. K. F. Nelson, Moorestown, N. J., 1 young pen.

Quite a big class. First pullet is dark on top, with a narrow golden-bay bar. The golden-bay bar is wider on the breast. Now lift back the wing so you can see where the lower breast joins the back. Two distinct kinds of barring on this bird. Not consistent, all sections matching. Consistency of barring is what has made E. B. Thompson's Barred Rocks great.

First hen has good size and a nice, long back feather. That is important. A small male with a short back feather is nothing much in Campines. Well do we remember when Homestead showed "Palace Boy" in New York. What long, open barred back feathers he had! In second and fifth cockerels, particularly the latter, we have those qualities of Palace Boy; ten years later in the Golden variety, but here at last. The judge puts fifth down because of little white in one flight feather and smooth comb. We offer no objection, except to justify these remarks by saying that progress in the breed may be advanced by encouraging such birds.

A Suggestion From a Reader.

I have been a poultry fancier in an unassuming way for a number of years, and, while I must admit that I have had greater success with the breeding of other animals than poultry, nothing has held my enthusiasm to an equal extent.

The R. C. Rhode Island Red seems to be my final choice and I have not arrived at this without some experience not altogether pleasing to recount, which prompts me to suggest one seeming flaw with most poultry publications that I have read.

Enthusiasm is the very life of any pursuit, and I cannot condemn anyone for boasting of the best, if honestly. But you may read most poultry magazines from cover to cover, and discover nothing else, whereas, I believe that the breeding of good birds is fraught with more pitfalls and disappointments than any other commonly accepted undertaking. I like to look at a thing in a practical way and see my own flock as others see it. Taken in that light my birds seem well above the common average both in quality and production. They are paying well, although I do not keep them essentially for profit, but nevertheless, I cannot afford to forget the costly and numerous setbacks I have encountered. Just so with 90 per cent of all poultrymen. It is a very important aspect of the business and not to be disregarded.

Why, then, are so many of our best articles written in a semi-boastful vein, touching only the high points attained in their (the writer's) complete success. Never a mention of a possible discrepancy.

Even more objectionable is the frequent report of an editor, or assistant who has visited an up-to-date poultry plant. The final conclusion is that he sees nothing but perfection and perfect birds on every hand. I am very keen for any layout of poultry from back yards up, and know no prettier sight than a real poultry ranch, but even with these up-to-the-minute men, I like to look for their weak points as well as the good, and nothing is more interesting than their version, honestly given, of some very disappointing mating, or the partial failure of certain pens to live up to expectations. Even the most successful breeders have their consoling misfortunes. I would like to read and profit by a few of these everyday reverses. It is "all in the game."

This is not to be taken, if you please, as the squawk that follows failure, but as a thought that has been in my mind for some time. We are much inclined to write of ourselves, and word our advertising, "not wisely but too well."

Dr. H. L. Cotton.

Michigan.

BARKER'S

SPECIAL

Poultry Remedy

Used by leading Poultrymen everywhere—and sold to you under a money-back guarantee that if it doesn't do what we promise back goes your purchase price to you. Not a food—but a Remedy that you mix with the food. A real Tonic, Appetizer and Stimulator that never fails. Cartons, 20c, 30c, 60c; pails, \$1.75 to \$3.00; bags, \$1.35, \$2.80, \$5.50, \$10.

BARKER'S CHICK FEED

Will make your chicks strong and healthy, enabling them to make more money for you later by laying more eggs. Begin using it today.

BARKER'S MILK LAYING MASH

A milk laying mash that will keep your chickens laying steadily. A real muscle and bone builder.

BARKER'S GAPE REMEDY

A real standby for years—and helped to make the Barker line famous—30 cents.

BARKER'S ROUP REMEDY, 30c cents—Barker's Lice Powder, 30 cents—Barker's Animal Tonic for Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—a big package for 60 cents—bags, \$1.00 to \$7.00—pails, \$1.50 to \$2.70.

Barker's famous **HORSE and CATTLE Powder**, known for 70 years, cartons, 20, 30, and 60 cents and \$1.00—pails, \$2.00 and \$3.85.

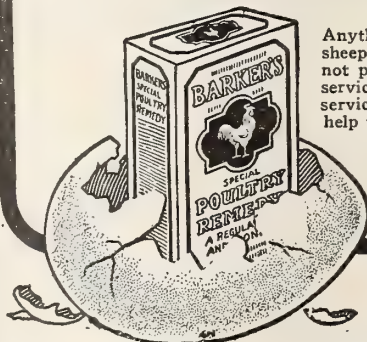
The entire Barker line is sold at Drug, Grocery and General Stores. Behind them is 70 years' reputation and a money-back guarantee. And our goods live up to our reputation—and our guarantee.

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A REAL SERVICE BUREAU

Anything wrong on your farm—the cattle, sheep, horses or chickens not well—your soil not producing? We have Experts in our new service bureau to tell you just what to do. The service is free. Write us—we can be of real help to you.

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BETTER THAN GREEN FOOD

To get 1,000 eggs a year from 5 hens try WACKERS B. T. G. F. TABLETS in all the water they get to drink. NO MEAT OR GREENS ARE NEEDED when using the Tablets. OUR 1921 EXPERIMENT, 5 ROCKS LAID 1013 EGGS FROM FEB. 23, to JAN. 2, 1922.

KEEP YOUR CHICKS ALIVE AND MAKE THEM GROW

Try WACKER'S CHICK TABLETS IN ALL THE WATER THEY GET TO DRINK. THEN you will see them grow. OUR 1921 EXPERIMENT BUFF ROCK CHICKS HATCHED MAY 17 started to lay DEC. 19. They got Wackers Chick Tablets in the water from the start.

TRY WACKER'S ROUP TABLETS—THEY WILL NOT FAIL YOU

All Tablets, 600, \$1.00; 1,300, \$2.00; 5,000, \$6.00. WACKERS TABLETS WILL PRODUCE RESULTS OR YOUR MONEY BACK. C. O. D. orders promptly filled.

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CAMDEN, N. J.

BROOD BETTER CHICKS

by using the moisture-absorbing, lice-repelling,
non-inflammable

"O. K." SANITARY LITTER

You will wonder why you didn't get it long ago. Means clean, odorless brooder and clean birds. Lasts almost indefinitely. Sample bag, enough to cover 8 square feet 2 inches deep, \$1.00 east of Mississippi river, \$1.50 west of Mississippi river and east of the Rockies.

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and How to Grow Them THE KELLOGG WAY

Write quick for this valuable 68 page book of strawberry information and art. Written by America's most successful strawberry grower. Explains how he makes poor soil rich without manure or fertilizer and gives his secrets for growing the big crops of summer and fall strawberries that won him fame and fortune. Pictures in colors and tells all about his wonderful new Everbearer that won the \$1,000.00 Cash Prize. Shows 34 pages of strawberries, strawberry fields and gardens in natural color. Gives 30 tested recipes for making the most delicious strawberry dainties. Contains nothing but proven facts. Gives you the benefit of more than 40 years of successful strawberry experience. Send for this valuable book and learn how easy it is to make big money growing Kellogg Strawberries The Kellogg Way. Worth its weight in gold--costs you nothing. Just send your name and address--a postal will do. The book is FREE.

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**BARKER
WEEDER, MULCHER
AND CULTIVATOR**

Don't do garden work the slow, backbreaking way. The BARKER makes the finest garden possible--quickly, easily. Simply push along rows (like lawn mower) --Blades revolving against underground knife destroy the weeds and in same operation break the crust into a level, porous, moisture-retaining mulch. Aerate soil. "Best Weed Killer Ever Used." Has leaf guards, also shovels for deeper cultivation. A boy can run it--do more and better work than 10 men with hoes.

Write for FREE BOOK
Illustrated book, postpaid, gives prices delivered to your station, contains valuable information on gardening, letters from users, etc. A card brings it. Write today.

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Olds' Seeds

Go where you will you can't find better Seed Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Clover, Alfalfa or Timothy than ours. We've specialized in these seeds for years. We grow and handle them right.

Our Garden Seeds are no less reliable. No seed house has better. We are constantly improving our special strains and seeking the best for our customers.

**"Olds' Catalog
Tells the Truth"**
our slogan--is no idle boast.
Write for a copy at once. Guides you in planning crops and making up seed order.
L. L. OLDS SEED COMPANY
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GOOD SEEDS

Grown From Select Stock
—None Better—52 years
selling good seeds to satisfied customers. Prices below all others. Extra lot free in all orders I fill. Big free catalogue has over 700 pictures of vegetables and flowers. Send your and neighbors' addresses.
R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

BEES AND POULTRY

GO WELL TOGETHER. When poultry work is heaviest bees need least attention. Very profitable if done right. Easy to learn, small expense to start. We can tell you how out of our fifty years' beekeeping experience. Write today for handsome free booklet, "Bees for Pleasure and Profit." Tell us if you keep bees now, your occupation and home location, so we can better advise you. Begin this spring.
The A. I. Root Co., Box 443 Medina, O.

Horticulture for Poultry Keepers

Conducted by Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

I expect to set out a family orchard next spring and would appreciate your advice as to the best varieties. I would like to have about 15 different varieties. I have 20 acres of sandy loam, mostly level, but rather poor land, being run down. I would like to have about 40 apple trees and I want to use peach trees between rows and also between each apple tree in the rows.

What kind of manure would be best to use in planting. When should small fruit trees be sprayed? Do you have to wait until they commence to bear? And what would you use? I will give you list of apple trees I have selected, but I will let you give me a list of what kind of paches to put out; would like about six different kinds of peaches. The apples are: 1 Early Harvest, 2 Red Astrachan, 1 Fall Pippin, 4 Baldwin, 4 Delicious, 2 Grimes Golden, 4 Jonathan, 4 Northern Spy, 2 R. I. Greening, 4 Rome Beauty, 2 Stayman's Winesap, 4 Wagener, 2 McIntosh Red, 2 Mammoth Black Twig, 2 Boiken.

If you can see any changes, would like very much for you to change them.

There is a nursery in Ohio that advertises the Delicious. Is that the same as Stark's Delicious? This company does not advertise the Golden Delicious. Would like very much for you to tell me where I can get the Delicious and Golden Delicious. I want Stark's Delicious. H. C. Olds.

Your list of apple varieties is faulty. Advise you to cut out Baldwin, Northern Spy, Stayman Winesap and Mammoth Black Twig. These are not suited to your climate. You should plant Delicious by all means. Also Golden Delicious. For early apples plant Henry Clay, Duchess, and for fall Wealthy is the best of all.

Answering your questions in order put:

Stable manure is best of all fertilizers, as a general proposition. This should be balanced with potash and phosphoric acid. You can buy these materials of dealers in orchard supplies.

Apple as well as other fruit trees should be sprayed as soon as set. For fungus diseases use Bordo mixture, or, better still, use Sulfocide. For eating insects use arsenic of lead. In all probability you will need only the arsenic of lead. Use 2½ pounds of paste arsenic of lead to 50 gallons of water. Spray trees about three times at intervals during season. In fall when trees become dormant spray with Scalecide. This is very important. Scalecide means clean, vigorous trees. Spray again with Scalecide in spring when trees are dormant.

You will be safe in buying Stark Delicious and Golden Delicious of the Stark Co., Louisiana, Mo. This firm is the introducer of these most valuable apples.

Advise you to plant Early Elbert, J. H. Hale and Krummel peaches.

I am contemplating the setting of a few apple trees to replace some that are done with their usefulness and would appreciate your advice as to which would be the best sorts. My orchard is made up of 50 trees and have a few of the following varieties: Northern Spy, Russet, Golden Pippin, Baldwin, Strawberry and an early sweet, name unknown. They call it Harvest, as it is generally ripe at that time. I would like to know which are the best varieties of peaches to make a lengthy season, also plums, pears, and cherries for home use. What size trees do you recommend for spring setting in this location (Montour County) Pennsylvania. H. F. Knapp.

In setting a new orchard, I advise you name. Plant Delicious, Wealthy and Stayman for winter apples. For early and fall fruit plant Henry Clay, Duchess and Wealthy. Plums: Omaha, Terry, Surprise and America. Pears: Seckel, Lincoln, Keiffer and Garber. Garber is a splendid polon fertilizer for Keiffer. Cherries: Montmorency is best of all cherries. Plant no other. Peaches: Early Elberta, Elberta, Rochester and Krummel October.

Would like to know if Stark's Delicious apples will do well in Marinette County, Wisconsin, also what other varieties do well there. I am thinking of locating there and planting an orchard of apples and cherries. Illinois. Wm. Hall.

Stark's Delicious apple is extremely hardy, and will do well in the section you name. Plant Delicious, Wealthy and N. W. Greening. You should plant Montmorency cherries.

I ordered from an Iowa nurseryman last summer 4 apple trees, 1 Peter, 1 Duchess, 1 Wealthy and 1 Whitney No. 20. The soil here is sandy loam and where I wish to set them it can be well manured. Will they bear fruit on such soil or must it be heavier clay. Mrs. Henry Sevensen. Wisconsin.

The lighter sandy soil is best suited to cherries. While apple trees love to have their feet in clay soil, they will do fairly well on the light soil. Feed them plenty of stable manure and cultivate well.

After reading some of your comments in the American Poultry Journal, would like your advice on the question of a truck, poultry and fruit farm along the shore of Michigan, say somewhere close to Holland. Can such a farm, say of forty acres, be made to give a family a living? What do you think of the idea of sending the product to a commission agent in Chicago? Could one find an agent there that would take all the truck, poultry, eggs and fruit, one could raise on such a place? I would rather ship than peddle around in the home market.

Does the steamship service keep up all winter? Is Chicago a good winter market for eggs? I would like to make that my principal product. About how much money would it take to start a place? I was offered 40 acres last spring for \$3,000 with house and barn on it. Do you think that land will be any cheaper next spring than last? If the steamships don't run all winter would the express on eggs be too high to ship to Chicago by rail? Would you advise keeping any milch cows on the same farm, or do you think that one could get a living without them?

Michigan.

William Williams.

A truck, poultry and fruit farm near Holland, Mich., can be made profitable if properly managed. It's all up to the man. Climate and soil are suited to this, and the splendid Chicago market is not far away. Your plan of shipping all your products to one Chicago firm is a good one. You will get better service by doing so and better prices, too. The steamship service is not good during part of the winter, but express rates from Holland to Chicago are reasonable enough. In my opinion good farming land, no matter where located in the United States will never be cheaper than it is today. It will and must advance in price. You will need more than \$3,000 to buy a farm and stock it. A herd of

HATCH EVERY GOOD EGG *with* SOFT HEAT

**Stronger Chicks
Less Expense
Less Trouble
More Money**

Tubeless. Full radiator away with cumbersome, unsatisfactory tubes and pipes.

Smokeless, gasless, odorless. Nothing but pure, moist air reaches egg chamber.

Center Heat. No side lamp. Saves space and weight. Insures equal heating. Radiation from above, as hen supplies it.

Round Egg Chamber
—Just like hen's nest. Makes turning of eggs quick and easy.

Automatic Control
of moisture, heat and ventilation. Requires no attention. Steady, even supply assured, regardless of altitude or weather.

MRS. C. A. ASH, Litchfield, Mich., got 109 chicks from 109 good eggs the first time she ever used a **Porter SOFT-HEAT Incubator**. Roy Klavine, Geneseo, Ill., an inexperienced operator, got 100 perfect chicks from 100 fertile eggs. Mrs. C. A. Saunders, Center, Neb., got 176 strong chicks from 179 eggs, made over \$120 in 4 months, and had 150 chicks left which should make her \$150 more, or a profit of about \$60 a month. Hundreds of Soft-Heat users report 90% to 100% hatches, fewer losses and bigger profits.

Moist Warmth—A Life Saver. Moisture is necessary to life. Both eggs and chicks need it. The Porter supplies it automatically. Simple and certain. You can get big hatches and make easy money with

The Porter SOFT-HEAT Incubator

Duplicates Nature's process exactly. Turns every good egg into a strong, perfect chick. Principle endorsed by U. S. Government. Pronounced the greatest of incubator improvements.

No Suffocation—No Cripples. Eggs don't dry out in Soft-Heat. Moist warmth keeps shells brittle and membranes tender. Chicks break through easily and breathe pure, fresh air instead of poison-laden gases, from the very first. *The Porter hatches no cripples.*

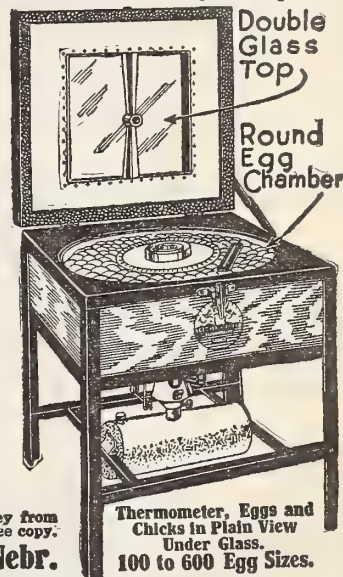
Soft Heat Saves 300% in money, time and labor. 3 to 4 quarts of oil—one filling of tank—completes a hatch. Others burn 4 to 5 gallons and require daily filling of lamp.

Only 2 Minutes' Care Daily. Eggs are turned semi-automatically without removing or lifting tray, reducing necessary care to 2 or 3 minutes a day. A child can operate the Porter.

Make More Money This Year! Take your hatching away from unreliable hens and dead air incubators. Get MORE and BETTER chicks, decrease your losses and increase your profits with the improved Soft-Heat. Use the most scientific incubator ever made. **WE PAY EXPRESS.**

Book Free! Fully illustrated. Explains Soft-Heat in detail. Gives interesting stories of success from many states. Tells how you can succeed and make money from the start with this BETTER hatcher. Send name today—a card will do—for your free copy.

Porter Incubator Co., 5 Porter Bldg., Blair, Nebr.



Barred Plymouth Rock EGGS—EGGS—EGGS—EGGS—EGGS EGGS FOR HATCHING

George Beuoy, the man who has done so much to make Capons famous, raises Barred Plymouth Rocks with a national reputation. For more than twenty consecutive years he has bred the one kind only. He specializes on the bred-to-lay kind; exhibits them in the large shows to prove that good ones can be bred from laying stock. Mr. Beuoy has shown his birds at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Kansas City, Topeka, Wichita, and more than two hundred other towns, besides winning more first prizes at the World's Fair, Panama Pacific Exposition, than any one other exhibitor. Mr. Beuoy has in all several hundred first prizes won on his bred-to-lay birds against strictly exhibition stock in hot competition. Write to him for a free copy of his new illustrated mating list showing a Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel in NATURAL COLORS on the front page. Low prices on setting eggs. Three matings: Cockerel, Pullet and Standard. A few extra good Cockerels for sale.

Special Low Prices on Eggs in 100 Lots

George Beuoy, R. R. 7, Dingley Dell Farm, Cedar Vale, Kans.

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MAKE ANOTHER UNPARALLELED WIN AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 1922

1st, 2nd and 3d young pen (10 pens in class) 2nd and 5th old pen; 4th and 5th cock; 5th cockerel; 4th pullet.

Also win st Old Drake, 2nd Old Duck, 1st Young Drake, 1st Young Duck in largest and best class of Pekins ever exhibited in this country.

Breeders, hatching eggs and baby chicks for sale at prices one-third lower than can be had elsewhere, quality, winnings, considered. Send for our handsome, illustrated 1922 catalog and mating list.

PROSPECT FARMS

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156 Ferry St., Newark, N. J.

THOS. G. SAMUEL, Mgr.

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Higher color, smoother skin and better fungus control follow the use of SULFOCID A Better Summer Spray. As a combined fungicide and insecticide for apples, pears and potatoes, use with Cal-Arsenate. To stop Brown Rot or Leaf Curl on peaches, use alone or with soap—and to insure better carrying and keeping qualities during marketing, spray just before the peaches are picked—a practice that offers extra profit to peach growers. No trace of the spray is left on the fruit. Ask us about the results reported last fall by shippers and commission men. Price \$15. per 10-gal. delivered east of the Mississippi—enough to make 2000 gallons of spray at a cost of 3/4 cent per gal.

Address Department 21

B. G. PRATT CO. 50 Church St. NEW YORK CITY

SULFOCID

A Better Summer Spray

More Money from your BEES



Lewis methods have made big, profitable increases in honey production for thousands of bee-keepers. Our 48 years' experience will show you how to make more money from bees. Write for booklets on your immediate bee-keeping problems: "How to Control Swarming"; "Profits in Bee-Keeping"—with Lewis' "Beware" catalog and name of nearest Lewis distributor, only 10c postpaid. Write today.

G. B. Lewis Company
Box A-3 Watertown, Wisconsin

Michigan New Ground

Berry Plants—The kind Baldwin grows on his Big Berry Plant Farms have deep, heavy roots—are hardy and healthy. They start their growth quickly, produce largest fruit crop. **IT'S READY FOR YOU.** Baldwin's Big Berry Plant Book will be sent on request. It's a down-to-date Fruit Grower's Guide, beautifully illustrated, chock full of useful information on best ways of growing Strawberries and other small fruits. Our plants all freshly dug to fill your orders. Scientifically packed for safe shipment. Write tonight—get our book and start right. **O. A. BALDWIN**
R. R. 14
Bridgman, Mich.



Guaranteed Everbearing Strawberries
A pair of mated Everbearing Strawberry Plants FREE if you report your success with them. Will bear loads of big red strawberries from June to November of same year plants are set. We have been breeding Everbearing strawberries for the past 12 years and have counted 480 berries, blossoms and buds on a single plant in September. A postal will bring the plants and 5 kernels of Burbank's new Golden Pop Corn. Also our colored catalogue of "Blizzard Belt" products with seed for a Silk Leaf Poppy Garden thrown in for good measure. Send 10 cents for mailing expense or be acquainted with our Hardy "Blizzard Belt" Seeds, Trees and Plants. **THE GARDNER NURSERY CO.,** Nurserymen and Seedsmen, Box 523, Osage, Iowa.
Five Dozen genuine Progressive Everbearing Strawberry plants mailed at proper planting time for \$1.00 if ordered now direct from this advertisement.

TREES & PLANTS THAT GROW
CATALOG FREE
Great Bargains, Standard Varieties, Best Quality, Low Prices.
Satisfaction or money refunded.
60 years in business proof of our responsibility. Write for catalog now.
PETER BOHLENDER & SONS
Spring Hill Nurseries
Box 125 Tippencanoe City (Miami County) Ohio

200 Strawberry Plants \$2

100 Everbearers—100 Senator Dunlop

both postpaid anywhere at proper planting time. Send Now. We have 50 other varieties of strawberries; also small fruits, shrubs, trees, evergreens, etc. Free Catalog of everything to plant. Our Reduced Prices will pay you to answer this adv. Write today to **The Allegan Nursery, Box 62 Allegan, Mich.**

dairy cattle will enable you to start off with a steady income and the manure will add to the fertility of the farm.

* * *

Is the country in and around Camden, N. J., troubled with fogs? If so, at what seasons of the year do they appear? Is poultry affected by these fogs?

Mich. Mrs. Mary Douglas.

The country in and around Camden, N. J., is not effected by fog from the ocean to any undesirable extent. Poultry does exceedingly well there, and there are many profitable poultry plants in that locality.

* * *

Will you kindly answer the following questions in American Poultry Journal:

1. How is buckwheat compared with corn or wheat for laying pullets, corn at 85c per bu., wheat \$1.10 per bu. and buckwheat at 70c per bu.?
2. What is the best feed for baby chicks for broiler purposes?
3. What is gluten feed?
4. I have a few grade pullets laying now; would you advise setting eggs from those? I want to sell chicks as-broilers.

Ontario, Canada. Alex. Harvey.

1. Corn is a better and cheaper food for hens than buckwheat regardless of price. Corn and wheat are about the best feeds for poultry, that is, of all grains, and an ideal food for laying hens.

2. There are a number of reliable baby chick foods on the market. Consult the advertising pages of the poultry journals.

3. Gluten feed is a food with the heart of the wheat and all the wheat contained in its makeup.

4. Why not purchase eggs from Standard-bred hens and then be right? Eggs from your pullets should produce good chicks of their kind, and good broilers.

* * *

I am planning to plant a small orchard of 25 or 30 trees and 12 or 15 plums. Would like your judgment as to what varieties to plant to best insure hardiness and to best cover the whole season from very early to very late, both in apples and plums. My ground is first quality black soil, a little sandy, only cleared about 10 or 12 years of heavy timber, near the Cedar river and is high and good air and water drainage. I am also very anxious for your advice as to the kind of trees to plant.

I have been keeping in touch with the work that is being done at the Gurney nursery of Yankton, S. D. I also noticed what you said in the Journal some time ago. I have also kept in touch with the work of the Minnesota Agricultural Society, but I have not seen anything from this society in favor of the use of the Bacota stock. Has this stock been in use long enough to test its value, and would you advise me to use it in my planting? I notice that the McIntosh Red apple is one of the kinds that the Gurney Company uses. Do you think it would stand in north Iowa? I have five trees of the new Minnesota apple, the Red Wing. They have been set three seasons and are making a very rapid growth—from two to two and a half feet per season. They are well balanced, good shaped trees. Would you advise cutting back the ends of last season's growth from one-third to one-fourth.

Iowa. A. W. Penney.

Regardless of the claims of many nurserymen only hardy trees can be successfully planted in northern Iowa. Were I to plant a commercial orchard there I would make it exclusively of Pathon Greening and Wealthy. I would need have no fear of any trees being winter keeled. These apples sell well on the market. I would have abundant crops. I would have a profitable orchard—a money making orchard. The McIntosh Red is hardy enough and is a high grade apple, but I would stick to the two varieties named above. Would not as yet plant trees of Bacota stock except for experimental purposes. What you say



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Headquarters for Neverfail, Dunlap Premier, Oswego, Big Joe, Chesapeake and 50 other varieties Strawberries; Erskine Park, Plum, Farmer, Idaho, Royal Purple, Columbian, Herbert and other Raspberries; Snyder, Watt and other Blackberries; Perfection, Wilder and other Currants; Doolittle and other Gooseberries; Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Asparagus, Seed Potatoes, Roses, Shrubs, Eggs and Baby Chicks.

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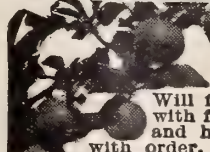
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BEES pay if kept right. Be a progressive beekeeper. We can show you how. Send \$1.00 today for Bee Primer, 9 months subscription to bee supplies. American Bee Journal and catalogues of bee supplies. **American Bee Journal, Box 28 Hamilton, Ill.**

of the Red Wing apple tree is good.

You should prune away about one-third of the current growth on young trees making too rapid growth. Do this about the middle of July. If you have a late growing season new growth will push out from the terminals. Remove this in the fall. If you do not their growth will probably be winter keeled.

* * *

Would you please give me a list of hardy fruit trees such as apples, plums, etc., also small fruits that can be successfully grown here in northern Iowa. So many years the blossoms are killed by late frosts. Would like a good variety for family use with a small surplus for market.

Is it advisable to blast the holes for the trees or is it just as well to dig them here. Have black loam soil with clay sub-soil, bordering on the edge of small lake so the soil has enough sand and gravel in it to make it porous and easily worked.

Iowa. S. D. Petersen.

For a home orchard in northern Iowa I would plant Duchess, Wealthy, Molinda and Delicious apple trees. You will find Terry, Surprise and Wanneta plums perfectly hardy. Advise you to plant some of the Prof. Hansen hybrid plums. The Montmorency cherry will do well for you.

In small fruit plant Fay and Redcross currants and Downing gooseberry. Few raspberries are really hardy in northern Iowa. The sunbeam originated by Prof. Hansen, of South Dakota, is extremely hardy. The Betha, Concord and Worden grapes will do well in your section. It is not necessary to blast holes for trees.

* * *

In answer to R. F. Dorran, Arizona: Land can be bought for \$150 to \$200 an acre in central Wisconsin. Level farm land such as you say you want is not suited to a commercial orchard. Surely an orchard should have rolling land, with good air drainage.

Mating R. I. Reds.

You asked me some time ago how I accounted for the fact that my Reds produced such good pullets this year when my strain has always been stronger on the male line. Now I cannot tell you why, but will tell you something about the mating that produced these pullets.

You may remember that I have always used some slate or smut in undercolor. This last year I found that I was getting them a little too dark, some coming nearly chocolate and others with the peculiar wine-like purple cast to the red, so decided last season that I would mate them clean.

I carefully selected a cock of fine type and size. A bird that balanced well and carried his head properly. He had a full breast, broad back, especially at the hips, and stood up solidly on his feet. He was very even in surface and clean in all sections underneath, but his tail was half red and he carried hardly any black in wings.

I picked out a very few females that were clean in undercolor and were otherwise about what I wanted, nearly all being strong in wing markings and with black tails. But remember that these birds on both sides had slate in their ancestry.

From this mating I produced the best pullets I have ever bred. Have a dozen or more fit to go into any ordinary show and have a chance.

The cockerels from this mating do not resemble the sire except in type, being the poorest lot I ever saw. Nearly all have white in undercolor and being generally inferior.

Question is, would any of these cockerels be any good at all as breeders or would they perpetuate their own faults? It really begins to look like a double mating proposition, much as I would hate to admit it.

From another pen that I did not like nearly as well I managed to get a nice lot of cockerels. But the reason for these things is what I would like to figure out. They tell us that Mendel's law is subject to natural variations, but it looks as if it were about 95 per cent variation, and I do not believe many breeders, if they are honest, would claim to be able to tell what any certain mating would produce until they had tried it out.

F. S. Tarbill.


DON'T LET THEM DIE!

ACT QUICK! SAVE THEIR LIVES BY USING

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CANNED SMOKE

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



THE GUARANTEE ROUP CURE was discovered on our breeding estate, where we breed registered Holstein Cattle, Spahr's Giant Epochal Berkshire Hogs, and our world's famous Nonesuch Ferris White, 300-egg strain Leghorns. After losing several thousand dollars' worth of our valuable birds, we were determined to discover a cure for Roup, Colds, Canker, Diphtheria, Chicken-Pox, etc. We positively GUARANTEE "SMOKE-EM" to effect a complete cure for these dreaded diseases, and will also cure GAPES IN BABY CHICKS, or every cent of your money back.

Read what a nationally known breeder has to say about "SMOKE-EM": "We carry 500 chickens on the farm. In one small house that contained 150 pullets the roup broke out. We removed 40 pullets that I would have gladly given to anyone that would have taken them off the farm. We used one can of "SMOKE-EM" three smokings and strange to say it cured all of the forty head. You have a wonderful roup cure." The HEN CACKLE FARM, Per J. R. M. BOYD, Cumberland, Maryland. Baby chicks hatched from diseased flocks are bound to inherit the disease next fall when eggs are high. BE SAFE and cure your breeders NOW and avoid trouble next fall. The price is very low. WRITE OR WIRE US TODAY FOR FULL PARTICULARS. LIVE DEALERS, we have a good proposition to offer you.



For Sale—Nonesuch Ferris White Leghorn—Trapnested

Hens, Pullets, Cockerels, Hatching Eggs, and DAY OLD CHICKS. SPECIAL ADVERTISING PRICES

Some mighty fine Cornell Peligree Cockerels at \$10.00 each. Trapnested Yearling Hens, 285 to 300 eggs, \$6.00 each. Trapnested Yearling Hens, 240 to 265 egg, \$4.50 each. Pullets, from trapnested sires and dams, March and April hatched, \$3.50 each.

Baby chicks, from No. 1, 285 to 300 eggs, males 290 to 300 egg dams, \$35.00 per 100. Baby chicks from No. 2, 240 to 265 eggs, males 260 to 269 egg dams, \$30.00 per 100. Baby chicks from No. 3, from untrapnested sires and dams, \$25.00 per 100. HATCHING EGGS, 90% fertility GUARANTEED from No. 1 Trapnested matings, \$3.00 per 15; \$20.00 per 100. No. 2 Trapnested matings, \$2.00 per 15; \$15.00 per 100. Order TODAY.

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Eggs-Baby Chicks-Stock

I have mated 20 of the finest pens that it is possible to put together, containing all my prize-winners at the leading shows. Also some grand utility flocks. Some choice stock for sale. During the first week of January I exhibited nine birds at Norfolk and won 1-5 cocks, 3-4 hens, 1-3 cockerels, 1-3 pullets, in one of the best classes of Whites ever shown in the South. My new mating list now ready. Send for one; it will interest you.

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WILL SOLVE YOUR CHICK RAISING WORRIES. Large, light and sanitary, economical. Made of HALF INCH LUMBER. Rat proof, storm proof. The cheapest and best brood coop on the market. Write for descriptive literature and prices.

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Win in three years at the two premier shows of the world—Madison Square Garden and New York State fair—a total of TWENTY SEVEN FIRSTS. Now booking orders for eggs from our special matings. Send for mating list.

G. & W. RATZ, TAVISTOCK, ONT., CAN.



HARRY M. LAMON

Becomes Manager of **OAK DALE FARM**

To Our Friends:

In securing Harry M. Lamon as manager of Oak Dale Farm we are not only in a position to render a greater service to Oak Dale customers, both past and future, but we are giving the world an opportunity to secure Single Comb White Leghorn stock, eggs for hatching and day old chicks from pens mated by this master of poultry breeding.

In bringing to Oak Dale America's foremost poultryman and Single Comb White Leghorn breeder, Oak Dale Farm is again keeping to the forefront in line with its well known policy that it will be satisfied only with the best.

All of our Breeding Pens for 1922 were mated by Mr. Lamon. Oak Dale Farm sent to Washington, D. C., and had him come to LeRoy and personally select every individual that went into the breeding pens for 1922.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY—By this master stroke on the part of Oak Dale Farm thousands of people are now given the opportunity to secure Stock, Eggs for Hatching and Day Old Chicks from pens mated by Mr. Lamon.

OAK DALE FARM,
LeRoy, Minn.

To My Friends:

In accepting the management of Oak Dale Farm, LeRoy, Minn., after spending 12 years at the head of the Government Poultry Breeding Work, I want to say that I am now in a position where I can take care of any business that is entrusted to my hands. I mated the birds at Oak Dale this spring and have no hesitancy in saying that they are the most wonderful lot of pens I ever put together. Many high class show birds will come from these matings; also many high egg producers and you may rest assured that I will use every endeavor to fully satisfy every customer in filling orders.

HARRY M. LAMON, Formerly Senior Poultryman
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



OAK DALE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Have an Unequalled Record at America's Greatest Show, Madison Square Garden

No one disputes—no one challenges, the question but that the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show is the Premier Poultry Exhibition of the World, and for not only 1 year, 5 years or 10 years, but for 20 years Oak Dale Farm Single Comb White Leghorns met all competitors on this Greatest of Battle Grounds of Poultrydom, and emerged VICTORIOUS and SUPREME.

CONCEDED BY ALL to be the greatest winning strain of Single Comb White Leghorns ever produced and to have left their marks of improvement on the White Leghorn flocks of the world as no other strain has done.

Time after time the MARVELOUS QUALITY OF THIS FLOCK has been the wonderment of all who have seen it. It means simply this, Oak Dale Farm Leghorns are a real strain, as only a strain can go on year after year producing the prize winners not only for ourselves but for our customers all over the country.

Oak Dale Farm,
LeRoy, Minn.

Columbus, Neb., January 12, 1922

The S. C. W. Leghorns you sent me recently arrived in first-class shape. We won first young pen and first pullet. On the cockerel in the first young pen we were awarded the cup for having the best cockerel in the show, all breeds competing. Also the silver medal given by the American Poultry Association.

Yours truly

Matt C. Abts.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

are now ready from the pens that are going to produce winners at America's leading shows and for years past have helped our customers improve their flocks. There are thousands of flocks of Single Comb White Leghorns that contain specimens that are too short on legs, carry their tails too high, too large in comb, especially in males, too short in body, and lack that fine concave sweep to the back that carries a tail at just the right angle. Our Breeding Pens are mated to offset just such defects. They are magnificent in carriage, grand in head points, well up on legs, splendid length of body, with a nice concave sweep to the back, carrying a large, well spread tail at the proper angle and profusely covered with tail coverts. Won't some of this kind of stock help you?

BABY CHICKS

You want eggs for hatching and baby chicks that will lay a large number of great, big white eggs. Then send your orders to the house of the GREATEST FOUNDATION FLOCK OF SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS IN THE WORLD TODAY. SEND TODAY FOR OUR FREE MATING LIST. It describes in detail all about the finest pens of Single Comb White Leghorns ever mated and gives prices for hatching eggs and day old chicks, etc.

From these same unequalled matings are going to be the first prize and silver cup winners for many of our customers, and I urge you to place your orders now for future delivery.

Oak Dale Farm Harry M. Lamon, Mgr. Box A, Le Roy, Minn.

World's Foremost Poultry Feeding Secrets

Most Remarkable Book on Feeds and Feeding Ever Published

If you want to learn about the most successful feeding methods for poultry of all ages, ascertained after years of experimentation on the part of our best breeders and poultry experts; the best feeding formulas used by the leading agricultural colleges in America; a formula for a standard egg producer that will turn any kind of hens, old, young, mongrels or purebreds, into veritable egg machines; and a great mass of other valuable information on feeds and feeding—then you must have a copy of our latest book on poultry feeding. "World's Foremost Poultry Feeding Secrets."

The one chapter giving a recipe for the Standard Egg Producer is alone worth the cost of the book.

50 Scrub Culls Produce 35 Eggs Per Day

To ascertain the effectiveness of the Standard Egg Producer the Standard Poultry Company of San Antonio, Texas, purchased fifty very low class mongrels, ages 2 to 4 years. The hens looked as though egg production were an impossibility with them. "When we began feeding Standard Egg Producer," reports the Standard Poultry Co., "they were not laying—not even one egg a day. In eighteen days after feeding them the Egg Producer they began laying, and at the end of six weeks, their daily average was 35 eggs. They held this high average until we sold them several months later. We have tested the egg producer with purebreds and with mongrels and in every case it produced a surprising increase in egg production."

Standard Egg Producer Makes Any Class of Hens Lay in Any Season

The Standard Egg Producer is a respecter of no class of hens or seasons of the year. It will make scrubs lay in the winter just the same as purebreds in the spring. If used in connection with artificial lighting, the high egg yield would almost stagger the most skeptical.

The formula for Standard Egg Producer is invaluable to any person who keeps hens for profit, yet it takes up only one small chapter in our wonderful new book on poultry feeding. Some other subjects treated are:

Kinds of food necessary and their respective value—water, green feed, animal feeds, wet mash, dry mash, scratch grains, grit, oyster shell, milk, oats.

How to obtain a balanced ration. How often and how much to feed.

Housing poultry in various climates.

Which is the best breed.

Feed as important as breed.

Poultry diseases.

Profitable age of hens.

How to select the non-layers.

Artificial lighting to increase egg production.

Commercial ready mixed feeds.

How to market eggs.

Why many poultry farms fail.

Preserving eggs.

Best methods of fattening poultry.

Foremost egg producing rations. 57 formulas of scratch feed, dry mash, wet mash, etc., that have been found most successful by leading agricultural colleges.

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Best methods and formulas of home made feeds for chicks at various ages—the first feed, starting food, growing mash, feeding the first week, feeding the second week.

How to feed turkeys.

How to feed ducks and geese.

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This remarkable book will be sent prepaid for only \$1.00 to any part of the world. It is sold on an absolute money-back guarantee—you are to be the judge. If not more than satisfied with the information the book contains, return it within five days and your dollar will be promptly refunded and no questions asked. Enclose a dollar bill at our risk and mail today.

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Gentlemen: I have enclosed \$1.00. Please send me your remarkable book, "World's Foremost Poultry Feeding Secrets," at once. If I am not satisfied with it after five days, I may return it and you will refund my money.

Name

Address

Sicilian Buttercups.

By. C. Sydney Cook, Jr.

Sicilian Buttercups are one of the oldest breeds of the Mediterranean class, being the only breed known to and kept for centuries by the peasant poultrymen of Sicily. They are, beyond any doubt, an original breed of domestic fowl, by reason of their distinctive comb, both in male and female, unlike that of any other breed.

I am told that a fine flock of these fowls is still kept in the Vatican gardens at Rome, and that a picture of them, painted by one of the old masters, still hangs on the walls of the Vatican.

"Sicilians," as they were then called, were first brought to America in 1858 by Captain Cephus Dawes, in the Barque Fruiterer. When ready to



Typical Buttercup Male. Winner of 1st cock at Buttercup Club meet, Buffalo, 1922.

sail from Sicily with a cargo of fruit, Captain Dawes purchased a number of these fowls, that he might have fresh meat on the voyage home. But they laid so well that he was much impressed with their laying qualities and instead of killing them he brought them all home to Dedham, Mass.

Mr. C. C. Loring, whose farm adjoined that of Captain Dawes, obtained some of the birds in 1860, and bred them for many years. At that time, as today, they had the very unusual, cup-shaped comb, and greenish legs. The fowls were various colors, but by selection year after year, Mr. Loring got them quite uniform, yellow being his favorite color. He also had a few almost white, and they laid the largest eggs. When he got them coming fairly uniform, which was about thirty years ago, he added the name "Buttercup," which indicates the cup-shaped comb, and the brilliant yellow coloring.

In a small booklet published twenty years ago, Mr. Loring describes them as follows:

"Male is of reddish butter color, neck hackle, little darker. Comb is their great and peculiar characteristic, being cup or saucer shape—very taking, legs yellowish willow color, weight 5½ to 7½ lbs., mature very early—3½ to 4 months, small bones and lots of meat, yellow as gold.

"Females. Weight 4 1-2 to 6 1-2 lbs., butter color, saucer cup shape combs, hence the name Buttercups. On back females are laced some, they have a bright wide awake look, yet are quiet in house and out; you cannot help growing fond of them. They lay as well two and three years old as when pullets, and

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My 1922 offer is the sensation of the incubator industry. Others can't understand how I can sell such a superbly built, scientifically correct hatching machine at such an astonishing price. My answer is that I have smashed all records for big production—built in such huge quantities that I can afford to sell at this almost unbelievable price—and still make an honest profit. Furthermore, there is no "Profiteering" about the

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All sold under Unconditional Guarantee of Satisfaction or Your Money Back. You're safe to order direct from this ad.



BOTH Incubator and Brooder for

\$7.10 For DETROIT Brooder

140-chick capacity, hot-water heated, double walls. Equals many brooders selling at twice as much. Order at once. Act quick.

\$17.50

This is my record smashing offer. A complete hatching and chick-raising outfit—worth every cent of \$25.00, for a mere \$17.50. Order early, direct from this ad, or Send for Special Descriptive Circular Gives full and interesting facts regarding both machines. Write for Free Copy today.

Detroit Incubator Company
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300-EGG STRAIN RHODE ISLAND WHITES

Eggs or Chicks from these, America's finest exhibition heavy-laying birds will produce some wonderful stock for you. Price, \$2.50 to \$7.50 per setting. Also

S. C. Rhode Island Reds

Bred from Mahood Chicago prize winners; they are large boned, fine type, even rich color. You can't go wrong on the eggs or chicks from these wonderful birds.

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A SQUARE DEAL GUARANTEED

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Adjustable Feed Troughs



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Metal Poultry Supplies

Write Today for Price List on our Complete Line of Guaranteed Products.

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Fred Riebel & Co.

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BLACKHEAD CONTROLLED!

Scientific Research has conquered this scourge of turkeydum. Complete instructions and formula, \$1.00 postpaid.

Laboratory Data, Box 259-A, Lombard, Ill.

are good till six years old; long, full plump breast, and good table fowls; they combine eggs (which is the real source of profit), meat, fancy; are inclined to lay large, double yolk eggs."

Mr. Loring, without question, is deserving of credit for being the first one to breed, specialize in, improve, and distribute Sicilians in the United States. Perhaps the name "Sicilian" would have been enough, but the name of "Buttercup" seemed so very appropriate that the name "Sicilian" is being dropped and they are known as "Buttercups" almost entirely at the present time.

As far as can be learned, Buttercups were first exhibited in the poultry department of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, by an exhibitor from an adjoining Pennsylvania county, and they aroused



Typical Buttercup Female. First and color special as a pullet, Buttercup Club meet, Boston, 1921.

considerable interest on account of their peculiar comb.

Mr. Loring also kept some German Antler fowl about twenty years ago, which he bred for five years, but eventually gave up on account of the eggs being so small. This probably accounts for the antler or "V" shaped comb on so many Buttercups today. In fact, I saw a flock of Mr. Loring's original Buttercup stock recently, bred for many years without new blood being introduced, and many had the "V" or antler shaped comb. Some of the females were barred, but mostly laced, as of twenty years ago. Some of the males were brilliant red, and some more orange. One cockerel had the marking of the Black Red Game, and another of a Blue Andalusian. These latter two had evidently thrown back many years. Eight years ago I bred one partially white, but have never had anything but regular Buttercups since that time.

I have before me a picture of the German Antler and Buttercup, that was made twenty years ago. The German Antler has the decided "V" comb, and the Buttercups—both male and female—have good, cup combs, having many points and being set quite close to the head, but both open in the back like many of the combs today.

Our standard at the present time calls for a fowl-shaped about the same as a Leghorn, only a little larger, with a longer body, carried about level. The comb on the male and female described as follows: A single leader

WILSON'S World's - Record White Leghorns

Which made practically a clean sweep at National Show, Chicago, in January, 1922, and winning first cockerel four consecutive years. This great win proves Wilson's are America's leading Leghorns today.



Baby Chicks and Eggs

GUARANTEED TRAP-NESTED STOCK

Every Wilson egg and chick is from trap-nested stock—prize winners at Chicago National Show. Wilson's White Leghorns lead 'em all. Are great layers. We have no scrubs to offer—only one grade—the best. Cost a little more—are worth it.

We Have Only 100,000 Chicks

Orders for Baby Chicks will be filled in rotation, as we have only 100,000. Mail your order early—send it today. Use the coupon below, to order what you need. Read what Mrs. Powelson says—then ACT.

Also Choice Exhibition Stock for Sale

Write today for my catalog—20 pages of fine value offerings in choicest exhibition stock. Get this book before you order from anybody anywhere. Remember, when we ship chicks we guarantee 100 per cent live delivery. We guarantee all our chicks and eggs are from 180 to 290 egg strains. Write today. Use coupon when sending your order. Mail it NOW!

GLENN A. WILSON Box 10 SANDWICH, ILLINOIS

PRICES 1922

CHICKS

25 Chicks	...\$ 4.00
50 Chicks	... 7.75
100 Chicks	... 15.00
500 Chicks	... 72.50
1,000 Chicks	... 140.00

HATCHING EGGS

50 Eggs	...\$ 4.50
100 Eggs	... 8.00
1,000 Eggs	... 70.00

This customer writes: Have been getting eggs from my 18 hens while in molt. Pullets commenced laying at 4 months old. I hatched baby chicks from their eggs in August. They are a beautiful chicken. I appreciate your honesty and everything I have purchased from you has been satisfactory.

MRS. P. M. POWELSON,
Washington, Iowa

GLENN A. WILSON, Box 10 Sandwich, Illinois.

Please ship me.....chicks and.....eggs at once from your prize winning White Leghorn Trap-Nested Stocks. I inclose check for 10 per cent deposit.

Name

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Sterling Quality Chicks



have long bodies and stocky legs. These chicks will grow and thrive and develop into profit producing specimens.

**White and Brown Leghorns,
White, Buff, Barred Rocks,
White Wyandottes, Anconas,
Black Spanish, Black Min-
orcas and Buff Orpingtons**

When you buy chicks from us you purchase the selective breeding of generations. Each new crop of chicks bears the likeness of their parents and ancestors. Our many years as breeders of high grade, Standardbred stock enables us to give chicks that cannot be surpassed by anyone. Every chick will have inherent strength and vitality sufficient to make its continuous growth and development. Our remarkable matings and the fact that we are on the main artery of transportation and in the center of the United States, a means of quality and a mode of prompt delivery coupled with economy in price will influence your business. Write today for catalog—one cent brings it.

P. F. CLARDY, Mammoth Hatchery, Highland View Farm, ETHEL, MO.

Cloverland Anconas

Single and Rose Comb. Day old chicks and hatching eggs, from bred-to-lay stock. Every chick is hatched from eggs of carefully culled flocks selected by the Hogan System and for the Standard qualifications. Send for circular of prices. E. J. & M. E. MacMartin, 1125 Lake Shore Drive, Escanaba, Mich.

Palmer's Barred Rocks—

One of America's most supreme strains and acknowledged by all to be the greatest winners at Chicago (world's largest Barred Rock show) for the past 25 years, winning three times as many regular and special prizes as any three competitors combined. If you want the best in Barred Rocks we can help you to get them. The most economical way would be to purchase eggs from our finest matings or stock at reduced prices.



2nd prize exhibition pullet at the Coliseum 1921.



1st prize exhibition pen cockerel at the Coliseum show 1921

Write today for our free mating list which tells you all about our 1922 matings, prices of stock, eggs and baby chicks. Remember we sell you eggs from each and every mating on the farm reserving none for our own private use, but give you an equal chance to produce winners as we have ourselves. Eventually you will be buying Palmer Strain Barred Rocks to produce the best—WHY NOT NOW?

D. F. PALMER & SON
Box 34 Yorkville, Illinois



CHICAGO KING II
Picture true to life. 1st cockerel Chicago Coliseum 1921

winter months, one of the coldest winters ever known in the state. These are only a few of the many proofs of our superior egg and show Anconas. They win everywhere and are the only real 2-in-one combination Ancona today. Refer to previous advertisements in this paper for our egg and show wins.

Heavy Flock Average Profit

This is the outstanding feature of our stock. Flock after flock, ours and our customers' show 65 to 75 per cent egg yields during the entire 12 months. The only strain built up from official contest winners to the greatest egg and show monarchs of today.

Buy Your Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks Now. Exhibition matings that will give you the real type, color, broad backs, heavy saddles and the profuse tail furnishings so much desired. Standard egg matings sired by contest winning stock that will put you on the road to Victory via the official egg contest or heavy flock average route. Free ranged, type tested and trap-nested stock, 12 rood pens, S. C. and Rose to select from. Breed and sell thoroughbred Airdale dogs. Big catalog free.

E. R. Post, Sweet Briar Farm, Box 30, Ontarioville, Ill.



LADY SWEET BRIAR
The 303 egg. Mother of above cockerel

Post's Super Anconas Make 3 Big World's Records

Greatest of all show winners, egg contest winners and the paramount win of all time, in the greatest bred-to-lay classes, all varieties competing. Winning more firsts, specials and cups than any other breeder in North America. Customers doing equally as well; a Pennsylvania customer reports a trap-nest record of 5 pullets, 117 eggs, highest individual, 28 eggs in December, 1921. From the Arkansas State Meet, Little Rock, Ark., customer won 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 2nd pen, largest show ever held in state; Chicago customer made a net profit of \$4.24 per bird on 28 head; eggs sold at market price. Another winning 1st pullet and special, Kansas City show. Out in Idaho Post's Anconas laid an average of 65 per cent during fall and

beginning at base of beak and joined to a cup-shaped crown set firmly on center of skull, surmounted with firm, well defined, regular spikes. Medium size, fine texture, and free from spikes in center.

Color of male, brilliant, lustrous orange red on neck, back, wing and saddle; tail green; coverts edged with reddish bay. Feathers at base of hackle and on fluff marked with distinct black spangles, flight feather on wings, lower web black upper edged with bay.

Female, brilliant, clear, golden buff, hackle, back, wing bow, saddle and tail coverts brilliant golden buff; ground color marked with distinct elongated black spangles, extending slightly diagonally across the web in parallel rows, with quill and edge of feather gold buff. Body and lower half of breast spangled like back and wings.

Male and female have willow green legs and white or red ear lobes.

Weight: Cock, 6½; hen, 5; cockerel, 5½; pullet, 4.

The principal differences between the Buttercups of twenty years ago and today, are that the combs on both male and female are smaller and more refined now. The color of the males is a little more red than formerly, and the females more brilliant golden color—many of them with distinct black barring where formerly they were more laced, and the black markings not so distinct.

Buttercups are distinctive from the day they are hatched. Chicks are yellow with black spots. They are the tamest of the Mediterraneans and make excellent pets. They have a yellow skin; have more meat on the breast than a Leghorn; and have a comb unlike that of any other breed. They are good layers of large, white eggs. They are hardy and excellent foragers. Feather very quickly and lay early.

They are kept in small flocks all over the United States and Canada, but they have never, to my knowledge, been kept on a large scale. They are very practical for the "back-lotter" or the fancier, and are growing in popularity all the time.

At the Club meet in Buffalo, January, 1922, 150 Buttercups were shown, some coming from as far East as the outskirts of Boston, and as far West as Osage, Iowa; as far South as Maysville, Ky.

Trapnesting

Did you ever stop to think what honest-to-goodness trapnesting means?

It means that you must go into your poultry house not less than four times a day to release the birds in the traps and record on your record sheet the eggs they have laid. In very hot weather you must release the traps oftener than four times a day, lest a hen smother.

And you must tend these traps every day—seven days a week—three hundred and sixty-five days a year. You must not only tend the traps today, but you must do so Christmas day. There is no day off for a ball game, no holiday on the Fourth of July, no Sunday spent at mother's, no vacation trip to the fair, no let up, no freedom.

CHICKS
That
Live!

MATING
LIST

BAKER'S
The Original
Trap-Nested
ANCONAS

BAKER'S ANCONA FARM
R. F. D. 3, Box 54, ELYRIA, OHIO

EGGS
That
Hatch!

GENERAL
CATALOG

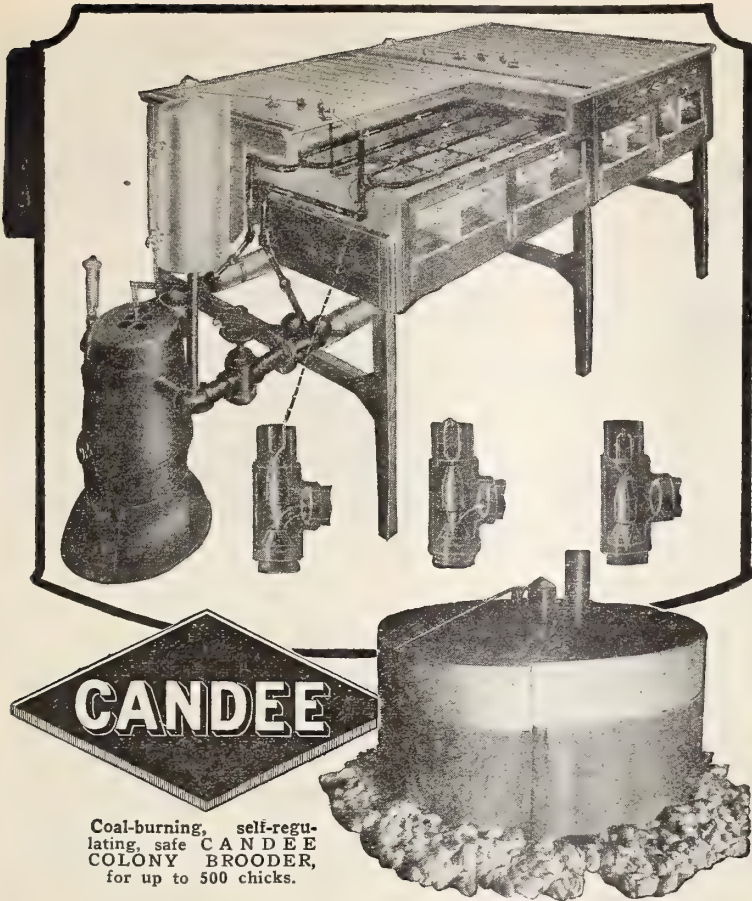
BLACK WYANDOTTES

Winners BEST DISPLAY at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, N. Y., January, 1922. Also Specials BEST FEMALE, 1st, 4th, 5th Hen; 3rd Cock; 3rd Pullet and 1st Old Pen. 92 prizes won during past season at such shows as Allentown, Hanover, Hagerstown, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Madison Square. Exhibition and Breeding Stock. Eggs for hatching. Write for free mating list of Black, Blue, Mottled, Silver and Buff colored Wyandottes.

RAY D. BROWN

Wyandotte Specialist Since 1904

VIENNA, VA.



Buy Candee-Hatched Chicks They are stronger.

CANDEE-HATCHED chicks — healthy, vigorous birds—make sturdy, profitable broilers and layers.

The exclusive Candee double heat control (automatic regulator at heater plus automatic regulator at each 300-egg compartment) assures constant, correct temperature and its ventilating system gives the eggs just the right quantity of air without robbing them of their original moisture.

Place your chicks with a **CANDEE COLONY BROODER**. No crowding, constant uniform heat because of positive automatic regulator, coal magazine, big fire bowl and large 12-inch grate that keeps fire burning evenly. Set regulator, the temperature is automatically maintained. Heavy felt curtain prevents draughts striking chicks.

If you cannot start hatching for yourself and others with the **CANDEE 1200-egg size Incubator**, buy Candee-hatched chicks from one of the thousands of Candee operators now in business and you will have better birds.

Free catalog explains the Candee and gives names of hundreds of operators. Write for it now.

CANDEE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO.
DEPT. 2 EASTWOOD, N. Y.

Manufacturers of Incubators, Hot Water Brooding Systems and Colony Brooders.

Now Hatching Eggs Time!!

VERY FORTUNATE is the Poultry Industry and all persons who are engaged in it, because of the fact that the most valuable breeding results in this business can be safely transported almost anywhere in the form of **EGGS FOR HATCHING**. By reason of the great **VITALITY** of Hollywood Farm Stock and our method of packing their eggs for shipment, we **GUARANTEE** 90 per cent fertility, covering all shipments made by us.

IT IS A FACT, Reader, that the world's-record highest individual Leghorn layer—336 eggs—not only was hatched from Hollywood pen-sisters with trapnest records of only 250-259 eggs, but it also is true, absolutely, that ANY CUSTOMER of our Farm that season for Hatching Eggs might have received that identical egg in a low-cost setting! Such chances occur frequently in cases where there are years of rigid, selective breeding immediately back of these moderate-yield but highly vigorous specimens.

ALSO IT IS A FACT that from our record-breaking Hollywood Pen No. 5 that produced **TWELVE** 300-eggers and better in **ONE SEASON** and the **ENTIRE** number of pullets from which that were trapped **AVERAGED TO LAY** 255 47/74 eggs in 365 days—that **FROM THIS** unequalled mating of high-producers we sold fully one-half the eggs, **FOR HATCHING**, doing this throughout the breeding season and sold them at live-and-let-live prices. Following are our 1922 prices for hatching eggs, with the records of the birds that are producing them:

200 to 229 Eggs by Males from 250-259 Egg Dam.....	\$5.00 per 15	\$25.00 per 100
230 to 239 Eggs by Males from 260-269 Egg Dam.....	7.50 per 15	35.00 per 100
240 to 249 Eggs by Males from 260-269 Egg Dam.....	10.00 per 15	50.00 per 100
250 to 259 Eggs by Males from 275-279 Egg Dam.....	12.50 per 15	70.00 per 100
260 to 269 Eggs by Males from 283-290 Egg Dam.....	15.00 per 15	
270 to 279 Eggs by Males from 283-290 Egg Dam.....	20.00 per 15	
280 to 289 Eggs by Males from 298-304 Egg Dam.....	25.00 per 15	

Fifteen eggs to a setting. Ninety per cent fertility guaranteed. (Cannot accept further orders for any grade in 1,000 lots.) We ask 20 per cent payment with orders for deferred shipment; balance before shipment. You can order with safety direct from this advertisement, provided you do not delay.

BREEDING STOCK AND LAYERS FOR SALE—We have for sale the finest lot of Breeding Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, Pullets and Mated Pens ever offered to the American public. All of them are closely related to our many contest winners in all sections of the United States, dating back over a period of six years.

Illustrated, Descriptive Catalog and Price List Free to any Address on Request.

Hollywood Poultry Farm, Box A, Hollywood, Wash.



A Real Necessity About Poultry Yards and Buildings.

Inexpensive. Efficient. Uniform.
Easy to use.

Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

saves money for you by exterminating LICE AND MITES and as a SANITARY PROTECTION against

Contagious Poultry Diseases

ONE GALLON MAKES 100 GALLONS of efficient disinfectant ready for use.

Equally Good for all Live Stock.

We will send you free an instructive poultry book.

We will send you free a booklet on the treatment of mange, eczema or pitch mange, arthritis, sore mouth, etc.

We will send you free a booklet on how to build a hog wallow, which will keep hogs clean and healthy.

We will send you free a booklet on how to keep your hogs free from insect parasites and disease.

Write for them—they are free.

Animal Industry Department of

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DETROIT, MICH.

Green Feed Always For Florida Hens

Big profits in poultry farming come when there is required a minimum outlay for upkeep.

Florida's mild climate eliminates expensive housing and heating and furnishes green feed at all seasons.

Poultry farming in Florida is not a speculation but a profitable investment that provides income all the year round.

You can start on as little as one thousand dollars with assurance of success. We will sell you the land for a poultry farm on liberal terms.

Our free booklet will interest you.

The Dinsmore Company
416-B Graham Building
Jacksonville, Florida

That is why, when some men speak glibly of trapnest records, old breeders shake their heads. It is almost beyond the range of human effort for a man operating a one-man poultry plant to actually trap his birds. He may do it for three months. That is quite a spell. If you think not, try it. You will soon shift the job to your wife. She will hang to it longer than you did, but she, too, is not a human machine.

For this reason, a system measuring of a hen's ability to produce eggs, the measure of a year being based on a short period, of actual trapnesting, would be a system worth looking into. C. T. Patterson purports to have such a system, and describes it as follows:

"One of the most important problems confronting a poultry breeder is how to measure a hen's ability to perform. The time measure commonly used is one year, but everyone who has studied the life's production of a number of hens, recognizes the fact that one year as a measure is a very poor index of what the hen's real ability is.

"A hen will produce 203 eggs one year, 79 eggs the next, and 103 the next, etc. This variation is evidence that one year's record is not a true measure of production.

"Nature has fixed a law for maximum egg production at an egg per day and this law or rule is not violated one time in 100. The minimum, or opposite to the law, is no egg production.

"A hen can and will produce eggs according to her ability less the handicaps. She may have ability to produce 300 eggs in one year, but handicaps may be such that she does produce only 150 eggs. The standard so often used of one year is defective because of no measure being made of these handicaps, such as weather, feed, lights, crowding, etc. The best period to use for measuring performance is a period long enough to determine any characters the hens have which influence egg production, such as broodiness, putting on or taking off fat, or the failure of any organs to hold up under heavy egg production. To take a longer period than this would permit the handicaps to enter and make the measure of less value. We find 100 days to be the best time measure known. A shorter period than this may not show all the hen's weaknesses, yet a longer period than this will permit the influence of too many handicaps.

"The 100 days must be left to the hen to select, for man cannot fix an arbitrary date to measure production. The way to let the hen select the date is to trapnest her for at least six months, including the spring season, and take the 100 consecutive days of highest production. In this way, the hen shows her ability when handicaps are least.

"This gives a clear idea of the hen's ability to perform. If she produces 80 eggs during this 100 days, she is an 80 per cent hen, while if she produced 140 eggs in one year, that is all we know, for under less handicaps she might have produced 240 eggs in one year.

"From the year's record, we only know the hen produced so many eggs, but know very little of her relative producing ability. I have before me the record of a hen recorded by one of the best universities in the United States. The first year she laid 66 eggs, the second 154, the third 139, and the fourth 133, her best percent was 77, which indicates that she was never up to her full production for any one year. The first year as an index indicates her a cull, but the fourth year a good hen.

"In getting the length of time required for the molt, we averaged a large number of hens and found the time to be so close to 65 days that we give 65 days for the molt and 300 days to egg production. Therefore, we consider the hen which lays 300 eggs in 300 days a perfect hen, but this time, as stated before, is too long, as it permits the influence of handicaps, so we use 100 days, which is better.

"If a hen lays 100 eggs in 100 days, she is a 100 per cent hen; if she lays 90 eggs in 100 days she is a 90 per cent hen, and to get the year's producing ability, multiply this percent by three. The 90 per cent hen has a year's producing ability of 270 eggs.

"Some have failed to properly understand this one point, which is a valuable one: The per cent shows the production, or what the hen has actually done, while the year's producing ability is shown by the per cent multiplied by three. Thus you will see the per cent has a double value of showing actual

ALDEN'S Great Majestic White Orpingtons



The Kind You'll Be Proud to Own EGGS AND STOCK FOR SALE

Real bargains, from great layers and prize winners—Utility, Breeding and Exhibition quality.

WON AT CHICAGO

Fourteen Great Majestics placed under the ribbons at National Poultry Show, Jan., 1922. Don't place your order till you get my illustrated catalogue and mating list. Save money. Get better quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today.

EDGAR F. ALDEN

Linden and Willow Road

DEPT. A. P.

WINNETKA, ILL.

HOGAN SYSTEM

The famous book written by the late Walter Hogan. Contains the results of his lifetime of work and study. Full details on measuring for egg capacity and breeding for egg capacity. The entire Hogan System, fully illustrated. This book is entitled, "The Call of the Hen."

PRICE, \$2.00, POSTPAID.

Send Orders to

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL
523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Compound Incubators!



Made of Galvanized Iron, Regulated Automatically, Moisture furnished automatically, which insures a perfect hatch every time. Compound Incubators and Zero Brooders, are placed with a positive GUARANTEE. Give them a trial.

Write for Circulars and Special prices.

WARSAW INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 45-1, Warsaw, Ill.

Light and Dark Brown LEGHORNS

Buy some of my choice Single Comb Brown Leghorn eggs for hatching and raise some winners and layers. Price of eggs from mated yards are \$2.00 to \$10.00 for 15, and from range flock \$1.50 for 15, and \$8.00 for 100. My strain originated mostly from Tormohens and Grove Hill's best birds and are surely fine. Baby chicks for sale also. John W. Moore, R. F. D. No. 1, Dent, Mo., Poplar Bluff, Mo.

BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB White Leghorns EXCLUSIVELY

Hatching Eggs from big winter layers mated with pedigreed males whose dams laid 270 to 280 eggs in a year. Write us at once and arrange for your hatching eggs to insure delivery when you want them. Prices reasonable. Silver Grove Poultry Farm, R. R. No. 1, Marion, Ind.

production, and also telling the hen's ability to produce.

"Someone may say, 'here is a hen which has actually produced more than 300 eggs in one year, and her per cent is only 95, which shows an ability to produce 285, what about her?' Yes, we find such hens, but they usually borrow from one year for the other. She did it in 12 months without a molt so she could not make the same record the next year. Therefore, the per cent is better than the year's record. The year's record will mislead the breeder far more than the per cent.

"An arbitrary date fixed by man as an index is not a good guide, whether it be one year as an index, or whether it be some other time. The hen, by her performance, should select the time, and 100 days is the best.

"Continuous trapnesting is the work of experiment stations, agricultural colleges, etc. Such work is what they are supported for and it is from their records that we are able to solve many of the problems which would not be solved, were they left for the individual breeder.

"Farm flock averages under different conditions should not be used to set standards of production, either for breeds or varieties, or fixing measures of production."

Specialty Club Standards.

By John Miller.

The movement which is advocating the issuance of Club Standards by specialty poultry clubs is receiving a great deal of encouragement, especially from certain quarters, whereas it should have been stopped at the very beginning.

Those who are backing the proposition are making the plea that the issuance and free distribution of club standards will greatly increase the number of poultry breeders, which plea is nothing but "bunk." A man who is not sufficiently interested in good poultry to pay a reasonable price for a real worth while standard, especially when the money he spends for the standard will be used to promote the poultry industry, cannot be converted into a fancier merely by making him a present of a cheap so-called standard.

The only thing that will be accomplished by issuing club standards will be the depriving of the American Poultry Association of a great deal of its legitimate revenue and the creating of a chaotic condition in the poultry industry.

If a mere handful of men can issue a standard in opposition to the present Standard of Perfection, there is nothing to prevent any man who so desires from doing the same thing. And if every breeder is to bring out a standard setting forth his ideas as to what constitutes a perfect bird it will be only a matter of time until there will be no standard-bred fowls, for there will be as many different standards as there are different breeders, each standard calling for a different type of bird.

This agitation for specialty club standards should be ended for all time, and one of the effective ways to do it might be for the American Poultry Association to refuse to further recognize breeds that are represented by clubs that publish standards.

The present Standard of Perfection is the supreme law in the poultry world, and now is the proper time to demonstrate that fact.

Feeding the Layers.

I have studied carefully the article by Harry G. Forster, "The Cost of Operating a Poultry Farm." Every item is perfectly O.K. with one exception, that is, the cost of feed for layers. He bases that at \$1.75 per bird. My birds eat about 18 lbs. scratch feed and about 12 lbs. laying mash per 100 birds per day, and I am paying \$2.70 per 100 lbs. for scratch and \$3.20 per 100 lbs. for laying meal. This will figure out at much more than \$1.75 per bird per year. I realize that feed may be high here; anyway, I would very much like to hear from Mr. Forster and get some more details.

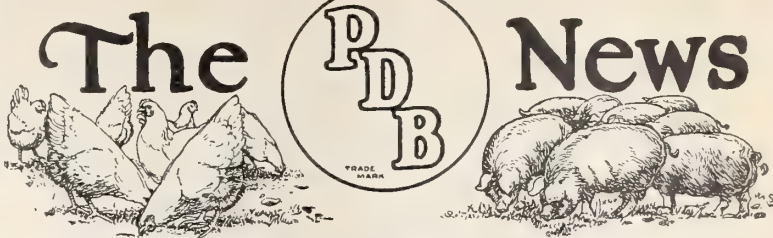
Ont.

Chas. H. Parsons.

Barred Rocks as Layers.

In the third Canadian egg laying contest, the Barred Rocks again stand out as the chief contributors in egg production. The best scores made during the fourteenth week of the contest show two pens of Barred Rocks at full working strength. The best individual record to date is held by a Barred Rock. At this point, fourteenth week, 241 birds of different kinds have failed to give a good account, and 55 of this number have totally blank records to date.

Pure Dried Buttermilk



Volume 1

CHICAGO, MARCH 1, 1922

6

FREE To Poultry Raisers FREE

The P. D. B. News is a monthly publication for the poultry raisers of America.

It tells how to profitably feed Pure Dried Buttermilk to poultry, and contains much valuable information.

Feeding formulas are published. Experiences of practical poultry raisers are exchanged.

Two-year tests completed recently by Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station showed that Dried Buttermilk increased the egg yield 235 per cent.

Dried Buttermilk increases the fertility of eggs and is "Nature's Own Food" for baby chicks. This statement is backed up by many unsolicited testimonials from users and from the country's best poultry authorities.

P. D. B. is the solids in pure creamery buttermilk, with nothing but the water removed.

P. D. B. cuts out mortality of baby chicks and produces the early maturity necessary for maximum profit.

Answer these three questions and get a year's subscription to The P. D. B. News free:

How many chickens do you own?

What is your feed dealer's name?

What is your own name and address?

BUTTERMILK COMPANY OF AMERICA

Successors to Buttermilk Sales Co.

705 City Hall Square Building

Chicago, Illinois

Nature's Own Food

DAVEY'S MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AND BOSTON WINNERS

Another Grand Win at Madison Square Garden, 44 Birds Under the Ribbons—White Rocks, S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes, White Leghorns. White Rocks won 4 cock, 1 hen, champion female, best shape female, best headed female, 4th cockerels, best headed male, 1st pullet, 2 and 3 old pen and 2nd young and have added 1st cock, champion male, best shape male, a bird of straight Greystone breeding, making the greatest win of all times.

White Leghorns, 1st cock, 5 hen, 4 pen. Silver Wyandottes again best display. S. C. Reds, best display at Philadelphia. Grand breeding and show birds at \$10 to \$25. Eggs \$10 and \$15 per 15. Heavy layers at \$5 per 15; \$20 per 100. Mating list ready.

F. H. DAVEY Box 40 GREYSTONE, YONKERS, N. Y.

The Monmouth Strain s.c. White and Buff Leghorns

Won more first prizes than all other exhibitors combined—29 out of 36 firsts competed for.

At Madison Square Garden, 1922, won 4 cock, 5 hen, 5 cockerel, 1 pullet, 3 old pen, 2 young pen. At Boston, 1922, won 1-4 cock, 1-2 hen, 2-4 cockerel, 1-2 pullet, 1 old pen, 1 young pen.

Our Whites won best display at Mineola and Hempstead 1921 and three firsts at Newark 1921.

Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs

Our pens are now mated and we are ready to deliver the goods and quality at reasonable prices. Write for price list.

MONMOUTH POULTRY FARM
Anthony's, Owners
Box 3, Freneau, N. J.

POULTRY LITTER

Our Peat Litter

Keeps your poultry yards and houses absolutely sanitary and orderless.

PEAT LITTER Is an Enemy of LICE

Absorbs moisture and binds ammonia. Will last at least six months without changing. Makes world's best fertilizer.

Order Direct

Central Peat Corp.

1006 Land Title Building
Philadelphia, Pa.



TRAP NESTS

Of Neimann Make Are Best

Galvanized Iron Nests are positively sanitary and in purchasing such a nest you are rendering yourself a service that will pay for itself in a short time.

Why run the risk of having your birds become infested with lice and mites when you can buy a galvanized trap nest that is positive proof against parasites? The same is true of every Niemann product.

Our products are all made substantially of galvanized iron, are easily taken apart and packed for removal and the prices at which we sell them make their purchase the most economical way of securing fixtures.

WRITE TODAY for Catalog showing prices of these attractive poultry fixtures.

NIEMANN PRODUCTS

Portable Runways,
Henneries, Brood
Coops, Trapnests,
Colony Coops, Set-
ting Coops Fences,
Exhibition Coops,
Fattening Crates,
Fireless Brooders

Niemann Products Endure

Niemann Bros. Mfg. Co.
Box 677 Mt. Olive, Illinois

Monthly Prize Article Contest

American Poultry Journal pays \$4 and \$3, respectively, for the two best articles sent in each month on poultry subjects. Choice of subject is not limited. The articles need not be lengthy. Helpful suggestions based on the writer's experience afford the basis for awarding the monthly prizes. Photos or drawings for illustrations will be welcome when available. Articles may be mailed any time during the month. Write your name and address at top of first page and the words "A. P. J. Monthly Contest." Write article on only one side of the paper.

Establishing a Poultry Plant.

First Prize Article.

Will just write a few lines to give you my experience in raising poultry here in Vermont.

Although Vermont has its drawbacks there are several small commercial plants, keeping from 500 to 1,500 layers.

The biggest drawback that I find is the long, cold winter nights. It is also quite a distance from market, although the cities of Massachusetts, such as Boston, Springfield, Lawrence and others are easily reached by express.

Now as to my experience, I am only young in the business, really only starting this last spring. But ever since I was twelve or fourteen years old my brother and I have had a few hens of our own. As we were quite successful with them and I liked to watch and care for them I became interested in them and decided to go into poultry on a large scale some day.

After graduating from the Vermont State School of Agriculture in 1918 and working a year or two I decided to take a course in poultry raising. So in the fall of 1919 I went to Cornell University and took their twelve weeks short course.

I found out there that there was more to learn about poultry than anyone would think of. After completing my course there I went to work on a plant in New Jersey. I worked there during the spring and summer and in the fall I decided to come home and start in for myself.

So the first of September, 1920, I started in. I bought some lumber and started building some colony houses.

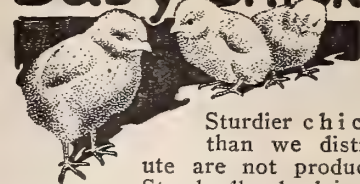
These I built on runners with a double floor with building paper between. They have four windows, one on each end and two in front, which is to the south. The walls and roof are covered with roofing paper.

I built five of these 8x10 and bought one 10x12 ft. making six in all.

I then bought three Colony brooder coal stoves. Then I began to read the advertisements for some day old chicks. I finally placed an order for 1,500 S. C. White Leghorns. These came in two hatches. The first hatch March 15th, were from trapnested stock; the second hatch came May 15th and they were also from egg-bred pens. In addition I hatched over a hundred of my own, so I had a total of 1675.

For feed I gave commercial chick feed for scratch grains; a mash composed of 200 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. brown middlings, 100 lbs. corn meal, 80 lbs. ground oats, 100 lbs. meat scraps and three-fourths per cent salt. This was fed dry at noons until they were six or eight weeks old, then they had it before them at all times.

Baby Chicks



Sturdier chicks than we distribute are not produced. Standardbred chicks, produced according to

natural laws, are chicks from which results may be expected.

We specialize in the following varieties and guarantee safe delivery at the quoted prices per 100:

Barred Plymouth Rock.....	15.00
S. C. White Leghorn.....	\$13.00
S. C. Brown Leghorn.....	13.00
S. C. Rhode Island Red.....	15.00
R. C. Rhode Island Red.....	15.00
White Wyandotte.....	16.00
Silver Laced Wyandotte.....	16.00

Our catalog containing many interesting suggestions on chick production and chick culture, will be promptly mailed upon request. Write for it.

FAIRFIELD HATCHERY

Lock Box 504, Lancaster, Ohio.

EUREKA COLONY BROODER

Famous
for
Quality
Efficiency
and
Economy

Write for
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Agents
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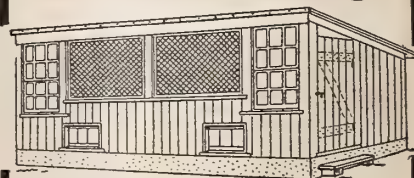


JAMES R. WOTHERSPOON, Inc.

Box 240

Sinking Spring, Pennsylvania

KIRCHNER'S Sectional Buildings



Poultry Houses Hog Houses and Garages

These are the strongest, most durable and attractive buildings made. No extras to buy. We furnish everything complete ready to set up and bolt together. Easy to take down and move. Cost less than to buy lumber and build. Send for free catalog.

CHAS. KIRCHNER

304 S. 6th St., MARSHALL, ILL.

I also fed semi-solid buttermilk until they were eight weeks old. Water, grit and charcoal were always before them. They also had chopped up beets until the ground was so they could go out and get grass.

I gave them the best care I could and tried to see that they lacked nothing they needed and believe I was well paid for my work for I raised 75 per cent of them.

I sold my roosters as broilers, shipping them to Boston to a commission house. Before I go any further with this account of my chickens, I will tell what I had been doing for a laying house.

During the winter I worked for one of my neighbors and cut 13,000 feet of spruce and hemlock. I had drawn my own plans for a laying house and had this lumber sawed so as to waste as little as possible. As soon as the frost was out of the ground in the spring I started my foundation. My house was to be 25x90 ft. I dug a ditch 2½ feet deep and a foot wide and filled it with stone on which to lay the wall. I also covered the ground inside with a layer of stone. I bought a small cement mixer and put up a wall a foot high and six inches wide. For the floor I put on two inches of concrete, then some tar felt paper and then another inch of concrete. This paper acted as a dead air space, stopping the cold and dampness.

On this foundation I built a shed roof house, five feet high in back and ten in front. The entire roof and walls were covered with roofing paper.

The first ten feet of this house I used as a feed room. The other eighty was divided into pens by three half way partitions. These serve to break any drafts that might be in the house. The other half is not fenced off so the hens have the whole run of the house.

The nests are built on these partitions, the mash hoppers and shell hoppers under the windows at the front and roosts and dropping boards at the back. Water stands are in the middle of each pen.

For summer ventilation I have a door in front and back up under the rafters, which lets all the hot air out. In order to prevent drafts on the birds I double boarded the back of the house down on the studs and up on the rafters so the cold air coming in passes under the dropping boards or up by the rafters over the hens and out.

In front, which faces the south, I have fourteen windows, half of which are cheese cloth curtains which always keeps the house ventilated and dry.

Now to go back to my pullets. I got my first egg August 1st, when they were just 4½ months old. As soon as I got my laying house done I moved them into it. They layed well until about the first of November, when I found I had hatched them too early for about half of them went into a partial molt.

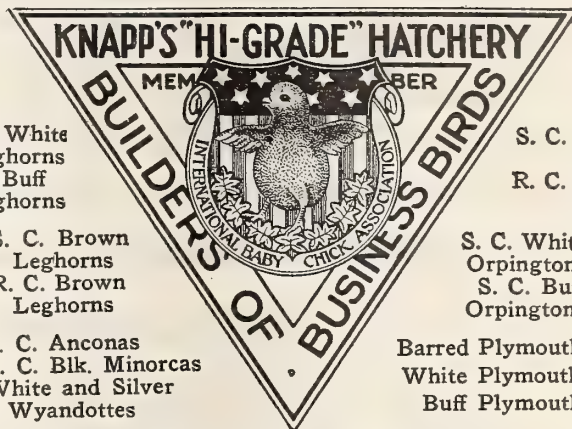
About that time my father and I bought an electric light plant and I started lights on them, giving them a fourteen hour day. For feed I give them commercial scratch and a mash, composed of 100 bran, 100 brown middlings, 100 cornmeal, 100 meat scraps, 80 ground oats, 2 per cent charcoal and three-fourths per cent salt. Water,

KNAPP'S "HI-GRADE" CHICKS

Hatched from the Finest Foundation Flocks

What would our 39 year's experience be worth to you?
It costs you nothing when you buy Hi-Grade Chicks.

HEAVY LAYING AND EXHIBITION QUALITY—
Safe Delivery Guaranteed by Prepaid Parcel Post.



S. C. White
Leghorns
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Leghorns

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Leghorns
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Leghorns

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Barred Plymouth Rocks
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IF YOU WANT CHICKS NOW

Order Now! 25,000 Chicks Each Tuesday
from Triple Control Mammoth Incubators

Send for handsome Catalog and state variety wanted

Knapp's "High-Grade" Poultry Farm

HERBERT H. KNAPP, Proprietor
5 Years President Baby Chick Assn.

Box A-3, Shelby, Ohio

Poultry Fence

Our
Prices
Away
Down

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

Saved 40 Per.Cent

many different makes I am more than satisfied with your Poultry Fence, and I saved at least 40 per cent by buying direct from you."

We can save you a lot of money by **SHIPPING FROM OUR FACTORY**
Direct to You and Your Neighbors Too

Our big free Catalogue with **Money-saving Prices** shows many styles of Poultry, Farm and Lawn Fence at prices that will keep a nice saving in your own pocket where it belongs. You can't afford to buy your fence until you get our Catalog. Our **Bargain Prices** will surprise you. Write today.

KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 295 Muncie, Ind.



Schwegler's THOR-O-BRED Baby Chicks

"Bred from Purest Stock." Free circular and prices on baby chicks and their care. Our baby chicks Live and Grow BIG. Make excellent layers. The following varieties at reasonable prices: White, Brown, and Buff Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes and Anconas. 97 per cent live delivery guaranteed. We ship our chicks Special Delivery, Parcel Post Prepaid.

F. A. SCHWEGLER

208 Northampton St.

BUFFALO, N. Y.



Supremacy, 1st Madison Square Cockerel, 1920, 1st Madison Square Cock, 1921.

HOMESTEAD VIGOROUS STRAIN SILVER CAMPINES

They Dominate in the World of Campines

At Madison Square Garden, 1922

Homestead Campines made practically a clean sweep, winning 1-2-3 cock; 1-2-3 hen; 1-2-3-4 cockerel; 1-2-4-5 pullet; 1 young pen. This win, added to their big win at Boston and New York state fair, prove that they dominate in the world of Campines.

Eggs For Hatching

Start right and your poultry keeping will prove fascinating and profitable. You cannot secure a better producing and money making variety than Homestead "Vigorous Strain" of Silver Campines. Eggs—One setting, \$10.00; two settings, \$17.50; extra choice selection, one setting, \$15.00; two settings, \$25.00; Single birds—Females, \$7.50 and up; Males \$10.00 and up; Pens, \$40.00 and \$50.00 and up.

Homestead Campine Farms, Box A, Wayland, Mass.

Profit \$5.73 per Leghorn

"Just a line to let you know how I made it last year with my 175 Everlay Brown Leghorn hens. Eggs sold \$575. Used at home \$68. Stock sold \$266. Total receipts, \$909. Cost of feed \$342. Other expenses \$44. Total expenses, \$386. Cash profit \$523. Value young stock, 300 pullets, \$450; 20 cockerels, \$40. Total profit, \$1,013. Profit per hen, \$5.73. J. D. Miller, Paducah, Ky."

"I won 1st cock, 1st cockerel on my Everlay strain Brown Leghorns at Missouri State Show in class 237, largest ever shown. Another feather in your cap! Mrs. G. McCollom, Unionville, Mo."



YOU SHOULD START NOW

Let us send you our big new 24-page catalog with special prices on high-class breeding cockerels and pens mated and ready to ship the day your order is received.

Eggs for hatching and baby chicks from our Bred-to-Lay Flocks and Special Matings shipped safely to you at most reasonable prices. Let us help you!

H. V. Tormohlen Box 2 Portland, Ind.

S.C. ANCONAS R.C.

Our combination Official Egg Laying Contest and Exhibition matings are producing very fertile, hatchable eggs and vigorous chicks. They are trapnested and under Record of Performance tests, being monthly inspected by Government Agriculture Officials. These matings contain many valuable birds that will reproduce a fine line of heavy winter laying females and fine exhibition birds, and investment in chicks or eggs will bring pleasing results. Many prominent breeders, males and females, have our rich blood lines. It is many times said our blood lines have put the typical Ancona finish and great egg producing qualities, the TWO IN ONE that the best Anconas now have. Will have only a few SPECIAL matings, and the eggs and chicks will be limited. If you want the very best in Anconas do not pass up this chance to get them at our very reasonable prices. We feel sure our customers' and our own success the coming year from these matings will force you to pay much larger prices for eggs from the same matings the following year. Price list and circular free. A square deal guaranteed.

We pay express charges

OSCAR G. GIES, BOX 74-A, BRIDGEPORT, ONT., CAN.



**Make Money
By Saving Your Chicks
WHITING'S OLD RELIABLE REMEDY
Prevents and Cures
WHITE DIARRHOEA**

Satisfaction, or money refunded. 50c and \$1.00 bottles postpaid; special price in quantity.

"They Gave Me Whiting's" **THE O. K. COMPANY 159 WATER STREET NEW YORK**

grit and oyster shells as well as dry mash always before them. They also have mangels beets every noon.

I am using my lights in the morning as it is most convenient for me, however, I think the evening lunch plan is the best if it can be worked.

I try to do all my work just as regular as possible and make as few changes as possible.

After starting the lights, I was getting by the middle of December, 150 eggs a day, out of 600 S. C. White Leghorn pullets, which I think is fair. They are increasing every day and in January they gave a 40 to 50 per cent yield.

I am very strong for Leghorns. I believe they are the only thing for a commercial plant. At present am shipping my eggs to commission houses in Boston but hope to secure some private trade.

I hope in time to develop my plant to 2,000 or 3,000 layers and do trapnesting work and sell foundation stock, chicks and hatching eggs.

In closing will say that visitors are always welcome, because in having them you get a certain amount of advertising and if they are poultry raisers themselves, you can generally learn something from them.

Vt. O. C. Chadwick

A Success on Small Capital.

Second Prize Article

In the spring of 1919 we purchased a small farm of twenty-four acres and took possession in the month of March, at which time we acquired seventeen old hens of every imaginable kind and color. We were so much in debt on the farm that we had no money to purchase equipment but managed to buy eggs to set every hen we could persuade to set, and later a friend loaned us an incubator, but all our chickens were late hatched. Not having had experience with incubator chicks, and having only home-made equipment, we did not save a great per cent of them but when fall came we had one hundred lovely R. I. Red pullets, and three fine cockerels, hatched from a setting of eggs bought for that purpose. We spent \$20 for hatching eggs that first season. Our pullets began laying early in the winter and soon paid for their feed, eggs purchased, etc.

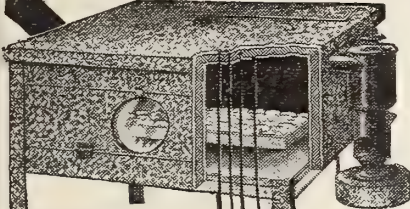
The poultry house was in bad condition even after my husband had spent several hours and used a great deal of old material found on the place in making it better. Also it was not large enough, so we converted an old granary and shed into another poultry house and took the seventeen old hens and the culls from the one hundred we raised and placed them in this house, leaving the seventy best pullets and cockerels in the original coop. We secured our hatching eggs from these seventy good birds and though they were pullets, we had fine success. After the laying season we sold the old hens. We raised one hundred twenty pullets that year and the problem of a place to keep them again gave us an idea. We converted a driveway between the barn and corn crib into a poultry house.

My husband used old scraps of material found about the place and worked many evenings till ten o'clock getting this shed ready for the best

**You Take
NO RISK
in Buying**

ONLY \$13.85
THE IRON COVERED INCUBATOR
FREIGHT PAID

Here is the biggest incubator bargain of the year. A 150 Egg Incubator (without brooder) covered with galvanized iron, a machine that won't warp, shrink, or open up at the seams, for only \$13.85, freight paid anywhere east of the Rockies. Don't class this big galvanized iron covered, dependable hatcher with cheaply constructed machines. Don't buy any Incubator until you know what it is made of. Note these Ironclad specifications: Made of genuine California REDWOOD, insulating board, asbestos, and covered completely with galvanized iron, giving you the strongest and most durable Incubator that can be made.

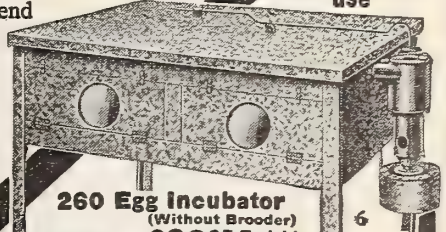


Made of
California
Redwood
Covered with
Galvanized
Iron

**30 Days Trial MONEY BACK
IF NOT SATISFIED**

You have nothing to risk. We will send you machines—let you use them 30 days. Compare them in quality of material, hatching qualities and price—and if you don't find them satisfactory, send them back—we'll pay the freight charges and return your money. You are absolutely safe. Incubator has automatic regulator—deep chick nursery. Hot Water Heat with Copper Tanks and Boilers in both Incubator and Brooder. All machines shipped complete with all fixtures—all set up ready to use when you receive them. Book of directions sent with every machine. Send for FREE CATALOG or order direct from this advertisement.

Set up
complete
ready for
use



260 Egg Incubator
(Without Brooder)
\$20.25 Freight Paid

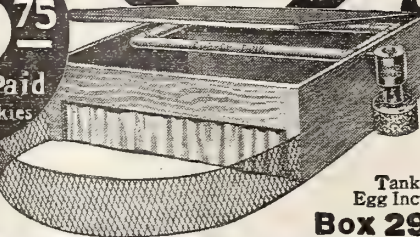
Copper
Tanks
and
Boilers

150 Egg Incubator
150 Chick Brooder

Both
for
\$19.75
Freight Paid
East of Rockies

Our special offer of 150 Egg Incubator and 150 Chick Hot Water Brooder with Copper Tanks and Boilers, both for only \$19.75 freight paid, is another wonderful bargain. And remember this outfit is backed by a 30 days trial and 10 year guarantee.

Ironclad Incubator Co.



Both
for
\$28.75
Freight Paid
East of Rockies

260 Egg Incubator
260 Chick Brooder

If you want a larger size outfit, for big value and low price you can't beat our 260 Egg Ironclad Incubator and Hot Water Brooder with Copper Tanks and Boilers for only \$28.75 freight paid. The 260 Egg Incubator without brooder is only \$20.25 freight paid.

Box 29

Racine, Wisconsin

1889 Parks' BRED-TO-LAY AND-DO-LAY Barred Plymouth Rocks
Are America's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain



**THEY'VE MADE AND HOLD ABOUT ALL THE
WORLD'S BARRED ROCK LAYING RECORDS**

Individual Records up to 313, 323 and 325 eggs in one year. Continuous Laying Records, 148 eggs 148 days, 186 eggs 192 days, 400 eggs 448 days. Small flock averages up to 271, flock of 126 averaged 208 eggs. Early Laying records of 113 and 114 days from date hatched. Official Laying Contest winter record of 134 eggs in January (5 hens).

No More Stock to Spare Until After May 20th

Our 16 page EGG & CHICK Circular sent free. It tells all about the strain that Layed their way into popularity the world over. Large copyrighted, Illustrated catalog Booker "Parks" Practical Profitable Poultry Pointers," 25c.

J. W. PARKS

Box J

ALTOONA, PA.

Bronze Turkeys

**VIGOROUS BREEDERS
GREAT WINNER**

Partridge Rocks

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 1922

On Bronze Turkeys we won: 1-2-4 Cock, 1-2-3-4 Hen, 1-2-3-5 Cockerel, 1-2-3-4-5 Pullet. On Free Range on the "Highlands" in the natural home of the Wild Turkey is where our Giant "Goldbanks" grow and attain that vigor so necessary to produce offspring that will live and grow to maturity.

Exhibition and Breeding Stock for sale.
Write for prices and catalog.

On Partridge Rocks we won: 1-2-4 Cock, 1-3-5 Hen, 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerel, 1-2-3-5 Pullet, 1 Young Pen, 1 old Pen. It was conceded by all that our first prize cock was the best Partridge Rock male ever before exhibited.

Exhibition and Breeding Stock for sale.
Write for prices and catalog.

BIRD BROS.

Box C

MEYERSDALE, PA.

Three effective implements in one

There's undoubted economy in buying this Planet Jr. No. 25 combined seeder, double and single wheel hoe. It includes every advantage of these three separate implements—an accurate seeder, a double wheel hoe for hoeing both sides of a row at once—and an efficient single wheel cultivator for 'tween rows. In every particular a Planet Jr. product—accurate and durable, simple to operate, thoroughly dependable.

This and the full line of famous Planet Jr. seeders, wheel hoes, one-horse and riding cultivators are shown in the complete Planet Jr. catalog. Send for your copy today.

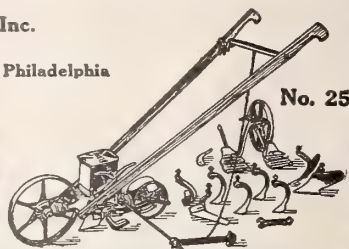
S. L. ALLEN & CO., Inc.

Dept. 94

5th & Glenwood Ave.

Philadelphia

Planet Jr.



No. 25

one hundred pullets.

We had fine success with them and astonished many farmers who thought we were amateurs. We keep them housed during all the cold weather and feed a mash of commercial feed mixed with sour milk on Monday and Thursday mornings; wheat on Wednesday and Sunday mornings; and soaked oats the remaining mornings.

We fed corn in the evenings and kept a mash in home made self-feeders about two feet off of the floor. It was composed of 100 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. middlings, 100 lbs. corn meal, 100 lbs. ground oats, 50 lbs. gluten meal, 75 lbs. beef scraps, 25 lbs. O. P. oil meal, 5 lbs. powdered charcoal and 5 lbs. fine salt. Birds have excess to this mash all the time.

We keep the water and grit about two feet from the floor so that they may get more exercise. We never allow the birds excess to the roosts in the day time.

We have three cows and the hens get the excess sour milk.

Last spring we sold many eggs for incubation, besides hatching about 500 for ourselves. We raised about 230 pullets. With the 120 pullets, which were now hens, we had 350 hens and pullets for the winter.

Again we must have more house room so we made use of an old wood-house which is the last of the old buildings we can utilize. These chickens have paid for the original seventeen hens, for all feed we have ever fed them, a brooder stove purchased last spring and we now have a large supply of corn and oats paid for, so we really have nothing invested in poultry, yet they have paid over and above all this, about \$550 cash returns. And now we have an invoice of 350 hens and five full blood males.

We always sell the roosters as soon as they are large enough for broilers, while the price is high, instead of keeping them until fall. We are grading up our stock and our hens are becoming better each year.

In raising our incubator chicks we are careful not to get them too hot in the incubator, thus over heating after hatching. We let it cool to about 90 to 95 degrees by keeping lamp blaze low and ventilating with a small opening on the door, a few hours before removing the chicks from the incubator. Then we keep careful watch of the temperature in the brooder for the first three weeks, lowering it each week. We start them at 90 to 100 degrees, then 80 to 90 degrees, and then 70 to 80 degrees.

We give nothing but sour milk for their drink the first two weeks, then give milk and all the water they want. Their first meal, when they are about fifty hours old, consists of coarse sand and fine gravel. Then we feed five times a day, boiled eggs and cracker crumbs rolled fine, also rolled oats and steel cut oats. We are very careful not to feed too much.

After one week old we feed four times a day and finally three times. About this age we give cut grass, clover or dandelions and onions, also corn bread; and when ten days old begin giving them a dry mash composed of 10 lbs. wheat bran, 5 lbs. of ground oats, (sifted if ground with hulls) 5 lbs. middlings, 5 lbs. corn meal, 2 ounces each of fine charcoal

Royal White Wyandottes

20 Years of Constructive Breeding

No hen that has not produced over 200 eggs per year is used in my breeding pens. They are mated to cock birds and cockerels from the highest prize winning birds in the flock. Hatch your own heavy laying pullets and fine show birds from Royals in 1922

Eggs for Hatching

Fair treatment and satisfaction guaranteed on every sale. Get my mating list today and be convinced that I have what you are looking for.

F. K. Cooke

Winnetka, Ill.



The Oakes Better Poultry Supplies



Automatic Fountain and Feeder



Chick Feed Troughs
10 inch and 20 inch

All are improved up-to-date articles. Used by all progressive poultry raisers. Each article well made and of the very best material. All kinds and sizes of Fountains, Feeders, Troughs, etc.

Sold by dealers everywhere. If your dealer doesn't have them, he will order for you, or you can order direct from factory.

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THE OAKES MANUFACTURING CO.

329 Dearborn Street

Tipton, Indiana



WALTER C. DOBE FAMOUS ANDALUSIANS Dominate at Madison Square Garden

Victory after victory, sweeping Best Displays, Specials and Championships at Madison Square Garden, Boston and Chicago prove conclusively the superior qualities of my Andalusians. They are marvels in type and color and for generations have been bred to "lay big white eggs and lots of 'em."

Eggs for Hatching from Madison Square Garden Winners

Five superb breeding yards are ready to furnish you with eggs that will hatch winners for any show in America. Write today for prices and free Andalusian circular. WALTER C. DOBE, 186 Landon St., Buffalo, N. Y.

LADY DID
Laid 317 Eggs
in One
Year

Get
Some of
Our Eggs

Safe Arrival
and 100 per
cent Fertility
Guaranteed

LADY



Every Chick
Guaranteed to
each you alive
and lively

Get
Some of
Our Chicks

LADY LAYER
Laid 326 Eggs
in One
Year

BEAUTIFUL, BIG, STRONG VIGOROUS,
EARLY HATCHED PEDIGREED
COCKERELS
Order Early and Get Best Selection

Pullets and Yearling Hens
with the
LAY BRED IN THEM

PURITAS SPRINGS S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Trapped for Over Ten Years Without Missing One Day. Every Nest on Our Farm Is a Trapnest
**THAT'S HOW WE PRODUCED THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAYERS
THEY CAN'T HELP BUT LAY**

Puritas Springs Leghorns have been trapped for so many years that they can't help but lay. You can feed a chicken any way you like and if it isn't bred to lay no amount of good feed and good care will make them lay. That is why we trapnest every day of every year. When you buy eggs, chicks or stock from Puritas Springs Poultry Farm you are getting the benefit of our many years of trapping, which means that you will then have the world's best layers. Send for our big free

instructive 1922 catalog. The many letters in our catalog from our customers prove that they can't be equalled for laying and they also have beauty combined. Our catalog also gives prices of eggs, chicks and stock, photos of our Leghorns and Farm, and much other information. Send for our catalog today, and order your chicks, eggs or stock. We can supply you with breeding males or females promptly. Can supply eggs or chicks any month you want delivery made, providing you order early. Can supply 8 to 12 weeks old pullets and cockerels any time after May 1st.

PURITAS SPRINGS POULTRY FARM - Box F111 - AVON LAKE, OHIO - S. J. Schenk, Owner and Manager

Formerly of
BEREA, O.

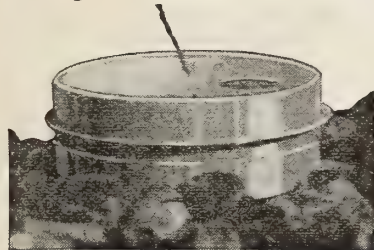
PHILO ELECTRIC HATCHER

Any Size From 30 Eggs To One Hundred Thousand Eggs

Scientifically and Mechanically
Perfect

Unequalled for Big Hatches, Strong Chickens and low cost of operation. Our 1,000 Egg Machines will run a month at a cost of \$1.00. 75% natural heat does the work. No outside working parts to get out of adjustment. Over One Hundred Thousand Philo made Incubators now giving perfect satisfaction.

National Products Company
634-1, W. Bay Jacksonville, Fla.



30 EGG SIZE - - \$ 8.00
60 EGG SIZE - - 12.00

Order direct from this ad and we pay charges



1,000 Egg Size can be set every 4 days or all at one time.

Double the Egg Yield Save 1/3 on Feed

TURN loafing hens into industrious layers—have eggs to sell at top-notch prices—by feeding sprouted grain. One bushel of oats, wheat or rye makes three bushels of tempting, crisp green feed in the

"SUCCESSFUL"
SECTIONAL
GRAIN SPROUTER

Solves the feed problem, takes care of young chicks too, makes them grow. Made entirely of steel—double walls—fireproof—cannot warp, shrink or swell. Lasts a lifetime. Write today for booklet and 1922 offer.



S. S. GILCREST
President

Use the "SUCCESSFUL"—Spend More Time
With Your Fowls, Less With Your Hatching Problems

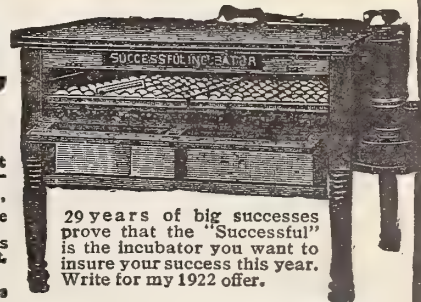
Make every hatch—every egg—count. The world wants all the eggs and chickens you can produce—and you want to make your success doubly sure by using time tried, dependable

"SUCCESSFUL"
Incubators and Brooders

Backed by 29 years of successes—the only incubator that is cabinet made and scientifically ventilated. Hot water heating plant—heats colder edges first. Write today for catalog.

POULTRY LESSONS FREE to every buyer of a "Successful" Incubator or Brooder. Remember that Gilcrest has mighty attractive poultry and eggs too—all leading varieties—land and water fowls. Famous little booklet—"Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys"—10 cents. But our big Catalog is FREE. Send for it.

J. S. GILCREST, Pres. and Gen. Mgr
DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., 1 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa



29 years of big successes prove that the "Successful" is the incubator you want to insure your success this year. Write for my 1922 offer.

15 Pound Giant Imported Japanese Game Fowls

It is the largest game breed known. Fine layers. Erect, active and handsome. Great money makers as utility fowl. They have more compact build, with heavier flesh and breast meat and less bone and offal than any other large breed. Strong, healthy and hardy; easily raised. Immense thighs and fine quality breast meat; 8 to 9 pounds at 6 months old; close plumage; fast growers for broilers; great for roasting. A few fowls only for sale, including a sixteen lb. cock and several thirteen pound hens. Hatching eggs, \$5.00 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed. Circular for stamp. References the best.

JACK FASIG, IMPORTER 312 Pershing Ave., Lancaster, Pa.

LEGGETT'S SUPERFINE
Highest Quality

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE
Eggs \$5.00; \$10.00 Per 15

H. A. D. LEGGETT, WINOOSKI, VERMONT

HARNLY'S WHITE ORPINGTONS

Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks, Show and Breeding stock now ready. Free catalog

MARY K. HARNLY

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SPIRALETS

TRADE-MARK REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE



PRICES SINGLE COIL.

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
4	Baby chicks.....	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.25	2.25
5	pigeons .....	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.35	2.40
6	Growing chicks.....	.10	.20	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
7	Bantams .....	.15	.30	.50	.80	1.90	3.25
8	Leg'hns, Anconas.....	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
9	Large Leg'horns.....	.20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	3.75
11	Rocks, Reds, etc.....	.20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
12	Asiatics .....	.25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
14	Turkeys, Geese.....	.30	.55	.90	1.40	3.25	6.00
16	Turkey Toms.....	.35	.60	1.00	1.60	3.75	7.00



Absolutely secure—colors can be distinguished at a greater distance.

PRICES DOUBLE COIL.

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
8	Leg'horns, etc.....	.25	.45	.75	1.35	3.00	5.25
9	Large Leg'horns.....	.30	.50	.90	1.50	3.25	5.75
11	Rocks, Reds.....	.30	.55	.90	1.50	3.40	6.00
12	Asiatics .....	.35	.65	1.10	1.80	4.15	7.50
14	Turkeys .....	.45	.75	1.35	2.10	4.90	9.00
16	Turkey Toms.....	.55	.90	1.50	2.40	5.65	10.50

Dark Blue, Light Blue, Yellow, Red, Pink, Amber, Green, Purple, Black, Ruby, White.

Prices postpaid. Prompt service, 8 samples and circular, 10c. Spiralets are of uniform high quality. Insist on Spiralets at dealers.

Spiralet Co., Huguenot Park, N. Y.
Largest makers of Celluloid Rings in the World

CLOSE-TO-NATURE

CLOSE-TO-NATURE
INCUBATORS

INCUBATORS

An Incubator Without a Fad or Flair
Solid, Substantial, Dependable

The old, well-known name, Close-To-Nature is a guarantee of a safe, sound, sensible incubator. Warm water heat, double walled construction, and large glass top that enables a view of the entire egg chamber. Made in five sizes from 60 eggs to 300 eggs.

Open Air Hovers and Brooders

Apply the three Close-To-Nature principles: Contact warmth, fresh air ventilation, no piling up or overcrowding. As natural as Nature itself. Write today for circulars, etc.

CLOSE-TO-NATURE CO., 38 Front St., Colfax, Ia.

and salt. We leave this in self-feeders before them only a short time in the afternoons, gradually letting them keep it longer, until they always have it before them in little mash boxes. When they are three weeks old we add 2 lbs. of meat scraps to the above formula. We have lost very few chicks. After they are two weeks old we gradually begin feeding wheat and cracked corn or any commercial scratch feed. I might add that we have used all the eggs and chickens we cared for during the period which is covered by the statement of profit which I have given.

Ind. Mrs. Fred Kurtz.

Case of the White Leghorns.

By A. F. ROLF,

Secretary, National S. C. White Leghorn Club.

In the course of a recent trip to one of our rural sections I ran across a good farmer, and our conversation soon ran to White Leghorns. Mr. Farmer acknowledged that prior to this time all chickens had looked alike to him, but that with the advent of the boll weevil, and consequent loss in cotton revenues, he and the good wife had become more alive to the possibilities of increasing their income from other sources.

In consultation with his county agent, and through the study of some poultry literature he obtained for them, they finally decided that White Leghorns presented a great opportunity. Previous experience with livestock, and general observation of the experiences of others, convinced them that if they were going to get some White Leghorns they wanted nothing but the best.

Here was a farmer who had been "sold" on the idea of purebred White Leghorns, and who had made up his mind to start right. But, here he confided, he had struck a snag. He purchased a poultry paper from the newsstand in his nearby town, and that night, the good wife and himself undertook a study of the advertisements in order to locate a source of supply.

Having a copy of that paper (January, 1922, issue, so thoroughly up-to-date) in his pocket, he undertook to show me what he ran up against. His story ran something like this:

"The wife's eyes being better than mine, she read the various advertisements to me, and we analyzed them together. Now here is the first White Leghorn advertisement which appears in this paper. It looked good to me, for one of the points stressed is the fact that this farm is 'the largest producers of high-classed, utility Leghorns east of the Mississippi River.' Also, that as regards the 'size of eggs—there is no other farm that can compete with us.' I was, however, a little puzzled at their description of American Leghorns as 'old-fashioned.'

"But turning the pages, we came to another advertisement which seemed to feature figures more than chickens. In this advertisement I found two claims that reminded me of claims used in connection with the sale of fake oil stocks, or other doubtful investments. See, here they are: 'You can make \$1,000 to \$2,000 annual profit by using a \$25.00, \$50.00 or \$100.00—cockerel to grade up your flock.' And, 'You can double your present income by stocking your farm or poultry plant with the — strain.' No mention, mark you, of the present quality of your flock, or the extent of your present income. 'Looks fishy to me,' remarked the wife, and I had nothing to add.

A Straight Draught Without Any Turns



Cantleak Chimney Flange

Patented August 17th, 1920

can be set up on any roof and it will give you straight draught, from your fire up thru your chimney, and a straight draught without any turns is what you want to keep a fire going properly.

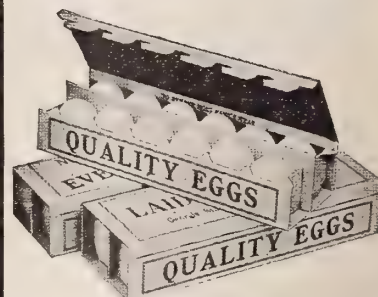
Lord Farms, the inventors and manufacturers of the Cantleak Chimney Flange, have been experimenting for a number of years and at last have found the way to obtain a straight and steady draught for the coal burning brooders and mammoth incubators, or wherever a fire is used in an out building.

No wire stays to support chimney—easy to slip it into place and it will stay there. Takes less than two minutes to set up and take down. Write today for one and forget your chimney troubles.

LORD FARMS

METHUEN, MASS.

Market Your Eggs in Neat, Compact and Safe SELF-LOCKING EGG CARTONS



"the box that sells the eggs"

A big help in getting highest prices for your eggs. Note how much larger the eggs appear! and how good!

Try a sample lot. Send \$1.25 (postage extra) for 100 stock printed cartons labeled "Extra Selected Eggs" or "Quality Breakfast Eggs." Shipping weight per 100 cartons, 14 lbs. If you do not find the cartons the best you have ever used, we will return your money.

Write for prices on quantities of 1,000 or more with your farm name or brand name.

SELF-LOCKING CARTON CO.

436-438 East Illinois Street
CHICAGO, ILL.



F. P. C. CHICK MANNA

The same food elements nature demands for baby chicks, turkeys, pheasants; the seeds and insects the chick naturally seeks. Prevents bowel troubles.

Only finest quality cereals, animal foods, etc. No seconds. As carefully prepared as food for human babies. At dealers or write us. Satisfaction or money back.

F. P. CASSEL'S SON
Box 28, Lansdale, Pa.

"So, we decided to look further. Here, just a few pages farther on, we found some copy which sounded rather technical to us, especially such statements as that which said the breeding male is responsible for the amount 'and size' of eggs; that 'all the factors effecting egg yield in the germinal constitution are pure for high production (in the sire) consequently they can only transmit high production to their offspring'; further that 'these factors are also dominant over factors for low production, so that even though they may be mated with females that transmit low production the resulting female offspring will give high average production.' I don't know whether I understand all this, or not, but both the wife and myself figured that if this was true we didn't need to bother much, not even to get White Leghorns in their purity, but simply get one of these 'sires' and breed him to our 'just chickens' and we couldn't fail to get high average egg production. Simple, isn't it, after you know?"

"This same farm advertises, in bold display letters, 'The greatest of all laying strains.' Well, that is what the wife and I want, and we find further that this advertiser is offering, without qualification, 'the finest lot of Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, Pullets and Mated Pens ever offered to the American Public.' Well, we hoped this was true, for if so, we could end our search here. But, our curiosity being aroused now to almost fever pitch, we decided to make an evening of it and read further.

"The very next ad struck us as having an extremely doubtful statement in very prominent position—"The only absolutely free range

breeders of White Leghorns on the Pacific Coast." After all we had read, and heard about free range, and the great range flocks of the Petaluma and Northwest districts, it seemed queer to us that there should be but one breeder practising the method. But, then, this same flock claims to be a 'strain of 300-egg stock' and to have the first flock 'of two-year-old hens that are actual money-makers during the molting season.' Why, Lord bless you," exclaimed the farmer at this point, "I have neighbors whose word I will take as quickly as I will any person in the world, and they insist that they have made money from 'two-year-old hens' both in the molting season and out, for many years past.

"Wife and myself hastily turned away from this exposition of extravagant claims, but—what's the use. Just read the following clause for yourself, and which needs little comment, for the next prominent advertisement says, 'Every ——— egg that finds its way into your incubator or under the mother hen will send forth from its shell, a good sized, livable chick that will have inherent strength and vitality sufficient to enable its continuous growth and development.' Ye Gods and Little Fishes! What a secret this man must have unearthed. Absolutely no infertility, absolutely no mortality—nothing even said about any necessity of proper incubation conditions, intelligent feeding, or anything else—simply get 100 eggs and be assured of 100 livable chicks, without danger of loss at any time. But, then, about that time we noted that this breeder has 'The World's Best,' so we passed up his copy without further study.

"Next—after two or three ads which read

**This SAMPLE
I MAKES 6
"EACH CUBE
MAKES A GALLON"**

TARX R X **1 GALLON
SOLUTION**

**A Better
Spray and
Disinfectant
in a Handier
Form**

Just fill out and mail the coupon below with 25 cents in silver or stamps, and we will send you a 6 cube sample of Tarx—postpaid. When you get it dissolve a cube in a gallon of water and for each cube you will have one gallon of the strongest and best disinfectant you ever used.

TARX R

Solidified Coal Tar

quickly destroys lice and all vermin. Will not freeze—keeps indefinitely. Makes any strength solution you need. Gives you more for your money as you pay nothing for bottles, barrels or cans. No freight to pay on factory water. No leakage, no breakage. Easily shipped anywhere. Ask your dealer for TARX. Write for free book and money saving prices. Agents wanted.

Tarx Chemical Company
Dept. 317
Peoples Gas Building
CHICAGO

Tarx Chemical Co., Chicago, Dept. 317
Enclosed find 25 cents for which send me postpaid your 6 Cube sample of TARX.

I keep.....
Name.....
Address.....
State.....

Science Discovers Greatest Lice Killer

**Changes Old Methods. No Dusting or Spraying.
Birds Delouse Themselves. Gives Lasting Relief.**

A recent discovery promises to revolutionize all the methods accepted up to now for keeping poultry free from lice and mites. This wonderful lice killer keeps the birds always lice free without the poultry raiser doing any work. It is the simplest, easiest, surest and best method ever discovered.



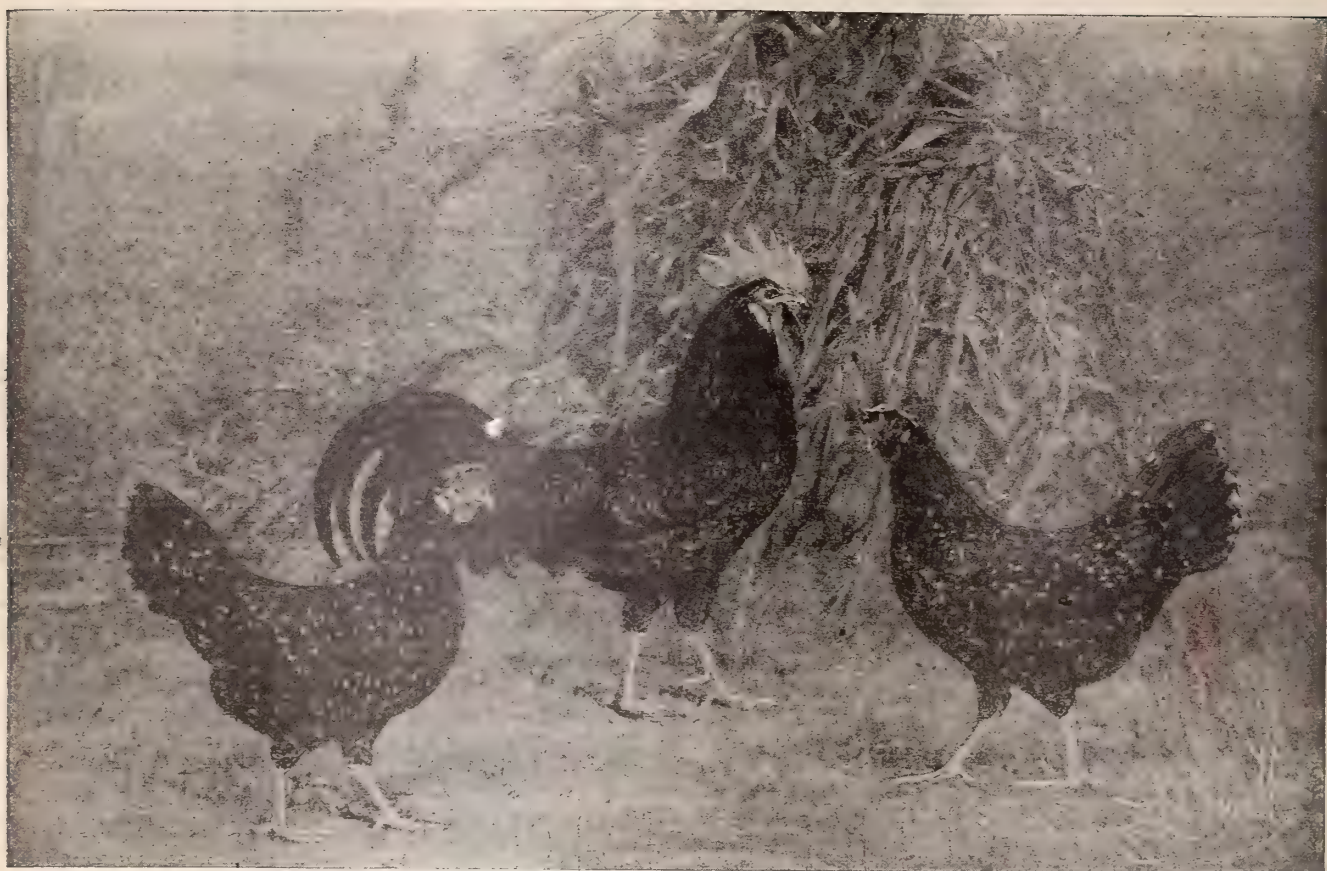
Credit for this marvelous discovery goes to Chas. M. Hick, a Chicago chemist. Mr. Hick is already favorably known to the poultry world as the inventor of the famous Hick's Egg-Lay Tablets that make the hens lay.

Hick's Licekiller which is the name of this sensational lice killer is a liquid that is added to the drinking water (or the feed can be soaked in a solution of it). The medicine taken into the system of the bird comes out through the pores and every louse or mite dies or leaves the body. It does not injure the flavor of the eggs or meat and is harmless. A few days treatment at the start and then a little in the drinking water one or two days a month.

So confident is Mr. Hick that this wonderful liquid will rid your flock of every louse or mite that he is offering every reader of this paper the opportunity of trying it out without any risk. Send no money, just your name and address to Chas. M. Hick & Co., 1018 So. Wabash Ave., Dept. 212, Chicago, Ill., and two full size \$1.00 bottles of this supreme lice remover will be sent you. Furthermore, as an exceptional offer, Mr. Hick will send you, at no additional cost, a regular \$1.00 box of Hick's Egg-Lay Tablets used by thousands of poultry men. On delivery deposit with the postman \$1.00 and postage. If after a two weeks trial you are not absolutely satisfied, write Mr. Hick and your money will be immediately refunded.



FIRST PRIZE YOUNG PEN BUFF ORPINGTONS NEW YORK STATE FAIR SEPT 1921.
BRED AND OWNED BY MAYSLAKE FARMS. HINSDALE, ILLINOIS.



Trio of Single Comb Anconas, which won first cock, first hen and first pullet at Madison Square Garden, New York City, 1922. Owned by H. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio.



very conservatively, and had a refreshing tendency after these strains on our imagination, we found an advertisement setting forth the merits of the flock that has 'produced the only two consecutive contest winners with over 300-egg official records.' Now, Alice is of an analytical turn of mind, and has a good memory, so she said, 'Wait a minute. Let's turn back to one of those ads we passed a few minutes ago.' Sure enough, she was right, there were the bald figures showing where a certain hen, owned by another breeder, had produced 312 eggs in one year at an Official Contest, and another hen, owned by the same breeder, which produced 313 eggs the following year at the same contest. Looks to me like these two advertisers better compare notes.

"Gosh! And yet again, Gosh! The very next advertiser is another who has 'The World's Greatest Laying Strain,' and 'the most prolific strain of poultry in America today.' Wonder how many greatest laying strains there are? For, on the very next page, we noted still another advertising 'The World's Best Layers.' And, in the next White Leghorn ad we could find, still another having 'the World's Greatest Layers.'

"But, soon we found a claim which took the cake. This remarkable ad extols some matings so good that 'I guarantee every setting of these eggs and every dozen of these chicks to produce a blue ribbon winner.' Still again, Gosh! There must be lots of blue ribbons hanging on the bushes and all that is necessary is to go out and pick 'em off! This offer is made by 'the world's largest poultry establishment' and it is East of the Mississippi River, too, although we had previously read about another 'largest establishment' east of the River.

"We quickly passed another ad regarding birds from which 'Results Are Certain,' and another ad which featured the fact that every bird they offered is 'toe-punched,' although we couldn't see how simply punching the toe would increase egg production or quality of the bird. But then, we had often been told that success in poultry production was dependent upon learning the simple, little things. Guess this is one of them.

"I thought, by that time, we had enough for one night. But no! Alice said, 'Wait a minute. Hubbie, I believe our old mongrel hens will lay at least as many eggs as the average hen in the U. S., and one of those bulletins we read last week placed that figure at 60 eggs per year. Now here, in this same paper, is an advertisement of some kind of miracle worker—an honest medicine, or tonic, which—'must double your egg production or your money back.' Now if we feed some of that dope to our mongrels, and double their production, we will get at least 120 eggs per year average. And now, on still another page, is the advertisement of an electric light accessory and equipment which will 'treble your egg yield.' No qualification or restriction as to what the egg yield may be—the outright statement that if one will 'set once daily—no other attention needed,' it will 'treble your egg yield.' Now after we get our mongrels up to 120 eggs by the use of the above dope, we will hitch up this outfit to our farm lighting plant, and, presto—treble 120 means 360 eggs per year average.'

"Now, who'd a'tho't it? Here we don't need any high-priced purebred stock at all, but by doping, and electrifying our mongrel hens, and by taking a course in higher mathematics, we ought to be able to write advertisements containing just as big figures as those we read about. Three hundred and sixty eggs; why, my gracious! that's more than any of these advertisers claim. Let's get busy, right now.

"But, seriously, Mr. Rolf, don't you think that some of your White Leghorn breeders might profitably learn about the 'truth in advertising' movement, and don't you think the poultry papers themselves ought to see what this kind of copy is going to do to them? It's bound to make the readers lose confidence—if they can't believe the advertisements, they will likewise look askance upon the reading columns.



A guide to success in this, the most difficult poultry problem

Know How to Turn Loss Into Profit

The results of many years of practical experience and study. Written by Prince T. Woods, a man who knows how and who can teach others. This book will save many dollars for any poultryman and is indispensable to the beginner.

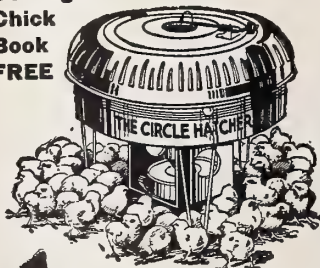
Read These Chapter Titles Over

Chapter I—Selecting and Mating Breeding Stock. Chapter II—Food, Vegetable, Animal and Mineral. Chapter III—Fowls and Food. Chapter IV—Care and Management of Breeders. Chapter V—Eggs for Hatching. Chapter VI—Incubation, Natural and Artificial. Chapter VII—Brooding with Hens and with Brooders. Chapter VIII—Chick Foods and Feeding Chicks. Chapter IX—Growing Chicks. Chapter X—Facts About White Diarrhea. What white diarrhea is. Symptoms of disease. Causes. Is there more than one form? Has germ of specific disease been found? Infection. Prevention. Treatment. Formula for a simple remedy which has proved effective in many cases in many climates for years.

Don't go through years of costly and discouraging experiments to learn the facts taught in this book. One chick saved will pay for it. Learn how to feed; to prevent disease; to make your own brooders, and feed for your chicks. 75c postpaid.

American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

80-Page
Chick
Book
FREE



BEGINNERS'

POULTRY OUTFIT

Suitable also for the Small Operator

Circle Hatcher—a convenient, efficient 50 egg hot air incubator, complete with all equipment and directions . . . \$5.20

Glass Top, Hot Air, Outdoor Brooder, \$8.50 complete ready for 100 chicks . . .

Combination—both of the above with 80-page Chick Book Free, only . . . \$10.95 cash

Mail orders shipped promptly from N. Y. Stocks Send for Special Letter on larger size Incubators and Brooders, singly and in Bargain Combination.

TIME PAYMENTS ON LARGER SIZES

NATIONAL FARM EQUIPMENT CO.
DEPT. 55 198 CHAMBERS STREET NEW YORK



Now Low Prices

Nineteen
Varieties
and Every
One a
Money
Maker

Anconas
Barred, Buff and
White Rocks
Minorcas
White and S. L.
Wyandottes
Five Varieties of
Leghorns
Buff and White
Orpingtons
Rose and S. Comb
Reds
Langshans
Light Brahmas
Assorted

QUALITY CHICKS That Grow, Lay and Pay

Purchase this year's crop of chicks from Murray McMurray. When you buy from him you are procuring for yourself the best chicks that can be had, and he personally guarantees them. Every chick is of standard quality and bred for high egg production.

500,000 Chicks at Low Prices

Our incubator capacity is so large that we are able to guarantee 25,000 of finest Baby Chicks a week.

New Complete Chick Book Free

Write today for your copy of our complete new Chick book—it tells the complete story.

MURRAY McMURRAY

BOX 17

WEBSTER CITY, IOWA

CHIC-CHIC-CHIC

YOUR HENS NEED

CRY'S CO.

99% PURE CARBONATE OF LIME. Better than Oyster Shells

IF YOU WANT MORE EGGS AT LESS COST

ENDORSED BY LEADING A.P.A. MEMBERS AS WELL AS THOUSANDS OF POULTRY RAISERS, DEPT. A

WRITE FOR BOOKLET ASK YOUR DEALER

W.A. NEUSITZ CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

White Faced Black Spanish

I am breeding a hardy, vigorous strain with pure white, medium-sized faces. Prolific layers of large white eggs. Eggs, Baby Chicks. Circular.

Clarence Howes, 2055 Hillside Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Correct Type and Color of Rhode Island REDS

REMARKABLE BOOK "Blue Ribbon Reds"

Sent Free To Everybody
Who Mails Coupon Below

By means of the most remarkable set of Rhode Island Red illustrations ever produced, W. H. Card, secretary of the Rhode Island Red Club and the greatest living authority on REDS, in "BLUE RIBBON REDS," shows in a way so simple that every beginner can understand what constitutes the correct type and color of Rhode Island Reds. There are twelve drawings illustrating type and fourteen illustrating color. These drawings show the ideal Reds, both male and female, as well as the various shape and color defects most commonly found. Mr. Card also points out which defects are serious and which are of only minor importance.

Here are a few of the many subjects in
"Blue Ribbon Reds"

An A-B-C course in judging Rhode Island Reds
(In five lessons)

How Rhode Island Reds originated.

Mating Rhode Island Reds for Color and Shape.
How to obtain fast growth and large size on
Rhode Island Reds.

How to breed up an egg laying strain.

How to cull Rhode Island Reds.

How to prepare Rhode Island Reds for the Show
Room.

Which is the correct Rhode Island Red color.
Disqualifications.

Standard weights

Feeding Poultry at all ages

Linebreeding.

How to treat sick fowls.

How to get rid of lice and mites.

How to build poultry houses and equipment.

Special Illustrated Features

A picture of Rhode Island Reds in natural colors, suitable for framing, the latest and best ever published, copyrighted 1919. Pictures of many prize winning Reds at National Shows—Description of a common sense window for fresh air poultry houses and detailed illustrations made from blue prints—How to build a practical poultry house for a small flock of chickens—How to make a good home-made trapnest.

"Blue Ribbon Reds" is a veritable encyclopedia of useful poultry information. Cost \$3.00 to produce. You must see a copy of this book to appreciate its value. Mail the coupon. Enclose \$1.00. Get this remarkable book absolutely free with 3-year subscription to the

Rhode Island Red Journal

the official organ of the Rhode Island Red Club of America. Published monthly, at 50c per year. It is the "Red Breeders' Bible." Those

who know it say they would not be without it for \$5 per year. It keeps you in touch with all the leading breeders of Reds and keeps you posted on everything pertaining to Rhode Island Reds.



SIGN AND MAIL COUPON TODAY

Rhode Island Red Journal, 5231 Bremer Ave.
Waverly, Ia.

Gentlemen: I have enclosed \$1.00. Send me your FREE BOOK, "Blue Ribbon Reds," and enter my name for a 3-year subscription to the Rhode Island Red Journal. Please send book and paper at once.

Name

Street or R. F. D. No.

Town State

"Furthermore, although Alice and I retired about that time, and struggled with figures through a number of nightmares, we did, a few nights later, look through the same paper to see how the other breeds were advertised. Imagine our surprise to find an almost total absence of such extravagant, doubtful, or absurd claims in the copy relating to other breeds. It simply caused us to reach the conclusion that White Leghorns are so much greater 'wonder fowls' and the other breeds maintained by men who are totally blind to 'figures and profits'; or else, there are more d—liars breeding White Leghorns than one could imagine. Or, possibly, both factors may contribute to this condition.

"And so, although Alice and I still plan to install a flock of White Leghorns, you can bet your bottom dollar we are going to buy chickens, not figures, and we are going to place our business with some breeder who shows that he has due regard for truth and the future welfare of White Leghorns."

Thus ended the experience of this prospective beginner with White Leghorns. But, surely, his attitude and thoughts are worthy of serious consideration. Perhaps you have never studied the advertisements as closely as this—do so at once. You know what one thinks of the wild-eyed claims of oil-mining stocks, or similar doubtful enterprises. Are we going to let similar weaknesses in advertising put White Leghorns under the same sort of a suspicious cloud?

Unless we can bring about some change, and control over such copy, I can do no more than repeat the expression of my farmer friend—Gosh! Where do we go from here?

Score Card Judging.

I have noted with interest the argument advanced by D. J. Lambert, page 183, February Journal, for a simplified score card. I agree with his critics that when discussing score card judging as heretofore practiced, one is performing a post mortem on a long dead corpse.

But that is not the idea advanced by Mr. Lambert, and I believe that if a vote were taken among the amateur exhibitors of this country, as well as all others who are not able to follow their birds to the shows where they exhibit, that the vote would be unani-

mous for a simplified method, as suggested.

Thousands of persons send their birds to the shows each season. If each were in position to go with those birds there would be no great use for a card of any description. But the amateur will always be an amateur unless educated. He can get the desired information quicker by attending a good show or so each season than in any other way, but if he cannot be present, why cut him off entirely, with the excuse that such is his hard luck?

Give us the simplified card suggested. It will take two minutes of the judges' time to each bird. These cards will go back home to the fellow who could not attend in person. This is all he has to show for his efforts in trying to garner the ribbons. But with these cards he can see at a glance why he failed to get a ribbon and apply himself to overcoming the defect.

Do I hear it suggested that he should study the Standard, and in that manner be able to see the faults in his birds? Possibly so, but to have the living bird right before him with the judge telling him that the reason he failed to get a place was because that bird had purple barring; that the type was bad; that the legs were off in color; or thousands of other defects, will teach that person more than he could learn from a study of the Standard in a year.

And I am going to state frankly that it is sometimes necessary to have an explanation for any of us to follow the reasoning of the judges. This particularly applies to those judges who have advanced so far beyond the Standard until a bird that approximates Standard requirements has no chance of winning where they are placing the awards.

To illustrate my meaning: I attended a show this past season, and was looking over the Ancona exhibit. The fifth prize pullet was, in my judgment, the best Ancona in the aisle. Upon seeing the judge I told him that I had no interest in the awards, but wanted to get a little personal in asking some questions if he would promise to take it good naturedly. He readily consented—and lived up to it.



I began by asking him what was the chief defect that he saw in the fifth pullet, which caused her to be placed so low. He replied that she was too dark. I then asked him if she was not tipped rather close to standard specifications. He admitted that she was, but added that the new requirements would be every other feather tipped, and it took that to win in any first class show. The pullet that he placed first was equal to the other, possibly, with the exception that she was rather light. In fact the judge admitted that she was a little too profusely mottled, giving that washed out appearance at a short distance.

Now, I would like to know how the owner of that fifth prize pullet, who doubtless believed that he was sending an outstanding specimen to the show, was to know that the reason he did not win higher honors was because she conformed to the standard requirements, rather than to the judges' requirements? Had this judge been compelled to make out a simple card, he would have noted thereon that the bird was too dark, and this exhibitor would have known, at least, what he would have to do to win when exhibiting under this particular judge.

This is not the only instance that could be mentioned. I am sure that the Standard will be changed to conform to the great demand for more mottling, but because there will probably be a change in the future, should give no judge the right to declare a bird inferior now that conforms to the present requirements.

I admit frankly that I am among those who want to know the leaning of the judge before exhibiting. And I contend that it is essential to success when showing Anconas. The bird that has the tipping required by the Standard has absolutely no chance when numerous judges are hanging the ribbons, and on the contrary, some of the winners at the greatest shows in the country would not get a look in if they were to have the straight edge of the Standard of Perfection laid upon them.

I wish to close this with one more appeal for the amateur. Give him the simple card advocated by Mr. Lambert; let the judge fill it out; and have the show secretary forward it, showing the band number of the bird thereon, to the exhibitor. You will in this manner do more to educate the general run of exhibitors than can be accomplished in any other way.

S. C. G. G. McLaurin.

Failure With Poultry.

The Second Prize Letter in your February issue is another way of telling about the fellow who married a worthless wife and lived on cold beans, wearing socks without toe or heel and washing dishes while his wife read novels, ending up by committing suicide when she suddenly joined the angels. "What an alfred fool a man can be," and most of the chicken fanciers have been.

Doesn't our Texas friend know that he was just getting a few new wrinkles on his horns and that "His fate was the common fate of all"? For into all chicken raisers' lives some rain must fall and some days must be

Books Covering All Branches of Poultry Keeping

"The true university of these days is a collection of books"—Carlyle

From the list of books below you can select one covering any subject regarding poultry culture you may desire.

Artificial Incubating and Brooding.....	\$1.00	Rules of the Cock Pit.....	\$0.50
All About Indian Runners.....	.75	Secrets of Expert Exhibiting.....	2.00
American Standard of Perfection.....	2.50	Side Line Poultry Keeping (Warren).....	.50
Mating and Breeding of Poultry (Lamon and Slocum).....	2.50	Standard Wyandottes in Colors and How to Judge Them.....	1.00
Asiatics.....	.50	Successful Poultry Culture for Pleasure and Profit.....	.50
Commercial Poultry Raising.....	3.00	Successful Poultry Keeping.....	1.00
Ducks and Geese.....	.75	The Orpingtons (Drevenstedt).....	.75
Duck Culture (Rankin).....	.75	The Plymouth Rocks, All Varieties.....	1.00
From Shell to Show Room.....	.50	The Poultry Book.....	5.00
Canary Birds (110 pages).....	.50	Turkeys and How to Grow Them (154 pages), cloth.....	1.50
\$4.223 in One Year on a Town Lot.....	1.00	Turkeys, Their Care and Management.....	.75
Don't Kill the Laying Hen (Potter System).....	1.00	200 Eggs per Hen per Year (Warren).....	.50
How to Feed Poultry for any Purpose with Profit.....	1.25	Why Poultry Pays and How to Make It Pay. A book for the beginner, full of valuable information and drawings.....	1.50
How to Raise Chicks (Woods).....	.75	Wyandottes (by various authors).....	.50
Indian Runner Duck Culture (Xoder).....	.75		
Leghorns.....	1.00		
Origin and History of All Breeds of Poultry.....	1.00		
Philo System.....	.50		
Plymouth Rock Standard Breed Book.....	3.00		
Poultry Account Book.....	.25		
Poultry Feeding and Fattening (G. B. Fiske).....	1.50		
Poultry Keeping in a Nutshell.....	.50		
999 Questions and Answers (Heck).....	.75		
Productive Poultry Husbandry (Lewis).....	2.50		
Profitable Culling and Selective Flock Breeding.....	1.50		
Profits in Poultry (cloth).....	1.60		
Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved.....	1.00		
Rhode Island Reds.....	.75		
Rhode Island Reds (Hewes).....	1.00		
Revolution in Egg Production; Explaining the Use of Artificial Light to Increase Winter Egg Production.....	1.00		

DISEASES AND CURES.

The Diseases of Poultry (D. E. Salmon).....	1.00
Poultry Diseases and Their Treatment (Kaupp).....	2.00

POULTRY HOUSES AND PLANT CONSTRUCTION.

How to Build Poultry Houses (complete diagrams).....	.50
Open Air Poultry Houses (Woods).....	.75
Practical Poultry Houses and Fixtures (A. F. Hunter).....	.50

PIGEONS.

American Pigeon Loft Register.....	.40
Pigeon Diseases and Feeding Management.....	.75
Profitable Squab Feeding (F. Foy).....	1.00
Squabs for Profit (Rice and Cox).....	1.50

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL 523 Plymouth Court CHICAGO, ILL.



I laid 295 eggs in one year.

Are as follows:		50 lots		100 lots		1,000 lots	
Eggs	Chicks	Eggs	Chicks	Eggs	Chicks	Eggs	Chicks
200 to 225 egg strain.....	\$ 4.50 \$ 6.00	\$ 7.00 \$10.00	\$12.00 \$17.50	\$120.00 \$170.00			
225 to 258 egg strain.....	5.00 7.00	9.00 12.00	15.00 20.00	140.00 190.00			
258 to 278 egg strain.....	6.50 8.00	11.00 14.00	18.00 25.00	170.00 235.00			
278 to 295 egg strain.....	8.00 10.00	13.00 17.00	23.00 30.00	210.00 280.00			
Exhibition grade.....	15.00 20.00	25.00 35.00	45.00 65.00				

Complaints must be made upon arrival and signed by your postmaster.

ROYAL POULTRY FARM

NEW LEBANON, OHIO

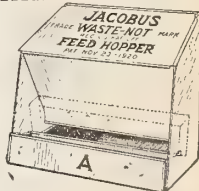
Jacobus Waste-Not Feed Hopper

Make two bags of poultry food do the work of three. Catch tray A, collects waste and returns it when inverted to close hopper against rats and mice at night. (See dotted lines.) If your dealer cannot supply you send for circular and order direct.

M. R. JACOBUS

Box 5-J

RIDGEFIELD, N. J.



Crystal Poultry Farms - Baby Chicks

Famous for high standard, utility quality. Thousands of satisfied customers. Bred from heavy laying, prize winning strains—36 leading breeds, including Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds, Leghorns, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Brahmans, Langshans, Houdans, Campines, Hamburgs and ducks. Prices very reasonable. Send today for free circular.

Crystal Poultry Farms

7911 Franklin Ave.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Shepard Strong and E. F. Dobbins.

Arnold's S. C. Buff Leghorns

Five remarkable matings for 1922 OWEN FARM STRAIN of S. C. R. I. REDS. Seven grand matings for 1922. All our Reds are sons, daughter, grandsons or granddaughters of First-Prize Madison Square Garden males. Fine quality Cockerels and Pullets for sale. Mating list for each breed free. No baby chicks.

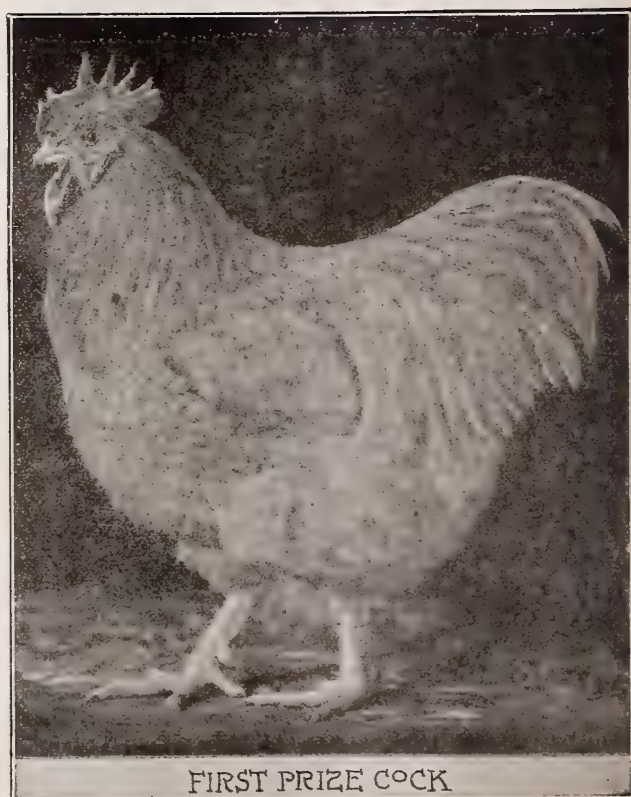
AUG. D. ARNOLD

Box 777

DILLSBURG, PA.



First prize Silver Wyandotte cock, Chicago Coliseum, 1921. Owned by A. & E. Tarbox, Box A, Yorkville, Ill.



First prize Buff Orpington Cock at Chicago National Show, 1922. Owned by Bonnie Brae Orpington Farm, Box A, Sandusky, Ohio.

EGGS

70% Water

Eureka Sanitary Fountain

Keeps Water Cool, Clean and Fresh

Only up-to-date Sanitary Fountain. Drinking cup does not project beyond outer can. No chance to catch litter or filth. No contamination possible. Made of heavy galvanized iron. Works like thermos bottle. Keeps water cool, clean, pure and fresh. Don't let your fowls drink warm, stale water. Order Eureka Sanitary Fountain today.



Made in Three Sizes, as Follows:

2 gallon size, 15½ ins. high; 13 ins. diameter; 15 lbs. weight. Price, each..... **\$3.75**

3 gallon size, 18 ins. high; 14 ins. diameter; 20 lbs. weight. Price, each..... **\$4.25**

5 gallon size, 22 ins. high; 15 ins. diameter; 30 lbs. weight. Price, each..... **\$5.50**

Order direct from this ad today. Money back if not absolutely satisfied.

Eureka Supply House, 101 Wesley Ave., Mt. Morris, Ill.

PROFITABLE

LEGHORNS

Hatching eggs and baby chicks from Queensbury trapnested famous free range breeders. Eggs, \$9.00 per hundred from general matings. Special matings, \$5.00 and \$10.00 per setting. Chicks, \$18.00 per hundred from general matings. Special matings, 25c to \$1.00 each.

Sold out until April 15th, and on chicks to May 10th. Can take orders only for delivery on or after these dates.

Whenever you see this trademark remember that Queensbury Leghorns are guaranteed to please you.

Queensbury Farms
123 N. Main St., Toms River, N.J.



THE IDEAL

ALUMINUM LEG BAND
The Acknowledged Leader
The most satisfactory method of pedigreeing. First use Ideal No. 1 on chick's leg, in proper time remove to its wing, and you have a permanent mark. Sizes arrange same as celluloid bands: 12, 15c; 25, 25c; 50, 40c;

100, 75c; 250, \$1.75; 500, \$3.00; 1,000, \$5.75.

MYERS' CELLULOID KEY RING BANDS

Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
1 Baby Chicks...	10c	20c	35c	\$60	\$1.25	\$2.25
4 Growing Cks...	15c	25c	45c	.80	1.75	3.00
6 Leghorns, etc.	15c	30c	50c	.90	2.00	3.50
8 Rocks, etc.	20c	35c	60c	1.00	2.25	4.00
10 Brahmas, etc.	25c	40c	65c	1.20	2.80	5.25

Victor Bands, 4c each. Colored Leaders 2c each. Circular and variety of samples mailed for 10c.

FRANK MYERS, Box 40 Freeport, Ill.

dark and dreary. The ones that quit with such luck are the weaklings, they were never expected to succeed and are not qualified. That is the way our dross is consumed and our gold refined, and it is THE part of our education that is needed to change our minds from the idea that success comes to one easily and not from hard work. Genius is one part inspiration, and nine perspiration, same with poultry raising.

Your strawberry color comes from permitting your youngsters to pile up too deeply in the coops at night and sweating their color out. The best Red ancestors in the world will produce red, white and blue progeny if the youngsters are allowed to huddle up in close quarters at night. You do it and blame the breeder from which you got the eggs. That is one of his trials for which there is no relief, so I can offer him none, but you should humbly beg his pardon for thinking such a thing when your own work, or lack of it, is the cause.

You do not provide the right kind of roosting places for your growing stock; vide, the wry tails, they come from being forced to sleep all night in a corner. Your slipped wings, if you really have them, is caused largely by your forcing feeds. You say your birds have unlimited range in a good (mark that word good, and it in Texas) climate. Say, don't you know that if such were the case the bugs and other insects they are getting or should get is all the forcing feed they need? Was Jack Dempsey raised on candy and kept in a band-box? If your chicks have all nature demands, why over-egg the pudding and knock out their digestive apparatus by artificial propaganda? If you must use artificial methods as some of us must, then your feeds "nationally advertised" are a godsend and not a calamity.

There is evidently something wrong with your method of incubation or you would get a better percentage of hatch. We believe we got eggs from the same party and hatched 12 husky ones from one and 14 from another setting of eggs shipped to me by a breeder in Indiana, and I was given eggs for the ones that didn't hatch. Don't tell me that the Fanciers are not square. I've had too many dealings with them to think otherwise. They are the squarest sports and the gamest losers of any bunch I have ever played with and I long ago ceased to be a kid. Do you put earth in the bottom of your nests to help retain moisture? You surely need it if your climate is as dry as you say, and didn't your instructions that came with your hatching eggs tell you so to do? Mine did.

If you get seven eggs from 20 pullets your eggs should cost you less than a cent each unless your "overhead" is too much, and we most certainly think such is the case if you follow the feeding and sanitary program laid out in your letter. Cut out that green bone and excessive dipping; also your unskimmed Jersey milk, if it is of any value, if not cut out some of your high priced protein feeds. Your stock is getting a surfeit of it. Cut out all the frills and furbelows and raise your fancy chickens

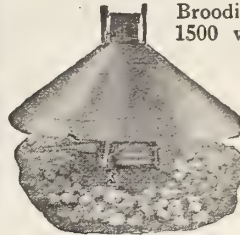
LIBERTY-MARVEL BROODERS

The accuracy and dependability of the Marvel Hovers is established. For large or small flocks.

Brooding 50 to 1500 with ease.

Automatic Regulation

Coal Burning
Oil Burning



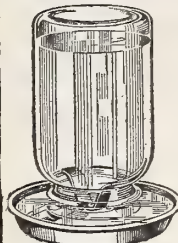
ASK FOR PARTICULARS, LITERATURE AND PRICES

LIBERTY-MARVEL CO.
308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
DEALERS AND AGENTS WRITE US

2 Sy-fon Chick Fountains and 1 Chick Feeder \$1.00

Post Paid

Biggest Value Ever Offered



Combination Offers
2 Fountains, 1-11 inch Feeder, \$1.00
4 Fountains, 1-20 inch Feeder, \$1.50

All Prices Postpaid
Order direct from this ad at these money saving prices. It will pay you to send your order today.

The Better Products Co.
900 Broadway St., Columbus, Wis.

Sy-fon Fountain—safest, most sanitary, most convenient to use. Fits any mason jar. Doesn't screw on; fastens to inside with brass spring prongs. Easily attached in two seconds. Only Sy-fon Chick Fountain on market. Two holes in bottom—yet doesn't leak—admit oxygen constantly so water is always fresh. Same water level always maintained. Nothing to get out of order—nothing to break. 20 cents each; 3 for 50 cents; 6 for \$1.00. Postpaid.

Columbus Chick Feeder
Has two compartments. Wires smooth jointed.

won't injure chicks; close together, can't scratch out feed. Removable top. Easily cleaned. Made of galvanized iron. Best Chick Feeder you can buy.

11 inch size, 75c, 2 for \$1.35.
20 inch size, \$1.00, 2 for \$1.85.

SHIP Your Eggs in "Surety Cushion" Returnable Wooden Egg-Cases.

NOTHING LIKE THEM
NOTHING JUST AS GOOD



Patented
Not an experiment. In use by poultrymen for several years. State Colleges recommend them. Send for price list circular. Also manufacturers of "Surety Cushion" corrugated Parcel Post Egg Boxes.

SURETY EGG BOX CO., Dept. 6 Hohokus, N. J.

GOLDEN CAMPINES

Bred from my pens of Palace and Garden winners. Blue ribbon winners at Madison Square including 1920, 1921, 1922. Hatching Eggs.

Mrs. W. B. Brainerd R. D. Ulster Park, N. Y.

BUY FEED DIRECT

SAVE MONEY

Make more money by reducing feed costs. You save money on Simco Buttermilk Egg, Chick and Growing Mash. Hog and Dairy feeds direct from Mill to you. Highest quality Balanced Rations guaranteed. Write for Simco Price List and catalogue. We also mix your own formula, send it for price.

THE SIMMONS MILLING CO.,
1-11-W. Water St., Cincinnati, Ohio.



WHITE DIARRHEA



A PERFECT HATCH! THEN WHAT?

Will you save every chick, or shall WHITE DIARRHEA get them... This contagious germ disease causes greater loss than all other poultry diseases combined. In infected flock the loss varies from 50 to 80 per cent of the chicks hatched. Chicks that recover often remain stunted all their lives.

Stop this enormous loss. Raise every chick you hatch. No need to lose a single one. Raise them all. Keep them healthy and strong and growing fast.

"Giles" POULTRY-TONE

is a safe and effective germicide for all bowel germ diseases. It combats the germs that cause white diarrhea and it tones up the system so the chicks can resist disease.

"Giles" POULTRY-TONE positively prevents White Diarrhea. For Chicks already affected, it affords prompt and permanent relief.

Send 20c for trial bottle. Enough to treat 12 chicks. Enough to prove its great efficiency. Larger bottle 50c; quart can, equals ten 50c bottles—\$2.50. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The season is here. Be prepared. Act now. Order today.

GILES' REMEDY COMPANY
1915 W. Van Buren St. Chicago, Ill.
Agents Wanted in Unoccupied Territory.

Hatch With Electricity

Use the

MARVEL ELECTRIC

Why bother and take chances with oil?

Electricity is SURE, CLEAN, SAFE, Odorless.

75 egg Marvel Incubator.....\$22.50

With Brooder \$26.00

150 egg Marvel Incubator.....\$27.50

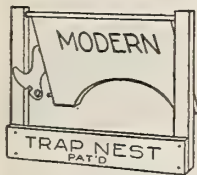
With Brooder \$33.00

Freight paid east of Rockies

DEALERS WANTED

MARVEL INCUBATOR CO.
Box 105 Racine, Wis.

Make Your Own Trapnest



Try this new quick set, perfect front, made-to-order, single or in sections. \$1.00 each, \$5.00 six, \$10.00 dozen.

MODERN POULTRY YARDS
ARCTIC, R. I.

RAISE RHODE ISLAND REDS

THE BEST ALL PURPOSE BREED

Your name and address will bring free educational literature on Rhode Island Reds and information why they are the greatest money-making poultry breed; also catalogs and circulars from leading Red breeders. For full information address:

RHODE ISLAND RED CLUB OF AMERICA
W. H. Card, Sec., Box 931, Manchester, Conn.
This Ad paid for by Harold Tompkins, Concord, Mass.

Gold Coin Buttercups

Blue ribbon winners eight straight years at largest International shows. Illustrated catalog free. O. B. Disenroth, R. D., Leslie, Mich.

just the way to grow chickens. Use an old barrel as coop and put it in the shade of a tree. Let the chicks rustle largely for their living. Neither Ben. Franklin nor Abe Lincoln were reared in a king's palace. They don't grow men nor chickens that way, and beside it's too expensive for any one but Henry Ford or John D.

We cleared better than fifty dollars on a dozen hens in a back lot last year and hope to do better than that this year. But the first few years we did about as our Texas friend did. Experience keeps a dear school, but what is learned in her school is usually well learned. We hung to our chicks through our mistakes and now point with pride to our quick growing, early laying, beautiful colored and shapely pullets. Go thou and do likewise.

III.

L. E. Rauch.

Correction.

An error appears on page 315 of this issue. The Standard Committee is called to meet in Chicago, March 14, not March 4.

Cost of Building a Plant.

About the wildest misstatement I ever read about the cost of poultry plant construction, etc., is contained in the article contributed to G. E. Stillwagon. The roofing material alone for a 10x14 house is 2,200 ft. board measure and 15 rolls roofing paper. If he puts in a concrete sill and has a dirt floor it will take 75 bags of cement to make a good job to frost line. If he had a living house and three acres of ground to buy and fence for Leghorn chicks, have all material given free and labor donated, it would still cost a beginner \$5,000 for stock, equipment, feed for year, etc., and a man has to eat while he is growing his pullets.

I have just completed a 120x16 ft. laying house and when water is put in and electric light and littercarrier, one could not buy many Christmas presents with the change from \$3,000, and that does not include ground. Long Island.

ALEX F. BARRAH.

St. Louis Show.

The poultry exhibition held in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 29, 1921, to Jan. 2, 1922, was the largest and best attended poultry show ever held in the Coliseum building. The S. C. Reds formed a large class, with about 250 birds in competition. Some high-class birds were shown in Buff Rocks. S. C. Black Minorcas totaled 118. Some of the more ornamental varieties such as Hamburgs and Polish made a nice showing, and the bantams, Cochins and Games were strong.

Weather conditions were favorable and a splendid attendance passed by the box office.

Back Yard Record.

I have a pen of White Wyandottes, twelve pullets and one cockerel, hatched March 14, 1921. They started laying on September 2nd, the same year at the age of five months, two weeks and two days. In September, 1921, they laid 35 eggs, October 134, November 167, December 274, and in January, 1922, up to and including the 15th, 141.

We set a hen on January 9th which left only eleven pullets in the pen from that date until the 15th. As a matter of profit on back lot poultry we have sold over and above the eggs that we needed in the amount of \$39.28.

III.

A. D. Confelt.

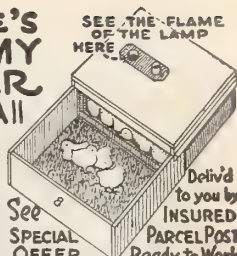
Egg Circles.

Home demonstration workers realize that before substantial improvements can be made in rural home life there must be more cash income with which to install conveniences, correct defects, beautify the surroundings, or improve clothing. On most farms the production and selling of eggs and poultry offer the best immediate possibilities for increasing the income. The home demonstration agents of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural Colleges, therefore, have turned their attention to giving help in this field whenever there seemed to be need of it.

PROF. HARE'S ECONOMY BROODER

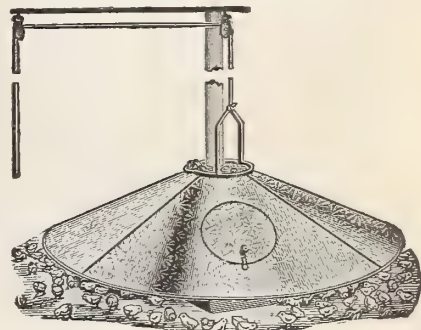
will raise 'Em All

Buy or hatch chicks with assurance they will grow up and make you money.



You run no risk with the Economy Brooder. It is proof against accidents of all kinds and is soon paid for by the saving of chicks. Has fumeless, circular heater maintained at mother heat in center of hove around which chicks nestle comfortably; fireproof baby burner and large oil font; flame is seen and adjusted from the outside without touching heater; run is opened few inches for baby chicks, or extended. Built of wood and galvanized iron; nicely painted. Surpasses other small brooders for dependability, least attention, and low-cost operation. Size, 19 by 30 inches; 50 chicks.

Special Offer: Mailed by Insured Parcel Post (to hasten delivery) anywhere in U. S. for \$6.88; three or more, at \$6.54 each.



This big, standard 1,000 chick, coal-burning stove brooder, embodying all the latest ideas for rearing chicks in large colonies, sold at the lowest prices. Stove is 23 inches high, 12 inch diameter, 10 1/4-inch grate, 52-inch canopy. This big, improved brooder sells for \$26.00, but we will ship to you at once from large stock one complete brooder (stove, double thermostat, canopy, pulleys and cord—no stove-pipe—for only \$21.95; three at \$20.95 each; six or more at \$19.95 each.

NO-DIE-RE is unsurpassed remedy for White and Other Diarrheas used by Prof. Hare in poultry demonstrations. Never fails with chicks or fowls. Used as preventive it keeps droppings normal. Box of tablets postpaid for 48 cents; three or more, at 43 cents each.

LICE-OUT kills the whole colony, old breeders, young lice, and nits, at one dusting. More effective than unsanitary grease. Best and safest for baby chicks and fowls. Can also be put in water to make a dip. Box postpaid for 48 cents; three or more, at 43 cents each.

TOE PUNCH. Pettey's. Best puncher for identifying chicks. Postpaid for 23 cents.

Full directions included. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Prompt shipment. Order today. Write for FREE COPY OF HOW TO GROW CHICKS which contains Prof. Hare's Secrets of Success learned from 34 years of poultry experience. Worth its weight in gold to the man who raises chicks artificially. Address.

FRANK C. HARE, Box 2, Rockford, Ill

\$100 For Complete Fountain and Feeder for Chicks

Don't use up fruit jars. Send for a Keipper fountain and feeder. Made of galvanized iron. Easy to keep clean, and so low in price that no up-to-date poultry raiser need be without them.

Send by mail postpaid. Order today or send name for complete data of feeders, fountains, coops, egg carriers, canary shelf and breeding cages.

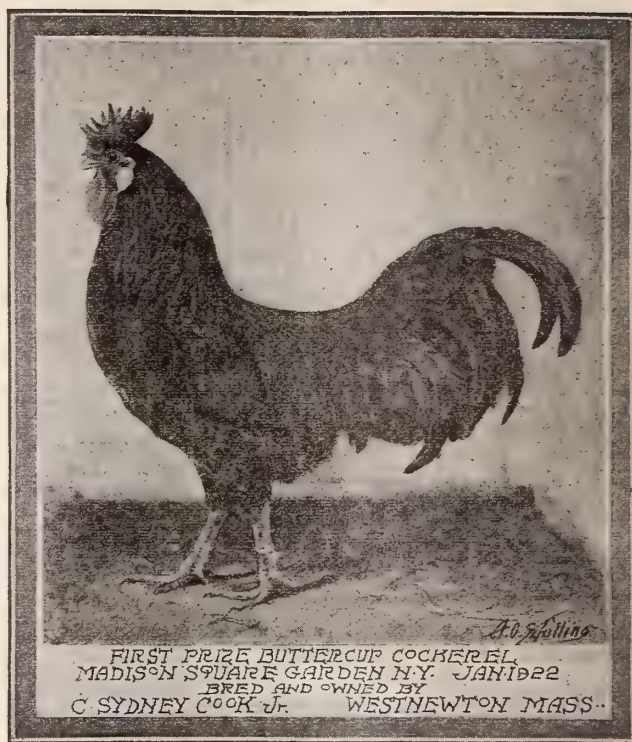
KEIPPER COOPING CO.
1401-FIRST ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.
EASTERN OFFICE, JOHNSTOWN, N.Y.

One Feeder, size B, 12 inches long; also one Chick Fountain, capacity 1 quart, mailed to any address postpaid for \$1.00. You cannot afford to miss this unusual bargain. Order today.





Second prize White Plymouth Rock cock, Chicago Coliseum, Dec., 1921. Owned by A. F. Poltl, Dept. O., Hartford, Wis.



First prize Silver Campine cockerel, Madison Square Garden, 1921, first cock, 1922. Owned by Homestead Campine Farms, Box A, Wayland, Mass.



Prize-winning Blue Andalusian male. Owned by A. W. Sperber, Box P, 3201 McKinley Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.

SURE QUICK DEATH FOR RATS AND MICE

**Remarkable Triple Strength
Virus Kills Every One
Not A Poison**

Marvelous French Discovery

Rats are your enemies. They destroy your buildings, eat your grain, kill your poultry, start fires and spread disease in every community. You need no longer suffer these losses—You can now in a week's time, easily kill every rat, mouse or gopher with Rat Virus, the great French discovery. Our triple strength virus is the most powerful concentrated deadly virus known, the only sure, safe rodent destroyer.

Triple Strength Virus is absolutely safe to use anywhere—positively not a poison. No danger to chickens, horses, cattle, hogs or dogs. Harmless to children or grown persons. Affects only rodents.



Triple Strength Virus is prepared in a laboratory licensed and inspected by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Triple Strength Virus is tested on rats, mice and gophers in this laboratory before shipment—it cannot fail.

Rats Die Outside

Triple Strength Rat Virus is easy to use. Simple directions show how. A single rat eating the virus gets sick with a contagious plague disease that affects and kills all rats and mice in the immediate vicinity. Rats flee because they become infected with a plague that affects the heart, blood vessels, and lungs, destroying the blood corpuscles and causing suffocation. The rats rush outside where they get fresh air and water. When the diseased rats get outside, they never get back for the disease is then so far gone it kills them. No odor, no dead rats to handle, no live rats to kill.

Special Introductory Offer

We want to prove to you our claim that Triple Strength Rat Virus is the most potent, most powerful—yet non-poisonous and absolutely safe—rat virus on the market. It is a TRIPLE STRENGTH Virus. Contains more living rat virus germs than any other rat killer made and will go one-third to one-half farther. To introduce this powerful Triple Strength Rat Virus, we will make every reader of this paper—for a short time only—a special offer of a regular \$2.50 bottle for only \$1.00 postpaid. This \$2.50 bottle Triple Strength Rat Virus is enough to clear a big poultry house, barn or yard of rats and mice.

Money Back Guarantee

Your money back if it fails. Take no chances this year with traps or rat poisons. Only Triple Strength Rat Virus will positively kill rats, mice and gophers and be absolutely safe and sure. Give it according to directions—if after 30 days' trial you find any rats or mice—we will refund your money without question. Send \$1 bill today sure.

If not convenient to send \$1 today—just send your name and address, a postal will do—pay postman \$1 and a few cents postage on arrival for regular \$2.50 bottle. Remember it costs you nothing if it does not do all we claim.

Agents Wanted in every community

Gold Seal Laboratories

3842 W. Lake, Dept. 20 Chicago, Ill.

The Good Old Breeds.

I am an Ancona man myself, and have absolutely no personal interest in either the R. I. Whites or the White Rocks, but notwithstanding, feel that I have a right to express an opinion.

I agree heartily with Mr. Vos that R. I. Whites, both Single and Rose Comb, should be admitted to the Standard. All well and good, but when he talks about "throwing the dead-wood out of the Standard," and dispossessing all the gold old-time breeds such as Javas, Dominiques, Buckeyes, White Langshans, Dorkings, Dark Brahmans, Red Caps, the French breeds, Spanish, and so forth, of their birthright, just because present day fanciers have not brains enough, or skill enough, or common sense and perception enough to take hold of them sufficiently to give them the popularity that they deserve, then I for one am going to pan him.

Stop and consider what this means. Depriving those certain good old reliable, although rare varieties, of their inalienable rights in the Standard, gained by them on the fact of them being the very foundation of the present purebred poultry industry of the United States; the first breeds of early poultry history to install the love of fancy fowls in the heart of man. To throw them by the wayside means the killing of those breeds, their destruction, ultimate extermination and extinction.

If you should remove a popular breed like Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leghorns, or Anconas from the Standard, they would be able to survive it, backed up by several thousands of energetic breeders, but the good old pioneer breeds are not in a position to withstand abandonment from the Standard.

They would succumb like snow before the rain. The few breeders who have stuck staunchly by them would desert them like rats from a sinking ship, in the face of a blow like that, and they would dwindle and soon be doomed.

I ask Mr. Vos, do we want to perpetrate a crime like that?

No. Let us hear no more of such talk, brother poultrymen. There is room enough and to spare in the Standard for all comers without the removal of any "dead-wood" that is not dead-wood and never can become dead-wood.

Let us have the R. I. Whites admitted, and any and all other deserving breeds, but let us have no more freaks or unestablished "crazy" breeds thrust upon us; and let us keep the good old timers also.

I believe that there is plenty of room in the Standard and that we should hold out the glad hand to all deserving, worthy new breeds.

With the way the industry is growing today there will be plenty of new fanciers to take care of both the new breeds and the old. I believe in more breeds and varieties of breeds and more poultry shows. And, most of all, it gives me pleasure to come to the defense of the good old breeds that have formed the cradle of the purebred poultry industry.

R. I. Charles R. Moxfield.

Our Cover.

The male illustrated on the front cover this month is a Silver Campine. The Campine is a Belgian breed. It has white ear lobes, practically black eyes, blue shanks, white skin and lays white-shelled eggs. Young Campines grow very rapidly. Their first strength seems to go largely to making growth, and they are, therefore, easily affected by lice and bad conditions. Under favorable conditions they outgrow almost any other breed. The birds are light eaters and enjoy a range. While capable of flying, they are an intelligent and tame chicken.

The neck of the male is silvery white. The barred sections are glossy-greenish black, and the more of this sheen the better; each feather is then marked across with a slightly V-shaped white bar. There is a tendency for some breeders to get this white bar too narrow. The barring in the male on the cover is about right. Notice should also be taken of his long back feathers over hips and sides of back. Skimpy feathered birds in this section lack the best quality. In type, this male is well proportioned and well balanced. He represents what the best quality in the country is actually like; and in this respect is a more satisfactory guide than the male pictured in the Standard of Perfection.

Guaranteed Genuine Leather 98¢

Identification or Photo

IDENTIFICATION

My Name Is _____

Street No. _____

City and State _____

Send No. _____

City and State _____

Bill Fold, Coin Purse, Card Case

The "American Bankroll" — 1922 model. Beautifully made of Black or Brown Genuine Leather. Strongly stitched, neatest and most convenient pocket book you ever saw. 3x4 5/8 in. closed.

Contains 48-page memorandum full of useful information, and has separate pockets for coins, bills, cards, check book and photo or identification card (under transparent cellulose face).

You couldn't buy this anywhere else for less than \$2.00. A wonderful bargain at our special price of ONLY

98¢.

Bill Fold

Checkbook Holder

Memo Diary

Coin Purse

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Easily Prevented or Cured. Get ready now for your first batches.

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ANCONAS.

CLOSING OUT SALE—Rose and Single Comb Anconas. Other business takes my attention. Will sell all my high quality, well marked, breeding stock. Your opportunity to get the best at reasonable prices. Males, females, trios, pens. Write today for prices on anything you want. G. W. Simms, Lake, N. Y. 3

SINGLE COMB ANCONA eggs \$3.00 per 15. Pen headed by real dark male from 290 egg hen. Regular pens \$1.50. John M. Trexler, Lexington, N. C. 2-4

THIS WINTER MY SINGLE and Rose Comb Anconas win at Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburgh; 16 years breeding this strain. Mating list. J. O. Somers, Bedford, O. 2-4

SHEPPARD'S SINGLE COMB Anconas breeding stock, baby chicks \$15, eggs \$7 100. Marlot's Grandview Poultry Farm, Medora, Ind. 2-4

HOGAN TESTED SINGLE COMB Anconas. Cockerels \$3, eggs \$2 15, \$8 100. Ben Walters, Edingham, Ill. 2-4

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Winning strain, dark exhibition type, heavy trapnest layers of large chalk white eggs, 15 \$2; 100, \$10; chix, 100 \$20. American Egg Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-4

ANCONAS (SHEPPARD)—Both Combs, 15, \$2; 100, \$8. Mrs. Aug. Berger, Boaz, Wis. 2-4

RIDENOUR'S STRAIN BEATS all Anconas, large dark, husky birds, price \$3.50, \$5 and \$8 each, hatching eggs in season \$1.50 per 15. Geo. W. Tortellet, Sand Lake, Mich., R. F. D. 3. 2-4

DARK S. C. ANCONA cockerels \$3; 100 eggs \$7. Mrs. L. T. Hardin, Cobden, Ill. 2-4

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Stock direct from Sheppard's first and second pens. Cockerels \$3 and \$5. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$7 per 100. Chix \$10 per 100. Ward Weidman, Mt. Carroll, Ill. 2-4

ANCONA EGGS—SHEPPARD'S, Chicago winner, Hogan tested, catalog. Snowlake Ancona Yards, Middleton, Wis. 2-4

BEAUTIFUL DARK SINGLE COMB Ancona cockerels from State Fair winners, \$3.50 to \$10. W. A. Orr, Springfield, Ill. 2-4

BECK'S WINTERLAY SINGLE COMB Anconas, 331 egg strain; \$5 eggs from excellent winter layers now \$3 per 15 or \$12 per 100, and cheaper. If you want something exceptionally good, order now. Booklet. Ernest Beck, Lebanon, Mo. 2-4

SMITH'S ANCONAS stock and eggs from my prize winners. L. A. Smith, Denton, N. C. 2-4

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Sheppard's famous strain cocks, cockerels, pullets, eggs. Write for circular. Hill Top Poultry Farm. H. V. Hollar, R. 2, Newark, O. 2-4

WINNING ANCONAS—Cockerels reasonable; 100 eggs \$7. Cress Hill Farm, Hillsboro, Ill. 2-4

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Sheppard's famous strain eggs, grade A, 15 \$3, 100 \$12, 500 \$55; chix, 100 \$30, 500 \$125; grade B, 15 \$5, 100 \$6, 500 \$25; chix, 100 \$18, 500 \$85; hens, pullets \$3.50, cockerels \$3, \$5. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade Sheppard strain Ancona chicks. Select and exhibition grades, price right. Catalog free. Stamps appreciated. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

ANCONAS, FIRST AT Coliseum, Chicago. First at Kansas City. Second Madison Square Garden. Eggs from wonderful matings at reduced prices. E. H. Snow, Sleepy Eye, Minn. 2-4

BRED-TO-LAY Single Comb Mottled Anconas' eggs for hatching and day-old chicks of quality; circular free. Bernard M. Stover, Dept J, Bellefonte, Route 2, Pa. 2-4

SHADY BROOK FARM Single Comb Anconas. Official records; trapnested, blue ribbon blood. 100 eggs, \$10; chicks, 25c. Also 5 special matings and select breeding flock. Ward Bowen, Union Star, Mo. 2-4

EGG-O'-CHARM Anconas won first and second, Chicago, 1921; trapnested, wonderful layers; eggs, \$1.50, \$3.00, \$5.00 per 15; chicks, \$25 per 100. Egg-O'-Charm, Galena, Ill. 2-4

ORDER YOUR SINGLE COMB Ancona chicks now from one of Michigan's best flocks. Stock better than ever; prices lower. 100 husky breeding cockerels. Ralph Van Raalte, Holland, Mich. 2-4

SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS ANCONAS—The World's Best. See display ad, page 326-327, Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio. 1-22-1 yr. 2-4

BEAUTY ANCONAS—Breeding stock, baby chicks and eggs. Rosehill Poultry Farm, Waterloo, Ia. 1-3

ANCONA HENS, pullets and cockerels reasonable. Myron Meinzer, Dakota, Ill. 1-3

ROSE COMB ANCONA chicks, 25c and 22c each. Sheppard strain. Hatching eggs, \$1.75 per setting, postpaid. Oliver Crum, Ida Grove, Ia. 1-3

GLOVER'S PAY-LAY ANCONAS are noted layers that win. Baby chicks specialty. Hatching eggs. Cockerels. Get prices quick. Order early, avoiding certain rush later. Doe-Bridge Ancona Farm, Millsboro, Del. 1-3

WYKUIS ANCONAS win again at Greater Milwaukee. Write your wants. Booklet. Wykuis Ancona Yards, Oostburg, Wis. 1-4

"ASH'S ANCONAS" win again at Chicago Coliseum for the fifth year. They have got the habit. Imported and home bred stock. Cocks and cockerels. Illustrated catalog. Porter Ash, Centerville, Ia. 1-3

SHATTO'S SINGLE COMB Anconas. Baby chicks from winners. Hoganized layers. Vaccinated against disease. Ten years breeding Anconas. Satisfied customers everywhere. Guy H. Shatto, Dumkirk, Ind. 3-5

TRAPNESTED S. C. ANCONAS, \$2 setting, \$9.50 100; delivery paid; send for list. Shell Lake Poultry Farm, Shell Lake, Wis. 3-4

SPECIALIZED BREEDING SINGLE COMB Anconas for exhibition and egg production; fifteen years established strain. Select matings. Orders booked now. Eggs—15, \$1.50 and \$2. Hundred, \$8 and \$12. E. A. Berkner Ancona Yards, Sleepy Eye, Minn. 1-3

BABY CHICKS, eggs, heavy producers. Ada Williams, Stewardson, Ill. 1-3

ALBA'S ACME S. C. Anconas—Eggs and baby chicks. Mating list free. Alba Poultry Farms, Waterloo, Iowa. 2-4

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Eggs and stock. C. W. Purcell, Winchester, Ohio. 2-4

SHEPPARD'S SINGLE COMB Anconas, eggs and chix. Herbert Williams, Chaska, Minn. 3

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Farm range, roosters from Sheppard's second pen eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15, \$6 per 100. Mrs. O. K. Hull, Taintor, Ia., R. F. D. 1. 3-5

SHEPPARD'S SINGLE COMBS selected eggs \$2 setting. Extraordinary layers. G. VanBuren, Bedford, Ohio. 3-5

SINGLE COMB ANCONA eggs for hatching, 15 for \$3. Sheppard strain direct. Large pen received Feb. 1. D. M. Spence, Mt. Vernon, Ohio. 3

ANCONAS—SHOW AND contest winners. Prices reduced. Catalog free. Ideal Anconas Farm, Box A, Mt. Vernon, Ind. 3-4

"CARY'S WINLAY ANCONAS"—Win second cockerel, Chicago; first pullet and special, Kansas City. Bred for heavy egg production. Write for catalog giving description of matings and prices of hatching eggs and chicks. Frank Cary, 1015 West 47th, Kansas City, Mo. 3

S. C. ANCONA eggs, \$1.50 15, \$7 100. A few cockerels, \$3 and \$5. E. W. Bennett, Wilson, N. Y. 3-5

S. C. ANCONA cockerels, Sheppard's exhibition strain, 15 and \$5. Eggs from same strain \$2.50 for \$10. Buff Orpington eggs, \$2.50 for 15. Blue ribbon winners at 3 state fairs. Werter Dyer, Woodstock, Ohio. 3-5

ANCONAS, EXTRA CHOICE, both combs, cockerels \$3, eggs \$2. Horton Green, Burlington, Ia. 3-5

SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS 331-egg strain S. C. Anconas. Range grown, Hogan-tested flock. Eggs, \$3 to \$5 per 15; \$15 to \$25 per 100. Chicks 25c to 40c each. Guarantee 85% fertility. Book your order now. Wm. A. Ransford, La Place, Ill. 3

HIGH CLASS S. C. Anconas, Sheppard's 331-egg strain. Selected eggs \$2 15, \$10 100; guarantee 85% fertile. Wm. Willenborg, Effingham, Ill. 3

SINGLE COMB ANCONA hatching eggs, Sheppard strain, \$7 100. James P. Lee, Crescent City, Ill. 3

R. C. ANCONAS—Pen consists of birds direct from one of Sheppard's best pens, nicely mottled with dark wings and tail, good comb, good type, Hogan tested. (\$3 per setting). Range flock, extra good egg producers, Sheppard strain, \$1.25 per setting, \$7 per 100. Mrs. Bert Foster, R. 2, Bedford, Ia. 3-5

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Eggs \$1.35 per 15, \$2.40 per 30, \$3.50 per 50. Mrs. Ed Grinstead, Danville, Ia. 3-4

DARK SINGLE COMB Anconas, Sheppard strain direct. Eggs \$2 per 15. Germer Evans, Kermit, W. Va. 3-5

CARDELL'S PEEPLESS STRAIN Single Comb Ancona eggs for hatching from 237 to 285 egg hens, \$2.50 and \$3.50 per 15. F. L. Cardell, Northfield, Vt. 3-4

INVINCIBLE STRAIN, S. C. ANCONAS—Win in egg contests and at Milwaukee National Show, won best display, 1st cockerel, 1st, 3rd and 6th young pen and 2nds in all other classes. Hatching eggs reasonable. W. H. Handorf, Station D, Route 2, Box 8430, Milwaukee, Wis. 3

ROSE COMB ANCONA hatching eggs. Sheppard strain, \$1.50 per setting, \$7 per 100. Mrs. Roy Kemery, Blockton, Ia. 3-5

SINGLE COMB ANCONA eggs, heavy laying strain, fine type and color; \$1.50, 15; \$4.50, 50; \$8 100. Mrs. E. C. Webster, Charles City, Ia. 3-5

SINGLE COMB ANCONA eggs 15 \$2, 100 \$10, from real winter layers. Louis Syndt, Bixby, Minn. 3

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Leading strain. Correct type and color. Hogan tested. Eggs, 30, \$2.50, 100 \$6. Chicks, Sunnybrook Poultry Farm, Niles, Mich. 3

ANCONAS (SHEPPARD'S) S. C., 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7. J. C. Kagey, Schwenken, Pa. 3-5

SHEPPARD'S SINGLE COMB Anconas, prize winners, great layers; eggs \$1.50 per 15; chicks \$20 per 100. By parcel post. Circular free. Earl Lee, Witt, Ill. 3-5

ANCONAS, CHOICE SINGLE COMB, selected eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$7 per 100. Insured, prepaid mail. Liberty Ancona Farm, Liberty, Mo. 3-5

SINGLE COMB ANCONA eggs, pen \$2.25 per 15, range \$1 per 15, parcel post prepaid. Marvin Pfeiffer, Gardner, Ill. 3

RATZ STRAIN ANCONAS—Eggs and stock for sale. H. A. Daucherty, Streator, Ill. 3-4

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Excellent laying strain; eggs \$2 per 15. A. J. Asmus, Galena, Ill. 3-5

SHEPPARD'S ANCONAS—331-egg strain. In Iowa agriculture contest my flock led over 600 others. Eggs, 15, \$2; 50, \$6; 100, \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order direct from this advertisement. M. E. Crane, Decatur, Ia. 3-5

SINGLE COMB ANCONA eggs, farm range stock, 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6.50. Mrs. Abbott Risser, Bedford, Ia. 3-5

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Setting, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Grace Hoffman, Carlock, Ill. 3-5

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Egg record, 302; eggs from the winners at the Grand Rapids shows, none over \$5 per 15. Kenneth Wurtz, Poultry Export, Muskegon, Mich. 3

S. C. ANCONA EGGS—\$2 per 15, Sheppard strain; White Indian Runner Duck eggs, \$2 per 11. Mrs. Frank Andrews, Morse, Ia. 3-4

S. C. ANCONAS, S. W. Leghorns, eggs, \$1.50, 15. Oliver Smith, 8, Portland, Ind. 3

S. C. ANCONAS, Sheppard's, world's best. Headed by son of King Richard. Eggs, \$5 per 15. Maj. Duncan, Kermit, W. Va. 3-5

BERGER'S SURE LAY Anconas; prize winning and heavy laying combined. Mating list. Berger's Ancona Farm, South Elgin, Ill. 3-5

S. C. ANCONA eggs from one of the best laying strains. Strictly purebred and satisfaction guaranteed. \$1.50 per 15. \$9 per 100. Ridge Manor Farm, Geneva, O. 3-5

S. C. ANCONA EGGS—\$2.50 per setting. Heavy winter laying strain. Quantity prices on application. L. E. Bechtel, Lewisburg, Pa. 3-4

ANDALUSIANS.

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade Blue Andalusians; price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

BLUE ANDALUSIAN cockerels with prize winning records; show birds and breeders at bargain prices. John Oldsman, Lakeland, Minn. 1-3

SPERBER'S FAMOUS BLUE Andalusians—Milwaukee National and Chicago Coliseum winners. See display on another page. A. W. Sperber, 3201 McKinley Blvd., Box P, Milwaukee, Wis. 2-3

TRUE BLUE ANDALUSIANS (the beauty breed, the birds that lay and pay)—Bred from blue ribbon winners, ideal Blue Standard Type, sturdy stock of finely laid markings. Will produce winners and layers of large, weighty white eggs and lots of them all year. Settings, first pen \$3.50; second pen \$2.50 per 15 eggs; 100 lbs. special price. Eggs from my Chicago Show winners \$5 per 15 eggs; larger lots special correspondence. Gus A. Kneussl, Ottawa, Ill. 3-5

PENNIMAN'S BEAUTIFUL Blue Andalusians, prize winners, wonderful laying strain; eggs, \$2 and \$3. Rae Penniman, Pardeeville, Wis. 2-3

ANDALUSIANS, 8 HENS, 1 cockerel, \$35. C. Schlaeger, 523 Cramer St., Milwaukee, Wis. 3

BARNARD'S BLUE ANDALUSIANS—Win 2 firsts (on 3 entries) Madison Square 1922, 200-egg strain. Send for catalog. Roy E. Barnard, Westfield, Mass. 3

BLUE ANDALUSIANS—Bred from blue ribbon winners, settings \$3.50; eggs from my show winners \$5 per 15 eggs. Willard Faust, Elwood, Ind. 3-5

WALTER C DOBE has an Andalusian display ad in this issue. Look it up. It will interest you. 3

BABY CHICKS.

PUREBRED CHICKS—From best laying strains; lowest prices; postpaid. Catalog free. Lindstrom Hatchery, Clinton, Mo. 3-5

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN chicks from two-year-old stock; hatched each year for health and high egg production; \$20, 100. John H. King, R. D. 7, Mansfield, O. 3-5

DAY OLD CHICKS—Postpaid. Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Orpingtons, White Wyandottes and Leghorns. Ideal Hatchery, Maugansville, Md. 3-5

50,000 BABY CHICKS—Two and four weeks chicks. S. C. White, Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks. Hatching eggs. Catalog, stamp. Failing Poultry Farm, La Fargeville, N. Y. 3-5

BABY CHICKS—Nine varieties, lowest prices. Illustrated catalog free, telling how to raise them. Judson Hatchery, Galesburg, Ill. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—ALL leading breeds; prices reasonable. \$7 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Plankton Poultry Plant, Plankton, Ohio. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Minorcas; 15 years' experience. Catalog free. Write now. Albert Lea Hatchery, Albert Lea, Minn. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—FOURTEEN breeds; from range-raised and bred-to-day stock. Hatched right, easy to raise. Get free catalog on chicks and supplies. St. Louis is located in the geographical center of the United States. Save time by buying your chicks and supplies from one place. Write today. St. Louis Seed Co., 411-B Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—Rare breeds. White, Golden and Silver Campines, Buttercups, Speckled Sussex, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, White Langshans, Light Brahmas, Lakenfelders, Houdans, Dark Cornish, Blue Andalusians, White Minorcas, R. I. Whites, White Crested Black Polish, S. C. Black Orpingtons, Partridge Rocks, Buff, Golden and Partridge Wyandottes, R. C. Black Minorcas, White Faced Black Spanish. Exhibition grades. Price right. Catalog free; stamps appreciated. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. 19, Gambier, O. 2-4

DAY OLD QUALITY CHICKS—Thousands per week; 9 varieties from the best purebred, utility stock. Reasonable prices; postage ad; circular free. Place orders early. Mrs. Goetz's Quality Hatchery, Celina, Ohio. 2-4

S. C. ANCONA baby chicks, \$22.50 per hundred. **Like Smith, Hillsboro, Ill.** 2-4

BABY CHICKS—Specializing in S. C. White Leghorns, White Rocks and White Wyandottes. Radebaugh Hatchery and Poultry Yards, North Baltimore, Ohio. 2-4

CHICKS, EGGS, UTILITY. Exhibition—Cleveland show winners. White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, Edward O. Beck, 129C Sterling, Painesville, Ohio. 2-4

350,000 CHICKS FOR 1922—S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, S. C. R. I. Reds. Barred and White Rocks, Minorcas, Anconas, etc. Prices reasonable; 100 per cent safe delivery guaranteed. Customers report raising 98 per cent. Our 12th year. Place orders early. Catalog free. The Keystone Hatchery, Richfield, Pa. 1-4

BABY CHICKS—White Buff Barred Rocks, White Buff, Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Langshans, Anconas. Write for particulars. Geiger Hatchery, Bellevue, Ohio. 2-5

BABY CHICKS—PUREBRED stock; 8 leading varieties. Send for circular. Blue Ribbon Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Brems, Ind. 2-3

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS—Of high record layers; Single Comb White and Black Leghorns, Anconas and Barred Rocks. Very reasonable. Catalog free. Van Driest Farms, Box R, Cedar Grove, Wisconsin. 2-4

ONE MILLION BABY CHICKS, twenty varieties; low prices. Get my circular before ordering. Hess Hatcheries, Box A, North Canton, Ohio. 2-4

BABY CHICKS THAT GROW, all popular breeds. Satisfied customers. Write specially. Catalog free. Bucyrus Hatchery, Box 4-A, Bucyrus, Ohio. 2-4

BABY CHICKS and hatching eggs. Bred-to-day Black Langshans and I. C. Rhode Island Reds. Circular free. Mrs. Ray Marr, Chatsworth, Ill. 2-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns and White Rocks. Buy your baby chicks direct from breeder, who personally culls and superintends his flocks; only healthy stock, raised on full range on large farm, is used in our breeding pens; price right. Write for mating list and prices. Meadow Spring Farm, Gust H. Weber, Prop., Burnett, Wis. 2-4

PEDIGREED S. C. B. Leghorns, 234-egg strain; highest quality; trapnested; purebred stock. Send for catalog. G. Cedarcroft, Madison, Conn. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—PUREBRED Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes and Single Comb White Leghorns, from the best laying strains. Catalog free. Union Poultry Yards, La Porte City, Iowa. 2-7

BABY CHICKS AT reduced prices. Barron Leghorns, Sheppard Anconas, Black Minorcas; America's heaviest flock average layers. Circulars free. Wm. D. Seidel, Strawberry Ridge, Pa. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—WHITE Wyandottes and Single Comb White Leghorns bred for winter egg production from vigorous, well matured farm flocks, Hogan tested. Leghorns (Perris strain), \$8, 50; \$15, 100; \$20, 500; \$125, 1,000. Wyandottes (Fisher strain), \$9.50, 50; \$18, 100; \$85, 500. Live delivery guaranteed; parcel post prepaid. Fred D. Porter, 126 Randall Ave., Janesville, Wis. 2-4

CHICKS—TWO HUNDRED thousand weekly. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Buff, Barred and White Rocks; White, Buff and Black Orpingtons, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas, mixed chicks, eggs and poultry supplies. Brower Company, Grafton, N. H. 2-4

BROWN AND WHITE Leghorn chicks, 12c. Anconas and Reds, 14c. Ohio Valley Hatchery, Ramsey, Indiana. 2-4

CHICKS—50,000 FROM the "unexcelled laying strain," White Leghorns only. Eleventh year. Saint Johnsville Poultry Farm, St. Johnsville, N. Y. 2-4

BABY CHICKS, STRONG, healthy youngsters. Leghorns, Rocks, etc. Circular. Reed's Hatchery, Riverton, Ill. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—Our eighteenth season shipping chicks; ten breeds to select from; the best stock at reasonable prices. Catalog and prices free. 20th Century Hatchery, Box 1, New Washington, O. 2-4

750,000 CHICKS This season of thoroughbred stock, Wyandottes, Reds, White, Buff, Barred Rocks, Minorcas, Anconas, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns. Illustrated catalog free. The W. H. Geger Hatchery, Chatfield, Ohio. 1-3

BARRED ROCK BABY CHICKS—We have installed a mammoth incubator and will sell day old chicks from our best stock laying trapnested hens at 50c each. Walnut Ridge Poultry Yards, Dorothea Rainey, Prop., Butler, Ill. 1-3

BABY CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns, farm range. Chicks, \$15, 100; \$70, 500; \$135, 1,000; prepaid. Safe arrival guaranteed. Mt. Zion Poultry Farm, Medora, Ind. 1-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn baby chicks, pullets, yearling hens. Bred exclusively for high egg production and best Standard qualities. H. M. Kuhn, Sycamore, Ohio. 1-3

HILLTOP QUALITY CHICKS—Strong, vigorous, true to breed. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, White Rocks, White Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Safe delivery within 1,200 miles guaranteed. Catalog free. W. F. Hilltop, Box 65, Frenchtown, N. J. 1-7

DAY-OLD CHICKS for sale—9 varieties. Thousands per week. Strong, healthy, vigorous. "Better Hatched" purebred and utility stock. Circular free. Old Honesty Hatchery, Dept. A, New Washington, O. 1-3

75,000 CHICKS, 13c up. Hi-grade, tested, utility flocks at reasonable prices. Eight varieties. Circular. Hatching eggs. Lawrence Poultry Farm, Grand Rapids, Mich., Route 7. 1-5

BABY CHICKS—Half million for 1922. Twelve leading breeds from heavy egg producing strains. Live delivery guaranteed. Catalog. Smith Brothers' Hatcheries, Mexico, Mo. 1-9

BABY CHICKS—POSTPAID—10c up. 12 varieties and baby ducklings. Large illustrated catalog free. Superior Farm, Box A, Windsor, Mo. 1-3

EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT on baby chicks, place your order now. Leghorns, Rocks and Reds. Pullets and cockerels for sale. High class stock. Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Pa. 1-3

BABY CHICKS—Purebred. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Minorcas, White Wyandottes and Single Comb Leghorns. Discount given on advance orders. John B. Seber, Leavenworth, Kas. 1-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE and Brown Leghorn baby chicks bred for heavy egg production. Customers report pullets laying at 4 months. Chicks, \$15, 100; \$70, 500; \$130, 1,000; postage paid; safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. K. I. Miller, Box 900, Lancaster, Mo. 1-3

CHICKS FROM OUR S. C. English White Leghorns and Anconas from same blood lines the pen that made a record at Michigan Egg Laying Contest. Satisfaction guaranteed. Big catalog free. Riverview Poultry Farm, Route 2, Zealand, Mich. 1-3

FIFTY THOUSAND BABY CHICKS for 1922. Bred to lay. Barron White Leghorns at prices you can afford to pay. Get our catalog. Slaty Ridge Farm, Palmyra, Pa., Dept. A. 1-3

QUALITY BABY CHICKS from heavy laying parent stock, all popular varieties. Twenty years' experience in the chick business. We guarantee safe arrival. Free catalog. South Kenton Poultry Farm, Kenton, Ohio. 1-3

CHICKS, EGGS FROM heavy laying Hogan tested Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns. Delivery guaranteed, postpaid. Reasonable prices. Catalog. Weckel Bros., Box 391A, Moline, Ill. 1-3

100,000 CHICKS 12 cents up. From bred-to-day and exhibition stock. 18 varieties. Hatching eggs. Ducklings. Many satisfied customers. Catalog. Beckman Hatchery, 26 E. Lyon St., Grand Rapids, Mich. 1-5

"HI-GRADE" BABY CHICKS—14 varieties. Heavy layers; beautiful birds; 38 years a breeder; 5 years Pres. Baby Chick Association. Handsome catalog free. Knapp's "Hi-Grade" Poultry Farm, Box C-A, Shelby, O. 1-5

BABY CHICKS—BARRED and White Rocks, Reds, White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns from pure bred, large range, properly culled, utility stock. Prices right. Circular free. Modern Hatchery, Mt. Blanchard, Ohio. 1-3

BABY CHICKS FROM farm raised S. C. White Leghorns, Anconas, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Orpingtons, Black Jersey Giants, \$18 per hundred up. Cockerels, pullets, yearling hens, bargain prices. Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm, Ridgewood, N. J. 1-3

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BLACK TAILED JAPANESE Bantams, pairs \$5; winners at Michigan State show. Kenneth Wurtz, Muskegon, Mich. 3

WHITE AND BLACK Cochins Bantams; winners at Nebraska's largest shows; prices right. Harry Bordner, Fairmont, Neb. 3-4

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LIGHT BRAHMAS—Eggs for matching from grand matings and winners at Boston 15 years. First hen, second pen, Boston, 1922. Also won first cockerel, Pittsburgh, second hen Chicago Coliseum this season. No better quality. Fine eggs and stock; very reasonable. Why not send to an old reliable breeder of New England? Have bred Brahmas 57 years. Frank C. Nutter, South Portland, Maine. 3-5

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LIGHT BRAHMAS—Cockerels, trios and pens for sale reasonably. Eggs from exhibition birds, \$3 for 15; from heavy layers, \$2. Eggs sent prepaid. "Thousand Oaks," Green Lake, Wis. 1-4

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LIGHT BRAHMAS—Males, \$3 to \$10; eggs, \$1.50, \$5; 100 for \$8. Mrs. Wm. King, Genoa, Ill. 3-4

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50; special matings, winners, 15, \$3. Frieda Blank, Cambridge, Ill. 3

MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMAS—Eggs, 15, \$3; 30, \$5; postpaid; satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Rickard, Pekin, Ind. 3

MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMAS—15 eggs, \$2.50; 100, \$10. Arthur Jarvis, Weyland, Ind. 3-5

LIGHT BRAHMAS—15, \$1.50, \$2.50. Mrs. Aug. Berser, Boaz, Wis. 3

GOODFLOX LIGHT BRAHMAS at 50c apiece, in 100 lots; large, splendidly marked with a wonderful yellow skin. They make extraordinary roasting chickens; big money-makers. We sell chicks and eggs but by buying chicks you are sure of 100% chicks. Prices, 25 chicks \$15, 50 chicks \$27, 100 chicks \$50; the sturdiest Light Brahmas you can buy. Send for booklet, or to avoid delay, order now and deliveries begin Feb. 14, continue as long as supply holds out. Goodflox Poultry Farms, 25 Water St., New Brunswick, N. J. 3-5

BUFF BRAHMAS.

BUFF BRAHMAS—Trios, \$12; eggs, \$7, \$5, \$3. Fred Rex, Marion, Ill. 1-3

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BUCKEYES, PITTSBURGH firsts, twenty-first year. Eggs, cockerels. Gardner Dunning, Mingo Junction, Ohio. 12-4

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BUTTERCUPS THAT WIN—Lay—Pay. Charles C. Cooper, Passiac Park, Passiac, N. J. 1-3

BUTTERCUP HATCHING EGGS—Excellent stock, \$3 per 15. Herman Nodell, Fort Jefferson Station, New York. 2-4

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SILVER CAMPINE PRIZE stock; 15 eggs, \$5 and \$3. Eugene Van Why, Winsted, Conn. 2-5

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BUFF COCHINS—Stock and eggs from my celebrated yards; winners in local and Canadian shows. Eggs, \$5 per 15. Limited number cockerels, \$5, \$7.50 and \$10; hens, \$7.50 and \$10; cocks, \$10 and \$15. Exhibition stock quoted on application. F. H. McCrae, Jr., Breeder and Reporter, Box 1125, Knoxville, Tenn. 12-3

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QUALITY AMERICAN Dominique eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per setting of 15. Lawrence Holstein, Columbus, Wis. 3-5

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SILVER GRAY DORKINGS, the great egg producer. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. H. Merriam, Ashburnham, Mass. 2-4

WESTFALL'S CHAMPION DORKINGS—A combination of wonderful beauty and greatest usefulness; chicks grow 2 pounds in 2 months; our Silver Gray Dorkings have won more first prizes, silver cups and specials than all competitors combined. New York 1922; all first and second prizes but one. Competition best in England and America; eggs, 13, \$6; 26, \$10; stock for sale; no baby chicks. Watson Westfall, Sayre, Pa., 175 Carnta St., 2-22-lyr

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PEARL, WHITE, AFRICAN Guineas, either sex. John Hass, Bettendorf, Ia. 3-5

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HAMBURG HATCHING eggs from prize-winning high egg producing stock. Pen 1 \$2.50, pen 2 \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Carl Kullberg, Ellsworth, Ia. 2-4

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MOTTLED HOUDANS from Madison Square winners. Stock and eggs. L. Merrien, Gardner, Ill. 1-3

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LAKENVELDERS—EGGS \$2.25 per 15; extra selected \$3 per 15. Roland Bichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 3-5

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BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels; laying hens; eggs. Ray Williams, Milan, Ohio. 3

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BLACK LANGSHANS—30 years a breeder; cockerels and pullets for sale. Eggs, \$3 for 15. Philip Anthes, Columbia City, Ind. 3-5

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BLACK LANGSHANS—Lorenzo, 200-egg strains. Cockerels, hens and pullets, grade A, \$3.50 and \$5 each. Eggs, 25c each. Grade B, \$2.50 each; eggs, 17c each. Catalog; time payments. Lorenz Company, Perryville, Mo. 3-4

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BARRON-WYCKOFF HEAVY laying strains Single Comb White Leghorns. Fine cockerels, \$3; five, \$12; dozen, \$25; on approval. Hatching eggs, 15, \$2; 50, \$5; 100, \$9. Prepaid. Baby chicks, 25, \$4; 50, \$8; 100, \$15.50. Postpaid. Quantities special. Free catalog. W. Albers, Lombard, Ill. 1-3

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FERRIS 265-300 egg strain Single Comb White Leghorns, 15 eggs \$2, 100 \$9, 500 \$40, 100 chick 20, 500 \$95, 1,000 \$180. Safe arrival guaranteed. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—500,000 best grade S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Brown Leghorns, also R. C. Brown and R. C. White Leghorns and S. C. and R. C. Buff Leghorns. Prices right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. 4, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

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BABY CHICKS—Single Comb White Leghorns. Hatch each Tuesday, home stock, large hens, lop combs, heavy layers. Chicks, \$15 100; eggs \$7 100. 100 per cent arrival. E. H. Burcham, Medora, Ind. 2-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, \$6 per 100; heavy laying strain. Albert Tate, Toledo, Ill. 2-3

ELECTRICLIGHT POULTRY FARM, Williams-town, Ohio. Quality Single Comb White Leghorns. "Briggs and Frantz strains"; cockerels, eggs, chicks. Prices reasonable; circular. 2-3

REUBUSH'S SINGLE COMB White Leghorns lay and pay. Eggs, chick, cockerels and pullets. Ten weeks old pullets my specialty, \$1.35 each, 100 for \$125. C. B. Reubush, Penn Laird, Va. 2-4

STANDARDRED WHITE LEGHORNS—The kind that lay and pay. Write Southview, East Rochester, Ohio. 2-4

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS—Always on the job. Write your wants. Chas E. Johnson, Cypress, Ill. 2-4

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EGGS—Ferris S. C. White Leghorns, Sheppard's S. C. Anconas, bred the Hogan way, \$1.50 per 15, \$9 per 100. Chambers & Marling, Cameron, W. Va. 2-4

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TOM BARRON'S WHITE Leghorns. We import direct and breed them by the thousands; trapnest records 288 to 300, 1,000 laid \$36 Feb. 12. Eggs 15, \$2; 100, \$10; chick 100, \$20; catalog free. English Egg Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-4

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BARRON ENGLISH S. C. White Leghorn, Hogan tested. Carefully selected hatching eggs, "special mating," 15, \$2; 100, \$8; utility, 100, \$6. Chas. Fairbanks, Weston, Ohio. 2-4

MOOSEYARD TRAPNESTED STRAIN American Single Comb White Leghorns. Stock, eggs, chicks, reasonable. Catalog. Mooseyard Poultry Farm, Shawano, Wis. 2-4

BARRON STRAIN Single Comb White Leghorns. 100 eggs \$5. V. M. Bearden, Indianapolis, Iowa. 2-4

BARRON'S ENGLISH WHITE Leghorns. Best imported, pedigreed, trapnested flock in America. Personally acquainted with Barron and instructed by him. Oldest breeder in west. Eggs, \$10 100 to \$15 setting. J. R. Mooney, Butler, Mo. 2-4

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SUPREME QUALITY EXHIBITION S. C. W. Leghorns. Rogers strain direct. All pens headed by sons of Dan Young. Write for prices on eggs and chicks. Made big winners at Illinois State Fair. Sam Currie, Divernon, Ill. 2-4

150 WHITE LEGHORNS mated seven \$20 Ferris 265-300 egg cockerels. Eggs, \$6 100. Murl Edwards, Rockbridge, Ill. 2-3

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN eggs. Hogan tested stock, \$5 and \$7 per 100. Earl Rosenberger, Route 9, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-4

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN hatching eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$9; baby chick, 100, \$20. Corn Belt Poultry Farm, Forrest, Ill. 2-4

S. C. W. LEGHORN eggs, \$5 per 100. Winter layers. Sylvia Spillman, Bloomfield, Iowa. 2-4

EDGEWOOD ENGLISH SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs, 15 for \$2.50, 100 for \$15; baby chicks, \$25 100; eggs, special mating, 15 for \$5; limited number chicks, 45c each. Order now. Satisfaction guaranteed. Edgewood Poultry Farm, I. E. Howland, Winchester, Ohio. 2-4

SINGLE COMB White Leghorns—Young's direct exhibition winners, pure white (no brass), extra heavy, all ferk white eggs 15, \$2; 100, \$10; chick, 100, \$20. Edgewood Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-4

BARRON (ENGLISH) WHITE Leghorns, heavy laying strain, free range, eggs \$2 for 15, \$10 per 100, postpaid. Bred-to-Lay Poultry Farm, Abingdon, Va. 2-5

S. C. W. LEGHORN hatching eggs from selected breeders now ready. A few cockerels from better than 200 egg dams, \$4 & \$5 each. Satisfaction or money back. Five Point Poultry Farm, Mt. Ephraim, New Jersey. 2-4

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BARRON SINGLE COMB White Leghorns imported direct. Chicks, eggs, 248 to 303 egg strain. Hogan tested breeding stock. Circular. Maple Acres Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-3

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels; exhibition type. Rogers strain, \$3 up; eggs for hatching. Karl Nelson, 508 Morrison, Ill. 3-5

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TOM BARRON WHITE Leghorns; purebred, large layers, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7; satisfaction guaranteed. W. H. Settle, Gridley, Ill. 3-5

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORN eggs, Hillview strain, pullets from pedigreed sire, mated to pedigreed cockerels, \$5 per 100. J. O. Coombs, Sedgewick, Kan. 3

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S. C. W. LEGHORN chicks from large, vigorous free range stock; bred for heavy egg production and Standard appearance; chicks, \$0, \$8, \$10, \$15. Place order early to avoid disappointment. Wales Leghorn Farm, Downers Grove, Ill. 3-4

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FERRIS SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, 265-300 egg strain. Buy from the Ozarks. Eggs, \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100; chicks, \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. White Feather Poultry Farm, Purdy, Mo. 3

296 EGG STRAIN Single Comb White Leghorn hatching eggs and baby chicks for sale. Circular free. Wm. Meyer & Son, Box 393, Fairmont, Minn. 3-5

HILLVIEW-BARRON WHITE Leghorns—They lay and pay; Barron strain hens mated to male pure-bred direct from Hillview's best pen; finest of free range. Eggs, 15, \$2; 50, \$6; 100, \$10; by prepaid parcel post; 85% fertility guaranteed. Circular. White Oak Poultry Farm, McDowell, Mo. 3

300 LAYING (pure Hillview strain) pullets or hens, \$2 each; they are large exhibition type and Hogan tested. Cockerels, \$3; eggs, \$7 100. Hillcrest Poultry Farm, Crystal Lake, Ill. 3

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YOUNG AND FERRIS'S 265-300 egg strain direct S. C. White Leghorn, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7; 200, \$14; 300, \$21. Roy Allen, promptly. Henry Heitkamp, P. 163, New Bremen, O. 3

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VERY CHOICE SINGLE COMB White Leghorn hatching eggs, cockerels, pullets, trios, pens, from 281-282 high pedigreed hens, sired by sons 306 official record hen, their sire son 304 official record hen having four year record 1,011 eggs. Write for lengthy description today. The Read Poultry Farm, Watervliet, N. Y. 3

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"BARRON" WHITE LEGHORN chicks from 200 egg record stock, \$15 per 100; eggs, \$8 per 100; yearling hens, \$2.50; cockerels, \$5; satisfaction guaranteed; booklet free. Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm, Ridgewood, N. Y. 3-5

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BARRON WHITE LEGHORN eggs, excellent laying stock, \$6, 100; \$5.50, 300. Helen Hoskins, Norris City, Ill. 3

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HATCHING EGGS—Carefully selected, Ferris hens mated with Hillview cockerels, 95% fertility guaranteed; 2 settings, \$3; 50, \$5; 100, \$9, prepaid. Cornelius Knutson, Seneca, Ill. 3-4

YESTERLAD AND FERRIS' 265-300 egg strain direct, S. C. White Leghorn eggs \$5 per 15. Sadie Sunderland, Jerseyville, Ill. 3-5

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"WYCKOFF" STRAIN S. C. White Leghorns. A eggs, 100, \$3; 50, \$4.50; 100 chicks, \$18. B eggs, 100, \$6.50; 100 chicks, \$16. Havig's Farm, Route 22A, Osage, Ia. 3

SNOW BALL STRAIN Leghorns; young cocks have my pens of selected females. Real Leghorns, not crosses. The kind that mature and lay early. Eggs, \$3 per 15. Chicks, 30c each. A few Black Javas from Turkey's Coliseum winners to sell in fall; no eggs now. Highland Farms, Hinsdale, Ill. 3-5

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PEDIGREED TRAPNESTED S. C. White Leghorn eggs and chicks. Also have Hogen tested S. C. Mottled Anconas. All thoroughbred stock. Guaranteed a good hatch. Mrs. Roy K. Smith, 1214 Elizabeth St., Janesville, Wis. 3-5

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S. C. LARGE White Leghorns, Barron strain, wonderful layers of large white eggs, \$1.25 per 15. S. C. Brown Leghorns (Everlay strain) from fine birds, bred to lay, wonderfully early and long seasons layers, \$1.25 per 15. Few pullets at \$2.50 each; also one cockerel at \$5. Alice R. Young Harris, Cedar Rapids, Neb. 3

BABY CHIX And hatching eggs. The south's best S. C. White Leghorns. Large, strong, vigorous and profitable. From Hogen tested 200-egg strain, winter layers. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Grade A chicks, \$25. Eggs, \$12.50. Grade B chicks, \$20; eggs, \$10 per 100. Avocado Poultry Farm, Salerno, Fla. 3

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MADISON SQUARE GARDEN winners; cockerels and eggs reasonable. Wm. E. Anderson, Box C, Rush City, Minn. 1-4

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IF YOU WANT the first that won contest, big eggs, large birds, 266 record egg, \$2 and \$3 for 15. Stock. W. W. Kulp, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa. 1-4

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ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS at Madison Square 1922. We won twice as many points as all other exhibitors combined. Why not get the best? Cocks, cockerels, eggs and baby chicks reasonable. Craig and Derrick, Bath, N. Y. 3-5

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ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs from first prize old pen and fourth prize hen, Chicago; strongest and best breeding pen in America; you are sure of prize winners from this pen; \$3 per 15. Warren T. Heans, M. D., Kewanee, Ill. 3-5

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ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—World's record layers; Madison Square Garden winners; young stock now ready. J. M. Chase, Walkill, N. Y. 3-5

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ROSEBUD ENGLISH AMERICAN Black Leghorns, baby chicks, hatching eggs, stock. Rosebud Poultry Farm, Camden, Ohio. 3-5

IMPORTED S. C. BLACK Leghorns of 20 years breeding; having the largest flock in the country, we can supply your needs for show or egg production. Holland Bros., Mystic, Ia. 3-5

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SINGLE COMB BLACK Leghorns. Egg machines, with exhibition qualities: 15 eggs, \$3; 100, \$12; 500, \$55; 100 chix, \$20; 500, \$95; 1,000, \$180. Safe arrival guaranteed. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade S. C. Black Leghorns. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

BLACK LEGHORNS—Stocks eggs and chicks; prize winners. Scott Long, Carey, Ohio. 2-4

BLACK LEGHORNS exclusively, twenty years. Write wants. Milo L. Myers, Marysville, Ohio. 1-3

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SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns, light and dark matings, extra heavy winter layers, large white eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7; chix, 18c. V. V. Michaels, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-4

TORMOHLN AND RUSSELL strain S. C. Dark Brown Leghorns. Free range. Good hatch guaranteed. Eggs, \$2 per 15, \$8 per 100. T. G. Hill, Pittsburg, Kans. 2-4

BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorn. Eggs, \$2, 15; \$5, 50; \$8, 100. Chas. Eaton, Mackinaw, Ill. 2-4

100 EGGS \$3.50 up. Cockerels, Welda's 300 egg Single Comb Brown Leghorns. World's leading layers. Millions sold. Catalog. Welda, Seville, Ohio. 2-4

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"HI-GRADE" S. C. BROWN Leghorn chicks; also Rose Comb; 2,000 per week bred for high egg production; 38 years a breeder of this variety. Handsome catalog free. Knapp's "Hi-Grade" Poultry Farm, Box C-A, Shelby, O. 1-5

TORMOHLN'S FAMOUS EVERLAY Strain Brown Leghorns. World record layers. See display at another page. Everlay Farm, Box 2, Portland, Ind. 1-3

SINGLE COMB DARK Brown Leghorn eggs, \$5 100; chicks, \$12 100. Mrs. Hix Lewis, Rock Port, Mo. 3-5

BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—\$6 100, postage paid. Irene Copeland, Madison, Ind., Route 9. 3

SINGLE COMB DARK Brown Leghorn hatching eggs. Tormohlen strain, \$2 and up per 15; also stock. Verran's Poultry Farm, Westerly, R. I. 3-5

HIGH QUALITY SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorns; heavy layers; 30 eggs, \$2; 100, \$5. Mrs. John Dietrich, Henryville, Ind. 3-5

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"STAMMS" HUSTLERS—Stock, eggs and baby chicks; Single Comb Brown Leghorns, both light and dark; winners at leading places, exhibition and laying combined. Circular free. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Stamm, Willshire, Ohio, R. 2. 3-5

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ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs from heavy laying hens and Kulp males, \$5 per 100. Daisy Baker, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorns—Show winners and heavy egg producers. Stock and eggs. E. B. Cole, New Hartford, N. Y. 1-3

BRED THEM 34 years. None finer or better layers; record 256. Sure and send for catalog. W. W. Kulp, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa. 1-5

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EGGS—QUALITY ROSE Comb Brown Leghorns, dark. From ribbon winners at Madison Square Garden and other large shows. Heavy egg laying strain, \$2 and \$4 per setting. G. E. Glidden, Galva, Ill. 2-4

ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorns, real winter layers, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 100, \$7; 100 chix, \$17. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

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ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn hatching eggs, \$1 per 15 prepaid, \$6 per 100. Danger Bros., Sleepy Eye, Minn. 3-5

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ROSE COMB BUFF Leghorns, Madison Square winners. Charles Schroth, Cabot, Pa. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorns, choice type and color, linebred hens, \$2; eggs, 100 \$6; cockerels, \$3 to \$5. Manly Lee incubators for sale 300, 240 size. Eli Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-4

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SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorns. Exhibition type, extra heavy layers. First and second winners at shows. Eggs, \$2.50 and \$3 per 15. H. N. Hull, Box 140, Howard, Ohio. 2-4

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FOR SALE—SMITH'S strain Single Comb Buff Leghorn cocks, cockerels and eggs. A. D. Nichols, Alma, Ill. 1-3

FOR SALE—SINGLE Comb Buff Leghorn eggs for hatching; bred from an extra egg laying strain. \$8 per 100. Mrs. E. Wayne Gray, Sheridan, Mo. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorns—Exhibition type; extra heavy layers; blue ribbon winners Cincinnati, Aurora, Northern Kentucky; eggs \$5 per setting. Jos. Book, Erlanger, Ky. 3-4

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS from my Chicago, N. Y. City, Pittsburgh winners; eggs, \$5 per 15; utility, \$6 per 100; chicks, 20c. E. Cartwright, Desk J, Richmond, Ind. 3

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BLUE RIBBON STRAIN Single Comb Black Minorcas. Unexcelled show room records. Eggs \$5 per 15; guaranteed fertile. C. E. Hunter, 3820 Charles St., Omaha. 2-4

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SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas—Eggs from exhibition and utility matings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Rev. E. L. Hudson, Jarrettsville, Md. 2-4

GIANT SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas, fine type, large, big boned, 15 eggs, \$3; 100, \$12; 100 chix, \$30. Ella Whitwood, Hudson Ill. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas. Eggs for setting. Strong, heavy laying strain. Cockerels reduced price. H. H. Wallis, Delavan, Wis. 2-4

CHOICE S. C. BLACK Minorca cockerels; also a few cocks and hens. H. A. Langbein, Franklin Park, N. J. 1-3

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BLACK MINORCA pullets, cockerels, \$3. Woodford Farm, Madisonville, O. 1-3

HUMMERS' FAMOUS CHICKS and poultry supplies. Be sure and get our catalog with special offer. S. C. Black Minorca cockerels, \$3 each. E. R. Hummer & Co., Frenchtown, N. J., Dept. 2. 1-3

HIGH CLASS SINGLE Comb Black Minorca cockerels. Bred from same lines as my first prize capital winner, Washington, D. C. Edwin F. Smith, Stockton, Ohio. 2-3

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COCKERELS AND BABY chicks—Wright's original best in the west; Rose Comb Black Minorcas. Cornell Hatchery, Edgerton, Minn. 3-5

LAYWELL SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas; large white eggs from vigorous, standard weight birds, carefully mated for exhibition and egg production, \$5 and \$3 for 15, 50 for \$9; circular and testimonials free. Theodore Wisch, Jefferson City, Mo. 2-4

MAAMOTH S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Line bred, every bird over standard weight; have the much desired station; no culls camouflaged as utility stock; only two matings and each bird a grand individual; free range; eggs that will hatch and produce winners every season, \$5 per 13. J. H. O'Brien, LaGrange, Ky. 3-5

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ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—A tribe of large, vigorous, Standardbred, heavy layers; eggs, \$5 per 15, \$9 per 30, \$13 per 45. Rev. T. S. Cleworth, Olds, Ia. 3-4

200 EGG STRAIN Rose Comb Black Minorca eggs; \$5; Single Comb \$3. George Konrad, Richfield, Wis. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca eggs. Prize winners at the Waterloo Poultry Show. Send for mating list. H. F. Goodwin, La Porte City, Ia. 3-5

MISHER'S MIGHTY MINORCAS, Rose Comb Black. Leading strain for eggs and exhibition. Lloyd C. Mishler, Rt. 1, North Manchester, Ind. 3-4

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BUFF MINORCAS—Stock and eggs. Circular. Wm. Williams, 1102 West 52nd, Los Angeles, Calif. 1-3

FOR BETTER BUFF MINORCAS see Schmidt's display ad, page 371 4-21-15r.

BUFF MINORCA Baby chicks, Eggs. E. L. Redding, 702 W. 8th St., Marion, Ind. 2-3

BUFF MINORCA CHICKS, eggs. Circular free. David H. Loyer, Chatfield, Ohio. 3-5

BUFF MINORCA EGGS \$2 and \$3 per 15. Roy E. Fanning, North Manchester, Ind. 3

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REICHERT'S SINGLE COMB White Minorca won strongest competition National meet, Syracuse, N. Y. Madison Square Garden, Coliseum, Chicago. Jos. F. Reichert, St. Cloud, Minn. 2-4

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB White Minorcas—America's best. Thos. Brogren, Bush Lake, Wis. 2-4

BOOK YOUR ORDERS now for hatching eggs from my blue ribbon winners at State poultry shows for my blue ribbon Single Comb White Minorcas, \$2, \$4 and \$6 per setting; 2 or more settings 50c less per setting. R. Scharrer, Chaska, Minn. 2-4

MEISELBACH'S SINGLE and Rose Comb White Minorcas won again at the great Coliseum show, Chicago, Dec. 6, 1921, 14 prizes on 17 entries, 3 specials, 3 silver cups in the hottest competition. Egg orders booked now. Mary Meiselbach, Melrose Park, Ill. 1-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorca cockerels, April hatched, \$7, \$10, \$15; eggs, \$3 for 15. M. P. Knapp, Fort Dickinson, N. Y. 1-3

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HAMILTON EGG FARM, Rochelle Park, N. J., winners at Madison Square, Coliseum, Chicago, Syracuse, N. Y.; hatching eggs for sale. 3-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorcas—21 years a breeder; eggs from select standard birds. Harry Leibold, Delaware, Ohio. 3-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorcas—Eggs, \$2 15, \$6 50. Herman Boserker, Browns, Ill. 3

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WHITE AND BLACK MINORCAS, both combs. On White winners at Chicago National and Illinois State show. Eggs, \$2, \$3 and \$5. Chicks 50c. A. Kuchemann, Galena, Ill. 3-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE and Black Minorcas. G. B. Smith, North Baltimore, Ohio. 3-5

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MAHOGANY ORLOFFS—The unique appearance and savage beauty, together with their great utility qualities, make them very desirable and profitable breed; eggs, \$3.75 per 15. F. L. Edwards, Grayville, Ill. 3

ORLOFF HATCHING EGGS \$3. Circular free. Melvin Jorgensen, Huron, S. D. 3

MAHOGANY ORLOFFS—Eggs from fine mating, \$5 per 15; they will please you. Okey W. Drushel, Millersburg, Ohio. 3

RUSSIAN ORLOFFS—Boston winners. Burleigh Jones, Lakeport, N. H. 3

MAHOGANY RUSSIAN Orloffs; choice matings; eggs, \$5 per 15. A. C. Henk, Columbus, Wis. 3-5

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CREEKSIDE FAIRM—America's foremost strain of Single Comb Black Orpington stock for sale; mating list after February 1. Address Alfred Tracey, Sandusky, Ohio. 1-3

EXCEPTIONAL BLACK ORPINGTONS won recent Washington show; three firsts, three seconds. Mating list tells about hatching eggs. Write for it. Hal Riviere, Columbus, Ga. 1-3

BABY CHICKS, EGGS—Selected heavy producers. Catalog Free. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Ind. 12-3

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BLACK ORPINGTONS—Beyer's exhibition strain, eggs for sale. E. E. Hock, Princeton, Ill. 3-5

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MANETTO HILL BLUE Orpingtons, the world's proven leaders. Hatching eggs, \$10 for 15. Manetto Hill Farm, Hicksville, N. Y. 2-4

ROSE COMB BLUE Orpingtons; eggs. Circular. Dr. Edwards, Laceyville, Pa. 3-5

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BUFF ORPINGTONS (Byers) eggs from big, massive, solid colored Butts, \$2.50 setting. B. J. Bruhl, Illinois, Mo. 2-4

GOLDEN BEAUTY BUFF Orpingtons. Winning and laying strain. Stock for sale. Eggs for hatching. Free mating list. Albin C. Anderson, Galesburg, Ill. 2-3

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SCHOMBURG'S TRAPNESTED Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. The kind that will win lay, weigh, pay. Blue ribbon winners at Detroit, Triangle show, Angola, Columbia City, Kendallville, Michigan State Fair, etc. Massive, vigorous, thoroughbred stock for sale. Egg records up to 265. Guaranteed hatching. Eggs ready now. Mating list free. Carl Schomburg, 201 Sherman (A), Fort Wayne, Ind. 2-4

PUREBRED BYERS strain Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, exhibition matings, bred to win and lay. Choice eggs, price \$3, 15; \$8, 50; \$15, 100. Chas. Feasley, Mazon, Ill. 2-4

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Stock and eggs. Fred Cramer, Forest, Ohio. 2-4

MAAMOTH STRAIN BRED for size, color, eggs. Famous throughout South. Youngsters won all firsts last Ky. State Fair. Splendid cockerels, \$5; eggs, \$10, \$5, \$2, 15, postpaid. Heldman Orpington Farms, Slaughter, Ky. 2-3

BUFF ORPINGTON—Byers strain, hatching eggs, \$2, \$5; \$10, 100. M. C. Weidman, Effingham, Ill. 2-4

200 EGG STRAIN Buff Orpingtons. Trapped eggs, \$3, 15; \$5, 50, 30; \$8, 50; \$15, 100. Chicks double egg prices. Otto Steiskal, Box A, Eau Claire, Mich. 2-4

BUFF ORPINGTON BABY chicks and eggs for sale. Write for circular. Fred Elder, Gays, Ill. 2-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$3 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Quality is excellent. Inquiries welcomed. Harvey F. Brown, Bryan, Ohio. 2-4

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets at special low prices. Winners for 14 years. Satisfaction. F. Crabb, Elm, Ohio. 2-3

TRUE BUFF ORPINGTONS—Standard bred from best blood lines in America. Beautiful color, fine type, large size, quick-maturing, heavy winter layers of large eggs. Eggs, first pens, \$3; second pens, \$2.50; 100 lots, special price. Limited number from special exhibition matings from first prize winners in largest shows, \$5. Free booklet. Henry Robinson, Wyandot, Ill. 2-4

SPRING VALLEY BUFF Orpingtons won highest pen, individual records over all Orpingtons, Illinois State contest, year 1921. Blue ribbon winners State shows. Eggs, \$10, \$7.50, \$5, 15; range, \$12, 100; \$2.50, 15. Free mating list. Russell Herleman, Dept. A, Route 4, Quincy, Ill. 2-4

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Bred to lay, bred good enough to win at La Crosse and Minneapolis, from males full of pep and winter laying females. We want your business. P. A. Redpath, Route 2, Eau Claire, Wis. 2-3

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Standard quality, 200 egg strain. Pullets, eggs. E. R. McGavran, Pawhuska, Okla. 1-3

STANDARD BUFF ORPINGTONS—Stock, eggs. Mrs. Clyde Morgan, Letts, Ind. 1-3

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—By set or hundred. Finest exhibition and utility breeders in the land. Stock and eggs. C. O. D. Owen strain exclusively. R. L. Powers, Parsons, Kas. 1-3

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Bred to lay, \$3 per setting, delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. John O. Ward, Camp Point, Ill. 1-3

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.50 per 100; from our grand winning strain; satisfaction guaranteed always. Golden View Farms, Pleasant Ridge, Ind. 3

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—Grand exhibition matings; Hogan tested; winners Iowa State, Omaha, Des Moines; "A. P. Strain"; 19 years breeder; eggs, 15, \$5; 30, \$9. August Petersen, Farnhamville, Ia. 3-5

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Owen Farms strain; eggs, \$2 setting, \$10 100; baby chicks \$20 100. Eugene Lew, Piquette, Tenn. 3

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Bred for size, color and good layers; pens headed by fine cockerels; Byers strain; eggs, \$2, 15; orders filled promptly. Laura Killbrew, Durham, Mo. 3-4

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Many prizes past season; big, vigorous birds; eggs, \$3.50 per 15. Mrs. F. A. Winn, West Deerfield, Mass. 3-4

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs from selected stock, \$1.50 per 15. Edward Fischer, Altenburg, Mo. 3-5

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs \$2 to \$5. Mating list free. Henry Gruner, Pinckneyville, Ill. 3-4

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs, \$1.50 15. A. L. Hoehme, Reeseville, Wis. 3

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, standard quality, \$1.50, 15; \$4.50, 50; \$8, 100. Mrs. E. C. Webster, Charles City, Ia. 3-5

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTONS, large type; Wingold strain; unexcelled layers; eggs, \$2.50 and \$4. Rae Penmanman, Pardecville, Wis. 3-5

HEN HATCHED CHICKS 30c each; "Byers" Buff Orpingtons; eggs, prize winning pens, \$3 to \$5. Mrs. Chas. Schriver, Excelsior Springs, Mo. 3

EGGS—GUARANTEED; \$2, \$3, \$5. Order mating list. J. E. Weaver, S. Main, Goshen, Ind. 3-4

QUALITY BUFF ORPINGTON—Bred to lay and win stock for sale. Eggs, 15, \$1; 100, \$5.00. Fertility guaranteed. C. A. Martin, Bettendorf, Iowa. R. 7. 3

WHITE ORPINGTONS.

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade White Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons and S. C. Black Orpingtons. Price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

"SUPERB" MASSIVE—Typical White Orpingtons. Eggs \$1.50 15, \$8 100. Cockerels for sale. Chas. W. Postill, Rensselaer, Ind. 2-4

WHITE ORPINGTONS—Morris, 15 eggs, \$2; 50, \$5, postpaid. D. Eaton, Tamaroa, Ill. 2-4

QUALITY WHITE ORPINGTONS—Stock for sale. Morris-Aldrich Strains. Eggs, \$3 15, \$7.50 100. John Shuits, Sandwich, Ill. 2-3

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, Aldrich-Morris strains, \$5 to \$15. Eggs and baby chicks in season. Wieneke Orchard and Poultry Farm, Fieldon, Ill. 2-4

SPLENDID WHITE Orpington cockerels, hatching eggs. A. M. Merryweather, Park Lane, Highland Park, Ill. 2-4

WHITE ORPINGTONS—Cook-Morris strains. My trapnested winter layers are money makers. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$5 per 50, postpaid. E. H. Wisen, Malcolm, Neb. 1-3

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS—Big, typical, 9 and 10 lb. cockerels; get good ones to head your flock; cheap; also eggs. Thos. Lonergan, Rensselaer, Ind. 3

PRIZE WHITE ORPINGTONS—15 eggs, \$2; 50, \$5, postpaid. W. Pifer, Cabot, Pa. 3

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS and chicks from winter laying strain. Elm Grove Poultry Farm, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 3

MORRIS WHITE ORPINGTONS—Cocks, cockerels, hens, pullets, \$5 each. Harry H. Sorensen, Falcon, Colo. 3-5

WHITE ORPINGTONS, Morris strain direct; leading winners Minneapolis, St. Paul, Minnesota State Fair, 1917-21; pullets, quality hatching eggs. Williams Poultry Farm, Box A, Lake Crystal, Minn. 3

STATE CERTIFIED WHITE ORPINGTONS; eggs, 100, \$6.50; baby chicks. Mrs. Alice Wingert, Olivet, Kan. 3

MORRIS-ALDRICH WHITE Orpingtons direct; eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$10; cockerels, \$5, \$10. Johnson Poultry Farm, Liberty, Mich. 3

PRIZE WHITE ORPINGTONS; eggs, \$1.75 setting. Iviss McCollum, Kirksville, Mo. 3

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, Morris strain, \$1.75 per 15. C. G. Althoff, Fowlerville, Mich. 3-4

FOR SALE—S. C. White Orpington eggs for hatching; safe arrival and 66 2-3% fertility guaranteed; \$1.50 per 15. Robert G. Winn, Winslow, Ark. 3-4

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BEAUTIFUL GOLDEN POLISH cockerels, \$3; guaranteed. Loring Howell, Peterson, Iowa. 2

WHITE CRESTED BLACK Polish. None better. C. W. Ellis, Jr., Cortland, N. Y. 2-4

"WILSON'S" SELECT WHITE Crested Black Polish cockerels, \$3 each; hatching eggs. W. H. Wilson, Baldwin, N. Y. 3

GOLDEN POLISH EGGS, \$2.50 15, postpaid. Loring Howell, Peterson, Ia. 3-5

WHITE CRESTED BLACK Polish cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets. Geo. Gosney, 2357 Noble Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio. 2-4

RED CAPS.

HATCHING EGGS—Beautiful English Red Caps, wonderful layers, non-setters. Write R. Mourning, Cochrane, Wis. 2-4

ENGLISH RED CAP hatching eggs. Prices on request. Albert Stewart, Cochrane, Wis. 2-5

RED CAPS IMPORTED stock. Burleigh Jones, Lakeport, N. H. 3

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

HATCHING EGGS—PEASE'S Perfection Reds (Single Comb). In 10 years with Reds exclusively we have built up a flock whose offspring will please buyers who appreciate quality; 100, \$5; 50, \$3; 15, \$1.25. Mrs. Jennie Pease, Carlock, Ill. 2-4

S. C. R. I. RED cockerels, Owens strain, \$2.50 and \$5; cockerels from champion egg laying pen, 231 to 263 eggs, 278 egg sire, \$5 to \$10 each. R. A. Bower, Eureka, Kas. 2-3

SINGLE COMB RICH Dark Reds. Hogan tested. Large capacity. Thin pelvic bones. Eggs from 4 special matings, \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. F. W. Oertels, Brighton, Ill. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BABY chicks, eggs—Selected heavy producers. Catalog Free. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Ind. 12-3

S. C. RED COCKERELS—Guaranteed, \$3, \$5 and \$8. Dell Nace, Granger, Ind. 1-3

OWENS FARMS REDS—Chicks and breeders, show and utility; catalog gratis. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 1-3

S. COMB REDS—Be sure and send for my catalog and prices. Won over 100 pullet egg test. Big, dark red cockerel, pullets. W. W. Kulp, Jr., 70, Pottstown, Pa. 1-4

SINGLE COMB REDS—Owen Farms strain direct. Eggs, baby chicks. Fred G. Keller, Millersport, O. 1-3

S. C. R. I. RED cockerels, trios and pens for sale reasonably. Eggs from exhibition birds, \$3 for 15 from heavy layers, \$2. Eggs sent prepaid. "Thousand Oaks," Green Lake, Wis. 1-3

SINGLE COMB REDS—Best blood. Winners. Fred in lay bare, even red under, under eggs, \$2, \$3, \$5. R. M. Taliaferro, Box, Lynchburg, Va. 2-4

RANGE RAISED Dark Red R. C. cockerels from heavy layers, exhibition and utility. Trapped and selected for years. Right in quality and price. Double value if taken this month. P. W. James, Waukegan, Ill. 1-3

ROSE COMB REDS—Large, husky beauties. Winners at the Coliseum show of Iowa, also the Iowa-Missouri show, Jan., 1921, and Keokuk, Ia., last Thanksgiving week. Eggs for hatching, \$3 for 15. Walter Duncan, Fairfield, Iowa, Box 227. 1-3

RHODE ISLAND RED Journal—Only journal in world devoted exclusively to Rhode Island Reds. Tells how to make big money with them—how to buy, sell, get greatest pleasure, most profit—everything you want to know about Rhode Island Reds. Published monthly, 50c year, 3 years \$1. "Blue Ribbon Reds," remarkable book tells how to judge, mate, cull, feed, prepare for show, linebreed, etc. Given free with 3-year subscription at \$1.00. Send dollar bill today. Rhode Island Red Journal, Box 5331, Waverly, Iowa. 2-4

SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Reds; cockerels, pullets, hatching eggs. J. H. Steele, Manassas, Va. 2-4

SINGLE COMBS—Bred for exhibition and laying qualities. Winners this season Washington District meet, Roanoke State meet and Norfolk, Va. No stock. Eggs \$5 and \$3. W. L. Clark, Lynchburg, Va. 2-4

S. C. REDS—Hatching eggs, pens headed by pure Owens Farm males, \$3.50 for 15. Big, dark red cockerels, some Owens Farms, \$5, \$5 up. Mating list. Scarboro, Hillsboro, Ohio. 1-3

VIGOROUS COCKERELS, S. C. breeding and exhibition, \$4 up. Eggs, \$3.50 to \$6.50; from flock, \$2.50. T. Gibson, Ferguson, Mo. 2-4

EGGS—ROSE COMB Reds. Big type, red to skin. Heavy layers. Mrs. Chas. Schlots, Elmwood, Ill. 2-4

ROSE COMB REDS—Good stock, bred to lay. Hatching eggs, range, \$1; pens, \$1.50, \$2.50 setting. Raymond Eyle, Carmi, Ill. 2-4

SINGLE COMB REDS—Rich red farm-range; eggs, 15, \$1.50; 45, \$3.50; 100, \$6; 200 to 1,000, \$5.50 per 100. Mrs. Fred Schroeder, St. Peter, Ill. 2-4

ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds, Tompkins' direct dark red to the skin, heavy winter layers; eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$10; chix, 100, \$20. V. F. Michaels, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-4

SINGLE COMB REDS, 100 eggs \$6. Mrs. Aug. Berger, Boaz, Wis. 2-4

SINGLE COMB—EGGS, cockerels, pullets. Southern Ohio Poultry Farm, Route 10, Cincinnati, O. 2-4

ROSE COMB DEEP Mahogany Reds—High score matings, eggs, 2.50 setting, \$6 100. Select cockerels \$5. William Habig, Route E, Box 93, Indianapolis, Ind. 2-5

BABY CHICKS—500,000 best grade S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds, best Standard grades. Real Reds. Select and exhibition grades; prices right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

SINGLE COMB REDS—Setting, \$1.25; 100, \$5. Grace Hoffman, Carlock, Ill. 3-5

SINGLE COMB REDS—Mahood-Tompkins strain; excellent type and color; Horanized pens; eggs, 15, \$3; 30, \$5; parcel post prepaid. W. A. Brimberry, Geff, Ill. 3

EGGS FROM MY Dayton, Springfield, Eaton, Winchester farmers; \$2.50, \$3. Clarence Dalzell, Greenville, Ohio. 3

GROVE VIEW S. C. Rhode Island Red hatching eggs; winner Wisconsin (Milwaukee) State meet; mating list upon request. M. K. Knox, Dept. C, Downers Grove, Ill. 3

ROSE COMB REDS from Carver best pens; eggs, \$3 to \$5. P. W. Carlin, White Pigeon, Mich. 3-5

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Reds; winners at Madison Square Garden and wherever shown; bred for size, type, color, laying and vigor. Catalog free. Ralph Knickerbocker, Pine Plains, N. Y. 3-5

ROSE COMB REDS—4 large layers; Allentown, Magerstom, Trenton and Philadelphia winners; eggs reasonable. R. C. Hinkle, Hershey, Pa. 3-5

SINGLE COMB REDS pedigreed from Chicago, Boston, Madison Square prize birds; excellent layers, rich color, good type, strong and vigorous; eggs, \$3.50 for 15, \$10 for 50, choice cockerels, \$5 each. Rev. J. J. White, Brighton, Tenn. 3

SINGLE COMB REDS—Large, vigorous farm stock; heavy layers; 15 eggs, \$1; 50, \$3; 100, \$5. James Pearcey, Martinsville, Ind. 3-5

HATCHING EGGS—Single Comb Rhode Island Reds; Owen Farms strain; fine layers; \$3 per 15. Robert Colton, Hinsdale, N. H. 3

SINGLE COMB REDS—Owen Farm strain; Dark Red matings; eggs, \$2, \$2.15 per 15; 100, \$7; mating list. Geo. Hartman, Route 12, Nappanee, Ind. 3-5

S. C. R. I. RED eggs, \$3 for 15; \$18 for 100; from pen, \$2 for 15; \$10 for 100 from flock. Mrs. A. D. Spilman, Drakesville, Ia. 3

VERY CHOICE SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red hatching eggs from daughters of high Official Record hens by 251 Official Record sires, sired by 254 egg Official Record sires by 278 sires. Cockerels pullets, trios, pens. The Johns Poultry Farm, Charlotte, Vermont. 3

KISSEL BROTHERS, Rose Comb Reds, Milwaukee champions. Hartford, Wis. 3

SINGLE; ALSO ROSE COMB Reds; setting, \$1.50; 100, \$7. Ella Whitewood, Hudson, Ill. 3

DANSRO'S RHODE ISLAND Reds. Eggs, \$3. Catalog. J. J. Dansro, North Clarendon, Vt. 3-5

RED BIRD STRAIN—Eggs for hatching after March 1; \$3 for 15. Baby chix, 30c each later. My pens contain the best blood lines in Reds, Tompkins and other noted foundation. Both combs, Highland Farms, Hinsdale, Ill. 3-5

SINGLE COMB REDS—Eggs, prize winnings, \$3 and \$5. A. R. Meyers, Watertown, Wis. 3

SINGLE COMB REDS—Best strains, \$1.50 and \$3 setting. Mrs. W. T. Hicks, Wildie, Ky. 3

FOR SALE—R. C. R. I. Red cockerels, hens and pullets for \$5 each. W. A. McConnell, Richmond, Ill. 3

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

ROSE COMB RHODE Island White eggs for sale. Heavy laying strain. Hatched, \$2.50 and \$3 per setting. John Schlager Jr., Canton, Mo. 2-3

ROSE COMB RHODE Island White cockerels, winners at Ontario Winter Fair. Improve your flock by getting one of these. Eggs in season. Walter Klem, Bridgeport, Ont. 1-3

ROSE COMB RHODE Island pure Whites, extra large cocks, cockerels, \$3 up. Trapped, egg and show records unexcelled. Eggs, 100, \$12; 50, \$6; 15, \$2.50. Catalog. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kas. 1-3

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grades R. C. R. I. Whites; price right; catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

SINGLE COMB RHODE Island White eggs, \$1.50 per 15 up. Catalog. George Toenies, Millstadt, Ill. 2-4

THE GREAT RHODE Island White Farm, Rose and Single Comb, stock and eggs; catalog free. Henry Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 2-4

ROSE COMB RHODE Island Whites, stocks and chicks from my Madison square winners, 1920, also from Mrs. Cook's contest pen at Kansas City National Egg-Laying contest. Harry Billington, N. T. Plain, New York. 2-4

ROSE COMB RHODE Island Whites, exclusively; eggs and baby chicks bred for eggs and beauty; winners at Iowa State show, Paul Izatt, Albion, Iowa, Route 5. 2-4

MY WHITES WON first and special wherever shown. Mating list free. Dr. Walsh, Fredericktown, Mo. 2-4

HEADQUARTERS FOR ROSE COMB Rhode Island Whites. I am the oldest breeder of this breed. Eggs and stock for sale from this wonderful laying strain. Catalog free. Colonial Poultry Yards, 260 Crosby St., Akron, O. 1-6

S. C. RHODE Island Whites. Good matings. John Hartzgerink, Zeeland, Mich. 1-3

RHODE ISLAND WHITES, Rose and Single Comb; won 19 firsts at best shows past season. Heavy egg-laying strain. Free book; mating list; eggs; stock. Dominion Poultry Yards, London, Ont., Canada. 3-5

PEET'S RHODE ISLAND Whites, both combs; have type, size, color. The combined general purpose fowl for meat, eggs and exhibition. Are becoming America's most popular fowl. Utility eggs, \$3.50 per 15; \$8 per 100; exhibition, \$5 for 15. Write for mating list. DeForest Pet, Spectator, Elton Peet, Single Comb Spectator, Alto, Mich. 2-5

SINGLE COMB RHODE Island White eggs, \$2.50 per 13. H. Merriam, Ashburnham, Mass. 3-5

ROSE COMB EGGS from best matings, \$5 per 15. Circular. Hayes Urey, Cardington, O. 3-4

SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Whites; good laying stock; eggs, \$2 and \$2.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mayne Keener, Waterville, Ohio. 3-4

CEDERGREN'S RHODE ISLAND Whites win again. At the National meet, Boston, 1922 won best display, the State cup and nine ribbons. Write for mating list. A. J. Cedergren, Box 18 D, Brockton, Mass. 3-4

SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Whites. Eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$8, 100; chix, 18c. Edw. Kayson, New Athens, Ill. 3-4

ROSE COMB RHODE Island Whites. Chicago Coliseum winners. Eggs 10c each and up. Send for mating list. Martin Norberg, Franklin, Neb. 3

RHINELANDERS.

BLACK RHINELANDERS—Eggs, \$3. Valley Farm, Minster, Ohio. "Stamp required." 2-4

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PARK'S STRAIN, "BRED-TO-LAY" Barred Rocks from best pedigreed pens direct. Free range-raised, large, vigorous birds. Eggs for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. W. Weaver, Dillsburg, Pa. 2-4

PARK'S PEDIGREED ROCKS exclusively; eggs, \$2 for 15. Arthur Blacksmith, Dayton, Ky. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—PARK'S Bred-to-Lay Barred Rocks, healthy, vigorous, pedigreed stock. They lay all winter. 25c up. Limited number; order now. Circular. Glenrock Poultry Farm, Box 221-F, Laurel Springs, N. J. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—BARRED Rocks, farm range, \$16, 100. Eggs, \$7, 100. Arrival guaranteed. Lone Oak Poultry Farm, Medora, Ind. 2-4

IMPERIAL RINGLET—6 pens, both matings, containing birds mated by E. B. Thompson; \$4 for 15; 30, \$7. Ten dark cockerels show quality; \$7.50 for quick sale. Range eggs record 273; 15 for \$3; 50, \$6.50. Baby chicks, 22c. Geo. W. Baker, Lombard, Ill. 2-5

BARRED ROCK EGGS—Stock direct from Indianapolis winners; farm range; \$7 per 100; pen, \$2 per fifteen. Long Sisters, Franklin, Ind. 2-4

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks; from Park's pedigreed stock direct. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$10 per 100. M. G. Wells, Sellersburg, Ind. 2-4

"SUPREME" BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rock hatching eggs; Norman strain; free range; \$8 per 100. Clemens Blank, Indianapolis, Ind., R. R. C, Box 416-D. 2-4

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, Park's best pedigree, direct. Eggs, \$2, 15; \$10, 100. Chas. Eaton, Mackinaw, Ill. 2-4

PARK'S 290 EGG STRAIN Barred Rocks, 15 eggs, \$2.50; 100, \$10; 100 chicks, \$22; 500, \$100. Safe arrival guaranteed. Ella Whitewood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS—Bradley Strain, fourteen successful years. Eggs for hatching and cockerels, \$2.50 and \$5 per 15. Harry Hough, Hartford, Mich. 2-4

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, Parks' strain. Range raised, large, vigorous chicks. Eggs, 16, \$1.50; 100, \$8. E. E. Scrivner, Dahlgren, Ill. 2-4

WAYSIDE FARMS Barred Rocks state show winners. Eggs, \$5, 50; \$8, 100. Pens, \$3 to \$10 setting. Catalog. Stanley Johnson, Box A, Lee, Ill. 2-5

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED Rock eggs for hatching. Geo. R. Kelley, 812 W. Walnut St., Carbondale, Ill. 2-3

EGGS—HOLTERMAN'S ARISTOCRATS—Trapped, 265-285 (dark matings). Narrow; barred to skin. 15, \$2.50; 100, \$12.50. Exhibition, 15, \$5; 50, \$12.50. Mating list. Satisfaction. Mrs. John Schwengel, Champaign, Ill. 2-4

ARISTOCRAT—PARKS—COSH—Strains; Barred Plymouth Rocks, hatched from eggs direct from above breeders. Each strain kept separate. Eggs, \$2.50 for 15, and up. Selected cockerels, \$5 and up. Farm range eggs, \$4.50 for 50; \$8 per 100. Farm range baby chicks, \$18 per 100, prepaid. Catalog free. Steiner & Wendt, Kenton, Ohio. 2-4

E. B. THOMPSON'S IMPERIAL Ringlet Barred Rocks. Light and dark cockerels, \$5, \$10, \$15. Sired by fine cockerel direct from Thompson this spring. Large, well shaped, finely barred birds, hen raised, good all over. Eggs, pen 5, \$5; pen 4, \$7; pen 3, \$10. Pens headed by males hatched from Imperial Ringlet eggs direct this spring. Mrs. E. E. Burbank, Bangham, La., Minn. 2-3

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks—15 eggs, \$1.50; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Hen hatched, range raised. Parks' strain direct. C. A. Maulding, Dahlgren, Ill. 2-4

HATCHING EGGS FROM healthy, vigorous Barred Rocks, \$10 hundred. State tested white diarrhoea. Cockerels, \$5. Old Pickard Farm, Concord Junction, Mass. 2-4

PARK'S DIRECT BARRED Rocks, bred-to-lay eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8; quality chicks, 100, \$16. Everlay Egg Farm, Dahlgren, Ill. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS, Thompson Ringlets, direct barred to the skin, prize winners, high record layers; eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$10; chicks, 100, \$20. V. Michaels, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-4

THOMPSON'S RINGLET BARRED Rocks (dark matings). A few choice cockerels for sale. Eggs at reasonable prices. Write for circular. Fair View Poultry Farm, Box 20, R. 3, Hastings, Mich. 2-4

BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs and cockerels; priced right. W. H. Hassebrook, St. Peter, Ill. 2-4

PARK'S STRAIN BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks direct. Prize winners; regular egg machines. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. B. F. Morgan, Independence, Ind. 2-5

CHICAGO WINNERS—FIRST Pen Judge Cosh. Stock and eggs. Alfred Engling, Elmhurst, Ill. 2-4

E. B. THOMPSON'S "Ringlets" direct—Extra choice cockerels, females. Big, vigorous stock, bred from winners. Best New York winning blood, from proven breeders. Have spared neither pains nor money. William Huckle, Waverly, N. Y. 2-4

BARRED ROCK EGGS, Parks' pedigreed strain, \$2, 15; \$5, 50. Beech Grove Poultry Yards, Owego, Ark. 2-3

BABY CHICKS, EGGS—Selected heavy producers. Catalog free. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Ind. 12-3

RADFORD BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks. See display advertisement on another page. Radford Farms, Oshkosh, Wis. 1-6

BARRED ROCKS hatching eggs from raised free range, \$1.50 for 15. Chas. Schnaare, Grand Chain, Ill. 1-4

"ARISTOCRAT" BARRED Rock cockerels, deep, snappy barring, both matings. Eggs. Prices very reasonable. Chas. Morgan, Rantoul, Ill. 1-3

BARRED ROCKS—Park's direct Hogan tested eggs, \$10 per 100; chix, 25c; cockerels, \$5; hens, pullets, trios. Mary Amerman, Lilly, Ill. 1-3

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED Rocks, select breeding cockerels; stock direct from E. B. Thompson. Let me send you a real Ringlet. H. C. Kraiss, Chambersburg, Pa. 1-3

PARK'S BARRED ROCKS—Chicks and breeders. Catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 845, Riverdale, N. J. 1-3

BARRED ROCKS ARISTOCRATS and Ringlets direct, both matings, 100 cocks and cockerels to spare. Eggs from choice matings. Circular free. H. E. Frymire & Son, Webster, Ky. 1-3

PARK'S PEDIGREED BARRED Rock cockerels. Eggs from trapped females. Mated to selected pedigreed males. Parks' direct. Fred Oertels, Brighton, Ill. 1-3

BABY CHICKS, EGGS—Selected the Quisenberry way. Circular free. Tony F. Till, Bellevue, Ia., R. 1 B. 1-3

"HI-GRADE" BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock chicks. Bred for eggs and good looks. Can supply pure Parks' pedigreed strain. Market quality in thousands and lots. Handsome catalog free. Knapp's "Hi-Grade" Poultry Farm, Box C-A, Shelby, O. 1-5

KUHN'S SUPREME RINGLET—Quality and size. Chicks, eggs. Peter Kuhn, Greenfield Rock Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 3-5

BARRED ROCKS—Light-dark; our eggs produce stock that pleases. Old customers come back year after year. They must be satisfied. 15, \$5; 30, \$9. Kelsey & Son, Markle, Ind. 3-5

HATCHING EGGS, DARK Barred Rocks; first prize winners Minnesota State Fair and Minneapolis. Finest exhibition matings. \$2 setting up. Write for mating list. Chas. W. Smith, Dept. A, Lakeville, Minn. 3

HATCHING EGGS—BARRED Rocks, from heavy layer producers 15 for \$1.50; 100, \$7.00. 50c fertile guaranteed. McKinley Poultry Farm, Mt. Prospect, Ill. R. 1. 3-5

THOMPSON'S BARRED Rocks direct. Blue ribbon winners. Dark, deep, narrow barring. Big-boned, good layers. Eggs of selected pens, \$4-\$5 per 15. Range, \$6 per 50 or \$2.50 per 15. Satisfaction. Mrs. Fred Kronenberg, Walcott, Ia. 3-4

THOMPSON STRAIN BARRED Rocks. Cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets for sale from \$2.50 to \$5. Also eggs. Loren Truex, Waukegan, Ind. 3-4

BARRED ROCKS—St. Louis and Kansas City winners. 279-egg record; satisfied customers in all parts of United States and Canada. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.50 per 30, prepaid. Mrs. E. R. Dees, Waltonville, Ill. 3

BARRED ROCK EGGS from Parks' best matings. Horan tested and selected breeders. Guarantee safe arrival and 90 per cent fertility. Folder free. Eggs, 15, \$2; 30, \$3.50; 50, \$5.50; 100, \$10. Thos. M. Keller, Buncombe, Ill. 3

BARRED ROCKS, PARKS' Strain exclusively; best pedigreed stock (direct). Selected eggs from large, beautiful, prolific layers. 15, \$2.50; 30, \$4.50; 50, \$6; 100, \$10. W. G. Meradith, Danvers, Ill. 3-5

2,000 BARRED ROCK pullets and hens for sale; also eggs. L. F. Thompson, Hope, Ind. 3

PARKS' BARRED ROCKS—Eggs and chicks from 1 and 2-year-old pedigreed hens. On free range. My pullets started to lay early in September. 16 years breeding Bred-to-Lay Barred Rocks. Eggs, 15, \$2.50; 50, \$6; 100, \$10. Chicks, every week, \$25; 50, \$11; 100, \$20, all prepaid. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Do not confuse my chicks with ordinary hatchery chicks. C. W. Price, Hackettstown, N. J. 3-6

BARRED ROCKS—Parks' pedigreed, direct, \$2.50 per 15; \$10, 100. Chicks, 25c. Mrs. Lillian Marshall, Geneseo, Kas. 3-4

LIGHT ARISTOCRAT Barred Rock eggs for hatching from stock direct from Holtermann. Strong, vigorous stock. Eggs, pen, \$3 per 15; range, \$2.50. Postpaid. L. Brooke, Brooksbury, Ind. 3-5

"EDELMAN'S WINTERLAY" Parks strain Barred Rocks. Established 1920. Hatching eggs, 15, \$2.50; 50, \$6.50; 100, \$10; Pedigreed eggs, 15, \$2.50 and \$5. Pedigreed stock, \$6. Geo. A. Edelman, Breeder, St. Louis Park, Minn. 2-3

BARRED ROCKS, PARKS' Pedigreed direct; selected range eggs, 15, \$2; pen, \$3.50, prepaid. Guy Wooten, Ford, Kas. 3-5

PEDIGREED ARISTOCRATS—Dark; eggs from pens mated to sons of "King Ringy," only \$3 setting. Duck Creek Farms, Box 198, Elwood, Ind. 3-5

THOMPSON RINGLET STRAIN eggs from direct mating and of my blue ribbon winners, \$5 for 15. Leo M. Zerr, Pittsburg, Ind. 3-5

BARRED ROCKS—Eggs from high record layers, \$5 per 15. H. L. Hayes, Central Ave., Somerville, N. J. 3

PARKS' STRAIN BARRED ROCKS—Eggs and chicks from three standard pens. Prices based on egg records and standard requirements. Detailed circular free. Piooper Orchards, Hancock, Md. 3-5

PARKS' MAGNIFICENT FREE range, individually trap-nested stock. Highly pedigreed hatchable eggs and livable chicks. Several shipping dates still available. Circular; photograph-reference. Frank Habberton, Westwood, N. J. 3

THOMPSON'S BARRED ROCKS—Bred-to-Lay, eggs, 15, \$2.50; 100, \$10. Thomas Reep, Newton, Ill. 3

RINGLET STRAIN BARRED ROCKS; choice cockerels, \$5 to \$10 each; all barred clear to the skin; all surplus stock. Hens, pullets and cocks birds all sold. Eggs, \$5 per 15 or \$3 per 30 from best exhibition pens. All stock guaranteed, if not return at our expense. Ed Martin, Oconomowoc, Wis. 3

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCKS; cockerels from Bradley strain and sired by best males I can buy. Sent on approval. "20 years a breeder of Rocks." E. N. Tilton, Ashtabula, Ohio. 3-5

IF YOU WANT the best of foundation stock in either Aristocrat or Imperial Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks from our selected trap-nested breeders, place your order now. Eggs, \$2 setting; \$10 per 15. Write for description. G. W. Lowery, Summit Hill, Ohio. 3

PARKS' BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks—Eggs, \$2.25 per 15. H. Farley, Stacyville, Ia. 3-5

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. S. Knowlton, Mazepa, Minn. 3

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, direct. Dark matings; prize winners. Eggs, \$1.50 to \$4. Chicks, 20c to 50c each. Parcel post. Circular free. Earl Lee, Witt, Ill. 3-5

BARRED ROCKS—Few settings from prize winners; satisfaction guaranteed. C. C. Dunham, Dunellen, N. J. 3-5

BAGLEY'S BARRED ROCKS—Bred for years from Hogan tested winter layers. State contest winners. High flock record. Eggs, \$8, 100. Pen, \$3 for 15. E. M. Bagley, Saline, Mo. 3-5

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCKS, Eggs and baby chicks, a few choice cockerels left at \$5 each. J. H. Zimmerman, Ray, Ind. 3-5

THOMPSON'S GENUINE RINGLET strain, eggs for hatching; produce layers and exhibition stock, \$3.50 for 15. Lewis Bresswitz, Drexel Hill, Pa. 3-4

FEW EGGS FROM 200-egg Parks' strain hens, 30c each. J. W. Gibson, Lancaster, Wis. 3

FOR SALE—EXTRA fine Aristocrat Dark Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels, from W. D. Holtermann's best matings, by King Golor III and King Ringy VII. J. H. Van Nuy, 150 Church St., Coldwater, Mich. 3

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1; 50, \$3; 100, \$5. E. P. Churchill, Allerton, Ia. 2-5

EGGS FROM BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, \$1.25 setting, delivered; stamp for circular. L. W. Hunt, So. Londonderry, Vt. 3

R. C. BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Cockerels, \$4 and up; pullets, \$3 and up; eggs in season, \$3 to \$7 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. I. Niswander, So. English, Ia. 1-3

ROSE COMB BARRED ROCKS—The ideal Rock. A non-freeze comb; bred to lay. Cross with Single Combs and bred Rose Combs. My birds win wherever shown. Stock, eggs and baby chicks. Free explanatory circular. S. B. Wenger, South English, Ia. 1-4

BLUE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—ROSE COMB BLUE Rocks—Eggs; circular. Dr. Edwards, Laceyville, Pa. 3-5

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—HEISER'S ALL-GOLD Buff Rocks. Cockerels, chicks, eggs; catalog free. J. A. Heiser, Fisher, Ill. 2-5

BUFF ROCK EGGS—Big-boned, yellow-legged, good undercolor; fine winter layers. 15, \$2; 30, \$3; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Baby chicks. Mrs. Vickerman Rises, Trafalgar, Ind. 2-4

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, from prize winning stock. Mr. Bridgeman, Wautoma, Wis. 2-4

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS and eggs from prize winners. Mrs. Lucy Eminger, Gibson City, Ill. 2-4

BUFF ROCKS OF REAL MERIT—Consistent winners at Chicago Coliseum and National for many years. Eggs from the most carefully selected matings, \$5, \$2.50 and \$1.75 per 15, delivered. Chicks, 70, 35 and 20 cents each, delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price list. Frank W. Kramer, Fort Atkinson, Wis. 3-4

EVERGOLD BUFF ROCKS, Madison Square, Philadelphia, winners. Eggs, \$2.50 and \$4, or \$12 per 100. Kerlin Farms, Pottstown, Pa., R. 60. 2-4

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, \$3, 15, or \$5 per 30. Sam Moberg, Tomahawk, Wis. 3-5

FOR SALE—12 BUFF Plymouth Rocks. Write for information. Herman Muesing, 102 Newman Ave., Kendallville, Ind. 3

UTILITY STRAIN BUFF Rock Cockerels, \$5 each. Hatching eggs, \$3. Letters answered. Score-Acres Farm, Geneva, Ill. 3-4

LAYING STRAIN Beautiful Buff Rocks; eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7, postpaid. Mrs. George Koerner, Kempton, Ill. 3

BUFF ROCKS—Blue ribbon winners, eggs for sale. E. E. Hock, Princeton, Ill. 3-5

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

COLUMBIAN ROCKS—PUREBRED farm raised stock and eggs for sale. Oren Anthony, Louisville, Ohio. 2-4

COLUMBIAN ROCKS—Eggs, chicks, cockerels. T. J. Ensila, Hackettstown, N. J. 2-4

FOR THE BEST Columbian Rocks, write J. M. Jones, Hornertown, N. J. 3-5

WILBUR'S "ALL-PURPOSE" FOWL—the Columbian Plymouth Rock—practical, profitable, beautiful; ideal for the back lotter, large commercial plat or business man's country estate. Our sole business is poultry raising. We are prepared to supply hatching eggs or stock from our heavy laying strain or our Madison Square Garden winners. We consider your satisfaction our chief asset in trade. Write for our free mating list and catalog. Wilbur Poultry Farm, 104 Crandall Road, Tiverton, R. I. 3-5

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

EGGS, COCKERELS, PULLETS. Southern Ohio Poultry Farm, Route 10, Cincinnati, O. 2-4

PARTRIDGE ROCKS SINCE 1910—Eggs from First Detroit Pen Cock, "Peerless." State show females. \$3 per setting. 100 range eggs, \$10. Few chicks. Roy Armistead, Elizabeth, Ill. 2-3

PARTRIDGE ROCKS, 15, \$1.75; 100 \$7. Marie Berger, Boaz, Wis. 2-4

SHOW SEASON IS over. I have a surplus of show and breeders on hand. State your wants. All sold on guarantee as represented. J. Brower, 4417 Beethoven, St. Louis, Mo. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade Partridge Rocks. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—Omaha, Chicago winners; stock and eggs. Roy Finders, Ferguson, Ia. 2-4

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPION Partridge Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 425. 1-22-14

NOTFZGER STRAIN Partridge Rock eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6.50. Peter Mesegard, Mezapapa, Minn. 3

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—15, \$1.50; 100, \$7. Mrs. Aug. Berger, Boaz, Wis. 3

MAXFIELD'S PARTRIDGE Plymouth Rocks are among the winners of Madison Square Garden. A limited number of hatching eggs to spare at reasonable prices; write today. F. O. Maxfield, 27 Willard Ave., Bloomfield, N. J. 3-5

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Winners at International Club meet and state and national shows. Stock and eggs. Write for mating list. Roy Sutton, Minneapolis, Kas. 3

PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS—15, \$1.50; 100, \$6.50. B. Knowlton, Mezapapa, Minn. 3

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—Purebred—"The Preacher's Hobby"—Eggs, \$5. Rev. H. C. Duckett, Narka, Kas. 3

PARTRIDGE ROCK Cockerels, \$3. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Frank Neudecker, Sleepy Eye, Minn. 3-5

TEN YEARS A BREEDER of Partridge Plymouth Rocks. Hatching eggs, \$3 per 15. W. J. Grantham, Irving, Ill. 3

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—Eggs from show room winners, \$1.75 per setting. E. G. Isaacson, Wataga, Ill. 3

STANDARD-BRED PARTRIDGE Rock Cockerels, \$3. Matching eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Clarence Doerr, Newton, Ill. 3-4

SILVER PENCILED ROCKS.

SILVER PENCILED ROCKS—Eggs for sale. Free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass. 1-3

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCKS—Blue ribbon winners; eggs from selected first prize pens, \$3, 15; breeding pens on range, \$3, 15; \$5, 30; \$10, 100; prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. J. Brown, Creighton, Ia. Rt. No. 6. 2-4

SECOND COCKEREL CHICAGO Coliseum. All first and specials. Club State Meet, Mobile. The Martin Farm, Mobile, Ala. 2-4

HATCHING EGGS FROM trap-nested show-winning White Rocks. Wm. Jehlitz, Valmeyer, Ill. 2-4

EGGS, COCKERELS, PULLETS. Southern Ohio Poultry Farm, Route 10, Cincinnati, O. 2-4

FISHEL'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, \$2, 15; \$10, 100. Ben Walters, Effingham, Ill. 2-4

PRIZE WINNERS FISHEL strain White Rocks. leaflet free. Stock, eggs, chicks for sale. Ernest Virtue, Galena, Ill. 2-4

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS from Halbach's show matings, \$5. Charles Stover, 5024 Harriet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. 2-3

WHITE ROCKS—Cockerels, pullets and hens. Eggs and baby chicks. H. Colman, Norwalk, O. 2-4

NO BETTER WHITE ROCKS—Line-bred, trap-nested, 240 to 289-egg line. Exhibition and utility eggs, \$2, \$3, \$5 per 15. Chicks, stock. R. L. Hooper, Route 9, Fairfield, Ill. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best-grade Fishel strain White Rocks. Select and exhibition grades. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

WHITE ROCKS, FISHEL'S strain, large, pure white, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 100, \$7; 100 chicks, \$20. Edna Whitewood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

WHITE ROCK EGGS—Poorman strain; \$6, 100; \$1.25, 15. Helen Hoskins, Norris City, Ill. 3

HIGH-CLASS WHITE Rocks, Bred-to-Lay Fishel strain direct. Selected eggs, \$2, 15, \$10, 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sylvester Thoele, Effingham, Ill. 2-4

EGGS, WHITE PLYMOUTH Rock only, Fishel and Halbach strains. Our Rock is bred from famous winners and record layers, with several years experience in this breed. Utility eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$6 per 50; \$10 per 100 eggs. Pen, \$3.50 per 15. \$6 per 30; \$8 per 50; \$14 per 100 eggs. Patterson Farms, Ramsey, Ill. R. 2. 2-4

BIG BEAUTIFUL WHITE Rocks, grand, large, vigorous birds from Fishel's Coliseum winners. Eggs, special pen matings, \$2.50 per 15, postpaid. A. E. Jones, Dowling, Mich. Box A. 2-4

WHITE ROCKS, FISHEL direct; large, free range eggs, 15; \$1.50; 100, \$6. John Brauer, St. Peter, Ill. 2-4

EXHIBITION WHITE ROCK cockerels, \$10; superior quality breeders, \$5; select stock, \$3; cocks, hens, pullets and hatching eggs. Approval shipments. Clarence Steckel, White Hall, Ill. 1-3

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Fishel strain direct. Hatching eggs from select pens, \$5 a setting; specialty. Six, nine or twelve week old chicks throughout the season. Robertson Smith, Batesville, Ind. 1-3

GET LEAFLETS describing Weaver's famous White Plymouth Rocks; big prize winners. Harry Weaver, Lancaster, O. 1-3

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Fishel strain. Large vigorous cockerels at \$5 each; hatching eggs, \$12 per 150. From pens of extra quality birds, \$10 per 15. Mrs. Gilbert Lyster, Franklin, Ind. 1-3

"HI-GRADE" WHITE PLYMOUTH Rock chicks—No better bred; pure, good type, heavy layers; 3,000 per week. Guaranteed live delivery prepaid parcel post. Fine catalog free. Knapp's "Hi-Grade" Poultry Farm, Box C-A, Shelby, O. 1-5

HALBACH STRAIN WHITE Rock eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6.50. Ben Reilly, Gilman, Ill. 3-4

FISHEL STRAIN DIRECT and pure, heavy winter layers. Select cocks bought of Fishel head pens. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Thad Nash, Princeton, Ind. 3

BABY CHICKS OR EGGS for hatching from our quality bred-to-Lay White Rocks will start you right. Chicks, 25c. Eggs, \$2.50, 15; \$12, 100. H. Stevenson, Box 51A, South St. Paul, Minn. 3

TRAPNESTED WHITE ROCKS—Bred-to-Lay. Eggs, \$10, 100. Chicks, \$20. Range eggs, \$8. Chicks, \$16. 80% fertility. Philip Kraft, Gilman, Ill. 3

LARGE WHITE ROCK pullets, \$2.50; cockerels, \$3 and \$5; eggs, \$2 per setting. Cobby Graham, Bowling Green, Ky. 3-5

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS; hens; pullets; eggs. Ray Williams, Milton, O. 3

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$2 per 15. Wm. Ramsey, Shelbyville, Ind., R. 7. 3-4

WHITE ROCKS, FISHEL strain direct; utility eggs, from extra large birds, \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. Pen headed by \$20 Fishel cockerel, \$3 per 15. Mrs. Guy Baker, Conway, Ia. 3-5

FISHEL WHITE ROCKS; big boned, deep bodied cockerels, \$3.50 each. Mrs. Ida Surrant, Owensboro, Ky. 3

McCULLOUGH'S WHITE ROCKS. Fishel's strain. Have been prominent winners for 15 years at Butler, Erie, Newcastle, Grove City, under scores of America's best judges. Eggs, 15, \$3; 45, \$8; 100, \$15. Postpaid. No chicks. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa. 12-21-tf

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

BABY CHICKS—300,000 best grade Barred, Plymouth Rocks, Parks' strain and Ringlets, also Buff and Columbian Rocks. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

WHITE EGG WONDERS.

CONCEDED BY EXPERTS and stations as the biggest paying proposition for you in the poultry world. Rose Comb Rhode Island White, Standard size, white egg fowls. Stamp for circular. Dr. L. Hess, Cobleskill, N. Y. 1-3

WHITE WILSONS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE Wilsons, direct from the originator. The great American white egg breed. Eggs from carefully mated pens. Free circular describes them. Frank C. Hertzell, Sycamore, Ill. 3-5

BLACK WYANDOTTES.

BLACK WYANDOTTES—They lay, win and pay. C. E. Nesbitt, Riverhead, N. Y. 1-3

BLACK WYANDOTTES—R. E. Hickman, Girdle-tree, Md. 3-5

BLACK WYANDOTTES—Eggs, \$3 per 15, prepaid. Harry L. Woolley, Sidney, O. 3-5

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

BABY CHICKS—25,000 best grade Buff and Partridge Wyandottes; price right; catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

EGG-BRED EXHIBITION BUFF Wyandottes—Winners National shows. Breeders, eggs priced right. Circular. Lea Munger, DeKalb, Ill. 2-4

BUFF WYANDOTTES—Coliseum and National show winners. Choice cockerels, sons of blue ribbon winners at Chicago; also pullets and hens, eggs. Ralph E. Larson, Morgan St., Elgin, Ill. 1-3

A GRAND BUNCH of Buff Wyandottes, bred to lay and winners. Cockerels, all buff, \$3 and \$5 each. Frank Myers, Freeport, Ill. 1-3

DANSRO'S BUFF WYANDOTTES—Eggs, \$3. Catalog. J. J. Dansro, North Clarendon, Vt. 2-5

BUFF WYANDOTTES—Sanborn strain; great winter layers; eggs, \$1.50, 15; 100, \$8. Ben Threlkeld, Ewing, Ill. 3-5

WIN-BLUE STRAIN Buff Wyandottes—Eggs from prize-winning stock, \$2.50 and \$3.50 per 15, prepaid. William E. Woolley, Sidney, O. R. 5 3-5

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Winners of best display Boston, 1920. Choice cockerels and cocks; hatching eggs. Gilbert Poultry Farm, Whittier Rd., Haverhill, Mass. 2-4

CHOICE BREEDING and exhibition stock; 13 years' specialist; prices reasonable; free literature. Ralph Woodward, Box J, Grafton, Mass. 3

MICHIGAN CHAMPION STRAIN Columbian Wyandottes, established 16 years. Eggs from quality pens, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30 eggs, prepaid. Quality breeding pens and cockerels. Arthur Schack, 389 Robns, Detroit, Mich. 3

THREE OAKS STRAIN Columbian Wyandotte eggs for hatching, \$3 per 15. Blue ribbon winners. Tom M. Dolan, Montrose, Pa. 3

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Winners in Iowa best shows. Stock and eggs for sale. Geo. L. Neff, Eldon, Ia. 2-4

GOLDENS—WINNERS—Layers. Write before buying eggs. A. DeSmidt, Racine, Wis. 2-4

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE eggs and chicks; winners Madison Square Garden, Washington and state shows. E. C. Belton, Mt. Airy, N. C. 3

NOBILITY GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Champion male and female, National Club meet. Great layers. Illustrated tamer free. Melvin Uphoff, Schenectady, N. Y. 3

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Won first display, first pen, and old pen at Buffalo Show, 1922. Eggs \$3 per 15. F. C. Liles, Collins, O. 2-4

PURITY GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Stock for sale. Eggs from prize winners; young pens, \$5; old pens, \$10 per 15. Wm. Stewart, Melrose Park, Ill. 3-5

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, pure strain, stock and eggs. Mating list free. Sun Rise Poultry Farm, Eldon, Iowa. 2-4

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES (Badger Strain). Hardy, robust, vigorous birds. Special cockerel sale this month at half value. Eggs after March 1. W. H. Milward, Carrier 16, Wisconsin Pioneer P. W. Breeder, Madison, Wis. 2-4

WOLVERINE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, Grand Rapids Columbian, Blue Zone and National Club show matings. L. O. Slough, Reading, Mich. 2-4

HEYMAN'S PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, 6th year, winning this season at Minn. State Fair, 1-2 hen, 2 cockerel on 5 entries. Wm. J. Heyman, 3557 Dupont Ave., No. Minneapolis, Minn. 2-4

PREMIER PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Stock and eggs. Herman Kuehner, Columbus, Ohio. 3

OFFICIAL 200-EGG Strain Partridge Wyandottes, Eggs, \$5. George Konrad, Richfield, Wis. 3-5

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—1st pen, 2nd cockerel, Cedar Valley Poultry Association. Eggs, \$2.50, \$3.50 per 15. Grand cockerels for sale. Joe DeBoest, Charles City, Ia. 3-5

OUR QUOTA EGGS, 1922, now in machines. Will sell singles, trios, pens, \$5 per head. Coffin & Sons, Waverly, Ia. 3

THOMAS' PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Winners, Detroit National, Ohio State Fair, Toledo, Stock, eggs and baby chicks. Catalog free. P. E. Thomas, Box A, Fayette, O. 3-5

PREMIER PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Pure mahogany; the kind that wins. Choice breeding cockerels. Chas. E. Kraner, 1451 South 4th St., Columbus, Ohio. 3-4

HOOSIER STRAIN wins best display club show, Chicago; grand champion hen, color special female. Stock and eggs for sale. W. L. Bender, Box B541, Angola, Ind. 3-5

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Winners, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Nashville. Cockerels. Eggs prepaid. Circular. J. A. Beall, Modoc, Ind. 1-3

WOODLAND SILVER WYANDOTTES. Bred from our Detroit, Chicago blue ribbon winners. Catalog free with matings. Woodland Farm, Route A3, Ann Arbor, Mich. 2-4

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Cockerels and hens for sale, scored and unscored; eggs in season. Tarbox & Steinmesch strain. Mrs. C. W. Whitman, Fairfield, Ia. 1-4

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Fine stock; good layers. George Berry, Sheldon Jct., Vt. 1-3

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES—Eggs for sale. Free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass. 1-3

TOPP'S SILVER WYANDOTTES Chicago Colliseum winners four years. Stock, eggs, chicks; mating list. W. D. Topp, Box 9, Tupelo, Miss. 2-4

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Trapped over ten years. Chicago and St. Louis winners. Eggs and stock. Circular. Chas. Schroeder, St. Peter, Minn. 1-3

SILVER WYANDOTTES AND S. C. White Leghorns; stock and eggs; eggs prepaid; 15, \$1.75; 100, \$7. Emil Woehleke, Pinckneyville, Ill. 2-4

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50, 15; \$7, 100, postpaid. Real quality. Loring Howell, Peterson, Iowa. 3-5

QUALITY SILVER WYANDOTTES—Free mating list and winnings biggest shows. Theodore Sonnenmann, Watertown, Wis. 3-4

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs for hatching. \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100, postpaid. Fine stock, good layers. Bred-to-Lay Poultry Farm, Abingdon, Va. 2-6

IF YOU WANT THE Best in Silvers, with type, size, lacings, send for our winnings at America's best shows. W. E. Samson, Kirkwood, N. Y. 3-5

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Won 3rd and 5th cockerels, Madison Square Garden. Viola Kiker, Polkton, N. C. 3

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Hubbard's strain. Mrs. Chester Weatherford, Madison, Ind. Rt. 5. 3

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Tarbox strain of utility and exhibition silvers; stock and eggs. Rising Sun Poultry Farm, Tunkhannock, Pa. 3-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

200-EGG STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, \$3, \$1.50. Standard Poultry Yards, 6138 3rd Ave. South Minneapolis, Minn. 3-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Eggs \$7 per 100; farm range, William Galbraith, Route 11, Chambersburg, Pa. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Cockerels, cocks and hens; won 7 firsts at Minnesota State Fair 1921, 5 firsts at St. Paul display at Minneapolis 1922; \$3.50 to \$15. Write for circular. Wm. E. Bean, Anoka, Minn. 2-4

TRIUMPH WHITE WYANDOTTES—Cockerels, \$3, \$5, \$7; pens, \$15. Arthur Grissinger, R. D. 2, Box 120A, Kansas City, Mo. 2-4

SPLENDID BREEDING PEN, Martin-Keeler strain, \$12; eggs, \$3 setting. Louis A. Osborn, Sedalia, Mo. 2-4

BABY CHICKS, eggs, selected, heavy producers; catalogue free. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Ind. 12-3

BRED-TO-LAY Chalk White Wyandottes, winners for twenty years. Stock and eggs. George Clary, Endicott, Neb. 1-3

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Martin's direct. Hatched from prize winning parents. Large, husky, farm raised cockerels, \$3, \$4, \$5. Cuck birds, \$5 each. They will please. Satisfaction guaranteed. Adolph Meyer, Princeton, Ill. 1-3

MARTIN-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES—Chicks and breeders; catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 1-3

BIG TYPE WHITE WYANDOTTES, pure white, bred to lay. Cockerels, \$3; pullets, \$2. N. M. Brockett, Carmi, Ill. 1-3

DECKER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES always win. Best blood lines. Grand exhibition and bred-to-lay matings now ready. Free catalog. Irvin Decker, Galva, Kas. 1-3

EXCELLENT EXHIBITION males sold, collect on delivery; eggs in 200 lots, \$3 per 100. Catalog free. Perisho Poultry Farm, Martinsville, Ill. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade, Regal, Fishel and Martin's strain White Wyandottes. Select and exhibition grades. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

BURGESS WHITE WYANDOTTE Hatching eggs from my combined heavy laying exhibition strain. Drop postal for my special prices. Joseph Burgess, Lansdale, Pa. 2-4

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels; pure white, large, vigorous birds that must suit you. Range birds, \$3; special breeding pen cockerels, \$5. Chas. Cornhus, Bellevue, Ia. 2-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Cockerels and eggs; eggs by setting or hundred. Josephine Hunt, Winchester, Ind. 2-4

EIGHTEEN YEARS BREEDING White Wyandottes. Illustrated circular free. Ernest Massey, Mystic, Iowa. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from big hens, \$2 up. Flock average, 180. Fred Stoler, Alexandria, Ind. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching from chicks that lay and pay. \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50. Frank Umstadt, LeRoy, Ill. 2-5

WORLD'S BEST STRAINS White Wyandottes. Eggs, 8c. Mating list free. Ralph Smelker, New Paris, Ohio. 2-4

REGAL WYANDOTTES, quality mating, pen eggs, \$3; flock, \$1.25. George Mathews, Byron, Ill. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, 100, \$7.00. Mrs. Aug. Berger, Boaz, Wis. 2-4

PUREBRED WHITE WYANDOTTE baby chicks, 30c; less than 100, 35c each. Eggs, 15, \$3; 30, \$5; 100, \$15. Place your order early. The White Wyandotte Leader, Port Trevorton, Pa. 2-4

DORCAS-DOTTES—REGAL Dorcas foundation direct. Four choice matings. Utility eggs, 100, \$8. Chester L. Mason, Early, Iowa. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50, 30, \$2.75. Garry Carpenter, Ferguson, Minn. 2-4

EGG FROM BEST pens pure Regal Dorcas strain. Hogan tested; \$2 per 15, \$3.50 per 30, \$5 per 50. M. C. Wayman, Arlington Heights, Ill. 3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Fishel's Egg-a-day strain. Farm range. Eggs, 100, \$8. Mabel Reid, Ashkum, Ill. 3

CHOICE COCKERELS FROM Martin's best pens, from highest record dams and sired by Heart of America and New York State Fair winners. Fine vigorous breeders, \$5 and \$7.50. Hatching eggs after 1st April. Circular free. Mrs. A. Daters, Portage, Wis. 3

JOHN BRUHN, Broadlands, Ill.—Breeder of "Ideal" White Wyandottes; guaranteed eggs from heavy layers, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$5. 3-5

REGAL WYANDOTTE EGGS—Direct from Martin, \$3 per 15. J. L. Fitzpatrick, St. Michaels, Md. 3

WHITE WYANDOTTE Hatching eggs from heavy laying prize winning stock. Fertility guaranteed. Write for mating list. Allen R. Rice, East Canton, Ohio. 3-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Prize winners. Baby chicks, 15c. Eggs, 6c. Mrs. James George, Mosby, Mo. Box 383. 3-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Fishel and Martin strains, hatching eggs. Edw. C. Wiesenborn, Grand Chain, Ill. 3-5

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1 and \$2 per 15; 100, \$6; cockerels, \$2.50. Martin stock. W. G. Young, Liberal, Kas. 3-5

BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTE chicks; 18 years' experience in breeding and hatching assures superior quality chicks that live and lay. 25c each, delivery guaranteed. E. W. Schaperkotter, Valley Park, Mo. 3

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs. Four matings. Hens after May 1. Championship pen; best display at Corn Belt Show, Mattoon, Ill. Lloyd Caldwell, Neola, Ill. 3-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Martin extra fine, large, all white. Heavy layers; winners Indianapolis, St. Louis, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7.50. Herbert Smith, Liberty Center, Ind. 3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—200 to 294-egg strain. Hogan tested and bred from Pennsylvania Poultry Farm. Eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ruth McEwen, Cherry Box, Mo. 2-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Fishel strain direct; truntested; 200 to 256-egg stock. Eggs, \$2 to \$3 per 15. Write for circular. Emma Meister, Waterville, O. 3-4

EGGS FROM PRIZE winning White Wyandottes. Mating list free. W. R. Meador, Box 32A, Belton, Mo. 3-5

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7.50. Special pens, mating list. Fertility guaranteed. Glenn E. Murfin, Queen City, Mo. 3-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—Heavy layers, \$1.35, 15; \$2.35, 30; \$6, 100. Milton Frakes, Adel, Iowa. 3-5

CUT-PRICE WHITE WYANDOTTE, Keeler's exclusively, the world's greatest strain. All my stock bred and hatched from prize winners; bred for egg production as well as size and quality; nothing but Standard birds in my matings. 80% guaranteed. \$3, 15; \$7, 50; \$12 per 100. Mrs. E. B. DeMent, Keosau, Ill. 3-5

PEARL WHITE—STAY White—White Wyandotte; cockerels and pullets for breeders. Regal Dorcas, from direct Martin stock; hatching eggs. Ye Quill and Apple Yards, Frank Sanders, Ottawa, Ill. 3-4

KEELER STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs for hatching; 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. Clyde Shaw, New Sharon, Iowa. 3-5

REGAL DORCAS White Wyandotte eggs, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6.50. Ernest Morrow, Galena, Ill. 3

AT MANCHESTER ON White Wyandottes I won 17 ribbons, 2 best displays. Smith and Dorcas 220-egg strain. Eggs, \$2.75, 30, postpaid; \$6.50, 100. Glenn Sutton, Delhi, Ia. 3-5

BRED-TO-LAY White Wyandotte eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7. B. Knowlton, Mezaappa, Minn. 3

REGAL DORCAS, four hens, one cockerel, imported, sale, \$15. Eggs, \$1.50 to \$5 setting. William Litherland, Augusta, Ill. 3

WHITE WYANDOTTE Reral Dorcas strain direct; lay and win. Won wherever shown. Eggs, \$2, 15; \$3, 30; \$5, 50. Frank Hardwidge, Poneto, Ind. 3

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Pens headed by cockerels from Martin's "All Star" matings. Eggs, \$3. Virgil W. Peterson, Olds, Ia. 3-5

MARTIN'S STRAIN, White Wyandottes. Eggs, 15, \$2.50; 50, \$7.50; baby chicks. R. F. Burgess, Geneseo, Ill. 3-5

COCKERELS PURCHASED DIRECT from Martin's Regal best all-stars in April. Rare opportunity for new blood. Reasonable. E. T. Bonds, South Bend, Ind. 3-4

HATCHING EGGS—Keeler strain. 15 for \$1.50, 30, \$2.50. Clarence Wilkie, Anchor, Ill. 3-5

EGGS—REGAL DORCAS strain exclusively. \$3 and \$5 per 15. Fertility running high. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. T. Buell, Marietta, O. 3-5

KEELER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES, Eggs from selected hens, \$9, 100. Pen, \$3, 15. A. Lane, Bartlett, Ill. 3

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$6.50 per 100. Large orders a specialty. E. M. Simpson, Palmer, Ill. 3

KEELER WHITE WYANDOTTES—Eggs, \$8 per 100; \$5 per 50; prize winning pen, \$5 per 15. J. L. Rice, New Sharon, Ia. 3

LARGE WHITE WYANDOTTES—Free range. Pens headed by Illinois State show premium stock. Rare beauty and utility combined. Cockerels, \$5; eggs, \$12 per 100, satisfaction guaranteed. Lyle Thomas, Lewistown, Ill. 3

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, Toledo winners. Eggs, \$3, \$5. Mating list. Harold Werdehoff, R. 3, Sta. C, Toledo, O. 3

SILKIES.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE JAPANESE Silkie Bantam cockerels, \$2. Ella Wiley, R. 5, Carthage, Ill. 3

WHITE JAPANESE SILKIES—Stock for sale. George W. Kinter, Dillsburg, Pa. Rt. 1. 3

SPANISH.

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade White Faced Black Spanish. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

WHITE FACED BLACK Spanish stock and eggs. J. R. Galloway, Elwood, Ind. 2-4

WALKER'S FAMOUS Black Spanish stock and eggs; blue ribbon winners at leading shows. F. T. Walker, Box A, Blanchester, Ohio. 2-4

WHITE FACE BLACK Spanish—Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.25; 100, \$5. Cockerels reasonable. Louella E. Jaqua, Portland, Ind. 2-4

WHITE FACE BLACK Spanish eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$5, 50; \$10, 100. Chicks, \$25, 100. James Behymer, Rockford, Ohio. 3

WHITE FACED BLACK Spanish eggs for sale. H. G. Probst, Walthill, Neb. 3-5

LIGHT SUSSEX.

LIGHT SUSSEX of good quality. Fifteen eggs, \$2. D. L. Wiegmann, Hoytlen, Ill. 2-4

RED SUSSEX.

EGGS FROM PRIZE winning stock, \$5, \$3. Claud Taylor, North Canton, Ohio. 2-4

RED SUSSEX—EGGS, \$2, 15; \$10, 100. Cockerels, \$5. Vegetable plants, all kinds, in season. Lauer Bros., Queen City, Mo. 3-5

SPECKLED SUSSEX.

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade Speckled Sussex. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

GUARANTEED FERTILE eggs from Coliseum and National show prize winners. \$3, \$5 and \$8 per 15 eggs. C. A. Campbell, 1913 W. 59th St., Chicago, Ill. 2-5

SPECKLED SUSSEX eggs, \$3 and \$5 per setting. Geo. Stoudt, Erie, Ill. 3-5

SPECKLED SUSSEX eggs, baby chicks; Chicago winners. Fields Brothers, Box A, Sandwich, Ill. 3-5

EGGS FROM PENS headed by prize-winning males at Madison Square Garden, "Heart of America" Chicago Coliseum; \$5 per 15, other pens, \$3, 15; \$5, 30. Stock. H. L. Bedford, Bailey, Tenn. 3-4

SEVERAL BREEDS.

ROSE COMB WHITE Orpingtons, Columbian Wyandottes, Mammoth Pekin Ducks, Buff White Fawns and White Runners, Ducks, Embden and White China Geese, White Holland Turkeys, Pearl Guinea, stock eggs, baby chicks. Mrs. Wm. Leinwebe, San Jose, Ill. 2-4

TEN WEEKS PULLETS—White Leghorns, Red \$1. Lone Elm Poultry Farm, Garfield, Ohio. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE, S. C. Ancona eggs, 100, \$6. Bronze Turkey eggs, 50c each, transportation prepaid. O. J. Austin, Pana, Ill. 2-4

PRIZE WINNING, ROSE and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Speckled Sussex, Houdans, White Crested Black Polish, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Buttercups, Silkies, Golden Seabright, Buff, White, Black Cochins, Bantams, Geese African Chinese, Muscovy ducks, Pheasants, Golden, Silver, Chinese. Thomas Spachek, Pilsen, Kas. 2-4

RED SUSSEX, Silver Wyandottes. Leading strains. Mrs. Weatherly, Poseyville, Ind. 2-3

WHITE ROCK HENS—Baby chicks and eggs. Bourbon Red Turkey and Toulouse Goose eggs for sale. Write Mrs. Morris Brooks, Glendale, Ky. 2-4

EGGS—ANY NUMBER. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes. Best strains. Lowest prices. Results guaranteed by new plan. Write S. W. Kline, Middlebrook, Pa. 1-3

EGGS—BRAHMAS, Langshans, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$1.50 per 15, prepaid. Ducks and geese. Catalog free. M. H. Myers, Edom, Va. 2-4

BOSTON WINNERS—Pekin Ducks and Black Leghorns; settings. John A. Davis, Campello, Mass. 2-4

BREEDERS, HATCHING EGGS and chicks. Leading varieties. Chicks, ducks, geese, turkeys, guineas. Catalog free. H. A. Souder, Box A, Sellersville, Pa. 2-4

SMITH'S SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds of high egg record; pullets and cockerels, \$5 and up; eggs, \$3 setting up. Write for catalog. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Smith Poultry Farm, Coleman, Ky. 1-3

QUALITY COCKERELS—Anconas Sheppard strain. Light Brahmas. Two old Toulouse geese, \$15. Yager Waterbury, Center Point, Ia. 1-3

WHITE LANGSHANS, Buff Orpingtons, Pekin ducks and Narragansett turkeys. Eggs and birds for sale in season. John Nixon, Potomac, Ill. 1-3

BUFF WHITE Orpington, Brown Leghorn eggs. Ada Williams, Stewardson, Ill. 1-3

90 VARIETIES—POULTRY, eggs, baby chicks, dogs, pigeons, hares, parrots, ferrets, canaries. List free. Bergey's Poultry Farm, Telford, Pa. 2-4

EGGS! DARK BRAHMAS, Partridge Wyandotte, Silver Spangled Hamburgs. No holdup. H. A. Okdale, Jewell, Ia. 2-4

EGGS, CHICKS, FROM purebred White Leghorns; also Reds. Prices very reasonable. LeRoy Wise, Grand Junction, Colo. 3-5

HARRY SWINBURNE, Delhi, Ia., offers 137 varieties poultry and pheasant eggs. 2-5

ANCONA AND COLUMBIAN Wyandotte eggs. \$1.50 and \$2.50 setting. Thos. Rednour, Cutler, Ill. 1-3

LARGE STOCK FINE poultry, turkeys, geese, ducks, guineas, Bantams. Day chicks. Stock Eggs low. Catalog. Pioneer Farms, Telford, Pa. 3-5

S. C. BLACK MINORCA, Ancona, Buff Leghorn eggs, from good strains. Some prize winners and stock. Chas. Richards, 1009 Pacific St., Omaha, Neb. 3-5

BUFFS AND WHITES specialized. Buffs, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rocks and Leghorns. Whites, Rhode Islands, Leghorns and Wyandottes. Mating list free. Henry Gruner, Pinckneyville, Ill. 3-4

HATCHING EGGS—15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6. Purebred Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Houdans, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Single Comb White and Buff Orpingtons. Fawn Runner ducks. Richard Wegner, Ladysmith, Wis. 3

I HAVE EGGS from fine full blood bred-to-lay stock at \$1.50 per 15. Barred Rocks, Parks' strain, Black Langshans, Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Leghorns. Mrs. Geo. Blackmon, Ellicottville, N. Y. 3

EGGS—HI-CLASS mahogany Orloffs and White Rocks, trapped. 15, \$3. E. G. Krause, Plainview, Minn. 1-3

EGGS FROM THOROUGHbred Light Brahmas, Columbian Wyandottes, Silver Campines, 10c each; Rocks, Reds, \$1 per 12, \$2 per 30; Leghorns, \$1 per 15. S. G. Bealer, Coopersburg, Pa. 3-5

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PHEASANTS! BANTAMS! Pheasant Standard and care of chicks, 75c. Stock and eggs for sale. N. P. Ellberg, Peru, Ill. 3-5

ENGLISH RINGNECK EGGS for hatching from birds with size and laying qualities combined. Also correct markings. Males weighing 4 pounds; females with 92-egg record. Setting, \$4.50. Arlington Pheasantry, Arlington, Ia. 3-5

PHEASANTS BANTAMS! Illustrated Pheasant Standard or care of Pheasant chicks, 75c. Eggs for sale. N. P. Ellberg, Peru, Ill. 3-5

PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, young or old stock. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa. 3-5

TURKEYS.

AMERICA'S LEADING WINNERS in Giant Bronze Turkeys and Partridge Plymouth Rocks. See our ad on page 425. 1-22-1f

BOURBON RED TOMS, Edgewood strain, young and old stock, brooding order for eggs, 50 cents each. Safe arrival and fertility guaranteed. Edgewood Poultry Farm, Bloomington, Ind. 2-4

BRONZE TURKEYS—Heavy boned prize winners. Toms, \$10. Mrs. Frank Dawes, Plainfield, Wis. 2-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS of the leading strains. Toms \$12.50 to \$15 each. Hens, \$10 each. Large birds and well marked cock. R. H. Young, R. D. No. 1, Lebanon, Tenn. 2-3

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs. Miss Tucker, Merrybrook, New Brunswick, N. J. 2-4

BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$10. Eggs, 10 for \$6. Aaron J. Felthouse, Goshen, Ind. 2-4

VIGOROUS GIANT BRONZE turkeys—Copper Bronze strain exhibition birds, and fine breeding stock at right prices. Unrelated stock furnished. No eggs sold. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leo Smith, Route 1, Independence, Iowa. 5-21-1 yr

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, both sex. Matt Koch, Golconda, Ill. 1-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Toms, \$10, \$12; pullets and yearling hens, \$7, \$9. White Flemish rabbits. Mrs. L. L. Hunter, Drakesville, Ia. 1-3

BOURBON RED, ALSO White Holland eggs. Mrs. Frank Spurling, Forest Park, Ill. 1-6

BRONZE TURKEYS—Great Heart of America winners, Kansas City, 1921. Cora De France, Bert-houd, Colo. 1-3

TURKEYS—70 TO 75% of mine hatched, raised, 25 years no breeding Tom lost. I use my Black Remedy, Mail, \$1 a box until April 1. Circular free. Geo. L. Bennett, Edinboro, Pa. 3

MCKEE'S GOLDEN BRONZE turkeys, stock reasonable. Eggs from large prize winning copper bronze mating, \$50 for best Tom raised. Particulars free. McKee's Orpington Farm, Watertown, Tenn. 3

SOLD A PAIR of Bronze Turkeys for \$150. 8 for \$300. Eggs, \$10 and \$20 per 11. J. T. Thompson, Hope, Ind. 3

BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs, \$4.50 per 10. Mrs. Fred Simpson, Salem, Ind. 3-5

GIANT GOLDBANK BRONZE Turkeys of size and quality. Eggs, \$5 per 10. Mrs. Fred Baynes, Salem, Ind. 3

MAMMOTH WHITE TURKEY eggs from unrelated pens at \$1 per egg. Mrs. Saunders Wilburn, Artesia, Miss. 3

BIGGER, BETTER BOURBONS—Perfect 30-lb., 1921 Bauman Tom; choice hens. Eggs before May \$1 each. Mrs. Stanley Hoskinson, Glendale, Ky. 3

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs, 40c each. Matt Koch, Golconda, Ill. 3-4

10 NARRAGANSETT TURKEY eggs, \$5. Edgewood, Salem, Ind. 3-4

FOR SALE—WHITE Holland Turkey eggs, 50c each, 12 for \$5. J. Jolman, Grand Rapids Road, Rt. No. 4, Muskegon, Mich. 3

ORDERS BOOKED FOR Bourbon Red Turkey eggs. Yard headed by fine registered Toms. Hatched for sale also 2-year Tom, Lottie B. Ames, La Porte, Ind., "Woodside." Rt. 8. 3

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND Turkey eggs. Pekin Duck eggs. Thos. Longner, Rensselaer, Ind. 3

MAMMOTH BRONZE, Bourbon Red and White Holland turkey eggs, \$5, 10. Ella Whitewood, Hudson, Ill. 3

BAUMAN'S BEAUTIFUL BOURBONS—World's foundation matings, registered Bourbons; also pedigree and utility matings. Eggs. Besse Bauman, Clayton, Ill. 3

AMERICA'S BEST BREEDING Giant Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 425. 1-22-1f

DUCKS.

GENUINE WILD MALLARDS, \$3 setting prepaid. O. Robey, Maryville, Mo. 2-4

MASON'S SUPER-TYPE Pekins—Eggs \$9 and \$12 per 100. Chester L. Mason, Early, Ia. 2-4

BIG TYPE, LONG bodied, Mammoth Pekins. Drakes \$4; 100 eggs, \$10. V. M. Bearden, Indianapolis, Iowa. 2-4

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS—Pairs, \$5; eggs, \$2 per 11, postpaid. Heldman Orpington Farms, Slaughtertown, Ky. 2-3

PEKINS—EGGS, DUCKS, drakes. Southern Ohio Poultry Farm, Route 10, Cincinnati, Ohio. 2-4

OUR 250 EGG Buff Orpington ducks outlay runners. World's leading breeder. Catalog. Welday, Seville, Ohio. 2-4

NEW 300 EGG Sevilian ducks. Coming breed. Large, white. Catalog. Welday (Originator), Seville, Ohio. 2-4

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN ducks eggs, 12, \$1.50; 100, \$9. Buff duck eggs, 12, \$2. Colored Muscovy duck eggs, 12, \$3. Large, fine African goose eggs, 50c each. Ella Whitewood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

WILD MALLARDS—Guaranteed genuine, \$5 per pair; eggs, \$5 per 13. Wonderful trained decoys. Wm. Stangle, Camden, Ind. 2-4

DUCKS—ROUENS, PEKINS, Runners, Muscovys, Wild Mallards. Geese: Toulouse, African, China, Embden John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa. 2-4

PARDEE'S PERFECT PEKINS—America's Standard strain. Eggs. Ducklings. R. Pardee, Islip, N. Y. 9-21-1 yr.

COLORRED MUSCOVY DUCKS—Stock, eggs. Free catalog. W. H. Hankins, Stratford, Mo. 2-4

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN duck eggs, \$2 per setting, 3 setting, \$5; \$12 per 100. I. C. Gengler, Caladenia, Minn. 3-5

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS. Hatching eggs. Beauandot Duck Ranch, Sag Harbor, Long Island, N. Y. 3-5

COLORRED MUSCOVY and Rouen duck eggs, 12, \$2. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb. 3-5

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS. 12 eggs, \$1.75, postpaid 5th zone. John Eyer, Kalida, O. 3-5

FAWN RUNNERS—100, \$7. Pekins, 15, \$1.50. Mrs. Aug. Berger, Boaz, Wis. 3

EGGS—MAMMOTH PEKINS, Rouens, Cayugas, Runners, Mallards, Swedish. Arthur Jarvis, Waveland, Ind. 3-5

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK eggs, 11, \$2; 50, \$6. M. Retherath, Stacyville, Iowa. 3-5

COOK'S BUFF ORPINGTON Ducks—Stock direct. 7 ducks, 1 drake, \$25. Mrs. Saunders Wilburn, Artesia, Miss. 3

PEKIN DUCK eggs from extra large purebred stock, \$2.25 per 11. H. Farley, Stacyville, Ia. 3-5

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS—Large, vigorous stock. Eggs, 22, \$2.50. For three month. Sunnysbrook Poultry Farm, Niles, Mich. 3

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK eggs, \$1.50 setting. Frank Drone, Junction, Ill. 3

"BROOKLAWN" PEKIN DUCKS—"America's Finest." Place orders now for April, May, June delivery. Baby ducks and hatching eggs. Write for illustrated circular D1 and price list. Brooklawn Duck Farms, Bensenville, Ill. 2-4

EXHIBITION WHITE AND colored Muscovys, 12 eggs, \$2.50. May Meisner, Lockport, N. Y. 3

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MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK eggs from large, thrifty egg-laying stock, \$2 per 11. Mrs. Reta Suhling, Princeton, Ind. 3-4

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK eggs for sale. Sunnyside Duck Farm, Maryland, Ill. 3-4

WHITE PEKINS—Eggs, 11, \$3; 50, \$5; 100, \$8. Mrs. Frank Spurling, Forest Park, Ill. 3-6

WANT LARGE DUCKS, large white eggs and lots of them? Get Buff Orpingtons. Eggs, \$1.25 to \$2.50 per 12. John Heschouer, Rt. 2, Rossburg, Ohio. 3-5

GEESSE.

WHITE EMBDEN, Toulouse and Gray African Goose eggs, 50c each. Ella Whitewood, Hudson, Ill. 3

WHITE CHINA AND Embden goose eggs. Ellis, Beaver Crossing, Neb. 3-4

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE, prize winners. Eggs, 50c each. M. Retherath, Stacyville, Ia. 3-5

TOULOUSE GEESSE—For the tired turkey raiser we suggest a flock of geese. More profit, less work. Eggs. Noblett Bros., Ouisco, Ind. 3

EMBDEN GANDERS—Purebred, \$7 each. Raymond Nicholson, Valparaiso, Ind. 3

NEW 100 EGG Sevilian geese. Big demand. Catalog. Welday (Originator), Seville, Ohio. 2-4

MAMMOTH BUFF GEESSE—Largest of all. Color wonderful. Eggs. Catalog, Welday, Seville, O. 2-4

GEESSE—MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, Africans, Chinas, Embdens, Buffs, Ducks—Imperial Pekins, Mallards, Rouens, Indian Runners, Muscovys, Buffs, Turkeys—Mammoth Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Reds. Write A. A. Ziemer, Austin, Minn. 11-2

TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS, 35c each. Miss Minnie B. Nash, Liberty St., Van Wert, O. 3-5

BIG TYPE HIGH QUALITY mammoth Toulouse geese eggs, \$3.50 setting of 7. A. M. Stouffer, Wadonville Grove, Ill. 3

FINE TOULOUSE goose eggs, 7, \$3 prepaid. Free catalog. H. Hankins, Stratford, Mo. 3-5

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PIGEON KEEPER—The best Pigeon Journal, \$1.50 a year, sample 15c (coin or stamps). Also fine colored picture—Doveland—19x26 inches, showing 125 kinds of pigeons, 75c postpaid. American Pigeon Keeper, Room 200, 736 Cornelia Ave., Chicago, Ill. 2-5

WANTED—5,000 HOMER or common pigeons. Pay at least 30c pair. Celluloid bands, 3c each. Going Light, Canker Cure, 25c. D. Gilbert, 1128 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1-22-1f

I OFFER MATED HOMERS in any quantity at \$2 per pair. Beautiful White Homers, \$3 per pair. Get my prices on Runts, Caneau, and Maltese Hens. Free booklet. Squab Manual, 50c. Charles A. Gilbert, 2210 Almond St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 1-22-1f

PIGEONS—FIFTEEN varieties. Price reasonable. John Hass, Bettendorf, Ia. 1-3

WANTED—WHITE AND Colored Homers, Fantails, Carneau pigeons. Also Hamburgs, Spanish, Blue Andalusian, Indian Game chickens. Z. G. McKay, Clinton, Ia. 1-3

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WORLD'S BEST PIGEON Magazine—Tells how to raise pigeons successfully. Profusely illustrated. Special 6 months' trial subscription, 50c. Sample, 15c. American Pigeon Journal, Box A, Warrenton, Mo. 3-5

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JOIN US—OWN some profitable silver foxes. \$5 monthly, \$300 total cost. Now have 70 members, want only 100. Details free. Silver-Plume Fox Association, Box 1210, Orange, N. J. 3-5

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FERRER OUT THOSE rats: we have white or brown ferrets, males, females and bred females; list free. J. E. Younger, Newton Falls, Ohio. 3

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BEAUTIFUL ANGORA KITTENS for sale. Stamp for replies. Bay View Farm, North Haven, Me. 2-7

RABBITS, SKUNK, FOX, Raccoon, Ferrets, white mice, rats, guinea hens, guinea pigs, collie dogs. Stamp for prices. Danger Bros., Sleepy Eye, Minn. 3-5

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MAKE MONEY—RAISE purebred Belgian Hares for us. We supply stock and contract to pay you \$3 to \$8 per pair. Order your breeding stock at once. Pair \$11, trio \$15. Belgian Hare Farm, Port Trevorton, Pa. 2-4

PEDIGREED FLEMISH Giants and New Zealand. A. Buchemann, Galena, Ill. 2-3

MAKE MONEY EASILY and quickly—Raise Rabbits and Guinea Pigs for us. Large profits. We supply stock and buy all you raise. Our illustrated book, "Common Sense Rabbit and Guinea Pig Raising," contract and prospectus, 10 cents, tells all you should know to raise rabbits and guinea pigs successfully. Quarterly journal one year keeps you posted, 2 cents. Both book and journal, 25 cents. Write today. Outdoor Enterprise Company, Live Stock Dept., 600, Kansas City, Mo. 5-21-1f

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15-POUND GIANT HARES—Booklet, 10c. Trained roller canaries, \$15 pair. 10 varieties Bantams. Canada's Pet Stock Co., 258 York, Denver, Colo. 1-3

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IT PAYS TO RAISE CANARIES—BIG demand; start at home in spare time. We show you how furnish choice mating stock, guarantee high grade songsters. Monarch Specialty Co., Evanston, Ill. 1-6

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BEAUTIFUL REGISTRABLE Collie pups, \$8.50, \$18.50. Meadow Farm, Coulterville, Ill. 2-3

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SPORTSMAN—ENGLISH Beagles, Large Beagles and Rabbit Hounds, Night dogs, Bird dogs. Pet and Farm dogs, all ages. Trial, 100 varieties. Pet stock. Illustrated circulars, 10c. Violet Hill Kennels, York, Pa. 1-3

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PEDIGREE AIREDALE puppies for sale. Kathryn Malcolm, Bucyrus, Ohio. 3

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DORAN'S GAPE REMEDY. 25c. Guaranteed Agents wanted. Doran & Hicks, 1274 Everett Ave., Louisville, Ky. 2-5

DON'T CUT THEIR WINGS—Wardin's Flight Arrestor stops fowls flying. Three-foot fence keeps them confined. Will not injure plumage. Dozen, \$1.50. Wardin Bros., R. 7, Charlotte, N. C. 2-4

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MAGIC EGG TESTER tells hatchable eggs before incubating; 100,000 sold. Guaranteed. Catalog, Welay, Seville, Ohio. 2-4

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"BUILD ECONOMY" hen houses; \$10 complete, accommodating 20 adults. Particulars free. Fred King, Box 452, Peoria, Ill. 2-4

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1,000 20-LB. HAMMERMILL Bond letterheads, \$3.75; 5,000 \$15. Distinctive display, highest quality workmanship and prompt service guaranteed. Waverly Publishing Co., Box 2031, Waverly, Ia. 2-4

DO YOU BREED WHITE LEGHORNS or Barred Rocks? My special catalog for each of these breeds, illustrated in two colors, is the best business-getter on the market. Send for sample, naming your breed; or baby chick circular for any breed. Thos. Nash, 533 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill. 2-4

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HAVE YOU RECEIVED my new printing lists? If you are interested in neat printing and want quick service, write Jos. Jaske, 1609 Hinrod, Youngstown, O. 3-4

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HOTEL, RESTAURANT and billiard hall for sale or trade for a chicken ranch, summer resort or a farm. P. Lingwall (R. B. 105) Edgerton, Minn. 2-4

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A 5-ACRE POULTRY farm, prefer it equipped and stocked with S. C. White Leghorns, within 40 miles of Philadelphia, Pa., preferred. Address W., care American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill. 3

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WANTED—POSITION on large poultry farm, Elmer Olson, Alma Center, Wis. 3

SITUATION WANTED—By thoroughly experienced poultry farm and hatchery man with 15 years' experience. Specialist on incubation, brooding and breeding of all varieties. Married, no children. Fine references. Address: Hustler, care American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill. 3

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SOAP AGENTS—See our line of soaps before doing anything else. Write today for catalog. American Products Co., 5800 American Bldg., Cincinnati, O. 3

BECOME GOVERNMENT RAILWAY mail clerks. \$133-\$192 month. Steady. Men-boys, over 17. List government position free. Write today sure. Franklin Institute, Dept B122, Rochester, N. Y. 3

WANTED AT ONCE—Competent poultry man on 1,000 hen farm. Must be single. State wages expected. Robt. Radtke, Rt. 1, Marine City, Mich. 3

WANTED.

1,000 CHICKS 6 OR 8 weeks old, different varieties. Address Farmer, 157 E. 93rd St., New York. 2

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"CUCKOO" CLOCKS—Beautiful ornament; reliable timekeepers; hand carved; much prized and useful present. Price \$7 prepaid. W. B. Morrison, Box 124, Corpus Christi, Texas. 2-4



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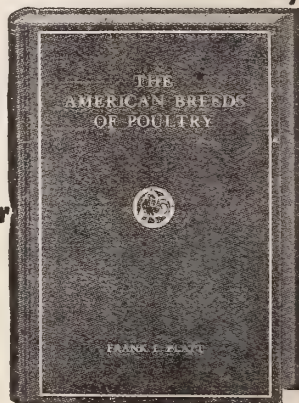
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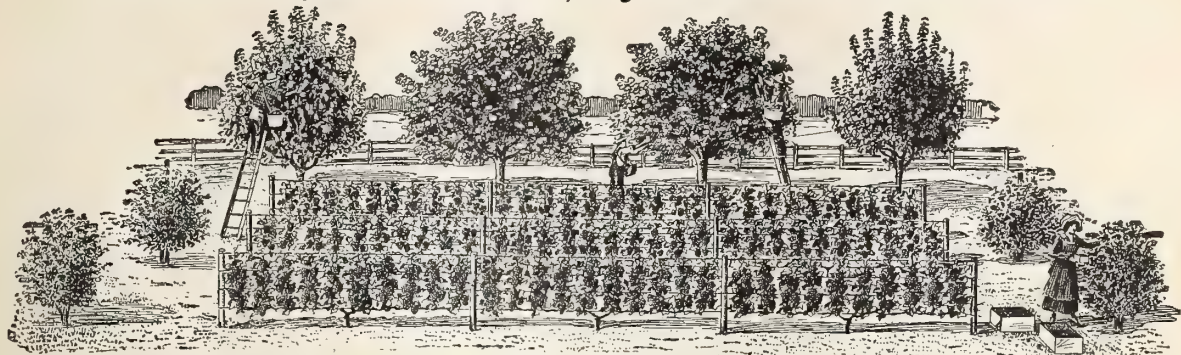
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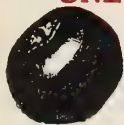


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APRIL, 1922

NO. 4



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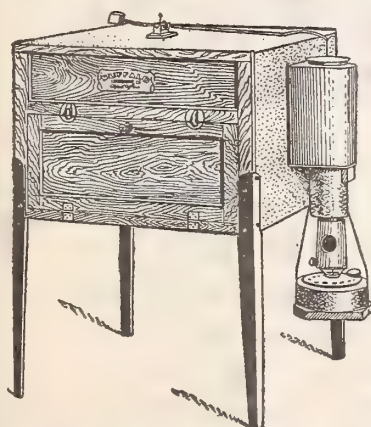
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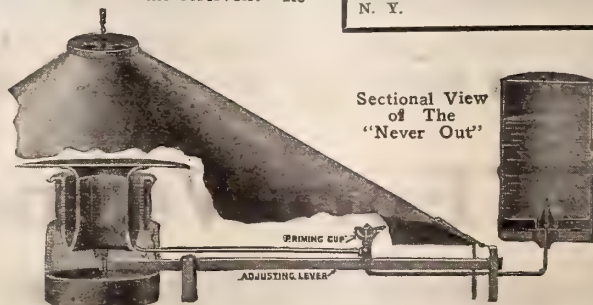
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Wilburtha White Rocks LAY and WIN

One of the first hens to lay over 300 eggs in one year at any official egg-laying contest, was our White Rock hen "Prolific Queen." She is now six years old and her blood flows in hundreds of our birds. They LAY! At the last Madison Square Garden Show, Wilburtha White Rocks won best display, winning 60 points to our nearest competitors 36 points. They WIN!

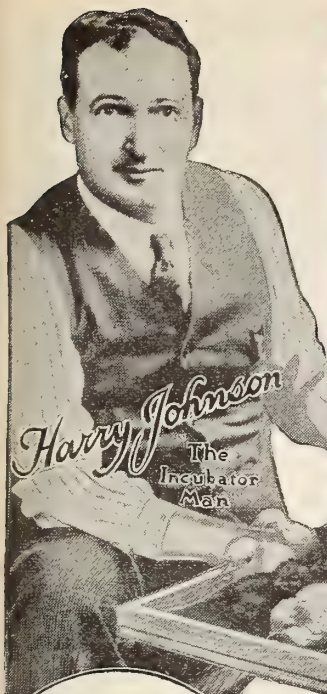
Write for our mating list—free—that describes our breeding pens in detail.

C. J. Fisk, Owner
M. L. Chapman, Gen. Mgr.

Wilburtha Poultry Farms

27 River Road,
Trenton Junction, N. J.

Hatches Now Mean Midsummer Profits and Fall Layers



Harry Johnson
The
Incubator
Man

My Old Trusty is still as good as new. This will be its thirteenth year.

Mrs. Clay Speck,
Wooster, O.

I have used Old Trusty 12 years. Always a good hatch.

Mrs. Chase Groat,
Madison, Kans.



Less Work and Worry When Old Trusty Does the Hatching

Don't let the first warm days of spring lead you to believe that you can get through the season without a good incubator. One Old Trusty a-going steadily is worth a whole poultry house full of setting hens and the cost is less in time and work. Now is the time to get your Old Trusty, and I am in a position to ship it to you quickly, freight or express prepaid the minute you say the word. And I am making a special offer too, which you cannot afford to overlook.

Send Me Your Name Today and Get My Offer

Hatches in Old Trusty now mean a yardful of laying hens next fall. Old Trusty puts certainty into your hatching. Keep your hens alaying while Old Trusty hatches out the chicks. With Old Trusty you don't have to worry about whether the hens are on the nest, and you are not kept running all over the place looking for new hiding places for broody hens sitting on only two or three eggs. As long as you raise poultry why not make money on it? Old Trusty more than pays its cost with the first hatch and keeps on piling up profits for you for ever after.

Reduced Prices—Quick Shipment

No one can build a better incubator than Old Trusty and no one can quote so low a direct-to-you-from-factory price as I can give you. Old Trusty is built in the world's largest exclusive incubator and brooder factory, where we deliver good work at low cost. Built with pure copper hot water heating system, California Redwood case, triple walls on all sides, top and bottom, and easy sliding, substantial egg trays. Nearly a million owners. Made in four handy sizes. Quick shipment from factory at Clay Center, or warehouse at St. Joseph, Mo.

Write today for our money saving offer and my helpful Old Trusty catalog. Yours truly, Harry Johnson, "Incubator Man". Ask for Catalog 25-V.

M. M. Johnson Co.

Clay Center, Neb.

Old Trusty

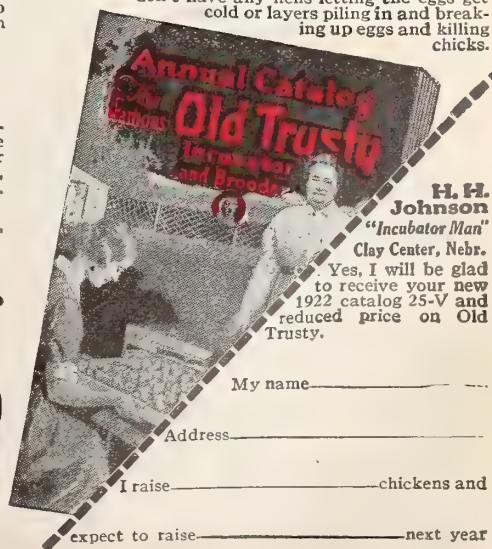
Incubators and Brooders



Think how many hens and how much trouble it would take to hatch as many chicks as a 150-egg Old Trusty.



When you hatch with Old Trusty you don't have any hens letting the eggs get cold or layers piling in and breaking up eggs and killing chicks.



H. H.

Johnson

"Incubator Man"

Clay Center, Nebr.

Yes, I will be glad to receive your new 1922 catalog 25-V and reduced price on Old Trusty.

My name _____

Address _____

I raise _____ chickens and

expect to raise _____ next year

Wyckoff's S. C. White Leghorns

AMERICA'S BUSINESS HEN

Remember that we are the originators, and for over 40 years specialty breeders of the justly celebrated WYCKOFF STRAIN of S. C. White Leghorns, the most prolific strain of poultry in America today. Place your orders at headquarters and make no mistake.

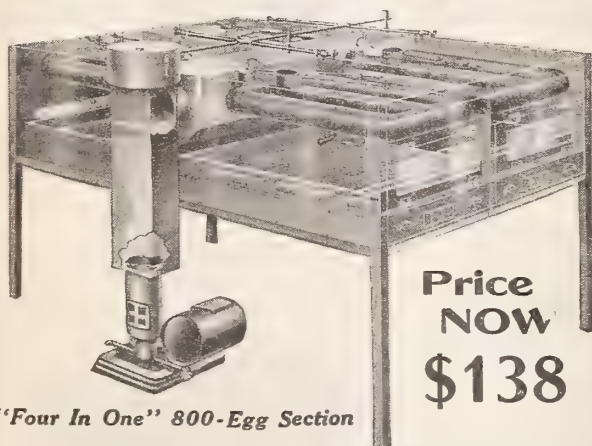
SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the fact that, almost without exception, the most successful Leghorn egg farms in the country, and those making the highest records at the greatest laying competitions in the world have been proven to be of Wyckoff foundation.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

from the most carefully selected matings. Our breeding matings for 1922 are made up with the most exceptional lot of carefully selected stock in the country, barring none. Every egg furnished will be from a grand lot of special selected birds, representing our highest quality stock in every particular. For size, strength, vigor and laying qualities, together with the true Leghorn type, they are unequaled. POSITIVELY NO SECOND GRADE OR IMMATURE BIRDS MATED, AND NO ORDERS FILLED WITH EGGS FROM "FARMED-OUT" STOCK OR OTHER BOUGHT UP JUNK. WE ARE BREEDERS, NOT HUCKSTERS. Place your order for some of the eggs from this famous high grade stock, and get in line with the most profitable era ever known in the poultry business. Send for free catalog giving prices and descriptions, with numerous photographic illustrations showing type of the birds and sections of this most completely equipped plant.

C. H. WYCKOFF & SON, Aurora, Cayuga County, New York

The Schwalge Sectional Incubator



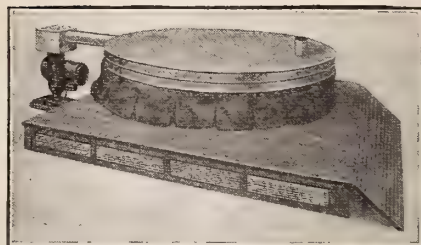
"Four In One" 800-Egg Section

—the most practical machine for any poultryman, large or small. It has FOUR INDEPENDENT EGG CHAMBERS (of 200 egg capacity), each a complete incubator in itself. With this one section you can set FOUR different kinds of eggs at once or take off a hatch once a week as you choose. FOUR INCUBATORS IN ONE and HEATED BY ONE HEATER. Price \$138.00.

**Price
NOW
\$138**

*It is not
too late to
buy your
Incubator.*

*Order at
once. We
can make
immediate
shipment.*



**The Schwalge
Fresh Air Brooder**

(Patent Pending)

Provides FRESH AIR BELOW THE HOVER—PREVENTS CROWDING—two very essential features. No lamp fumes can enter below the hover and the same heating principle is applied as to ours or any first class incubator. Fresh air continually circulates FROM THE CENTER OF THE HOVER to the outside. The chicks, INSTEAD OF CROWDING TO THE CENTER move away from it and lie in a circle near the outside of the hover. Hover 4ft. in diameter. Accommodates 500 to 600 chicks. Price \$28.00 without platform.

**THE SCHWALGE-SMITH CO.
ELM STREET, ELMHURST, ILL.**

Please send me your catalog and further information regarding your

☐ Incubator ☐ Brooder

I am interested in an incubator of..... capacity.

Name

Street or R. F. D. No.....

Town State.....

We give the most far reaching guarantee on both incubator and brooder that any responsible concern can offer on their product.

Feeding Your Chicks for Quick Results

ONE pound of nourishing, well-balanced feed now while chicks are little builds them up faster than twice as much will later.

Start your chicks on Globe Chick Mash. They like it; every particle digests easily, and its body-building properties hurry along the time when you'll have young cockerels to eat or sell, and early laying pullets.

Encourage exercise by scattering Globe Chick Scratch Feed in the litter—make them work hard to get it. This hustling activity strengthens muscles and stirs up a hearty appetite for more Globe Chick Mash, and keeps the digestive organs in good condition.

The variety of cereal, animal and vegetable protein in this mash is just what chicks need to make growth at a time when every little mouthful pays you 100% returns in added weight, strength and vigor.

DICKINSON'S Globe Chick Mash WITH DRIED BUTTERMILK

From hungry chicks to money-making flocks

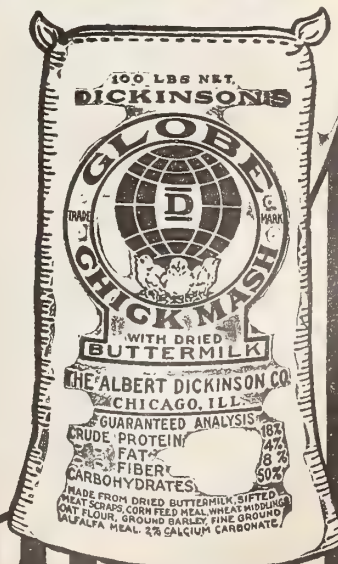


There is a special Dickinson feed for every age from the three-day chick to the heavy-laying hen. From Globe Chick Mash they step right up to Globe Growing Mash, which keeps them growing when growth can be cheaply made. A little setback in development at this time is never made up. Don't waste your time and money experimenting—insist on Globe Brand Poultry Feeds.

*Your dealer sells Globe Poultry
Feeds or will get them if you
insist. There is no substitute.*

**THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.
CHICAGO**

Minneapolis Buffalo Boston Baltimore
New York Pittsburgh



RESULTS TALK

HERE'S THE PROOF

READ WHAT THEY SAY

EARLY LAYERS

MISSOURI

Lay at 3 Months, 8 Days
Kansas City, Mo., July 18, 1921.

Mr. Wm. Shands,
Little Blue, Mo.

Dear Mr. Shands: This may, or may not interest you, but thought I'd put it over on you anyway.

You will remember me by referring to an order from me for 30 chicks when you sent an order of 25, and later of my coming to your place for the balance of the shipment.

At that time I told you of my little rooster crowing at 6 weeks old—that's only part of the story—this hatch came off April 8th. Last Saturday, July 16th, I got the first egg laid by one of the pullets. Figuring that up you will find the time 3 months and 8 days—isn't that going some?

Very truly yours,
W. D. BEATTY,
R. 6, Box 356, Independence, Mo.



FIRST AND CHAMPION SHEPHERD LEHIGH COCKEREL
HEART-AMERICA SHOW KANSAS CITY MO 1921
BRED AND OWNED BY
Wm. SHANDS LITTLE BLUE MO.

SWEEPSTAKE WINNERS

MISSOURI

Bethany, Mo., Sept. 13, 1921.

Mr. Wm. Shands,
Little Blue, Mo.

Friend Shands: Had intended advising you as to my winnings at I promised, sooner, but have been so busy since the close of the fair have neglected it.

The pen won first young pen in their class; the cockerel won championship cockerel of the show and the pen won championship young pen of the show; besides this I won two A. P. A. specials and a special from the National S. C. White Leghorn Club. I claim that's not half bad.

These birds were the big attractions of the exhibit and have had many compliments on them since. With best wishes, I am, Yours very truly,

W. C. BROWN.

SHANDS' WHITE HILL FARMS

Single Comb White Leghorns

have the egg laying habit bred right into them. No bird has room in any mating on White Hill Farms unless a PROVEN LAYER—and best of all we wish to state that our richest prize winning stock is also bred close to our heaviest laying lines. ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS AD.

HATCHING EGGS

White Hill Farms Eggs are all selected Eggs from over Four Thousand Breeders in our yards and will hatch STRONG, VIGOROUS CHICKS. 92 per cent fertility guaranteed.

\$10.00 SPECIAL \$10.00

Grand Quality Exhibition Matings, 5 eggs from the sweepstakes mating; 5 eggs from Blue Ribbon matings, and 5 eggs from choice matings. 15 EGGS SPECIAL PRICE \$10.00.

Every Special Mating Male is a winner and great specimens will come from this combination.

FLOCK MATINGS—Bred for high average Egg Production and Standard Quality \$3.50 per 15; \$8.00 per 50; \$15.00 per 100.

WE GUARANTEE ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION

MY 1922 MATING LIST sent on request, fully describes in detail my sensational winnings in NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, MISSOURI, KANSAS and TEXAS during the past season. A wonderful average egg record made by 1,000 females for the six coldest months of the year. Pictures of my buildings, equipment, my guarantees and prices on stock, also eggs and chicks from every mating.. Its FREE.

WHITE HILL FARMS, Wm. Shands, Owner, Box A, LITTLE BLUE, MO.

BABY CHICKS

15,000 additional hatching capacity every three weeks for April and May will enable us to handle your chick orders promptly. Every chick shipped by us is from eggs laid at White Hill Farms by our large flock of S. C. White Leghorns which have been bred for years for High Average Flock Production and standard quality throughout. Chicks shipped parcel post prepaid. 100 PER CENT LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. Order direct from this ad, specifying date desired.

25 chicks \$7.50; \$14.00 per 50; \$25.00 per 100; \$24.00 per 100 in 500 lots.

PHILO ELECTRIC HATCHER

Any Size From 30 Eggs To One Hundred Thousand Eggs

Scientifically and Mechanically
Perfect



30 EGG SIZE - - \$ 8.00
60 EGG SIZE - - 12.00

Order direct from this ad and we pay charges

Unequalled for Big Hatches, Strong Chickens and low cost of operation. Our 1,000 Egg Machines will run a month at a cost of \$1.00. 75% natural heat does the work. No outside working parts to get out of adjustment. Over One Hundred Thousand Philo made Incubators now giving perfect satisfaction.

National Products Company
634-1, W. Bay Jacksonville, Fla.



1,000 Egg Size can be set every 4 days or all at one time.

Bronze Turkeys VIGOROUS BREEDERS GREAT WINNER Partridge Rocks

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 1922

On Bronze Turkeys we won: 1-2-4 Cock, 1-2-3-4 Hen, 1-2-3-5 Cockerel, 1-2-3-4-5 Pullet. On Free Range on the "Highlands" in the natural home of the Wild Turkey is where our "Goldbanks" grow and attain that vigor so necessary to produce offspring that will live and grow to maturity.

Exhibition and Breeding Stock for sale.
Write for prices and catalog.

On Partridge Rocks we won: 1-2-4 Cock, 1-3-5 Hen, 1-2-3-4-5 Cockerel, 1-2-3-5 Pullet, 1 Young Pen, 1 old Pen. It was conceded by all that our first prize cock was the best Partridge Rock male ever before exhibited.

Exhibition and Breeding Stock for sale.
Write for prices and catalog.

BIRD BROS.

Box C

MEYERSDALE, PA.

Feeding Little Chicks the Jamesway

Jamesway Poultry Book

A mine of interesting and valuable information about the new Jamesway type of poultry house; Jamesway ventilation; and Jamesway money makers for poultry raisers, such as dry mash feeders, waterers, metal nests, grain sprouters, etc.

The Jamesway is solving the worst problems in chicken raising and bids fair to revolutionize the poultry industry in many sections of the country.

It saves great amounts of expensive feeds that are now being wasted; increases the egg yield and makes handling the poultry easy, pleasant and profitable.

And the cost of the Jamesway is surprisingly small.

Why not write us now about your poultry problems; say how many hens you keep and what kind; what sort of chicken house you have and what troubles, if any, you have with it, such as too much moisture, foul air or the like. Perhaps we can offer helpful suggestions.

The first weeks are the critical weeks—give your chicks the right start in life!

Upon the growth and vitality your chicks develop in these first weeks depends largely what they will do for you next winter.

The Jamesway little chick hopper keeps the chicks' feed clean and sweet—and you know that cleanliness is the best preventive of white diarrhoea.

It provides an abundance of feed all the time—insures against hungry chicks. And it prevents waste of feed!

Chicks can't get in and scratch around the feed and waste it. Feed saver pan below catches all feed thrown out; feeder lifts out; roof can be tilted up and back and feed saver pan emptied back into the hopper.

The feed saved will go far toward paying for this feeder in one season.

36 in. long; 18 in. high; 18 in. wide; holds $\frac{1}{8}$ bushel of mash, accommodating 100 to 200 chicks. Wood base furnished with feeder without extra cost. Built to last a lifetime.

If there is no dealer in your town handling Jamesway poultry equipment, write for price.

Jamesway Poultry Book No. 1, giving details of other items of Jamesway equipment for the poultry house sent upon request.

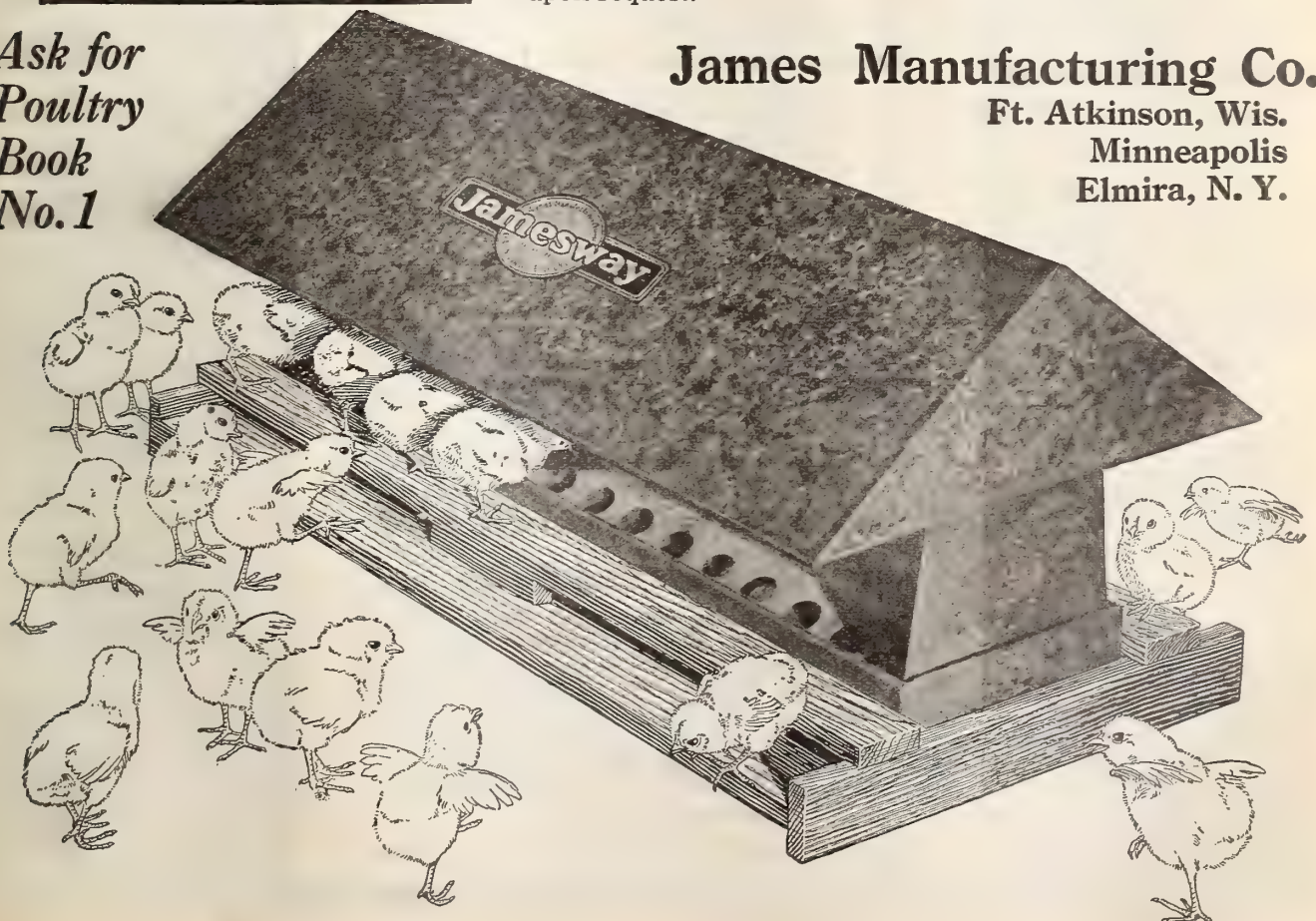
Ask for
Poultry
Book
No. 1

James Manufacturing Co.

Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

Minneapolis

Elmira, N. Y.



Pen 98



Pen 109



Pen 97



Pen 91



Pen 112



Are You a Customer of OWEN FARMS?

More than one-half the eggs laid prior to March 20th by my superb 1922 matings have been sold and shipped to satisfied customers of former years. The remaining eggs have been sold and shipped to new customers or set here at home. Several orders have come from customers who made their first purchase here ten or more years ago. The repeat orders from satisfied customers of former years are the feature of my business that vies me the greatest personal satisfaction.

Try for yourself and see why "Once a customer of Owen Farms always an Owen Farms' customer" has become a truism.

My Pre-eminent Matings of S.C. Reds and Buff Orpingtons

are far and away the best I have ever made. Each mating is carefully described and priced in my complete 80-page mating list. You can visualize the matings almost as well as if you were here, by reading the careful word pictures or descriptions. Write and ask for your copy, if it has not already reached you. No breeder of Reds, or Buffs is so strong that one or more sittings from Owen Farms' superb matings will not better his or her flock in one or more sections.

Owen Farms' Reds

Are better than any other strain in—

*Average type
Perfection of head points
Bone, size and vigor
Soundness of fiery red undercolor
Laying qualities*

Are equal to any other strain in—

*Richness of natural color
Evenness of natural color
Black markings in wing and tail
Richness of natural breast and fluff
Richness of solid clean hackles*

What Else Do You Need for Your Reds?

Owen Farms' Buffs

Are better than any other strain in—

*Bone, size and vigor
Perfection of head points
Smoothness of surface color
Soundness of undercolor
Laying qualities*

Are equal to any other strain in—

Genuine Orpington type.

What Else Do You Need for Your Buffs?

My Reds and Buffs

have made crashing victories at Madison Square Garden, Boston, Chicago, Syracuse and other leading shows. Mating list tells the story. You should read it before you place your egg order for 1922.

OWEN FARMS

Maurice F. Delano, Owner

107 William St., Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Pen 139



Pen 136



Pen 132



Pen 141



Pen 133



AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Volume 53

Chicago, Ill., April, 1922

No. 4

Revision Committee Prepares 1923 Standard

THE Standard Revision Committee, under authority of the American Poultry Association to revise the present Standard of Perfection, and to stay in session until the text for the 1923 edition of the Standard should be completed, met at the Lexington Hotel, Chicago, Ill., March 14, 1922. The following members of the Standard Committee were present: E. C. Branch, chairman; Theo. Hewes, Henry P. Schwab, Arthur C. Smith, Walter Burton and George Robertson. Members not in attendance were: Wm. Coates and Harry R. Lewis. Because of their absence, Thos. F. Rigg, president of the American Poultry Association appointed F. L. Platt, a member of the Standard Revision Committee.

Mr. and Mrs. Rigg, formerly Mrs. E. B. Campbell, were present at the meeting and received the hearty congratulations and best wishes of all present. A resolution adopted by the Standard Committee and presented to Mr. and Mrs. Rigg, read as follows:

"The Standard Revision Committee desires to express its warmest felicitations to our worthy President and Secretary of the American Poultry Association upon their marriage, and to wish them long life overflowing with fullest happiness.

"This resolution is hereby spread upon the official records of this Committee as a testimonial of our all good wishes and sincere congratulations."

Production Classes Rejected

A number of good suggestions were found in the report of the Committee of Forty, and these in turn were adopted. The proposition of the Committee of Forty to put production classes in the shows, illustrating females in different stages of egg production, also the recommendations in regard to a chapter in the Standard on market poultry and egg production, were unanimously rejected, and the following resolution was adopted:

"The Revision Commission after due consideration of Paragraph 3, Page 22, relating to production classes and advising their incorporation into the Standard, believes this inadvisable at this time and votes to withhold its approval.

"Inasmuch as the progress of investigation of the relations of type, production and condition is constantly bringing out new information upon this important subject, and it is apparent that some of the best authorities hold quite different views of it; we believe that the object of the foregoing instrument might be more satisfactorily accomplished by publishing such information in a form better adapted to revision, as new knowledge of the matters involved is gained; than by carrying out the instructions to incorporate such information in the Standard of Perfection, which is revised only once in eight years."

The Standard committee was not unmindful of real merit

By FRANK L. PLATT

All Plymouth Rock varieties to have new illustrations—Production classes not adopted—Breed standards approved—Some breeds declared obsolete—R. I. Whites rejected.

in the Standard breeds. In defining the word "breed" in the glossary of technical terms, the following broad definition was adopted: "Breed: A race of fowls, the members of which have distinctive and established qualities in the matter of shape, size, growth, temperament and color of eggs produced." Heretofore a breed has been simply defined as "a race of fowls that maintain separate shape characteristics." This old definition was deemed superficial because white or brown eggs, and temperament as expressed in sitting or non-sitting dispositions, and uniformity of growth and size, are constitutional characteristics that determine pure breeds, just as much as shape is a factor in determining a breed. It was the sense of the committee that the making of a new variety of Leghorns, for instance, that has Leghorn shape but lay 20 per cent or 30 per cent tinted or brown shelled eggs, should not justify the recognition of that variety as a breed. In other words, the meaning of what is a breed, was broadened.

In the matter of strain, a broader definition was applied. Men are advertising all kinds of "strains," even 230 egg strains, etc. In the new definition such loose application of the word "strain" will not be in accordance with the official Standard meaning of that word. The new definition is: "Strain: A family of any variety of poultry that has and reproduces with marked regularity common individual characters which distinguish this family from other strains of the same variety."

General Changes

It should be understood by all breeders and by every member of the A. P. A. that the Standard Revision Committee

has no power to finally settle the questions that relate to breeds and varieties. The Standard Committee can only recommend favorably or unfavorably on the different issues. It is for the association itself, in convention assembled at Knoxville, to receive each recommendation of the Standard Committee and to adopt or reject each recommendation. It is really up to the breeders to read carefully, think hard, and decide each issue on its merits at your Knoxville meeting.

The following general changes were adopted and will be recommended by the committee at Knoxville: Brass is to be defined as a defect in all breeds, whether white, barred or red.

The female in the present Standard has "neck" and "neck feathers;" however, the strutting

(Continued on page 530)



Standard Revision Committee and others. Seated, left to right, Prof. A. C. Smith, Henry Schwab, stenographer, E. C. Branch, chairman; Walter Burton. Standing, left to right, F. L. Platt, A. O. Schilling, artist, John H. Robinson, A. D. Smith, Secretary Illinois Poultry Association, E. G. Lapham, representing Partridge Wyandotte Club, Geo. Robertson, Theo. Hewes.

This Season's Chicks Make Next Year's Profits

By **W. C. THOMPSON**

Rearing the Chicks Brings up Old, Persistent Problems—Overcrowding, Colony Houses, Sanitation—Feeding the Growing Stock for the Best Growth.

TO the chicken enthusiast the springtime is filled with music, the shrill peeps and cries of baby chicks being alluring sounds, if not true music, because they bespeak activity and life in the poultry yard. The breaking up of winter brings with it the annual persistent problem of rearing young chicks with which to replenish the flocks in another fall, and to earn a bit of extra revenue, perhaps. But, the propagation of baby chicks artificially, and in this day and age the mother hen must have help and assistance, is not an easy task, and it is one that often determines whether or not the poultry venture is a financial success or failure. April probably sees most of the chicks hatched and well on their way under the brooders. There, naturally, follows a season of rearing and growth during which the baby chicks must develop from infants to mature stock.

This growing period is relatively short. In a few weeks those baby chicks are transformed from tiny little creatures into productive pullets and cockerels. Because of this comparatively short period through which the growth and development of young fowls must take place it becomes increasingly important and essential that every attention be paid to inducing and stimulating good, economical, rapid, and safe advance toward maturity. It is the poultry raiser that can successfully carry his young stock through the summer months, the weeks of growth and development, that will find in his investment in poultry a fair and neat profit. It is altogether a problem thus to do, and being a problem, study as to ways and means is in order.

Hardening Off the Chicks.

No baby chicks should be weaned from artificial heat suddenly. The separation from the heated brooders should be made gradually, covering a period of from three to four weeks, depending upon weather conditions, time of seasons, types of brooders and houses used, and other similar conditions. By the time the average March and April hatched chicks are from six to eight weeks of age they should have been weaned safely from artificial heat, and should be ready for transfer to the unheated colony houses in which they are to spend the rest of the summer, growing and maturing. The properly weaned chicks will not huddle together in corners when moved, unless of course weather conditions change suddenly. The transfer should be made in the morning of a bright day, if possible. Give the little fellows a cheerful beginning in new quarters. Remember that they have not been accustomed to changing their homes theretofore. Many a good lot of chicks has been ruined by making the change of quarters on a dark, cold day. Just a little undue chilling works much damage among artificially reared chicks.

Avoid Over-crowding.

There is often a common mistake made by over ambitious chickenmen, and that is the over-crowding of the colony houses into which the youngsters are transferred for summer time. Possibly it is failing to remember that the little chicks, weighing possibly about a pound or perhaps two pounds, are not nearly as large at time of transfer as they will be within a few weeks. Room is an absolutely essential requirement of successful rearing. The growing chicks need air at night, and perch room. A six by eight foot colony house should not hold more than seventy-five chicks when they are first changed. Conditions and the chicks should be closely watched, and whenever the houses seem crowded, the flocks must be thinned out, and parts of them moved.

Move Into Sanitary Colony Houses.

Since the poultryman assumes the role of the mother hen very largely in attempting to raise great numbers of chicks by more or less artificial means, he must bear in mind that if those chicks of which he is caretaker were being reared

through the summer by the mother hens, that they would be kept out in the fields, if possible, where conditions are more apt to be sanitary and healthful. It is a law, even, that is recognized by all successful poultrymen that sanitary colony houses are a prerequisite to uniform growth and economical development of chicks.

Before the first lots are moved out into the growing houses these colonies should have been thoroughly freed from all old litter, dirt, filth, and straw. Sweep out everything that might possible hold over disease germs, or parasites. Disinfect by spraying the entire interior of the houses with a five per cent solution of some good commercial disinfectant. Let it dry out, and furnish new, clean litter. There is no better and more satisfactory litter for summer colonies than coarse pine shavings. They are in themselves slightly antiseptic. They absorb moisture, and keep the colonies clean for a greater length of time than most other litters. Provide fresh air, and lots of it. Keep the houses dry, clean, and sanitary throughout the season. It is true that the growing chicks spend only the nights in the houses, but they do spend those there, and they are close together on the perches at that.

The House Is Not All.

It has just been said that the chicks stayed in the houses only at night, and that is about true. Therefore, the houses are only a part of the environment over which the growing youngsters will range during the hot summer months. The yards or ranges, or fields, as the case may be, come in for a certain and very serious consideration. As a rule the yard has had its surface soil freshly turned during the present season is the safer and more sanitary. Before the chicks are ready for the summer quarters by a few weeks, plow up the soil in the proposed poultry ranges, after having limed the ground rather heavily, especially if there is any reason to fear worms, coccidiosis, or other infectious and contagious diseases which may be carried over from one season to the next in the soil of the yards. Be sure to get all the surface soil turned, up close to the fences, and in the corners as well.

Sow oats and field peas for an early range crop. After this is about four to six inches high it makes ideal poultry pasture crop. Follow possibly by soybeans, then by buckwheat in later summer, with perhaps a few rows of corn for shade as well as green food. But the essential point is that young chicks need to get back to the soil during their period of growth and development, and that soil must be safe.

The colony houses or brooder houses should be movable, and should be placed in a different field or different section of the field or range this spring than they occupied last summer. This is a precautionary measure. The great bulk of the growing youngsters never go very far away from their house. New soil each season will save millions of chicks for America's poultry consumers.

Protection From the Sun.

Growing chicks aren't very big, you know. They can easily become sunstruck, and fatally injured by subjection to the continued hot rays of the summer sun. They absolutely need some shade. It may be natural shade of tree or shrub, or it may be artificial shelter, or planted crop, as sunflowers or corn, but whatever the source do not neglect to provide some sort of shade under which the chicks may find refuge on hot days. The writer has seen heavy mortality on some farms that he has visited among the growing flocks. The owners had forgotten that the chicks could not withstand the heat of summer any more comfortably than could they.

The writer was called a couple of years ago to diagnose the cause of heavy losses in flocks of growing youngsters on a poultry farm of some size. He arrived at the place near noon. There were two thousand (Continued on page 514)

Origin and History of Buff Wyandottes

THE show season of 1921-22 proved to be a banner year for buff varieties of poultry. The remarkable exhibits of Buff Orpingtons and Buff Leghorns at the Chicago Coliseum Show, December last, where numerically the largest and greatest classes of these two popular varieties were staged, and the wonderful showing the Buff Wyandottes made at the Boston and Madison Square Garden shows, clearly demonstrate the stronghold the buff plumaged fowl has on the poultry breeders of America. The Royal Buff Cochins which started the "buff fever" in England three-quarters of a century ago has since spread to newer breeds and varieties which are more refined in tone, even and sound in color than in the great loose-feathered and imposing English Buff Cochin of the nineteenth century. In no other variety has this transition from the variegated or mottled darker or reddish color varying to nearly shading and brown, to the sound even uniform colored buff male and female, been more pronounced than in the Buff Wyandotte.

After the unsurpassed exhibits of Buff Wyandottes staged at the Boston and Madison Square Garden shows, January, 1922, one of America's foremost breeders and fanciers stated at the historic meeting of the American Buff Wyandotte Club held in New York, January 26, that the Buff Wyandotte had made greater progress in one month from an exhibition standpoint than it had in the past two decades. Other prominent breeders and exhibitors present at the club meet voiced the same opinion.

We had the honor and privilege of handling and judging the Buff Wyandotte classes at Boston and Judge L. D. Howell was equally happy and honored in placing the awards at the club show held in the Madison Square Garden three weeks later. We believe he will join us when we state that breeders, exhibitors and judges are practically a unit now on what constitutes ideal Buff Wyandotte male and female in color. The living color illustrations presented by specimens exhibited at these two great shows did more to bring breeders, exhibitors and judges together on the old argumentative color point than all the theoretical discussions, oral or written, have done in the last twenty years. The timely remarks by Judge Leone D. Howell on vigor and size and the buff color talk by Frank L. Platt at the club meet also served the good purpose of pointing out the future course for breeders to pursue in order to place the Buff Wyandotte at the head of the procession of the universally popular buff feathered breeds and varieties.

Buff Wyandottes are going strongly and are very close to the wire now. It is only a question of a very short time when they will pass under it with the blue streamers in full view. They are being driven to the front by good men or better still by true fanciers, to whom the Buff Wyandottes owe their remarkable development into the shapely, beautiful and soft colored golden buff fowl they are today. A good man cannot be kept down; neither can a good breed of fowl.

Buff Wyandottes were so good twenty years ago that some of America's best fanciers bred them and laid the foundation of even better ones to come. The blood lines which produced

By J. H. DREVENSTEDT

Are the Buffs to Rival the Reds in Popularity?—Strong Classes of Buffs at Eastern Shows This Year—The Variety Shows True Wyandotte Type, Soft Level Color, and Substantial Size.

the finest Buff Wyandottes in color twenty or more years ago, are practically the same to be found in the best strains bred at the present time.

The late Clayton S. Mattison did great work in refining the raw material into the finished product of his day. He was one of the most skillful breeders of buff color in this country, a fact fanciers of today will acknowledge and back up by pointing to their own flocks

as being line bred by what may be termed the Mattison system of mating. We had the opportunity twenty years ago to examine Mr. Mattison's Buff Wyandottes at his home yards, as well as in the show room; we also had the opportunity of looking over other fine yards quite recently, and found what produced the true even shade of buff in 1902 practically is doing the same thing in 1922.

No Buff Wyandotte breeder knows this more thoroughly than Andrew L. Riddell, who was possibly the strongest contemporary as breeder and exhibitor of C. S. Mattison at that time. Mr. Riddell is one of the old guard fanciers in the East, still active in breeding and exhibiting Buff Wyandottes, and he has lost none of his early enthusiasm for his favorite variety. Neither has he lost sight of the all-important asset of true buff color, for like Clayton Mattison, no fancier was a greater stickler for color than Andy Riddell. It was only a few months ago he remarked to us:

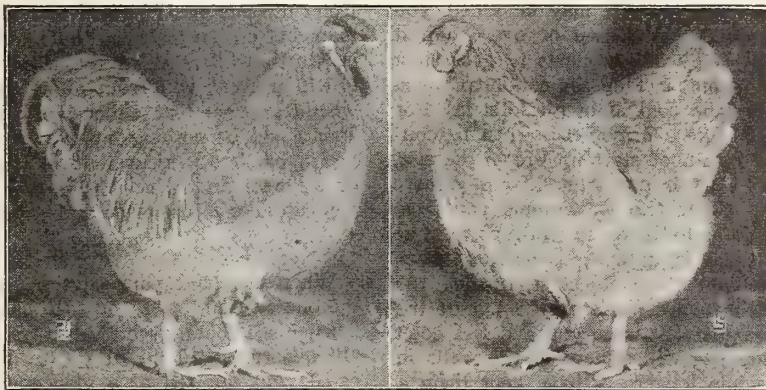
"I feel as if you started to do away back in the late 90's what Will Card has done for the Reds, that is, to have a buff all one shade and that to be buff. Some people talk about a lemon buff; personally I prefer a lemon to a red buff. I do not care for rich gold buff if it is a red hot shade. I want a soft rich buff without any red to it, and I believe we always agreed very well on the right shade."

That remark brings back memories of the time we were "all to the buff," so to speak, in fact, contributed our share in the efforts to standardize buff color while on the Standard Revision Committee. The leading breeders and fanciers at the beginning of this century were practically agreed on what buff color should be like, and the "soft rich buff without

any red," as Mr. Riddell states, was about the proper shade desired by them. Nevertheless, this shade of color did not always pan out rich enough in the show room under some judges, although in numerous instances the less symmetrical type of the Buff Wyandotte at that time often handicapped a specimen superior in color but inferior in shape, and materially helped the darker and less even colored male and female to win. Sacrificing color for shape, however, was largely instrumental in creating altogether too many unevenly balanced Buff Wyandottes in color, which naturally resulted in less attention being paid to fixing the true buff color in the minds of many breeders. They overlooked the need of the plumage of a buff fowl being "buff all over."

At Boston, 1900.

It was at the National Wyandotte Club meet held at Boston, January, 1900, that the Wyandotte breed made a most impressive showing with 680 exhibit pens. The Whites led in numbers with 32 pens, 28 cocks, (Continued on page 482)



Buff Wyandotte cock heading 1st old pen and 1st hen, Madison Square Garden, Jan., 1922. These two birds were selected by the judge of the class, L. D. Howell, as the representative specimens with which to illustrate the accompanying article by J. H. Drevenstedt.

Back-Lot Incubating, Brooding and Feeding

WE assume you have a supply of eggs ready, none over ten days old. A fresh, newly laid egg is the best of all and produces a chick chock full of vitality. With every passing day the egg produces a chick with just that much less vitality and size and after the egg is past ten days old its usefulness for hatching is past. It may produce a chick when twenty-one days old, if it had plenty of vitality at the start and was properly kept, but the chick will be a weakling and of no use as an egg producer. The reason for this is easily seen. The fresh laid egg is full of the food the embryo chick feeds on while in process of incubation, it forms and makes the body and blood, and the egg produces just as strong or as weak a chick as the food inside the egg is in itself, and no more.

The egg shell is porous and evaporation of the water content of the egg begins as soon as laid. With every passing day a certain quantity of this substance for the chick passes out of the egg and is lost, and the embryo chick in an old egg, lacking the feed to give it strength and stamina and growth, likewise becomes smaller in size, weaker in staying qualities and less vigorous. After ten days, so much of the strength giving qualities of the egg have been lost that while it may give enough life to the growing chick to fully form and finally hatch, yet the resultant chick will be weak and impoverished just as the egg content itself was weak and impoverished. So that the fresher the egg, the better the chick.

We also assume that while you were saving the eggs you have kept them in a moderate temperature, neither hot nor cold, and have turned them over every day. If you will always remember that there is a living organism in each egg that can be killed just like you yourself may be killed, you are a long way toward success. If frozen or over cold, it dies. If kept in a warm place by day it starts to grow just like it grows in the incubator, but, lacking the continual warm air of the incubator at night, the cold night air kills it. For once growth has started, just like a person, life must be continuous or death ensues. You cannot start up life in the egg, then let it lie dormant and start it up again later any more than you can in your own body. So we assume you have neither let the egg get so cold as to die or so warm as to start life only to die again. A cellar is, of course, the ideal place to keep eggs prior to hatching. The object in turning the eggs is that the germ, which always floats at the top of the egg, does not adhere to the walls. Between you and I, I don't believe that the germ in any egg will adhere to the walls in ten days or even a great while longer. I have kept them a month and they hadn't stuck fast then. But lest I be accused of too much poultry heresy, and, from the further fact that it doesn't hurt the eggs to turn them, I advise you to turn them every day.

Now take your basket of eggs to a strong light. Hold each egg up to the light and note if their shells are of one shade all over. A single glance will tell you this. If you see a spotted or mottled egg shell, put that egg in your discard basket. It may hatch, but the egg is not a strong one and won't hatch a strong chick.

Testing the Eggs.

Now put your so far good eggs to the test of a specific gravity egg tester, if you have one. If you haven't one, buy one. It will pay you many times over. I use the Magic Egg Tester because it is the only one I have tried. There may be others just as good. This egg tester is not a scheme to tell you if the eggs will hatch males or females. It is an instrument which is manufactured to tell you if the inside content of the egg is solid and firm and good food for the growing chick to make a rousing, hustling, strong chick or if the content is weak and watery with the consequent chick, if it hatches at all, also weak and impoverished. It does this in a very

By **ALFRED B. GARNER**

The Complete Embryo Chick Must Develop From What Is Within the Egg Shell—Selection and Hatching of This Egg—Brooding and Feeding the Chicks.

simple manner by weighting the egg automatically. You may ask why not save the expense by simply weighing the egg on a regular scale. The trouble is, you must know the weight of the egg in proportion to the size of the egg to know if it is weak or watery, or solid and firm.

On the regular weighing scale a big egg would outweigh the small egg, yet the contents of the big egg may be weak and watery. The gravity tester, by the displacement of water, weighs the egg in proportion to its size; and no matter if the egg is big or small, it never fails to tell you just what kind of contents the egg has inside. Simplicity is the name for it. It is nothing but a sealed aluminum tube with a spring catch on the lower end to hold the egg. The tube is marked into graduations, beginning with XXX at the top, followed by XX, X, 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on down the scale. Take a quart jar or some vessel of that height and fill nearly full of water. Place an egg in the spring end of the tester and drop gently into the water. The water doesn't hurt it a particle, if you simply let the egg dry off slowly outside of any draft. Don't wipe the egg dry. The egg and tester will be immersed in the water to a certain depth. Then read your scale on the tester where it sticks out of the water. You will find very few XXX eggs. An egg that registers that degree will practically hatch itself into a big, husky chick that it will take a meat axe to kill. Probably it is just as well that you won't find many of these, as it has been found that nine out of ten turn out to be cockerels. To this degree the egg tester will tell you the sex.

You will find more XX eggs, but yet not any great number, in all probability. At X the number will increase, and yet more rapidly increase as you get into the 1, 2, 3, etc., eggs. Don't use any egg that registers below "2." Any higher figure than that on the tester scale may hatch, but the chicks will not be worth while. What this tester will do for a certainty is, it will prevent you from filling your incubator with a lot of worthless eggs that either won't hatch or which, if they do hatch, will be nothing but weaklings and runts. It will give you a batch of chicks that will have practically no ailments or sickness and which will grow up into chickens in which you can take a just pride and expect results.

Turning the Eggs.

When you have your eggs selected, place the figure "1" on the one side and a "2" on the opposite side with a lead pencil. Then place the eggs on the trays in parallel rows, the figure "1" uppermost on all of them. By numbering them as indicated, you can tell at a glance when all are turned. While an egg must not be turned over just exactly half every time, yet it is just as easy to do so and then you are sure all are turned. Do this in evening, for several reasons. And start the hatch on a Monday night if possible. This will bring the hatch start about Friday evening and you have a short Saturday and all day Sunday to look after it and see things go right. Now put your trays in the incubator and go to bed. It will take about ten hours before the incubator thermometer settles down to accurate registering after a cold tray of eggs is put in it, and if you are in bed you won't be tempted to help along the thermometer by turning up the lamp flame that has been working properly right along. If it was running correctly four days and nights before, it will do so now. And remember, also, that the same remark applies to the times when you turn the eggs or test them.

Every day fill your lamp and trim your lamp wick by scraping or with a scissors. If you work by day, do this in the evening. The flame is apt to increase in size after lighting and you have time before bed time to see it is properly running again. One thing you must remember, when filling the lamp and trimming, the lamp wick after the time arrives to also turn the eggs, always turn the eggs first. No matter how well you wash your hands, some of the oil (Continued on page 492)

Brooding and Feeding the Baby Chicks

THE most particular task that falls to the lot of the poultry keeper is that of getting the baby chicks safely through the first ten days of the brooding period. This is the real baby period in the life of the chick and if it comes through that stage safely the task of making a chicken out of the chick is usually not a very difficult one. A large per cent of the chicks that die drop off before they have been alive ten days and most of those that pass out later, due to the diseases incident to chickhood, have their fate sealed by some untoward happening of the early brooding period.

The poultry keeper can well afford to "baby" the young chicks during the first few days of the brooding period and to give them every possible attention to assure their getting the right start in life. Two things that baby chicks need in common with most other babies during the tender stage of their existence are adequate warmth and proper feeding. Just because the chick has better control of his faculties when he first comes into the world than most other babies have, many people forget that the cute little balls of down are really babies and they proceed to treat them more like grownups. Even the old hen often appears to have the notion that the little chicks can stand just as much exercise and travel just as fast as she can, and this is one of the things that keeps the natural method of brooding from being an easy way to raise chicks. Many people believe that it is pretty hard to improve on Nature, but when it comes to taking good care of baby chicks, man-made brooders have the old hen backed clear off the map.

Rest and Sleep.

Getting out of the shell is a pretty strenuous job for the new hatched chick and the first thing he needs when this job is finished is rest, and rest is usually not complete without sleep. Therefore, the new born babies in the incubators or under the hens should be disturbed as little as possible during the first day or two of their existence and should be given ample opportunity to sleep and rest in a warm, dark, quiet place. To this end the incubator or hatching nest should be kept darkened and be left undisturbed until the hatch is entirely finished. Then the transfer to the brooder or the brooding coop should be made late in the afternoon so that the baby chicks will have a chance to become used to their new quarters by taking a nice long nap.

The Stove Brooder.

When the stove brooder is used, and there is no better method of handling chicks, the fire should be started twenty-four hours before the chicks are ready for the brooder and the temperature should be so regulated that a thermometer placed at the edge of the hover and one and one-half inches above the floor will register exactly one hundred degrees. Then a retainer of wire netting should be stretched in a circle all the way round the hover at a distance of about eighteen inches from the hover's edge. This is to prevent any little chick from wandering away from the heat and not be able to find his way back before he becomes fatally chilled.

The floor of the brooder house should

By T. S. TOWNSLEY

**First ten days are a critical time
—This baby stage is soon over
and the extra care is repaid—
Brooders that are satisfactory—
What to feed.**

be well bedded to keep out cold by having it covered with an inch of dry soil over which a two-inch litter of finely cut alfalfa or clover is placed.

While it is important that the baby chick, be kept warm, the heat must not be obtained by excluding fresh air if the babies are to thrive. One advantage of the stove brooder is that it furnishes enough heat to permit of adequate ventilation in the brooding quarters without danger of chilling the chicks.

Proper ventilation can be secured in the brooder house by having the north, east and west walls free from cracks and then leaving a part of the south side open. In very cold or stormy weather the open front should be covered with a thin curtain to exclude the cold or storm but should permit fresh air to pass through.

When chicks are brooded with hens a coop of sufficient size and of such construction that the chicks can be fed inside should be provided, and openings should be left in the south side so that the chicks can get fresh air.

The more nearly quiet the chicks can be kept during the first two or three days of the brooding period the more chance they stand of getting a good start. To keep the chicks quiet it is advisable to darken the windows on the brooder house during the first two days the chicks occupy it.

The First Feed.

A good drink is the first thing the chick needs to take into its system, and either milk or water should be placed before the chicks the first day they are in the brooder. The can-lid fountains that are made to screw onto glass fruit jars are fine for holding either milk or water because they keep the chicks from getting wet and also keep the drinking material clean. The most satisfactory fountain lids have a removable disc that fits over the top of the glass jar. When milk is being fed this disc should be removed so that the milk will feed freely, but when water is used the disc prevents a too rapid flow when the jar is shaken or moved.

Milk is the acknowledged best baby food, and nothing will give the baby chicks a better start than to allow them free access to fresh buttermilk or freshly soured skim milk. Milk contains the vitamins needed for insuring good health and also furnishes the animal protein necessary for the proper development of the muscles and other protein tissues. Where milk is available for chick feeding the birds should receive one hard boiled egg for each fifty chicks as a part of the feed after about the third or fourth day. Egg contains both vitamins and animal protein and will help make the chicks grow properly if milk can not be had.

Just before the chick hatches the yolk of the egg is enveloped by the chick's abdomen and this furnishes nourishment so that the chick does not need to be fed until he is several days old.

In fact feeding before the chicks are forty-eight hours old is very likely to start digestive troubles which will cause heavy losses. A good rule in chick feeding is to feed nothing except a few grains of sand until the chicks are at least two days old. The sand should be kept before the chicks in plates or small boxes where they can pick at it and thus get grit into the



Three by six foot colony house and run-way for chicks.

(Continued on p. 514)

Standard Revision Calls for Improved Standard

WITH the Standard Committee already at work and the time at hand for another revision of the Standard of Perfection, the poultry fraternity is confronted with a number of problems. Breeds newly admitted are to be described; several of the staple ones call for changes; and in several instances the model cuts of breeds need to be replaced. As a means of economy, or following the serious objection that pictures soon become obsolete, some advocate doing away with illustrations altogether. In several respects our Standard needs readjustment to meet modern conditions.

There is a growing sentiment favoring the giving out of free information about poultry, of spreading broadcast that which has been heretofore locked within the covers of a copyright work. This is a proposition which savors of good business principles, and calculated to make several fanciers grow where one grew before. But, on the other hand, there is the need of revenue to be considered.

There seems to be a growing dissatisfaction with the American Poultry Association. A feeling is being voiced by some of our most progressive fanciers that results attained are incommensurate with the costs. Already a movement is afoot to popularize a certain breed by publishing its Standard which shall be quite authentic as coming direct from its club, although departing from the text of the Standard of Perfection such description to be freely circulated. This is a project that if carried out is likely to have far-reaching results. Other breed clubs may be tempted to raise the handicap under which they will be left and follow the same course.

Whatever the outcome of such a venture, it is safe to say that the Association is face to face with serious conditions. It is up to the committee in charge of revision to solve the difficult problem of preparing a work which, for the period it is to remain in force shall be the recognized and sole authority in judging, and if it can be made also a consistent help to the breeder by way of carrying expert knowledge of the various problems involved in mating, its scope and possibilities of extensive sales should be correspondingly increased.

Standards Get Out of Date.

I have long cherished the belief that a Standard that purports to remain authoritative for a term of years, considering the constant progress of the ideals of all live and growing breeds, is an outgrown proposition, savoring of the days when a weekly paper sufficed for the news needs of the reading public and travel by stage-coach or upon the raging canal filled the role of rapid transit acceptably. When the winners at our leading shows set the seal of approval each successive season, a Standard to run for a term of eight years becomes a joke. I believe that a year-book, to contain a digest of the season's happenings in poultry matters, to be embellished with views of noteworthy winning specimens, cost to be defrayed largely by advertising matter, and to sell at one dollar retail, would produce an annual income amply sufficient to meet the running expenses of the Association as well as to create a fund for extension work. The advantage of such an annual in keeping poultry matters down to date must be apparent, and must ultimately be adopted. For the present I do not anticipate any departures from time-honored custom. The tendency is toward longer periods between revisions.

The above suggestion, as well as some others embodied in this article, will doubtless be thought radical and altogether too revolutionary to be considered seriously. But the old saying, "desperate cases demand desperate remedies," applies forcibly to our Standard problems. The large volume of really helpful poultry literature extant at the present day (such, for instance, as the American Poultry Journal presents monthly, and Editor Platt's invaluable new work on the American breeds) all this helps to render of mediocre importance a

By FRED W. PROCTOR

Shape Should Not Be Merely Plumage Contour—History of Origin Is Omitted in Some Varieties—The Scales of Points Are Less Useful as the Score Card Goes into Total Eclipse.

Standard which yields no inspiration to the beginner and perpetuates many old and obsolete traditions.

It is now nearly a half century since the appearance of the earliest Standard. The "General Introduction" in the current edition state that "the work of the first Standard makers was so thorough, accurate and far-seeing that but few changes, and those of minor importance have been necessary." This is a de-

served tribute to the original compilers rather than a strictly accurate characterization of the work, for the changes introduced from time to time have not been inconsiderable. A score of years ago, or such a matter, following a suggestion I advanced at that time, the shape and color specifications of the several breeds and varieties were separated. The introduction of model cuts was a distinct departure. Preliminary matter giving general information concerning the several breeds, I believe, was the work of the late Secretary Orr. The three distinct prefaces to the current edition were a recent addition, as also department devoted to general disqualifications and cutting for defects.

Standard Is Built on the Score Card.

We now come to a feature of long standing and one that long since passed from use. The score-card is now an obsolete method of attempting to size up Standard merit. It was based upon false theory and was abandoned for the reason that it proved unsatisfactory in practice. It presumed to express in mathematical symbols what cannot be reckoned in numbers—matters of human sentiment. A cut for a defect represented no fixed quantity, but a mere whim upon the part of the judge that the department from ideal perfection was equivalent to the numeral he chose to bestow upon it. To go still further in absurdity, this ideal he compared the defect with was nothing better than a vague image in his mind's eye.

In practice the score-card was no better than in theory, and the system was ultimately abandoned because the public came to realize its delusive nature. I could devote a chapter to detailing the inconsistencies and abuses associated with score-card use were it necessary. But the system is now long dead and buried, has no hope of resurrection, and I only bring up this issue because the Standard continues to harbor the old delusion and by so doing gives the cue to some who, lacking experience and so inclined to follow such apparent authority, imagine that the Standard's scale of points possesses actual significance to fanciers of experience.

In the January issue of American Poultry Journal Mr. McCollough says: "I have seen some of the best judges in this country judge by the score-card and I cannot honestly say that their work gave as good satisfaction as the comparison method." So much for a recently expressed opinion as to its use publicly in judging. And as to private scoring the Standard rules thusly: "Private scoring of specimens is not advisable and members of this Association are directed not to lend their support to the practice as a selling method." What more do I need to say? If not good as a means of estimating values as a basis of awarding prizes and discountenanced for private use, likewise, why perpetuate this antiquated and practically discarded system?

In instructions to judges the Standard perpetrates this rare bit of folly: "The merit of specimens shall be determined . . . by deducting from the full value of each section of a perfect bird for such defects as are found in the specimen. . . . And it shall be further understood that this system must be applied whether judged by score-card or comparison." In short, the judge is officially enjoined to judge by the scoring system and in the absence of the card to carry the values in his head throughout the process, awarding prizes according to scores thus arrived at. I wish that popular opinion could be voiced to ascertain whether the next revised Standard should retain such rubbish.

(Continued on page 499)

Successful Management of Incubators

THE incubator has today come to be a necessity on every well organized poultry plant. Both the small back yard plants and the large, commercial plants, where it is desired to hatch in large numbers, as well as where one wishes to hatch out chickens in the early spring or late winter in order to have them ready to show at the early fall fairs or for early broilers, find the incubator indispensable.

If the beginner will bear in mind that he must not expect too much of an incubator, not to expect more chickens than he would get from hens with the same number of eggs, he will avoid much of the disappointment and many of the discouragements which sometimes follow in the wake of the first attempt at artificial incubation. Taking the season through, anything over 55 per cent in chickens from all eggs set is good work, whether you hatch with hens or incubators. That means two eggs to produce one chicken on the average.

Before buying an incubator familiarize yourself with the catalogs and other advertising matter of the various leading manufacturers. Then use your best judgment as to the size and make of machine best suited to your needs. Personally I prefer hot water machines to hot air, and have had the best success with them, while I have had neighbors that have just as good success with hot-air machines; so really it is only a matter of opinion as to which is the best for the beginner. If others in your neighborhood are using incubators, visit them and if possible learn just what results they are getting. If you know of anyone in whom you have confidence who is running an incubator, get his advice as to the best kind to buy. Learn all you can about a machine before you decide to purchase, and then select a machine that has proved itself capable of doing good work. There are many machines advertised in this paper that will do good work.

Do not let the matter of price have a decided voice in the matter. If an incubator will not do good work, it is dear at any price. If it is well made, dependable and fully and honestly guaranteed, you must expect to pay a fairly good price for it.

On receiving your machine from the manufacturer uncrate it, and remove the book or circular of instructions from the egg chamber. Study this carefully before you attempt to set up the machine.

In setting up your incubator, be guided entirely by the manufacturer's printed directions and do not pay heed to the advice of over-zealous friends and neighbors. You owe it to the manufacturer when purchasing his product to get the machine set up and in running order strictly in accordance with his printed rules.

The best place in which to operate an incubator is a well ventilated cellar where there is no artificial heat. The ordinary house cellar where there is no furnace or heater can usually be relied upon to prove a satisfactory place for incubation operations, provided there are one or two windows which can be opened to admit fresh air. If there is a heater in the cellar a room should be partitioned off in which to operate the incubator, and its ventilation should be independent of the room in which the furnace or other heating apparatus is located.

It is frequently advisable to remove one of the cellar windows where the incubator is operated, and replace same with a course mesh burlap screen. Do not locate an incubator in

By R. L. CHAMBERLAIN

In Setting up the Incubator Follow the Manufacturer's Directions—the Proper Place to Operate It—Heating and Regulating the Machine—How to Turn and Cool the Eggs.

See that the ventilation provides for plenty of fresh air day and night, to carry off the fumes of burning oil and supply the egg chamber with new air full of the life-giving oxygen of outdoor air. The incubator should be placed against the wall, or close to it, where the lamp, the regulator and the doors are easy of access. It must be set perfectly level or the heat in the egg chamber will be uneven, and the flame of the lamp untrue. Sunshine or direct rays of light entering the egg chamber are detrimental and they must be avoided by darkening the windows of the room in which the incubator is operated.

As a general rule you will get better results with the incubator set on a natural earth floor, even though it is a trifle damp, than you will on a board or cement floor; and I would advise the use of board floors only when the ground of the cellar is very wet. When a board floor is used, be sure and have it as firm as possible under the machine, not because the jarring is liable to jar the eggs, but to avoid interference with the sensitive regulating device.

In first heating up the machine, the lamp, heater, flues and egg chamber should be slowly warmed with a flame that burns moderately low in the lamp; a gradual warming that heats the egg chamber in 12 hours is best. The temperature should be kept at 102½ degrees F. for the first week, then raised to 103 degrees F. during the second week. An occasional temperature of 104 or 105 degrees may exist during the second or third week

without injury to the eggs, but more than 105 degrees of heat for any considerable time is fatal to the hatch. A low temperature during the time of hatching is also fatal.

Beginning with the close of the nineteenth day, the temperature may be permitted to rise to 104 degrees, even 105 degrees is not injurious at this time, but a temperature above this is unsafe for the hatch. When the chickens are coming out freely, it shows that the temperature is about right. If they are slow in hatching, the temperature should be carefully coaxed up one degree. Delay in starting to hatch proves that the temperature has run low at some time during the hatch. In case of such delay, the temperature should be increased, and the eggs left in the incubator a day beyond the normal time for hatching.

The incubator should be run empty for three or four days, until regular heat has been established, and the first hatch of a beginner should be with eggs of little value. His experience with the first hatch, or incubation period, serves to qualify him to handle better eggs in future hatches.

The lamp must be filled once each day, night being the best time for doing this. Use only the very best oil that can be obtained. Oil of less than 150 degrees fire-test should not be used. The wick should be trimmed with the thumb and forefinger, and the burner cleaned with a brush. I have found an old toothbrush very good for this purpose. The lamp must be wiped dry and clean each time after being filled.

(Continued on page 502)



Removing a big hatch on twenty-second day.



The Egg and the Chick

THE yolk is the part of a hen's egg which is produced in the ovary. As the yolks begin to ripen and enlarge, the abdomen of the hen becomes larger and softer, for the intestines are becoming more active and are getting bigger. Intestinal development is necessary for the digestion and assimilation of the larger amounts of food necessary for egg production. The vent also becomes larger and the pelvic bones spread apart.

There is only one ovary. Although a right ovary is formed in the embryo at the same time that the left is formed, it degenerates more or less completely, as there would not be room for two eggs to form side by side in the hen's body. Sometimes double-yolked eggs form, but these are due to two yolks being almost simultaneously liberated by the ovary.

The ovary of a laying hen contains yolks of different sizes, some as small as a pin head, and others graduated up to one fully formed and ready to burst from its capsule. From 800 to 2,000 minute yolks have been counted in hens, indicating a tremendous potential capacity in the matter of egg production.

When the yolk bursts the fine skin sack that holds it to the ovary, it is then free for its passage down the oviduct, where it is to be coated with albumen and finally covered with shell. If the hen is being stimulated for egg production, and the yolks are breaking away from the ovary in constant succession, blood spots in the eggs may appear. They are due to a drop of blood from the ruptured yolk sack passing into the oviduct with the yolk.

The oviduct is a white skin, coiled tube. The ripe yolk is deposited in the entrance to the oviduct. It is quickly fertilized, for the spermatozoa of the male traverse the entire length of the oviduct. These spermatozoa are elongated cells which have a head, neck and tail, and are capable of locomotion.

The period of life of the spermatozoa within the oviduct is considerable, for, after the male is removed from a breeding yard the fertility of the eggs laid does not begin to diminish perceptibly until the ninth day, and some fertility can be secured for a period of two weeks. For this reason, there is no certainty about the purity of their eggs for a period of at least two weeks. After a male is placed in a pen, some fertility will show on the second day, and it will be running good after the seventh day.

The germ of the male floats on the blastoderm. This is a whitish disc. It is on top of the yolk, and if the egg is turned over the blastoderm assumes its upper position, owing to the slightly lower specific gravity of that part of the yolk which contains this disc. The blastoderm holds the living part of the egg, from which the embryo chick and all its blood vessels are to start, but it is wrong to assume that an egg is fertile because it shows this little whitish deposit, for all normal eggs have a blastoderm, and the germ of life itself is invisible to the naked eye.

After the yolk is fertilized in the upper part of the oviduct, about three hours are required for the formation of the white or albumen. This substance is secreted in the upper two-thirds of the oviduct.

The egg is now pushed along by muscular contraction of the oviduct for the next process which is the secretion of the shell membrane. Two thin linings of membrane are put around the egg. They are separate, and in the big end of the egg they are apart from one another. Thus the air cell is formed. The older the egg the bigger the air cell, for the greater has been the evaporation of the egg content.

After three hours spent in the formation of the white and three hours in the formation of the shell membrane, twelve to twenty-four hours more are now required for the secretion of the lime substance which is to harden and form the shell,

and for the laying of the egg. This time element condemns the two-egg-a-day theory except as an unusual and extraordinary accomplishment.

Every yolk that enters into the oviduct does not necessarily have to go through all the stages of this process. If the temperature drops suddenly, and the maintenance of the hen's body makes extra demands upon her system, it appears that the partly manufactured egg can be taken back up the oviduct and enter into the body cavity where it may be absorbed by the body as food.

Sometimes the egg making machinery of a hen gets out of order, and the yolks pass directly into the body cavity. In case they are not then absorbed by the body, they may pack and harden in the abdomen. In culling practice, therefore, hens with full, hard abdomens are culled out. These internal layers may have the bright comb, and the faded shanks and beak of good layers, but their hard abdomens indicate a wrong internal condition.

After a fertile egg is laid it will start to incubate at a temperature lower than 103 degrees. Eggs for hatching should be held in a temperature of about 60 degrees. Sixty-eight degrees is the physiological zero for an egg, below which all growth ceases and the egg remains in a dormant condition. A fertile egg kept at 86 to 91 degrees for seven or eight days will show a development equal to that found in a fertile egg incubated at 103 degrees for three days. For this reason infertile egg campaigns are put on in the summer months, and farmers and other producers of summer eggs are urged to swat their roosters. It is likely, however, that these campaigns will not be waged as vigorously in the future as in the past, for, while there is an enormous loss from eggs heating and showing blood rings, it appears that poultry production diminishes in those sections where all the sound stock males are sent to the butcher's block each year and the flocks reproduced by young cockerels.

The egg incubates, that is, the embryo chick develops, by means of cell division. Two centuries ago it was assumed that the fertile germ was a miniature adult, and that the process of embryonic development consisted of enlargement. It is now established that an ovum and spermatozoon of the two sexes unite. This cell divides and forms two; each of these two daughter cells divides, making four; and the progression proceeds rapidly, outrunning the possibilities of mathematics.

The process of embryonic development requires about twenty days, when the chick, fully formed, breaks its shell, and is born to the world. It is one of the miracles of life how each function of the chick is developed. There is the eye with all its marvelous parts, the beak, the shanks covered with little scales, the wings, the internal organs, the skin and down. All of these things are formed during the process of incubation from the material in the egg.

The last thing before the chick excludes itself from the shell, its intestines absorb the remaining yolk, which serves as the chick's first food. It should not be given other food through its mouth until about forty-eight hours have elapsed, so that it may have had time to first utilize the yolk. Digestive troubles result from too early feeding. It is plain that the yolk and albumen contained in an egg, being capable of contributing all the elements of food necessary for the growth and development of the little chicks, are complex mixtures which are capable of making a highly nutritious addition to man's ration.

A Word About Ourselves

The circulation of this issue of *American Poultry Journal* is ninety-five thousand copies. This is not a large special edition for advertising purposes for this month only. Last month we printed ninety-five thousand copies of the March

issue of the Journal. Never before in the history of poultry journalism in America has a publication received such wide distribution as is now enjoyed by American Poultry Journal. Its great circulation carries with it great advantages, but it also bring its share of responsibilities and limitations.

We hold it to be our responsibility to bridge the gap and form a source of contact between the purebred breeder and the thousands upon thousands of poultry raisers who would be benefited by the seed of the sound breeding establishments of this country. We hold it to be our responsibility to ever urge upon the breeder the vision of these thousands upon thousands of flocks that are to be built up and reinforced from time to time by the blood lines of his breeding, that he may never lose the perspective and adjust his breeding operations to the ephemeral requirements of a vain and foolish little circle. We know that no other kind of chicken ever has equaled the well bred fowl and it is our earnest desire that it shall steadily advance in numbers and usefulness.

In extending our field of service to the ninety-five thousand poultry keeper, our limitations become more marked. Each inch of space has become costly to the point where only matter of general interest can be included in our columns. We are unable to print the awards of all the poultry shows that request the use of our space, we are unable to print the details of specialty club affairs, and we cannot give space to write-ups which are of special interest to the breeders themselves. We must leave these matters, interesting and valuable as they are, to the local and specialty papers.

The poultry business has so grown and expanded that the old ideas of what a poultry paper should or should not do must be superseded by what it can or cannot do, and we, therefore, ask our readers to judge us in the light of our circulation which brings with it not only advantages but also responsibilities and limitations.

To Help the Young Judge

Referring to the editorial comment in the last issue of the Journal in regard to poultry judges, in which we said: "It is unfortunately true that there are some poor judges, but could they not be made good judges if they had the opportunity to see and study good quality," D. Lincoln Orr, secretary of the Madison Square Garden Show, writes:

"I would like to help educate two or three good young judges,—men whose attitude toward life would never allow them to get too chesty. The management of the Garden Show will pay the railway fare and Pullman expenses for two, perhaps three, good young fellows to come to the New York show next year and study some special classes to be designated by us later. The only requirement that I would make would be that they should make a detailed report, in writing, of the classes assigned to them; a copy of which is to be given to you and one to me. If their reports should then warrant, I would recommend that their railroad fare and sleeper expenses be given another year. Young men under thirty who have no A. P. A. license preferred. What do you think?"

Mr. Orr's proposal is most lofty and generous. It bears out the best traditions of the Garden show, which has made one man after another, both breeders and judges.

The chief difficulty will be in selection of proper candidates. Young men who have made a start in judging at fall fairs and small shows will undoubtedly be picked, for they have demonstrated their own individual initiative to get ahead as well as their capacity to comprehend something of the breeds and varieties. What a splendid privilege for the two or three young men of this kind who shall be picked each year and given the opportunity to gratify their dreams and ambitions to attend the great Madison Square Garden Show!

The Garden Show provides a liberal education in purebred poultry. Geo. M. Rommel, until lately chief of the Animal Husbandry Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has summed up the recent poultry exhibition in Madison Square Garden in the following way: "The show goes ahead each year. Here are the leaders of the poultry breeding industry come together for contest, for conference, for mutual exchange of opinions and ideas. If you stand long enough at the entrance to the main floor of the Garden Show, you will meet all the leaders of the poultry world before the show is over."

A man may commit the whole Standard to memory and yet not know good quality when he sees it. To give the young

judge an opportunity to see the living models, as bred by the master breeders of America, and shown at Madison Square Garden, is nothing short of giving him a post-graduate course. In suggesting so magnanimous a plan, Secretary Orr puts to practical application the words of Theo. Roosevelt: "Every man owes some of his time and money to the upbuilding of the profession to which he belongs." And in upbuilding the poultry judging profession in America, Mr. Orr will extend the influence of the Garden show, and both the show and its secretary will receive a new prestige which will be forever theirs.

Judge's Card for Comparison Shows

Competition is nowadays so keen that only a limited number of birds in each class can have their cages decorated with ribbons. In order to give the exhibitors something to take home with them we do not want to adopt the German system of awarding five firsts on cocks, five second prizes on the next five cocks, five thirds on another five cocks, and so on down the line until every cock in the class is under a ribbon. But exhibitors of birds that are not placed as well as those that do win, are entitled to a proficient statement from the judge on each of their birds.

We illustrate on the next page a judge's report card which has been adopted by D. E. Hale, secretary of the National Poultry Show, Chicago. Mr. Hale received several requests for information from non-attending exhibitors regarding birds which they entered at the National Show this year. In line with his progressive attitude that the poultry show of the future will be the one that gives the best service to its exhibitors, he will provide the desired information next year to his exhibitors by means of this card.

The exhibitor will be required to pay 25 cents extra for each bird on which he desires a judge's report. If he enters 20 birds at \$2.00 each, he will have to add \$4 to his entry fees for the extra service, making his total entry \$44 instead of \$40. Of each 25 cents, 5 cents will remain with Mr. Hale to cover cost of printing the report cards, paying postage on them and clerical work in addressing them. The remaining 20 cents will go to the judge.

The judge will have to put in extra work to fill out these cards, and will be paid for it on the basis of 20 cents for each card. This will enable the judge to participate in the success of the show. If he draws 100 birds, he will receive approximately \$20 extra; 200 birds in his classes would mean approximately \$40 extra for a little extra work.

It is evident that the judges do not receive enough pay under existing conditions. This card should work out to advantage in this direction, as well as serve to give the breeder the information he desires and is entitled to have, providing a means by which the opinion of the judge may be extended to the exhibitor even though he lives a thousand miles away from the show.

This card will carry to the non-resident exhibitor information as to what prize his bird won, if it did win. It affords a prompt report on each bird.

Over the judge's signature is his statement of the bird's defects and its especial points of merit.

Many exhibitors who are able to attend the show will be interested in having the judge's opinions of their several birds written down in black and white to take home with them. Mr. Hale believes that nearly all exhibitors will want a report on practically every bird they enter, making a total of about 3,000 cards to be filled out at the next National Show.

There is no copyright on this card. Mr. Hale is the first to adopt it. Other shows, large and small, are welcome to use it.

The Conformation of a Chicken

There are judges of poultry who would qualify as technicians. They do not especially value the character and finish of the plumage. Their eye is not filled with the general conformation of a bird. Yet these are qualities that contribute to the general excellence of a bird as it stands in the coop.

The technical judge, however, is never so rash as to pass an opinion on a bird before he handles it. He is not so artistic as to first pose a bird to see its general conformation. Before

sizing up the bird, he immediately grabs it out of its coop to look for the technical disqualifications of side sprigs, stubs, and down; to see if the wings are free from a tip of white and if the bird is sound at the base of its tail; and most important of all, to see if the undercolor is good.

The score card system of judging has encouraged this practice. There is no use to spend time in scoring a chicken and then in the last column disqualify it for down between the toes. So the judge begins by first looking for disqualifications on shanks and toes, even though this necessitates that his first act shall be to hold the chicken upside down, completely throwing it out of condition.

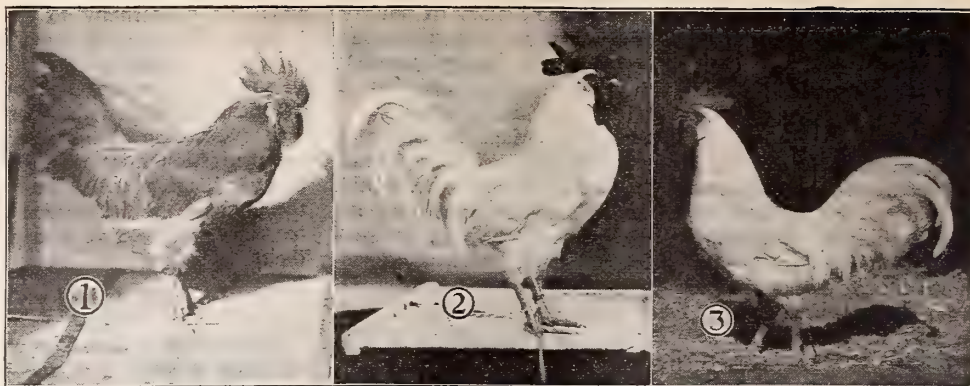
Judges who follow this practice soon become expert in the technique of the Standard. Breeders who come under the scope of their influence produce a pretty sound sort of a chicken, but the great advances in breed improvement are being made by those breeders who show in comparison shows where the finish and balance of a bird are of major importance.

Many different points are necessary to make a complete chicken, just as many trees are necessary to make a forest. A man may fail to see the whole chicken just as a man engrossed in detail may fail to see the forest for the trees.

Let us look at five Leghorn males, sizing up, in each case, the fundamental character of the whole chicken.

The Buff Leghorn cockerel, Fig. 1, was a first prize winner at Chicago some years ago. He fails to fill our eye today. He is a trifle heavy in comb, with a small ear-lobe that puts his head parts out of proportion, one to the other. His tail is scantily furnished, like one would expect to see on a very young cockerel or one improperly grown.

Figure 2 shows a big White Leghorn cockerel. He is heavy in head gear. His



Three grades of quality in Leghorn males.

legs are set too far behind, throwing up his shoulders. His tail joins abruptly to his back, making a sharp angle at juncture of back and tail. He is deficient in the underbody line, his wings projecting beyond his fluff. In short, this bird represents a common type of plain-bred White Leghorn male.

finement, as the serrations are rather small.

These lower set birds, such as No. 3, are said by some to possess strong vitality. Perhaps No. 3 is a stronger bird than No. 4. We should judge them that way; and we would also judge that the pullets from No. 3 would lay a larger egg than those from No. 4.

No. 3, however, is not a stronger bird than the one shown in No. 5. This No. 5 won first as a cockerel in the Single Comb White Leghorn class at the New York show of 1913. He was shown by D. W. Young. This writer was one of the five judges selected to award the special for the best bird in that great show that year. After considerable inspection and discussion of different first prize cockerels in the show, this Dan Young White Leghorn cockerel was given the unanimous vote of the five judges as the best cockerel in the Garden.



The White Leghorn cockerel on the right won 1st at New York in 1913. Shown by D. W. Young.

Figure 3 shows more graceful lines of contour. He is better balanced on his legs, with concave back, and well carried tail nicely furnished. He lacks somewhat in station, being short in the drum-stick, which makes him look squatty. This improvement made, his comb could then stand a little re-

An interesting point is that this bird, bred by Mr. Young, was bred by a man who has stated that he never owned a copy of the Standard of Perfection until after he had won fame as a breeder. While it is probably true that he read little, it is most certain that he studied his birds very much indeed. He studied such matters as balance, station, proportion and harmony of parts. Note how well balanced is this bird. He has station and his legs are well placed under the center of his body. His back sweeps up to a nicely finished tail. The photographer has posed his tail a few degrees too high, but Mr. Young's males did not have the low, sweeping, rainy-day tails of a Japanese Phoenix.

In matter of detail and refinement, observe the relative size of the lobe to the size of the wattles and comb. Each is of proportionate size, giving a balance to the head. The eye is clear and bright.

The cockerel in Figure 4 looks a little like this Dan Young male. But he is lacking somewhere. He has a nice head and good station, a concave back and covered tail. Still he is deficient somewhere.

What he needs is more substance of body. He is twenty per cent narrower across the saddle, from hips to vent. He is again twenty per cent thinner in breast, from shoulders to breast bone. No. 4 also lacks depth of body below his wing line, compared to Mr. Young's bird. In short, No. 4 lack substance.

Some will take No. 4 and say: "There

VARIETY..... Sex.....

Coop No..... Band No.....

QUALITY: Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Average ☐ Poor ☐ Waster ☐

Defects.....

Merits.....

Prize won.....Chicago National, January.....1923

Secretary

Judge

Report card to be filled out by the judge and mailed by him to the exhibitor.

you have it, a fancy chicken. The fancier produces an active, spirited, nice looking bird, but there is nothing to it." Not so, friends. Look at No. 5. There you see Leghorn type and substance, graceful lines and proportion of parts.

No. 5 was produced by a man who saw a whole chicken, never forgetting for a moment that he had to have a chicken first. The conformation of the whole specimen is the fundamental thing. Fortunately this ideal of a finished and balanced chicken is permeating the entire breeding fraternity and progressive breeders and judges are seeing the absurdity of such a variation of type as flourishes when judging becomes so technical that conformation is sacrificed and prizes are awarded irrespective of body lines and finish of feather so long as the bird has certain particularly correct technique.

The Web of the Feather.

The size and webbing and character of the individual feathers are receiving a great deal of consideration from the best breeders. This is not altogether new. For years the shortness, narrowness and hardness of the feathers on the Exhibition Game and length and profusion of feathers on Cochins have been points of extreme importance. But the American Breeds, being intermediate in size of feather, have been judged for color pattern, undercolor and type. Recently the influence of the size and character of the individual feather on the color and type of the bird has become more fully understood. We are beginning to understand that if we are to have big, round, open centers in a Silver Wyandotte female, she must have big, round individual feathers. She may be perfectly marked according to the Standard description, but if her feathers are small, she will appear much darker in color, for the white centers will be smaller.

Breeders of White Orpington, White Wyandotte, and White Rock females are laying importance on a smooth, hard webbing of the feather. No other kind will web out properly after the wash. Poorly webbed, curling feathers over the cushion are being condemned in a breeding or show bird.

Breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds are laying value on a broad feather in the neck, back and saddle. In these top feathers of the male there is a webbed portion, which forms the center of the feather.

In a striped feather, such as you would pluck from the neck of a Partridge, Silver Penciled or Columbian male, the black stripe is confined to this webbed portion of the feather. It is the outer edge of the feather that has a different color.

The outer edge also has a different structure. It is not webbed together. The bars or ribs of the feather are hooked together in the web, by little hooklets that are finer than the sense of sight unaided by a microscope. But the edges of this neck feather are not hooked together.

In a Barred Rock male the barring goes straight across this webbed part of the neck or saddle feather. The crooked bar is the result of the bar shooting off on the edges of the feather. It follows, therefore, that the broader feather you breed in the top plumage of your male, the wider the web that feather will carry, and the more straight barring you will have.

"The Layers Win and the Winners Lay"

Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes



"Lady Jane"—Record 262 eggs in eleven months, American Egg Laying Contest, 1919.

are the most popular strain of this popular breed in America today, because they combine beauty and usefulness to such a marked degree.

Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes are the typical American White Wyandottes, not the slim bodied, high-tailed, beefy-combed kind that are Wyandotte only in name. My birds are the modern kind with low, close-fitting combs, deep bay eyes, rich yellow legs, broad backs, low, well-spread tails and chalk white plumage.

In the laying contests they are invariably near the top while in the show room they acknowledge no superiors. They hold their record for best display at Boston, with a score of 72 points.

At Madison Square Garden, 1919, they won best display with a score of 68 points—40 points more than all my competitors combined.

At the National White Wyandotte Club Meet held in Kansas City November, 1920, the Regals won 43 ribbons on 43 entries—the most wonderful winning in the history of the breed.

In the American Laying Contest at Leavenworth, Kansas, my birds won first over all the heavy weight varieties, eight of my pullets making a combined record of 1,761, an average of over 220 per bird.

If you are not getting good results in fertility or egg production, if your birds are weak in constitution, why not make a fresh start with the Regal Dorcas line? My matings for 1922 are a wonderful success and the 2,000 early chicks in my brooder house give ample proof of this. Do not delay, but reserve your eggs before it is too late.

Eggs for Hatching

Dorcas matings—\$5.00 per 15; \$15.00 per 50; \$27.00 per 100. Special matings (Exhibition or Dorcas)—\$10.00 per 15; \$18.00 per 30; \$25.00 per 45; \$50.00 per 100. All-Star matings—\$20 and \$25 per 15. Utility matings—\$15 per 100. Special Utility matings—\$20.00 per 100.

1000 surplus males and females for immediate sale at bargain prices.

Special value breeding pens, (male and five females) \$40.00, \$50.00, \$75.00 and \$100.

Choice breeding cockerels—\$8.00, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00. Hens and Pullets—\$5.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00.

Utility cockerels—\$5.00 each.

FREE—Send for 20-page catalogue, fully illustrated, telling all about my 1922 matings. Send 10 cents for copy of my Regal White Wyandotte Book—the information it contains will be of great value to you.

John S. Martin. Box 51, Port Dover, Ontario, Canada

M A Y S L A K E

Buff Orpingtons



One of the Oldest and Leading Winning Strains

EGGS from Champion Exhibition Matings

Headed by Grand Champions and Blue Ribbon CHICAGO COLISEUM, NEW YORK AND OHIO STATE FAIR WINNERS and males in direct blood lines with the original MAJOR HUGH ROSE, famous Canadian winning line of New York, Madison Square, Boston, Chicago, etc., winners; descendants of which have for years past and are today, taking leading awards at these imperial shows.

\$15.00 per 15; \$28.00*per 30, selected from one of two choicest matings, or \$10.00 per 15; \$18.00 per 30; \$28.00 per 50; \$50.00 per 100, selected from 10 choicest matings equally.

EGGS from Combination Exhibition and Heavy Layers

\$5.00 per 15; \$9.00 per 30; \$14.00 per 50; \$25 per 100. **BABY CHICKS** at double the above prices; 90 per cent live delivery guaranteed.

All Unhatchable Eggs Replaced Free

Our illustrated Mating List will convince you that "Mayslake" Orpington Eggs are your very best buy of the season.

MAYSLAKE FARMS, HINSDALE, ILL.

F. S. Peabody, Owner. Frank F. Conway, Mgr., (Formerly with HUGH A. ROSE)

In red and buff females it appears that the best undercolor is associated with a poorly webbed surface. As soon as you hit a hard, smooth surface, such as is carried by the Buff Leghorn female, you run into light undercolor. Who has seen deep buff down to the skin in a Buff Leghorn hen or pullet? The first prize Buff Wyandotte hen at the recent New York show, which is illustrated in this issue, had splendid buff undercolor. Her surface, however, was not hard and smoothly webbed. This same thing is seen in Red females, some of which are as rough as a door mat on the surface. Some breeders enthuse over their deep red undercolor clear down to the skin. We notice, however, that they are not



Feathers from a Rhode Island Red male that are webbed all the way down to skin.

much in evidence as winners in the single classes at Boston, New York or Chicago Coliseum. Undoubtedly their color effect is due to structure of the feather as well as pigment in the feather, and what is the use of gaining undercolor at the expense of good, smooth structure in the surface of the feather?

In these days when the breeder is with his birds so much he will find much to interest him in a close observation, not of their plumage as a whole, but of the character of their individual feathers which contribute to and build up that plumage. Some queer things are found sometimes. Occasionally a bird with scarcely no webbing appears—a silky feathered bird—such as is found in the abnormal Missouri Fluff. Wm. Scott Doig, Montana, sends us some feathers from a Rhode Island Red cock in which the web runs all the way down to the skin. It is strange that this should appear in Montana, a cold climate, for it is generally believed that the soft fluff of the under plumage is an effective insulator to protect the body temperature. However, many Reds need more webbing in their plumage, to eliminate the narrow, stringy feathers already referred to, and such a bird as has appeared in Mr. Doig's yards should be bred.



NEW LOW PRICES MILLER BABY CHICKS

20 varieties purebred baby chicks bred for heavy egg production. Customers report pullets laying at 4 months, regular egg machines, etc. 1,000,000 Miller chicks for delivery March, April, May and June, via prepaid Parcel Post, 97 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Satisfied customers in every state. 19th season. 32-page catalog free.

MILLER POULTRY FARMS
BOX 665 LANCASTER, MISSOURI

Win the Prizes this Year with Oak Dale S. C. White Leghorns

Oak Dale's foundation flock was the original, world-famous S. C. White Leghorn flock bred through more than 20 generations by Dan Young. Two years ago Oak Dale purchased in its entirety the sensational branch of the Young strain developed on Owen Farms. These birds and their offspring are now in the breeding pens on Oak Dale. And today, these flocks, combined in one—

Measured by every conceivable Standard make up the greatest flock of S. C. White Leghorns ever assembled in the history of the world. Oak Dale's White Leghorns are assurance of what can be done in the fashioning of flesh and blood, an inspiration to every White Leghorn breeder on this continent—and a challenge!

The Oak Dale strain is indelibly woven into Leghorn history. The blood of the Oak Dale strain in its purity or crossed, doubled or intertwined has produced more outstanding great exhibition specimens and more phenomenal production record specimens than all other distinctive White Leghorn strains put together!

From 1912 to 1922, at the Madison Square Garden, (N. Y.), Boston and Chicago shows, individuals wholly or in part Oak Dale strain blood have won 132 out of 165 blue ribbons!



At the 1922 New York show, all 1st, 2nd, and 3d prizes were won either by customers of Oak Dale, by men breeding the pure Dan Young bloodlines, or by men breeding Young and Owen Farms blood combined.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Oak Dale's 1922 pens were mated by Mr. Lamon. On March 1st, Mr. Lamon was placed in complete charge of Oak Dale Farm. Every egg, chick and fowl shipped from Oak Dale Farm on and after March 1st has been shipped under the direct personal supervision of Mr. Lamon—an arrangement which assures complete satisfaction to every buyer of Oak Dale Leghorns.

PRESS COMMENT

"The Government's work at Beltsville (all under Mr. Lamon's direction) has shown breeders the line to follow in breeding . . . a S. C. White Leghorn cockerel out of a 222-egg hen whose sire was out of a 245 egg hen, and she in turn out of a 202 egg hen. . . . specimens good enough and fitted well enough to be entered on the main floor in competition." —The Field, N. Y.

By reason of inheritance, individuality, production and transmitting ability, Oak Dale's Leghorns are truly the world's best. The records prove it! If you want to win at Madison Square Garden, or in any other great show, why experiment—send to the world's greatest foundation flock.

Oak Dale's 1922 breeding pens were mated by Lamon, the master breeder, who worked day and night for a week, actually handling every single specimen on Oak Dale Farm. And the owners believe—mark well the prediction—that the progeny of these pens, shown in open competition, will repeat the smashing victories the strain has to its credit, because of the concentrated prepotency in the flock and because of Lamon's genius in mating.

A survey of 100 White Leghorn flocks showed that 97 out of the 100 flocks needed Oak Dale blood to correct defects in type and to increase egg production. The squatty, short-bodied, high-tailed, beefy combed, angular shaped Leghorns in 97 per cent of the breeding flocks can be wonderfully improved by introducing Oak Dale's Strain—wonderful feathering, symmetrical bodies (see photo published herewith) near perfect head points in males and sweeping lines, deep pelvic formations, capacious bodies and refinement in females.

Hatching Eggs Under Mr. Lamon's management, every Oak Dale egg is sold on honor, from the pens you select, newly-laid, fertile. The breeding stock work hard, sleep in ventilated houses, receive vitamins and minerals and are kept in the bloom of health.

Baby Chicks Under Mr. Lamon's management every stocky, plump bodied baby chick shipped from Oak Dale will be bred on Oak Dale. They cost no more than second-raters. This year's State show and State Fair winners will be secured from even the lowest priced chicks hatched on Oak Dale. Even the range flocks are headed by \$50 males.

Send for Free Illustrated Mating List

Sit down and write for catalog or pack your traveling bag and come and examine the pens. Put your trust in Lamon's handiwork; in Oak Dale's concentrated prepotency, heavy egg production, massive saddles, deep bodies, broad backs and near perfect head points. Oak Dale will share its wealth of marvelous breeding power with you. Sit down, write (write Mr. Lamon personally if you wish) and inquire why. Obey that impulse, and write today.

OAK DALE POULTRY FARM Box A-4 LE ROY, MINN.

HARRY M. LAMON, Manager

POORMAN'S 200 EGG STRAINS

THE
WORLD'S
BEST
LAYERS



TRAP
NESTED
200 EGG
STRAIN

Lady Alfarata—Record, 301 Eggs

18,000

Customers can vouch for the Superior laying qualities of my White and Barred Rocks, White and Buff Orpingtons, Rose and Single Comb Reds, White Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns. I am now offering

Baby Chicks —and— Hatching Eggs

in most breeds for shipment within five days after receipt of order.

Free Instructive Catalog

My 21 years' experience, results attained by my customers and descriptive matter of my plant by the leading poultry journals is all yours for the asking. My catalogue has helped others and will, undoubtedly, help you.

Write for it today.

JOHN G. POORMAN
Box 100 Tinley Park, Ill.

CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

Forty Years of Inbreeding.

The article in this issue by Chas. L. Seely, New York State, is of special interest. Mr. Seely is the oldest breeder of Polish in the United States.

The Polish is one of the oldest known breeds of poultry. The White Crested Black variety has been bred by his family since 1845. Mr. Seely is past eighty years of age. His wife passed away last August and he is now living alone. His beautiful Polish are his close friends.

In the past forty years, Mr. Seely has introduced new blood only twice. He writes:

"Only twice have I gotten a male bird outside my own line in forty years. I bred the same as farmers and stockmen do in producing improved strains of grain and live stock. I select the best. No fresh blood has been infused into wild animals and wild birds. With them it is the survival of the fittest. The black birds, quail, partridges and crows fly just as far and as high as ever, but they never receive an infusion of fresh blood.

"Successful line breeding is simply selecting the best specimens to breed from, and never breeding from a small inferior specimen.

"At the Pan American Exposition, 1901, the Canadian breeders of W. C. Black Polish were out with great displays. I won 1st pullet, but they all said that the crests of my birds were too small. In four or five years after that, at the Boston show, I won special in the class for the largest crest. I had enlarged those crests in that time simply by selecting the largest crested birds to breed from.

"Last year my hens laid well and I shipped eggs into twenty different states. You know the vigor of my birds from your own experience. I now have a flock of 10 pullets and 2 cockerels in a yard with an eight foot fence built for Hamburgs, and they fly over this fence like partridges. And these birds are large, lusty fellows."

The above is a contribution to poultry literature. What Mr. Seely writes comes from forty years of experience. It is one thing to experiment with rats in a laboratory, or try to transfer to chickens an experiment with seed corn, but it would take forty years of practical work on the part of a skillful breeder to produce a testimony on inbreeding equal to the above

* * *

That Light and Dark Question.

Again we beg the indulgence of our readers to present a further discussion on Light Barred Rocks and Dark Barred Rocks. The following communication from a Canadian breeder brings out a broad general question that relates to all parti-colored varieties, and should have careful consideration:

"I see you are still hammering away at the Light and Dark Barred Rock question. Keep up the good work. There is only one variety of Barred Plymouth Rocks and that one is described in the Standard of Perfection.

"The pullet breeding male and the cockerel breeding female are the same variety only defective in color. How would it be for the Buff Rock breeders to ask for recognition of their breeding birds that carry black in tail and flights as color feeders? Or the Partridge Rock men to ask recognition for their mottled-red breasted pullet breeders? Then the Red breeders would want a separate variety for their smutty undercolor breeders. And the black fowl breeders would want a class for those dull black hens that they mate to the male carrying a rich, green sheen, to avoid the purple barring that comes from mating too much sheen in both sexes. And so on down the line.

"The Standard is a guide and gives the description of the perfect, finished product. Why spoil it by crowding it full of descriptions of the material used in producing this finished product? How can anyone describe a perfect

Market Your Eggs in Neat, Compact and Safe SELF-LOCKING EGG CARTONS



Try a sample lot. Send \$1.50 (plus postage) for 100 stock printed cartons labeled "Extra Select Eggs" or "Quality Breakfast Eggs." Shipping weight 14 lbs. Money back if not satisfied. Write for quantity prices with your farm or brand name.

SELF LOCKING CARTON CO.
436-438 E. Illinois St. Chicago, Ill.

Black Langshans



First prize winners for 12 years including this year, at New York and Chicago.

EGGS
\$5 and \$10
for 15

Mating List

M.S. BARKER
R. F. D. No. 1
Thorntown, Ind.

Poultry Leg Bands



The "Best Yet"
Aluminum—Not
colored. Will stay
on. 12, 20c; 25,
30c; 50, 50c; 100,
90c. State breed.
Celluloid Spiral Bands—Red, Green,
Amber, Pink, Black, White, Yellow,
Purple, Light Blue Dark Blue, Ruby,
Cerule.



Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
Baby chicks, Pigeons	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.25	2.25
Growing chicks	.15	.30	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
Leghorns, Anconas	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
Asiatics	.25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
Turkeys, Geese	.30	.50	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00

Aluminum Marker Works, Dept. 5, Beaver Falls, Pa.

RAISE RHODE ISLAND REDS THE BEST ALL PURPOSE BREED



Your name and address will bring free educational literature on Rhode Island Reds and information why they are the greatest money-making poultry breed; also catalogs and circulars from leading Red breeders. For full information address

RHODE ISLAND RED CLUB OF AMERICA
W. H. Card, Sec., Box 931, Manchester, Conn.
This Ad paid for by Harold Tompkins, Concord, Mass.



Catch Fish, Eels, Rabbits, Skunk, Weasel, Mink, Muskrats etc., in large numbers, with our new, folding, galvanized Steel Wire Traps. They catch them like a fly-trap catches flies. Made in all sizes. Strong and durable. Write for Descriptive Price List, and our Free booklet on best bait known for attracting all kinds of fish.
J. F. GREGORY, Dent. 58, LEBANON, MO.

BLACKHEAD CONTROLLED!

Scientific Research has conquered this scourge of turkeys. Complete instructions and formula, \$1.00 postpaid.

Laboratory Data, Box 259-A, Lombard, Ill.

BEES pay if kept right. Be a progressive beekeeper. We can show you how. Send \$1.00 today for Bee Primer, 9 months subscription to \$1.00 American Bee Journal and catalogues of bee supplies.
American Bee Journal, Box 28 Hamilton, Ill.

INSURE YOUR CHICKS

AGAINST
WHITE
DIARRHOEA
Whiting's
Remedy
Does It

50 Cents and \$1.00
O. K. COMPANY
159 Water St., New York



breeder without knowing what he is to be mated to? This is a point that often makes me wonder how a judge can go into a class of twenty pullet breeding cockerels and select the best breeder.

"It is not altogether a bird's own characteristics that make him the best breeder. I consider the bird that has the best show record amongst his sisters and other female relatives, is likely to be the best breeder of pullets. As I have never yet seen a bird's pedigree hanging on his coop I wonder how the judge of cockerels in the pullet bred class arrives at his decision."—W. M. Kent.

* * *

Proclaims Poultry Week.

Governor J. A. O. Preus of Minnesota designated the week of March 13 to 16, 1922, as Standardbred poultry week, during which poultry breeders, officers and members of poultry associations, and instructors in agricultural schools and colleges, were urged to give special attention to the improvement of the flocks of the state by encouraging the introduction of more Standardbred stock. In issuing his proclamation, Governor Preus stated that the average egg production in Minnesota was 60 eggs per hen for the year 1920. "This can be doubled," read the proclamation, "with little if any increase in cost of production. Improvement in the flocks can be accomplished by the introduction of Standardbred stock, which will tend to produce more and better flesh and larger egg yields."

* * *

Wisconsin Certified Hatcheries.

H. M. Lackie, in charge of poultry and egg marketing, Wisconsin Department of Markets, sends us a copy of the accredited hatchery plan for the state of Wisconsin. This plan calls for the inspection of the flocks that furnish eggs to the hatcheries as well as an inspection of the hatcheries themselves. To date six large hatcheries, each selling chicks of a number of different breeds, have been accredited, and eight one-breed hatcheries have been accredited.

The Wisconsin Department of Markets has designated a distinctive trade mark to be used on Wisconsin chicks produced by accredited hatcheries. The fees for inspection of flocks are \$2.00 for the first 100 birds and \$1.00 for each additional 100 birds, together with hotel and transportation expenses of inspector. Each bird that is approved is leg banded.

The plan has been worked up by Mr. Lackie in co-operation with Professor J. G. Halpin, head of the poultry work at the State University. It was felt that the breeders and hatchers of Wisconsin who were striving to maintain the quality of their products at a high grade, were in competition with inferior chicks or poor quality and mixed breeding. Therefore, the idea of certifying and issuing a State trade mark to the good hatcheries and breeders has been worked out.

To get on the accredited list, the following regulations are provided:

1. No breeding birds other than those passed by an authorized inspector shall be kept in these flocks during the hatching season.
2. All birds must be purebred.
3. Only one variety shall be allowed on a farm, unless, where more than one variety is kept, ample provisions have been made to keep these varieties and their eggs separate.
4. Each bird must conform in a reasonable degree to the Standard for the breed and variety as set forth in the American Standard of Perfection.

For the season of 1922 this shall be construed as meaning that no birds decidedly off type or color or disqualified specimens shall be allowed to remain in the flock.

5. Each bird must conform in a reasonable degree to the standard for high egg production as set forth by the Poultry Division of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin.

For the season of 1922 this shall be construed as meaning that females shall have medium length heads, prominent eyes, deep rectangular bodies, soft and pliable in the abdominal region. No extremely small or unusually large, coarse birds or those lacking in strength and vitality shall be passed. Males shall be quick maturing, medium size for the breed, and

from

every egg a chick every chick a producer

Such is the record of Parks Barred Plymouth Rocks for over 31 years. Read the following letters and see for yourself what they do.

"50 chicks received three weeks ago are the finest, strongest and best developed you would want to see. Have not lost a chick."—C. Snyder, Youngstown, Ohio.

"Raised 44 pullets from the 100 chicks. Began to lay at five months and though poorly housed, layed all winter."—M. L. Owen, Hopkinsville, Ky.

"The 100 chicks arrived safely. I have never seen or handled a better lot. They are certainly energy plus chicks."—C. F. Gokiz, New York City.

"Chicks received. All alive and put as week old chicks."—W. L. Cross, Jacksonville, W. Va.

"Chicks arrived in pink of condition. I have 104 smart chicks for my 100 chick order."—C. E. Luckey, Altomont, N. Y.

"The 250 eggs I bought of you arrived safe. Hatched 231 chicks and raised 226 of them."—K. L. Sierbecker, Madison, Wis.

The eggs from you hatched 29 out of the 31."—Mrs. Bowens, Toppenish, Wash.

"I hatched the entire number of eggs you sent me. I am pleased with the 100% hatch."—F. M. Gradiwoll, Wilmington, Del.

"I got 50 eggs of you. They hatched good and the pullets averaged 204 eggs each for the year."—J. L. Whittrick, Jomyn, Pa.

"Pullets raised from your eggs averaged 24 eggs each for January."—V. Lombard, Ridgefield, N. J.

PARKS'

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BRED-TO-LAY AND DO-LAY

They've made and hold about all the world's Barred Rock Laying Records. Individual Records up to 313, 323 and 325 eggs in one year. Continuous Laying Records, 148 eggs 148 days, 186 eggs 192 days, 400 eggs 448 days. Small flock averages up to 271, flock of 126 averaged 208 eggs.



1889 to
1922

When you buy Parks Rocks you are buying the results of 31 years of careful trapnesting and pedigreeing. There is no better laying strain for high egg production in the world today. It is our pleasure to say that once a Park's customer you will always be our customer—we have thousands of letters that say so.

Write today for FREE 16-page egg and chick circular, so you can book your orders early.

J. W. PARKS Box J ALTOONA, PENNA.

Why U. R. Fishels White Rocks Are The Best



Male Birds Worth While To Head Your Yards

Hallsboro, Va., March 2, 1922.

Mr. U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.

Dear Sir: Chicks arrived yesterday 5 P. M. There was 203 live and up on their feet in good shape. I never saw a finer lot of chicks. I am using a No. 10 Colony Coal brooder and hope to raise a nice lot of them. Am well pleased with my chicks and wish you continued success. Very truly yours,

(Signed) G. W. Johnson.

Bred To WORK-WIN-REPRODUCE For You

The Best Possible In Poultry

For thirty years I have labored diligently in giving the world U. R. FISHEL'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, a fowl that makes good any and everywhere as egg producers, prize winners and table fowls. They have no superiors. Do you want

**Breeders that will reproduce?
Baby Chicks that live and thrive?
Eggs that hatch Quality Chicks?**

Let me supply you. "Once a U. R. Fishel Customer, Always One."

EGGS Sale Flock: \$5 per 15; \$25 per 100. Mated Yards \$10 per 15; \$50 per 100. Baby Chicks 50 cents each.

Safe arrival guaranteed. WRITE ME.

U. R. FISHEL - Box A - HOPE, IND.

BRED IN LINE FOR THIRTY YEARS



Charleston, S. C., March 11, 1921.

Mr. U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.

Dear Sir: The birds arrived yesterday in fine shape. My wife and I are very pleased with them and hope they will do as well as those had before. In January we got 244 eggs from 22 hens and in February 248 eggs from 18 hens; besides we have had friers all fall and winter, then too, we have not bought an egg in over two and a half years, except the setting we got from you last February. We incubated a nice bunch last month and have it going again so that we may be assured of chicks for summer and fall.

My wife and I have had many kinds of chickens but The Fishel White Plymouth Rocks beat all, so for the past four or five years we have raised nothing else; of course we keep an expense book so we know just where we stand and since keeping White Rocks we have cleared considerably over 100 per cent every year.

(Signed) J. E. Beckman, M. D.

THE BEST POSSIBLE IN POULTRY

show vitality as indicated by the head and body shape.

6. Each bird shall be strong, vigorous and healthy at the time of inspection. If disease should develop during the breeding season, the affected birds shall be immediately removed from the flock.

7. Each bird shall be sufficiently matured at the time of inspection to reach with reasonable care full growth and maturity by January 1 preceding the hatching season.

8. Close in-breeding shall not be practiced and a statement of the name of the breeder and the known blood lines of all males shall be made to the inspector.

1. Only chicks hatched from eggs produced by accredited hatchery flocks may be sold under the trade mark.

2. All chicks must be normal. Delayed hatches, "help-outs," premature hatches, partially absorbed yolk sacs, weak, deformed, crippled, fed, watered, chilled, or chicks injured in any other way shall not be shipped out under the state trade mark.

3. Chicks shall be not over forty-eight hours old when shipped.

The Right Spirit.

H. P. McKean, Jr., has published an advertisement of his White Leghorns, and after listing the winnings of his own birds at New York, says: "Mr. Schilling won best display by three points."

He goes out of his way and spends his money to tell that Mr. Schilling was a leading winner.

After listing the prizes that were awarded to his own birds at Boston, Mr. McKean informs the reader of his ad that F. D. Rogers was his chief competitor. Mr. McKean then states: "He won the pen classes handily with fine pens. Mr. Rogers came a long way and I compliment him on his sportsmanship as well as on his Leghorns, which are splendid. I wish we had more like him."

Mr. McKean's attitude toward other exhibitors in his variety is most commendable. In referring to his action in this matter he says: "I think that it will probably do me no harm to compliment birds that certainly deserve praise, even though they did not happen to be my own." That is the right spirit!

A. P. A. Election.

The returns of the nominating ballot for officers of the American Poultry Association, are announced by Election Commissioner O. L. McCord as follows:

President: O. R. Ernst, Waverly, Ia., 792; Thos. F. Rigg, Ft. Wayne, Ind., 1,251.

Vice President: H. A. Nourse, St. Paul, Minn., 1,266; A. F. Rolf, New Orleans, La., 753.

Board of Directors.

District No. 2: F. W. DeLancey, York, Pa., 269.

District No. 4: B. E. Adams, Charleston, S. C., 9; Florence Forbes, Albany, Ala., 113; J. M. Gainer, Fayetteville, Tenn., 64.

District No. 6: V. O. Hobbs, Kansas City, Mo., 260.

District No. 8: J. Will Blackman, Los Angeles, Cal., 48; Chas. G. Hinds, San Francisco, Cal., 34.

District No. 9: H. H. Collier, South Tacoma, Wash., 57; A. A. Peters, Seattle, Wash., 146.

District No. 10: E. Greenwood, Victoria, B. C., Canada, 13; John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont., Canada, 32.

This vote speaks for itself. Thos. F. Rigg should be re-elected president at this time. Following is his own statement in regard to the policy and business affairs of his administration:

"I am a candidate for re-election as president of the American Poultry Association. Since my inauguration last August I have given my entire time and attention to the business of the Association. I am at my desk here at headquarters every day, serving as best I can the men and women who are interested in the breeding, selling and showing of Standardbred poultry, and promoting the interest and safeguard the welfare of the American Poultry Association. This without cost whatsoever to the Association."

White Diarrhea?

Don't Let It Get a Start

White Diarrhea is a germ disease, causing irritation which brings on an inflamed condition of the intestines, resulting in a rapid breaking down of the tissues. Unless soon relieved, it will kill the chick.

Conkey's White Diarrhea Remedy

(78)

tends to destroy the germs that cause the trouble and to allay the feverish condition prevailing throughout the intestinal tract.

Put it in the Drinking Water and the chickens do the rest. It is readily soluble and quickly reaches the seat of the trouble. Also use it as a preventive.

CONKEY'S LICE POWDER, for dusting hens, nests, growing chicks and for use wherever body lice exist.

CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID will immediately rid your fowls and house of mites.

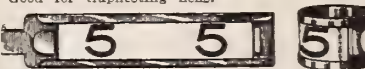
Insist on Conkey's. If your dealer can not supply you, write us. Large Poultry Book sent for 6c in stamps.

The G. E. Conkey Co.

6531 Broadway, Cleveland, O.

Bourne Leg Bands

Are easy to use and can be read ten feet away. Large numbers printed on seven colors of celluloid and held in an aluminum band. Edges rolled so as not to hurt the legs. Good for trapezoiding hens.



Numbers from 1 to 300 on white, red, yellow, blue, cerise, pink and green celluloid. Numbered from 301 to 1,000 on white only. Send for sample and circular. Price 3 cents each.

BOURNE MFG. CO.

231 HOWARD ST. MELROSE, MASS.

\$4 Sparrow Trap

Postage Extra



Extra cage for emptying sparrows, no charge. Fifty sparrows eat 1 bushel of grain a month. Ever-Set Trap stops grain losses, saves money. One man caught 65 one day; another 1,005 in two months. Galvanized wire mesh; lasts indefinitely. Guaranteed satisfactory or money back. Free instructions for setting, baiting. Order direct today. Ever-Set Trap Co., 1002 W. 15th St., Davenport, Ia.

BUY BARTLETT BIRDS

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Our line of COCKERELS are SUPERB and our Hen No. 546, record 250 eggs, won a BLUE for "SUPERB PERFORMANCE" at the 10th. Annual Laying Contest, Storrs, Conn. Pullets, Hens and Cocks carrying the same blood. Recently sold 100 cockerels to one plant. Get yours now. Catalog on request.

Emory H. Bartlett, Box 19, Enfield, Mass.



64 BREEDS Most Profitable chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese. Choice, pure-bred, northern raised. Fowls, eggs, incubators at reduced prices. America's great poultry farm. 29th year. Valuable new 100-page book & catalog free. R. F. NEUBERT Co., Box 910 Mankato, Minn.

"The conduct of affairs of the American Poultry Association is a business proposition pure and simple, and is of such magnitude and importance that it demands the entire time and attention and the best efforts of the Association's responsible head.

"Bear in mind that I have been in office but seven short months. That is far too short a time in which to bring out all the important and needful changes. However much has been accomplished for all concerned.

"I stand squarely upon the platform as set forth in my inaugural address. I have no further promises to make—not one. I would like to be given the opportunity to carry to conclusion the policies I have inaugurated. I ask that as a matter of justice and fairness I be given the chance to do this. The very large majority given me on the nominating ballot is conclusive evidence that the members of the Association believe in the principle of the square deal. I ask the privilege of further serving you to the best of my ability."

Thos. F. Rigg.

C. C. DePuy Passes Away.

We regret to learn of the death of Clarence C. DePuy, founder and for many years publisher of the American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. DePuy has been in failing health for several years, and completely retired from active control of the Advocate three years ago. He was a kindly man, known and esteemed by a large number of poultrymen who were his friends.

The Advocate is now in new hands. W. H. Baigrie is managing editor, and Edward K. DePuy, brother of C. C. DePuy, deceased, is chief editorial writer.

Walter C. Young in Business.

Walter Young, well known as a breeder of Speckled Sussex and judge of all varieties, has gone into the poultry supply business, Dayton, Ohio, selling the local trade. He reports a very heavy demand for hatching equipment among local buyers. This new business will enable him to continue his judging, and he writes that "the coming season promises to be a hummer for the poultry business."

Mr. Lamon to Do the Mating.

Dr. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has arranged with Harry M. Lamon to go to Beltsville once or twice each year for the next two years to mate and select the fowls on the government poultry farm, thus assuring the maintenance of these high production, Standardbred flocks at their present high level.

A Breeders' Show.

Entry at the Illinois State Fair this year will be limited to three varieties shown by any one exhibitor. This will eliminate the string man. The dates have been set back a month to September 16 to 23, and every effort will be made to make a big breeders' show.

Annual Purdue Egg Show.

The Fourteenth Annual Purdue Egg Show will be held at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind., on May 1-2-3-4.

The purpose of the show is to encourage the production of more and better eggs, and to show the producers the necessity of marketing more uniform eggs. Farmers of the Central West receive 20 per cent to 40 per cent less for their eggs than do the eastern and far-western producers, because their product lacks the uniformity that the market demands. It is the intention of the show to stimulate interest in egg production and to aid in solving this problem for the farmers and poultry raisers.

Body Lice.

Now we read that body lice may be eliminated by internal medication. Some one may yet come along and say and prove that scaly legs can be cured by clearing up the blood of some sort of contamination.



First prize cockerel at the Chicago Coliseum, 1921

You can now raise birds just like this prize-winner

This is no idle boast—all over the country our customers report to us of the wonderful winnings they are making in show rooms and laying contests. These prize winners were all raised by our customers. Hillview Leghorns are the undefeated champion producers of every season at the shows and laying contests. The records below prove this:

Sweepstake Winners—Coliseum Show, Chicago, 1921: 1-2-5 cock; 1-2 hen; 1-3-4-5 cockerel; 1-2-3-5 pullet; 1st old pen; 1-3-4 young pen; best display and all specials. **Coliseum show, Chicago, 1920:** 2-3-4-5 cock; 2-3-4-5 cockerel; 1-4-5 hen; 1-2-3 pullet; 1-2 old pen; 1-4 young pen; best display and specials. **Coliseum show, Chicago, 1919:** 1-2-3-4 cock; 1-3-4-5-6 hen; 1-2-3-4-5 cockerel; 2-3-4-5 pullet; 1-2 young pen; 1st old pen; best display and all specials. **Coliseum show, Chicago, 1918:** Won silver trophy for best ten Leghorns in the show, all varieties competing.

Egg Laying Contest Winners—1st Prize Pen Missouri Egg Laying Contest 1918: 1st Prize Yearling Hen Pen American Laying Contest 1918. Best record, over all Leghorn pens from Jan. 1st to Oct. 31 in Missouri Egg Laying contest 1920. 1st prize pen against all breeds at Arkansas Laying contest 1921. Official records—257, 243, 263, 217, 251, 248, 202, 257, 230, 243, 240, 246, 267, 221, 233, 208, 238.

Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks

Every hatching egg and baby chick sold by Hillview is guaranteed to be from some one of its winners—the blood of the greatest Leghorn prize winners. Hillview Leghorns will produce more results for you in actual dollars and cents than any other strain or breed. Place your order as soon as possible to insure your getting some of this great prize winning blood. *Illustrated mating list free. Send for it today.*

HILLVIEW FARM, Box 4004, BENLD, ILLINOIS



There's a Fall and Winter Coming

when only birds bred for high egg capacity are laying, and egg prices are high. Right now is the time to prepare for next fall and winter and get only birds in your yards that will lay all winter long. This you can very easily do by purchasing

SUNNYSIDE EGGS and CHICKS

The parent stock has been line bred and pedigreed and Hogan tested for prepotency and high egg capacity for the past 32 years. We can supply you with the following varieties.

White, Buff Leghorns; Barred, White Rocks-White Wyandottes; R. I. Reds and White Orping; tons. The best are the cheapest.

EGGS PER 100		CHICKS PER 100	
180-200 egg bred	\$10.00	180-200 egg bred	\$25.00
210-248 egg bred	12.00	210-248 egg bred	30.00
240-256 egg bred	15.00	240-256 egg bred	40.00

PULLETS, 5 Months Old, 108-200 egg bred \$2.75; 210-248 egg bred \$3.50; 240-256 egg bred \$4.00. 12 Weeks Old, 180-200 egg bred \$1.75; 210-248 egg bred \$2.00; 240-256 egg bred \$2.25. COCKS, (Same Records), \$5.00, \$10.00, \$15.00. HENS, (Same Records), \$2.75, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Start now with Eggs, Baby Chicks or Mature Stock that will produce big dividends for you.

"One 390 Egg" Prairie State Incubator For Sale at \$30

SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM
Box 1002, BRISTOL, VT.
R. C. Blodgett, Prop.

TRAP NESTS

of Neimann Make are Best

Galvanized Iron nests are positively sanitary and in purchasing such a nest you are rendering yourself a service that will pay for itself in a short time. Why run the risk of having your birds become infested with lice and mites when you can buy a galvanized trap nest that is positive proof against parasites? The same is true of every Nieman product.

Our products are all made substantially of galvanized iron, are easily taken apart and packed for removal and the prices at which we sell them make their purchase the most economical way of securing fixtures.

WRITE TODAY for Catalog showing prices of these attractive poultry fixtures.

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Portable Runways,
Henneries, Brood
Coops, Trapnests,
Colony Coops, Set-
ting Coops Fences,
Exhibition Coops,
Fattening Crates,
Fireless Brooders

Origin and History of Buff Wyandottes

(Continued from page 467)

42 hens, 57 cockerels, and 41 pullets, the Buffs coming next with 11 pens, 15 cocks, 19 hens, 31 cockerels and 41 pullets. We were present at that show, and had the honor of being assigned to judge the Buff Wyandottes.

George H. Brockenbury, originator of several varieties of Wyandottes and founder of the prepotent Auburn Strain of Buff Wyandottes, was also present at Boston and wrote the club report, which appeared in the American Fancier, January 27, 1900. In his opinion it was the greatest Wyandotte exhibit ever seen in this country with which opinion exhibitors, breeders and judges at this show fully agreed. As Mr. Brockenbury states: "In each variety could be seen more or less improvement in shape and color, more especially in the Buffs. Breeders seem to be improving shape and more especially color. Judging from the fact that the females were quite near to one general color, one can readily infer that breeders are getting nearer to the correct shade of color."

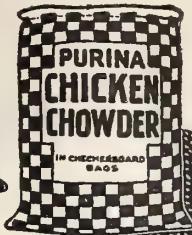
We recall this exhibit of Buffs well enough to state that it was made up of about the hardest classes to judge that we had run against up to that day. There were almost as many strains of Buff Wyandottes on dress parade as there were exhibitors. The best Buffs of the day were at Boston that year. It was there they laid the foundation of the boom to come.

As a matter of historical interest we quote from the National Wyandotte club report, Mr. Brockenbury's criticisms of the Buff Wyandottes at Boston as follows:



First Buff Wyandotte Cock, Herald Square, New York, 1904, and pullet from first prize pen. Owned by Piser and Riddell.

"Passing the Whites without further comment, we come to the Buffs, judged by Mr. Drevenstedt, as were the balance of the Wyandottes. First cock was awarded to a bird shown by Mr. Dutcher. This cock is decidedly the most typical Buff Wyandotte male ever shown and very closely resembles the old foundation sire, "Auburn." First cock was of medium color and might be said to be an even golden buff or rich orange, while C. S. Johnson's 2nd cock was of a somewhat deeper shade, a rich deep golden buff; he could not be said to be a red, because the color is smooth and soft, or mellow, a good bird with a perfect Wyandotte comb. Spreading the wings of 1st cock we find only one color—buff; the outside coloring of both cocks' tails are also a solid buff. Opening 1st cock's tail we find a leaning to smokiness on inner web, almost a solid buff; inner web of 2nd cock's tail has a little black tinged over with buff. Mr. Dutcher's 1st hen, on opening up wings and tail, disclosed nothing but buff color. Mr. Piser's 2nd hen's wing was nearly solid buff; her tail has a little black in inner web, buff outside web. Mr. Piser's 1st cockerel has a very nice even surface color of rich golden buff; his wings, on opening them up, disclosed a very little black. Mr. Dutcher's 2nd cockerel is not quite as even in surface color as 1st cockerel, but has solid buff wings and inner web of tail. Both are of good Wyandotte shape. The pullet class brought out a jewel in the 1st pullet shown by "Jimmy" Forsyth. This pullet comes very near, to my mind, to the ideal buff color. She is very smooth in plumage, the same being soft and fine in texture and showing some glossiness; no black or white in either wings or tail, shape very good. Messrs. King & Whiting's 2nd pullet also showed nice even surface color, good outer web of tail, inner web of tail and wings showing a little dark color, good shape. The entire class of Buff Wyandottes were very creditable to their breeders, and there were many very excellent birds



**DOUBLE
CHICK DEVELOPMENT
OR MONEY BACK**

**MORE EGGS
OR MONEY BACK**

\$2,500.00 Purina Prize Contest

300 Prizes—win one

YOU don't have to use Purina Chows to enter this contest. Everyone has an equal chance. Just answer these simple questions:—

- 1.—The money paid for Chicken Chowder and Purina Baby Chick Chow will be refunded if baby chicks, when fed these two Chows as directed, do not develop twice as fast during the first six weeks as when fed a grain ration only. *What makes this guarantee possible?*
- 2.—If hens fail to lay more eggs when fed Purina Chicken Chowder and Purina Hen Chow as directed, than when fed any other ration, the money paid for these Chows will be refunded. *What makes this guarantee possible?*

Write your answers in your own way, to both questions, in not more than 200 words in all. A single individual may submit but one set of answers. Literary style and penmanship are not to be judged; just plain straight-forward statements will count. Use pen, pencil or typewriter.

Hints That Will Help You

Send for the 100 page Purina Poultry Book. In it you will find the key to your answer.

Talk with the nearest Purina Chow dealer. You can usually locate his store by the large Purina Checkerboard sign. He can tell you how Purina feeders get broilers earlier than their neighbors; how they raised nearly every chick last year; how this and that poultry raiser gets twice as many eggs by feeding

Purina Chows. Probably he will tell you something about the stability and integrity of the Ralston Purina Company during its 28 years of service to feeders.

Perhaps you already use Purina Checkerboard Chows. If so you can tell about the perfect balance, the clean sound grains, or of some unusual results you have obtained from Purina Chows. The subject is wide open. Write what you think best.

1st Prize \$500.00

Just think what it would mean if you should win the first prize, \$500.00 in reliable Poultry Equipment. Get in the contest, aim high and win. The contest closes 5:00 P. M., June 3rd, 1922. Answers received at our offices later than that time will not be counted. Announcement of winners will be made on July 1st. Use the coupon. Remember 300 different persons will win prizes.

Address Poultry Contest Department

Ralston Purina Company, 801 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.

Feed from Checkerboard Bags

Here are the 300 Prizes

- 1st Prize—\$500.00 in Reliable Poultry Equipment.
- 2nd Prize—\$300.00 in Reliable Poultry Equipment.
- 3rd Prize—\$200.00 in Reliable Poultry Equipment.
- 4th Prize—\$150.00 in Reliable Poultry Equipment.
- 5th Prize—\$100.00 in Reliable Poultry Equipment.
- 6th to 10th Prizes—\$50.00 in Reliable Poultry Equipment to each.
- 11th to 20th Prizes—\$25.00 in Reliable Poultry Equipment to each.
- 21st to 50th Prizes—\$10.00 in Reliable Poultry Equipment to each.
- 51st to 100th Prizes—\$5.00 in Reliable Poultry Equipment to each.
- 101st to 300th Prizes—\$1.00 in Reliable Poultry Equipment to each.
- 300 Prizes in all—amounting to \$2,500.00

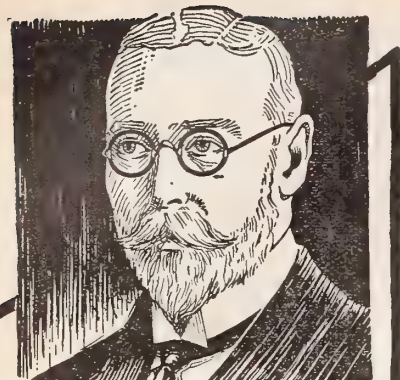
All prizes offered are highest quality poultry equipment. Every contestant will receive a copy of the booklet and price-list of the Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., of Quincy, Ill., showing their line of Incubators, Brooders, Brooder Stoves, Feeders, Fountains, Oat Sprouters, etc. Each winner will be permitted to select, without cost, any merchandise shown in the catalog, up to the amount of his or her prize. All shipping charges on prizes will be prepaid.

The first prize, of course, will be given to the person who sends the best answer to the Purina Poultry Chow Questions; the second prize, for the second best answer; and so on, down to the 300th. The contest is open to everyone except employees of the Ralston Purina Co., Purina dealers, and their immediate families.

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Purina Co.**
801 Gratiot St.
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Please send me the Purina Book and contest circular.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....
I have.....hens, am hatching.....chicks.



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For many years people have been coming to me from every part of Chicago on account of my wide reputation for supplying glasses that fit. I am now offering the benefit of this wide experience to people everywhere. No matter where you live, I positively guarantee to give you a perfect fit or I promise to send you a pair of glasses that will enable you to see perfectly and satisfy you in every way, or you will owe me nothing. They will protect your eyes, preventing eye strain and headache. They will enable you to read fine print and thread a small eye needle, see far or near.

SEND NO MONEY

I will not accept a single penny of your money until you are satisfied and tell me so. If your eyes are diseased see an oculist, otherwise let me fit you with the right glasses and give you perfect eyesight. Simply fill in and mail the coupon below giving me the simple easy information I ask for and I will send you a pair of my Extra Large Tortoise Shell Spectacles, for you to wear, examine and inspect, for ten days, in your own home. The glasses I send are not to be compared with any you have ever seen advertised. They are equal to spectacles being sold at retail at several times this price. You will find them so scientifically ground as to enable you to see far or near, do the finest kind of work or read the very smallest print. These Extra Large Size Lenses, with Tortoise Shell Rims, are very becoming and your friends are sure to compliment you on your improved appearance. There are no "ifs" or "ands" about my liberal offer. I trust you absolutely. You are the sole judge. If they do not give you more real satisfaction than any glasses you have ever worn, you are not out a single penny. I ask you, could any offer be fairer?

SPECIAL THIS MONTH

If you send your order at once I will make you a present of a handsome Velveteen Lined Spring Back, Pocket Book Spectacle Case which you will be proud to own. Sign and mail the coupon NOW. Dr. Ritholz, Madison & Laflin St., Station C, Chicago, Ill., Doctor of Optics, Member American Optical Association, Illinois State Society of Optometrists, Graduate Illinois College of Ophthalmology and Otology, Famous Eye Strain Specialists.

Accept This Free Offer Now

Dr. Ritholz, Madison and Laflin St., Station C, D-R 1057, Chicago, Ill.

You may send me by prepaid parcel post a pair of your Extra Large Tortoise Shell Gold Filled Spectacles and Automatic Test Chart which I can keep free of charge. I will wear the glasses 10 days and if convinced that they are worth several times the price I will send you \$4.49. Otherwise I will return them and there will be no charge.

How old are you?.....

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Name

Post Office

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State

among, those receiving 3rd, 4th and 5th prizes."

It was due to the good work of the American Buff Wyandotte club that this remarkable exhibit was brought out at the Boston show. A glance at the list of officers elected at Boston in 1900 will remind old Buff fanciers of the fact that good fanciers looked after the welfare of the Buff Wyandottes history is repeating itself for the old club is in equally good and safe hands today.

AT NEW YORK, 1904

At the American Buff Wyandotte club show held at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., January, 1904, Buff Wyandottes made up what can be termed the first really great exhibit held in this country. The special cash prizes amounting to \$100, offered by the club brought out from under cover about all the star Buffs in the East. The following club report will convey a fair idea of the quality at that show:

"BUFF WYANDOTTES"

"(Special Report by C. S. Mattison)"

"Cocks (17)—One of the largest classes ever shown, containing many good birds besides the winners. First was fair in comb, good size and color, wing and tail good, shape not of the best. Second was my choice of the class, good head, even surface, although a trifle dark, good under, wing and tail good, better shape than winner. Third, nice even surface, opens well, trifle coarse in head and fails in shape. Fourth not in show shape. Fifth loses in shape and size.

"Hens (19)—Another large class of remarkably good specimens. First was well placed, good shape and very even mellow surface, opening fine, remarkably good hen. Second as good as first, save too full in cushion. Third another good one, loses in strength of color, hackle not exactly matching in color. Fourth and fifth inclined to be mealy and not as good shape, although both nice hens.

"Cockerels (23)—And some stars; seldom, if ever, does one see as many good specimens. First was a beautifully colored bird, much inclined toward Plymouth Rock shape and ill-shaped comb. Second same shape, also exceptionally fine colored bird, good head. Third rather dark, somewhat uneven surface, too long tail. Fourth a very even fine colored bird, although a trifle dark, elegant shape, opens well, comb a little coarse, should have gone close up to first place. Fifth was my choice of the blue, an elegant shaped bird, best I ever saw, combined with most perfect color, wing and tail practically solid buff, the only fault found was a little more age to fill him out and apparent absence of sickles—he was in my opinion the best bird in the class, with fourth prize bird close up. There were unplaced birds that were fine and could well have been placed.

"Pullets (18)—As a class, the pullets ran dark colored and very sound. First was practically solid buff, top and under fine, save too dark, shape good. Second as good as first. Third off same piece. Second and third perhaps not as clean in tail. Three very sound colored birds. Fourth and fifth lose in shape and evenness of color. There were one or two unplaced pullets of very high quality, one especially fine colored.

"The exhibit generally will go into history as one of the best ever seen and perhaps the largest, a marked improvement in shape and a tendency towards darker birds was manifested. The exhibitors are to be congratulated upon the improvement throughout their exhibit. I have never known of as many sales made and at as high prices at New York as this year; never has the breed enjoyed its present popularity—the high prices paid were a sure indicator of this, as it was among breeders of note who meant business and sales were not confined to those who purchase for pleasure—there is a difference—so far as to gauge the true popularity of a breed—so note it be."

The above criticisms were especially written by Mr. Mattison at our request, as he was not an exhibitor in any of the classes, and possibly the most competent expert of the variety living at that time.

Among other breeders prominent at that time were Mattison & Dutcher, Dr. Sanborn, R. G. Buffington, Wm. Edgar, Warren T. Lord, M. F. Delano, S. A. Horoland, Geo. W. Weed, H. M. Ingalls, F. W. Corey, James Forysth, F. W. Church, Irving Brocker, in the East; and W. R. Wooden, Eugene Sites and Ben H. Smith in the West.

At the New York State Fair in September, 1904, another strong showing of Buff Wyandottes was made. M. F. Delano, then of Millville Poultry Farms, and R. B. Robbins, dividing the prizes.

At the inaugural Herald Square Show, held under the roof of Macy's Department Store building, Broadway and 34th Sts., New York

Sabrina *Standard Type
Heavy Laying*

White Wyandottes and Rocks

Bred for High Egg Production
without sacrificing standard type

OUR STOCK is
State Tested and
guaranteed free from
White Diarrhea.

ARTHUR H. SHAW
502 GROVE STREET
WELLESLEY MASS.

WHITE DIARRHEA

You can positively prevent this dreaded germ disease. Don't lose a single chick. Save every one you hatch. Keep them healthy, strong and growing fast. Let us prove it to you that

O. D. MITCHELL'S GERMICIDE

will absolutely prevent and cure White Diarrhea and all other bowel diseases. A thirteen year successful remedy. Buy it on our money-back guarantee. Three sizes: 50c, \$1.00 and \$3.00 by mail, postpaid. Send no money. Pay postman on arrival. Be prepared. Send order today, Now.

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Page's Sanitary Non-Freezing Fountain No Lamps

Keeps water warm in winter and cool in summer. If not at your dealer, send for circular and testimonials from pleased customers.

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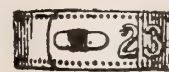


America's Most Popular Poultry Magazine

4 MONTHS' TRIAL 20 cents
60c FOR 1 YEAR \$1 FOR 2 YEARS

The one poultry magazine for the fancier and commercial poultryman. Gives complete awards of leading shows, and treats on all phases of poultry raising—a Journal for the "back-lotter" as well as farm owner. Stamps accepted. Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Box 104, Hanover, Pa.

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Aluminum Sure Clinch	Spiral Celluloid
12 - \$.15	12 - \$.15
25 - .25	25 - .30
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100 - .65	100 - .95
250 - 1.50	250 - 2.00
500 - 2.50	500 - 3.25

Also, colored number bands. Baby chick bands. State breed and sex. Postpaid. Cat. free.
AURORA BAND CO. 77 LaSalle St., AURORA, ILL.

City, December, 1904, Buff Wyandottes again made an impressive exhibit, both type and color running quite even, in fact, the birds as a whole were the most uniform we had found up to that time.

From an old reprint of a sketch made by Arthur O. Schilling of the winning pen at that show, we reprint a pair—cock and hen—which portray the types found in the winning males and females of that time, although due allowance should be made for the "artistic license" of the then young and budding artist, which served to idealize the shape characteristics somewhat. The cock bird, however, is portrayed quite faithfully in shape, which is about the typical shape of a Buff Wyandotte male found twenty years ago among exhibition specimens averaging quite sound in color.

BOSTON AGAIN THE BATTLE GROUND

At the Boston show, January, 1905, Eastern breeders of Buffs staged a battle royal with 114 birds, including 14 cocks, 16 hens, 21 cockerels, 17 pullets and 9 pens. The awards were split up with that clever showman, A. C. Hawkins, capturing the blue ribbon with a very large cock of good type, deep, full breast, good back, well furnished tail, and a rich even golden buff surface color and fairly strong undercolor, comb large and somewhat coarse; the second prize going to Mattison & Dutcher on a most shapely bird, in fact, a Wyandotte all over, deep, rich buff in color with solid buff undercolor, but a trifle darker in wings and tail than first, a male bird hard to excel in those



Buff Wyandottes, winners at New York, owned by Jas. Forsyth, 1895.

days. Hens were unusually fine, the first almost ideal in shape and sound in color, the best of the Mattison & Dutcher string.

Cockerels did not average quite as even in color as did the cocks, the second being considered the soundest in color, his only serious fault being a coarse comb. Piser & Riddell took first and Mattison & Dutcher second in this class, which contained great color quality but shape was sadly deficient in some of the unplaced cockerels.

The first prize pullet, another one of the Mattison line of breeding is described as being a fine large pullet with good shape and even rich color all over, undercolor strong in every section; wings free from foreign color, but tail has a lot of dark; head is rather coarse with a poor comb. It was in pens, however, that we find the best test of the status of the Buff Wyandottes of nearly twenty years ago. The first pen (Mattison & Dutcher) proved an easy winner among the nine pens exhibited, the cock being strong enough to make a bid for first place in the single class; the four females matching well in shape and color, the latter being an even shade of buff, tail and wing color being clean and sound. The second pen is also reported as being a very good one in shape and color as far as the individual specimens are concerned, but the females failed to match up as evenly as those in the first pen.

To produce an evenly balanced quartette of pullets or hens for a pen, that run uniform in color and shape, was a true test of the skill of Buff Wyandotte breeders in 1905. It is the only real test of a breeder's skill in 1922, not only in producing the coveted four stars to grace the exhibition pen, but in the string of cockerels and pullets entered in the single classes. One lone star cockerel or pullet may appear in a breeder's yard at most any time, but a cluster of stars are not so haphazardly bred.

(Continued on page 488)

HAROLD TOMPKINS' Rhode Island

Single Comb Reds Rose Comb

Win at the two foremost Red shows of the world. National meet of the Rhode Island Red Club at Boston, January 1 to 6, 1922. Madison Sq. Garden, January, 25 to 29, 1922.

20 blue ribbons out of a possible 24.

BOSTON

Single Combs

1-3-4-5-8-9 cock
6-8 hen
1-2-3-7 cockerel
1-10 pullet
1-2 old pen
1-3-4 young pen

Rose Combs

1-4-5-9-10 cock
1-3-5-7 hen
1-2-4-5-8 cockerel
1-2-6-8-9 pullet
1-2 old pen
1-2-3 young pen

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Single Combs

1-2-3 cock
1-4-5 hen
2-4 cockerel
1-3-5 pullet
4 old pen
5 young pen

Rose Combs

1-2-3-4 cock
1-2-3-4 hen
1-3-4-5 cockerel
1-2-3-4 pullet
1 old pen
1-3 young pen

Best display in both Single and Rose Combs at Boston and Madison Square Garden the same year. My combined exhibit contained 153 birds and 130 of them in the awards. These sensational winnings made not in the small classes, but among the greatest collection of show birds ever exhibited.

Grand Matings for Hatching Eggs

No other matings ever contained such wonderful specimens as mine this year. Not only do they contain my great winners at Boston and Madison Square Garden but the tested breeders that produced them. The same blood lines and as near as possible the same birds that produced these winners last year are mated again this year, making the most reliable breeding combination for the production of show birds and heavy laying stock ever offered to the buying public. Hatching eggs from these grand matings furnish a splendid opportunity to procure this blood at reasonable prices.

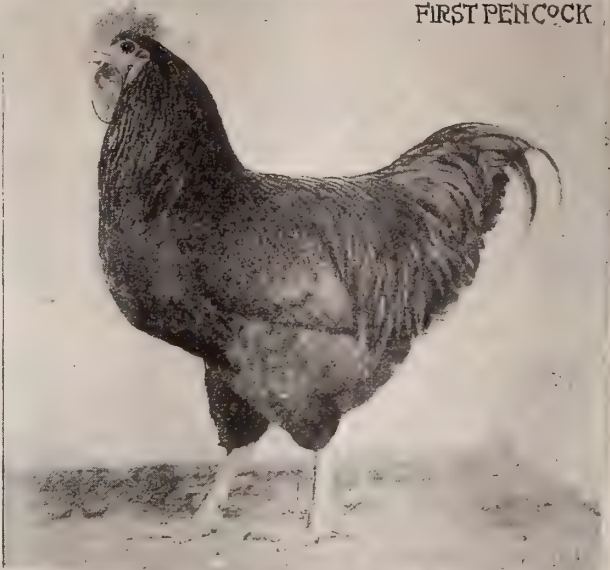
Send for **FREE Mating List** Containing Photographs and Particulars About this Great Strain.

HAROLD
Tompkins
BOX A CONCORD, MASS.

FIRST COCK



FIRST PENCOCK



FIRST PULLET



FIRST PEN COCKEREL



FIRST COCKEREL



SECOND COCKEREL



WINNING S.C. RHODE ISLAND REDS - BEST DISPLAY - BOSTON SHOW JAN. 1922.
Bred And Owned By HAROLD TOMPKINS CONCORD MASSACHUSETTS

A. O. Williams
1922

Now Hatching Eggs Time!!

EVERY FORTUNATE is the Poultry Industry and all persons who are engaged in it, because of the fact that the most valuable breeding results in this business can be safely transported almost anywhere in the form of **EGGS FOR HATCHING**. By reason of the great **VITALITY** of Hollywood Farm Stock and our method of packing their eggs for shipment, we **GUARANTEE** 90 per cent fertility, covering all shipments made by us.

IT IS A FACT, Reader, that the world's-record highest individual Leghorn layer—336 eggs—not only was hatched from Hollywood pen-sisters with trapnest records of only 250-259 eggs, but it also is true, absolutely, that **ANY CUSTOMER** of our Farm that season for Hatching Eggs might have received that identical egg in a low-cost setting! Such chances occur frequently in cases where there are years of rigid, selective breeding immediately back of these moderate-yield but highly vigorous specimens.

ALSO IT IS A FACT that from our record-breaking Hollywood Pen No. 5 that produced **TWELVE** 300-eggers and better in **ONE SEASON** and the **ENTIRE** number of pullets from which that were trapped **AVERAGED TO LAY** 255 47/74 eggs in 365 days—that **FROM THIS** unequalled mating of high-producers we sold fully one-half the eggs, **FOR HATCHING**, doing this throughout the breeding season and sold them at live-and-let-live prices. Following are our 1922 prices for hatching eggs, with the records of the birds that are producing them:

200 to 229 Eggs by Males from 250-259 Egg Dam.....	\$5.00 per 15	\$25.00 per 100
230 to 239 Eggs by Males from 260-269 Egg Dam.....	7.50 per 15	35.00 per 100
240 to 249 Eggs by Males from 260-269 Egg Dam.....	10.00 per 15	50.00 per 100
250 to 259 Eggs by Males from 275-279 Egg Dam.....	12.50 per 15	70.00 per 100
260 to 269 Eggs by Males from 283-290 Egg Dam.....	15.00 per 15	
270 to 279 Eggs by Males from 283-290 Egg Dam.....	20.00 per 15	
280 to 289 Eggs by Males from 298-304 Egg Dam.....	25.00 per 15	

We ask 20 per cent payment with orders for deferred shipment; balance before shipment.

You can order with safety direct from this advertisement provided you do not delay.

BREEDING STOCK AND LAYERS FOR SALE—We have for sale the finest lot of Breeding Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, Pullets and Mated Pens ever offered to the American public. All of them are closely related to our many contest winners in all sections of the United States, dating back over a period of six years.

Illustrated, Descriptive Catalog and Price List Free to any Address on Request.

Hollywood Poultry Farm, Box A, Hollywood, Wash.



In my matings. Weights 7½ lbs. Is dam of 1st Prize Cockerel and 1st Prize Pullet (R. C.) Chicago Show.

The Greatest Layers The World Has Ever Seen “VIKING” Rhode Island Whites

They absolutely do outlay **ALL** other chickens year after year—everywhere—in all climates—the entire year round. Wonderful prize winners. Fine market chickens. Easily confined, tame, hardy, thrifty. **The greatest PROFIT PRODUCERS** among all poultry. Ideal for large commercial plants and for the back-lotter—for the wealthy as well as for the poor. Write for authentic information.

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BUFF ROCKS S. C. R. I. REDS

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS—ESTABLISHED 1903

First prize winners at Kansas City, Chicago, New York National meets.

EGG RECORDS—Leavenworth, 214; Mountain Grove, 229. Our record is built on accomplishment, and we deliver the goods. Send for beautiful catalog, free on request.

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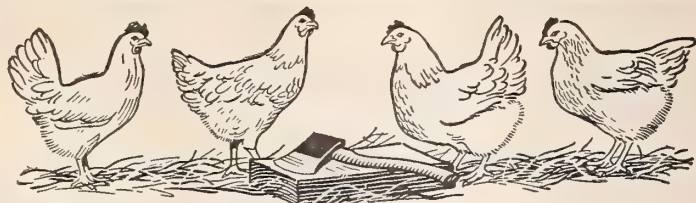
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RUSTLER'S-FAMOUS-RUSTLERS Single Comb Brown Leghorns

Write for new 1922 mating list, Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs from prize winners.

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Dont blame the breed ! ~ correct the feed

Before you can get eggs, every hen, whatever her breed, must have a perfectly nourished body, and in addition a large surplus of egg-making elements and in correct proportion.

You can't cheat Biddy with inferior feed. She must have egg-making mash before you get eggs.

Ubiko Egg Mash is a uniform, balanced, dependable egg-making feed. It contains meat meal, bone meal, corn meal, wheat bran and middlings, whole ground oats, corn gluten feed, O. P. linseed meal and dried buttermilk. Analysis: 20% Protein; 4% Fat; 6% Fiber; 8% Ash.

A feed that produces big egg yields is a cheap feed regardless of its price.



Handsomely illustrated booklet, "Poultry Raising For Profit," free for the asking. Write for it today giving the name of your feed dealer.

THE UBIKO MILLING CO.
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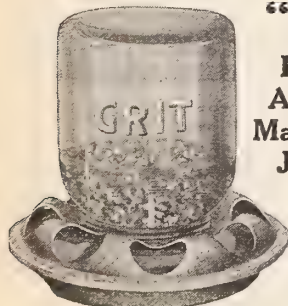


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"THE WORLD RECORD EGG PRODUCER"

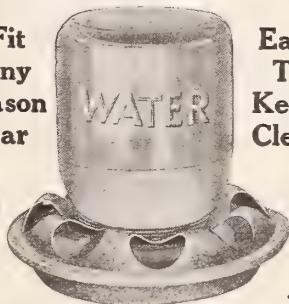


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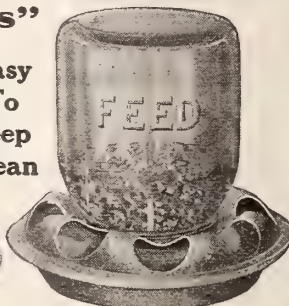
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Easy
To
Keep
Clean



3 PANS 75c
Postpaid

12 PANS \$2.50
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The small holes in the top pan prevent the chicks from getting into the feed or water—prevent them from crowding too close around the feeder and prevent dirt and droppings from polluting the contents. There is absolutely nothing in the construction of these pans to become loose or broken—they overcome every objection to the ordinary Mason Jar pan and are the most desirable of all feeding and watering devices. Order them today. Sold and guaranteed by

American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois

HANSEN'S RUSSIAN ORLOFFS

Undefeated Champions of America. Still stand supreme, winning at the Chicago Coliseum, 1921, 1-2-3 Cocks, 1-2-3 Hens, 1-2 cockerel, 1-2-3-5 Pullet. This win at one of the World's Greatest Shows with the records made in the National and American Egg Laying Contests proves the worth of these great Cold Weather Fowls. My new 1922 booklet describing the Orloff mailed free on request. Am now booking egg orders for spring delivery.

DR. M. A. HANSEN, IMPORTER AND BREEDER, OSAGE, IOWA.

JUDGING AND SELECTING.

As W. S. Crandell remarked at the recent Boston show: "I do not look for a star in a flock of birds." In other words, Mr. Crandell, who has gone through the mill of experience as a breeder for 16 years, looks up a flock of Buff Wyandottes as a whole and admires that high flock excellence which leads to more or less difficulty in selecting the so-called outstanding bird. All good fanciers and experienced breeders are of the same mind. They fully realize that in well grown line-bred stock, uniformity in type and in color are too closely embodied to determine at first sight which of the money is the best in these qualities. Such flocks cannot be culled; they must be most carefully selected individually and mentally graded into prospective prize winners. Even then, it is no sure thing of the breeder having selected his best cockerel or pullet. What looks to be a 100 to 1 shot in November, may be only even money a month or two later. Not until full maturity of each specimen has been attained can he determine with accuracy the true value of the color and shape properties of such thoroughly well bred Buff Wyandotte cockerels and pullets.

In dealing with young and promising birds we are dealing in futures, so to speak. When judging Buff Wyandottes, it is the bird of today to be considered and not the bird of tomorrow, irrespective of how much better it may be then. If breeders and exhibitors at times fail to take this into consideration, it naturally follows that judges will do the same thing.

We frankly admit it is a great temptation which confronts the judge, when he finds the most promising specimen in point of shape and color, but raw or unfinished, side by side with a most finished one just at the peak in show condition, but not as intrinsically sound in color, albeit fine in appearance and shapely in form, to stretch a point and hand the blue ribbon to the bird of the future. The proper place to do this should be in the breeder's yard and not in the show room.

IN THE WEST

Going back to the year 1904, we find Buff Wyandottes also going strong in the West, for at the St. Louis, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 158 Buffs were exhibited, including 98 singles and 9 pens, but eastern exhibitors practically made up the exhibit and carried off the prizes, Millville Farms, and Warren T. Lord of the East and Ackley & Page of Illinois, being the leading winners.

Interest in Buff Wyandottes began to grow greater after 1905 and at the Palace show, New York City, December, 1911, 220 Buffs including 26 cocks, 38 hens, 41 cockerels, 45 pullets and 14 pens, were exhibited by 38 exhibitors. This was the American Buff Wyandotte club show. The next club meet was held at Toledo, Ohio, January, 1913, where 267 Buff Wyandottes were exhibited and at Cleveland, Ohio, January, 1915, the club meet, brought out 214 birds. At Chicago, December, 1916, 167 exhibits, including 20 pens were staged. During the war and a few years after, the interest in Buff Wyandottes, like that in other varieties, was not as great or sustained, but during the past two years, Eastern fanciers have again put their shoulders to the wheel with the result that Buff Wyandottes are staging the most remarkable come-back in the history of any breed or variety. That could reasonably have been expected of such a handsome and useful variety. This "come-back" however, should not be measured alone by the numerical strength of the Buff Wyandottes exhibited. It is the remarkable quality of the 1922 Buff Wyandottes exhibited at Boston and Madison Square Garden shows that make this "come-back" of far greater importance to breeders throughout the United States and Canada. It forecasts greater exhibits of higher quality at our future shows and a clearer understanding among exhibitors and judges of what the modern Buff Wyandotte should be in form and color.

The Buff Wyandotte is fortunate in having a specialty club composed of good fanciers to promote its interests, in fact, we know of no other club where such earnest and harmonious efforts are being made to promote the welfare of a variety. Officials and members are a unit in this respect. The few hours we enjoyed at the annual club meet held in Madison Square Garden last January convinced us of the fine morale existing among members. With such men as G. Arthur Cook, Ben Hazleton Smith, W. S. Crandell, L. C. Howell, Andrew Riddell, Jas. T. Huston and Secretary Clark, to run the Buff-8-cylinder car among the members, the Buff Wyandotte is in the hands of proper custodians, namely,—FANCIERS.

(Continued on page 490)

STOP!

Just Long Enough to Read These Few Lines

Stop "Keeping" Chickens—Let "KERLIN-QUALITY" Chickens "Keep" you! We want to tell you about our

English-American Single Comb White Leghorn BABY CHICKS and Hatching Eggs for 1922

NEW JERSEY—Here is my order for 1500 "Kerlin-Quality" Chix. The 1000 purchased last season were splendid. WE HAVE 496 PULLETS, and lost only thirty-six chix, during the first week. I want to thank you for the healthy chix I received from you.—John F. Winter.



Look for the "Kerlin-Quality"
Trade Mark
It is YOUR protection.

CALIFORNIA (extracts from several letters)—From the 100 "Kerlin-Quality" Chix you mailed us I raised NINETY-FOUR of which FIFTY-THREE are splendid pullets. Laid first egg at FOUR and ONE-HALF MONTHS. Pleased? Well I guess.—A. L. Krug.

"KERLIN—QUALITY" English-American S. C. White Leghorns have TWENTY-TWO Generations of BRED-TO-LAY Ancestors back of them. That means SUCCESS for you from the very day you purchase "Kerlin-Quality" Stock.

Drop a postal today for our 1922 Catalog which describes: Our "English-American" Stock, Eggs, Chicks and Matured Birds; Our SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES; Our Free Service Department; Our Free Feed Offer; Our 100 per cent Guarantee; Our Free Formulas and Methods, And one hundred and one other features that will help you succeed.

Over 80 per cent of our capacity of Chicks for 1922 is already booked. Drop that postal today! It will be a penny well spent. PRICES DOWN! QUALITY NEVER BETTER! SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!

Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm

CENTER HALL

ROUTE No. 3-A

PENNSYLVANIA, U. S. A.

SURE QUICK DEATH FOR RATS AND MICE

**Remarkable Triple Strength
Virus Kills Every One
Not A Poison**

Marvelous French Discovery

Rats are your enemies. They destroy your buildings, eat your grain, kill your poultry, start fires and spread disease in every community. You need no longer suffer these losses—You can now in a week's time, easily kill every rat, mouse or gopher with Rat Virus, the great French discovery. Our triple strength virus is the most powerful concentrated deadly virus known, the only sure, safe rodent destroyer.

Triple Strength Virus is absolutely safe to use anywhere—positively not a poison. No danger to chickens, horses, cattle, hogs or dogs. Harmless to children or grown persons. Affects only rodents.



Triple Strength Virus is prepared in a scientific laboratory and contains only Virus germs deadly to rodents. The bottle and corks are sterilized and sealed air tight, so that ALL other germs are excluded. This is why Triple Strength Virus is so deadly. It is tested on rats, mice and gophers before shipment—it cannot fail.

Rats Die Outside

Triple Strength Rat Virus is easy to use. Simple directions show how. A single rat eating the virus gets sick with a contagious plague disease that affects and kills all rats and mice in the immediate vicinity. Rats flee because they become infected with a plague that affects the heart, blood vessels, and lungs, destroying the blood corpuscles and causing suffocation. The rats rush outside where they get fresh air and water. When the diseased rats get outside, they never get back for the disease is then so far gone it kills them. No odor, no dead rats to handle, no live rats to kill.

Special Introductory Offer

We want to prove to you our claim that Triple Strength Rat Virus is the most potent, most powerful—yet non-poisonous and absolutely safe—rat virus on the market. It is a TRIPLE STRENGTH Virus. Contains more living rat virus germs than any other rat killer made and will go one-third to one-half farther. To introduce this powerful Triple Strength Rat Virus, we will make every reader of this paper—for a short time only—a special offer of a regular \$2.50 bottle for only \$1.00 postpaid. This \$2.50 bottle Triple Strength Rat Virus is enough to clear a big poultry house, barn or yard of rats and mice.

Money Back Guarantee

Your money back if it fails. Take no chances this year with traps or rat poisons. Only Triple Strength Rat Virus will positively kill rats, mice and gophers and be absolutely safe and sure. Give it according to directions—if after 30 days' trial you find any rats or mice—we will refund your money without question. Send \$1 bill today sure.

If not convenient to send \$1 today—just send your name and address, a postal will do—pay postman \$1 and a few cents postage on arrival for regular \$2.50 bottle. Remember it costs you nothing if it does not do all we claim.

Agents Wanted in every community

Gold Seal Laboratories

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HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUFF WYANDOTTES.

Every new variety of Standard breeds must go through the proverbial "course of sprouts" before it's shape and color can be said to be fixed qualities. The buff plumage varieties had a more or less lengthy period of going through this process of evolution. True buff color is not gotten in a hurry, but once we get it, it hard to let go—in the hands of wise breeders.

"Shape makes the breed and color the variety" is a sort of axiom with breeders of Standard varieties of poultry, and "get the type first and the color afterwards," is commonly understood to be about the proper thing to do. None will question an axiom which embodies Standard shape and color ideals. Whether type should be first and color second, however, will be questioned by experienced breeders and fanciers of parti-colored and buff varieties. Typical shape has changed from time to time, the same as Standard color requirements have up to the point where the breed shape is practically fixed or permanently established. With some breeds and their sub-varieties, shape may be the leading objective point; with others color. It all depends on which quality—shape or color—needs the most immediate attention.

Rome was not built in a day. Neither was any breed of fowl produced in a year or even years, that could honestly claim to be Standard in shape and color on a fifty-fifty basis.

SHAPE AND COLOR

We bred the original Wyandotte—the Silver—when first admitted to the Standard as a breed. It's chief asset then was the rather attractive and characteristic shape, which caused the Wyandotte to be referred to as the "bird of curves." The color markings in those early days were too varied and indefinite, and it took many years before the now beautiful open laced Silver Wyandotte appeared on the scene. During that period of progressive color development, typical shape was sacrificed to some extent by breeders in this country and to almost a dangerous extent by English fanciers. The extent eventually succeeded in getting the desired color patterns, which soon were bred on American Silver Wyandottes, with the result that today we find shape and color off a very high Standard quality embodied in our best American strains. It was a see-saw or give-and-take game between shape and color that Silver Wyandotte fanciers played for many years.

The breeders of Buff Wyandottes were especially up against this same proposition, with the rather important exception of having a fixed color property to breed to, whereas the Silver Wyandotte breeders were groping in the dark seeking their color ideals.

Strange as it may appear to modern fanciers, the true buff color was clearly defined and established long before the present generation of breeders appeared in the poultry world. Moubay, in his "Treatise on Domestic and Ornamental Poultry," (London, England, 1854), refers to Buff Cochins and describes their color as follows: "Under this sub-variety would of course be comprised all the various shades of light and dark buff or fawn, ginger, yellow, etc.; these, however, need not all be described; the amateur may safely trust his eye to suit his fancy without the aid of a book. The pale uniform light buff has now become the most highly prized and esteemed shade of all others; and it has now for sometime been sought after at poultry sales by amateurs with the eagerness almost amounting to furor. The light buffs were first introduced into America by Captain Forbes in 1848; but here they were not well known or reared until a year or two afterwards. The general color must, however, be pure, clear, unbroken light buff, with not a speck of dark markings upon the neck; all the wing and quill feathers, and also those about the tail must be of the same color—clear light buff."

Moubay quotes a noted judge, Dr. Homer, as stating: "But none but the best, finest, purest and clearest colored buffs will do for the future, or be even looked at, there being now so many of other kinds all over the country." That is a pretty up-to-date description to have been written in 1854, and shows the many years of an unflinching ideal for buff color.

The ideal buff color of seventy years ago, is evidently the color American fanciers of Buff Wyandottes and of other buff varieties consider ideal today. It will do no harm for breeders, exhibitors and judges to bear in mind the above important and prophetic statements made at a time when the buff plumaged fowl was the sensation in the English poultry world.

With Buff Cochins swimming at the high tide of popularity way back in the '50's of the last century, it was not strange to find Red

What is the

Best Breed of Poultry

For You to Raise?

Send me your name and address, a postal will do, and I will send you, free, facts that will help you to decide this question. I will send you a booklet that tells of the breed that is the greatest producer of eggs and meat. Also a Bulletin containing helpful and instructive articles on poultry raising. To all who are undecided what kind of chickens to raise; to breeders that are not satisfied with their present breed; to fanciers that want beauty, eggs, meat and profit; to back-lotters and suburbanite poultry raisers who want the best adapted fowl for their purpose; to farmers who want the most profitable breed for them to raise—to all these here's an opportunity to get facts that will help you to succeed with poultry—help you decide which is really the best breed for you to raise. Do not delay. Send your name and address today.

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SPIRALETS LEG BANDS

Know your birds on sight. Made of best grade celluloid and will stay on. Will last a life time. Red, White, Blue, Light Blue, Pink, Green, Yellow, Amber, Black and Ruby.

Prices for Single Coil	25	50	100	250
Baby Chicks	20	35	60	\$1.25
Growing Chicks	20	40	75	1.75
Leghorns	30	50	90	2.00
Rocks and Reds	35	60	110	2.25
Putnam's Brooder Heater				\$4.75 postpaid
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Prices are postpaid. State color and breed. Poultry Supply catalog and samples free. Prompt service.

American Poultry Supply Co., 487 Main St., Canton, Mo.



PERFECT EGG TESTER, patented, two-in-one, electric or oil lamp; has powerful bull's-eye lens; makes testing easy. Single tester, \$1.50; double tester, \$2.00, postpaid. Circular free. Dealers wanted. C. LINGEMANN, 3110 Elliott Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Unexcelled WINTER Layers Royal Golden Wyandottes

Eggs from Five Prize Matines, \$12 per 15. Headed by 1st Cock, 2nd Cockerel, Coliseum, 1921; 1 Cockerel, National, 1922, and his sire, a son of 2nd Cock, Coliseum, 1920. \$5 per 15 Eggs, and \$18 per 25 day old Chicks—from 1st Cockerel and 4th Cock Coliseum, Chicago, 1921. \$3 per 15 Eggs, and \$8.50 per 25 day old Chicks—from Standard Bred Farm Flock Royal Males at the Head. Write for my new 1922 Mating List.

J. S. Pennington, Box A, Plainfield, Ill.

THREE TIMES

the Improvers have won Best Display at the Chicago Coliseum Show. My 1921 winnings were: Cocks, 1-2-4; Hens, 3-5; Cockerels, 1-3-4; Pullets, 1-3; Old Pen, 1; Young Pen, 1-3. The Improver Strain is a trap-nested exhibition strain of Quality Layers and owes no apology to either the show room or the egg basket. Catalogue.

L. J. DEMBERGER

Improver Strain White Wyandottes, Stewartsville, Ind.

Patents—Trade Marks

Protect and profit by your inventions. I make a specialty of poultry patents and have secured patents for the leaders in this field. Prompt, personal and expert professional service. All matters strictly confidential.

Register your trade-mark and protect your most valuable asset.

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Pat. Atty., 524 10th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

RAISE BELGIAN HARES

New Zealand Reds—Flemish Giants—American Blues. BIG PROFITS, WE PAY \$1.50 TO \$8 EACH. Also Cavies, Mink, Fox, Muskrat, Etc. Easily raised anywhere. \$2.50.

Free! Raisin' book "COMMON SENSE RABBIT RAISING," quarterly journal, and copy of

America's leading small stock magazine, all for 10 cents. Outdoor Enterprise Co., 1009 O. E. Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Cochins and Brown Cochins exploited by breeders and fanciers of that period. The Red variety did not "catch on." Of the Browns, Moubray authority remarks: "This color is commonly denominated 'Cinnaman' by poultry writers, from some fancied resemblance between the color of that spice and the lighter shades of the fowls—though we confess we never could see it. We should unhesitatingly place this sub-variety along with the reds and say they are the most ugly of Cochins."

Such unprepossessing "Cinnaman" buff specimens were not entirely missing from exhibits among our buff varieties of fowl several years ago, but happily have now almost disappeared from the show room.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUFF WYANDOTTE

A historical discussion of the progress of this variety will prove what an uphill job it was for the originators and others in order to make the Buff Wyandotte meet the exacting Standard shape and color requirements.

We had a little experience, very little, trying to put a new variety on the poultry map. That was before Buff Wyandottes were bred or known. At Vahle's bird store, Philadelphia, Pa., we saw a pair of chickens which resembled the alleged Buff Wyandottes first exhibited on the fall circuits by some of the stringmen. We bought the birds and found them to be faded out Golden Wyandottes. We did not succeed in raising the few chicks hatched, owing to them being killed accidentally. Thereupon we succeeded in securing a pen which we sent to James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y., who also had purchased some alleged Buff Wyandottes, which were Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds in reality. These two lots of birds founded Forsyth's strain of Buff Wyandottes.

M. F. Norris founded his strain by crossing Silver Wyandottes with Rhode Island Reds. They bred fairly true to feather but, like all other strains of that time, were not free from black or ticking in the feathers. Light colored Rhode Island Reds were the foundation of several good Eastern strains. This was before the Reds were known as a breed, for the Buff Wyandottes antedate the R. I. Red as a full-fledged breed by several years.

George H. Brockenbury, Auburn, N. Y., originated a strain of Buff Wyandottes in 1888, from a Golden and White Wyandotte cross, mating the buff chick produced, a cockerel, with a Buff Cochin hen; and in the following year bred the progeny of the two crosses together both ways, with satisfactory results. It was a cockerel from this strain that Frank J. Dutcher, Mass., found to be the progenitor of the high class exhibition specimens bred in his yards. Buff Cochin, White and Golden Wyandotte blood founded the Brockenbury-Dutcher strain.

R. G. Buffinton, like Mr. Norris, used the Rhode Island Red-Silver Wyandotte cross to found his strain.

Faded Rhode Island Reds were also exhibited as Buff Wyandottes in 1891 and later, but were off in both shape and color, but evidently were used to build up strains of this new variety with rather questionable success in our opinion.

When C. S. Mattison started breeding his strain in South Shaftsbury, Vt., in the early '90's, he mated a Brockenbury cock with Buff Wyandotte hens which were exhibited at New York in 1892 by Dr. Aldrich and R. G. Buffinton, which helped to counteract the Rhode Island Red blood and refine the buff color as well as to improve the shape. As Mr. Mattison significantly remarked several years later: "It has been equally as difficult to clean up the other (Buff Cochin strain): The feathered legs are equally as easily got rid of as the green and willow legs. In the R. I. Reds, the slaty undercolor offsets the light undercolor of the Cochin-made Buffs and it strikes me that the Cochin-made Buffs come in for that size and color which have made the Buff Wyandotte and Buff Plymouth Rock of the present time."

Incidentally, Mr. Mattison gives the credit for originating one of the best (if not the best) strains of Buff Wyandottes in this country to Mr. Brockenbury. His Golden and White Wyandotte-Buff Cochin cross, we believe to be the most successful; we felt this years ago, and we have no reason for changing our opinion today. The Rhode Island Red blood used in the production of several strains, it appeared to us, retarded, rather than speeded the progress of fanciers in obtaining both the breed type and sound buff color. The Buff Cochin was the dominant force in respect to color, and played an important part in adding material assistance to bringing out those desirable harmonious lines a shapely Wyandotte should possess.

The work of the early founders of the Buff Wyandotte was largely experimental at first, but gradually became more and more systematic; consequently more productive of uni-

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QUALITY CHICKS

Quality Chicks are profitable chicks—and it takes profitable chicks to show a profit at the end of the year.

For the sake of a few cents now, don't lose dollars and dollars next winter! Our

GRADE A CHICKS

are all bred from hens which each and every one have been State tested for white diarrhea. That means real Chick Insurance for every one of our customers. Lord Farms Leghorns are used by more up-to-date money-making poultry farms than any other strain in the East, if not in the whole country. Our mailing list contains the names of over 30,000 customers, and we would be glad to refer to any one of them as to our stock and square dealing.

Get your order for chicks in now, before we are sold out. Every year a lot of folks are disappointed at not getting chicks when they want them; but if we have your order in hand, we can make sure that your chicks go to you just when you want them. So send in your orders without delay.

Prices TO May 15th

Our Famous Grade A Chicks	
100 or more	28c
1000 " "	27c
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100 or more	25c
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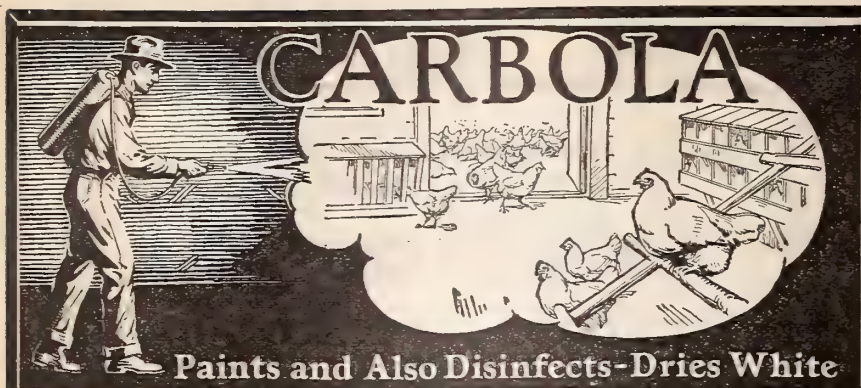
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Our Famous, Grade A Chicks	
100 or more	20c
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The Same Strain, Grade B	
100 or more	18c
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These are wonderfully low prices for Leghorn Chicks of real Lord Farms Quality. They are the **CHEAPEST** chicks you can buy.

We publish one of the most interesting and instructive catalogues put out by any Poultry Breeder. It is based on 25 years' experience with poultry. There is no man too old to learn something from this book. There is a copy waiting for you, if you will let us know your address.

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Clean Up

your poultry houses—clean them again and keep on keeping them clean if you expect to make a success with poultry. Clean living-quarters for your chickens are just as important as a proper supply of feed and water. Sickness or disease usually starts in unclean quarters and in such quarters lice and mites are always more plentiful. You are wasting time and throwing money away if you don't keep the buildings clean and sanitary. It is easy to do this—it takes very little time—and the cost is almost nothing if you use



a white paint and disinfectant combined in powder form that is ready to use as soon as mixed with water. It paints and disinfects at one operation. It can be applied with a brush or spray pump to wood, brick, stone, cement or over whitewash. It will not clog the sprayer and doesn't flake, blister or peel off. Harmless to the smallest chick or stock that licks a painted surface. One gallon—a pound of the powder—covers 200 square feet, and it doesn't spoil even after it is mixed with water. It has no disagreeable odor. The dry Carbola powder has no superior as a louse powder, and costs about one-third as much as other brands.

Used Instead of Whitewash and Disinfectants

in poultry houses, stables, hog houses, cellars, outbuildings, etc.; by experiment stations, agricultural colleges and thousands of poultry, dairy and breeding farms. You never will regret giving it a trial. It will save time and labor and make it easier to do work that must be done. Doesn't spoil by standing, so get some today and have it on hand when you want it. Money back if not satisfied.

Your hardware feed, drug or paint dealer has Carbola or can get it. If not, order direct.
 10 lbs. (10 gals.) \$1.25 and postage 20 lbs. (20 gals.) \$2.50 delivered 50 lbs. (50 gals.) \$5.00 delivered
 200 lb. bags \$18.00 delivered Trial package and booklet 30c postpaid

Add 25% for Texas and Rocky Mountain States

CARBOLA CHEMICAL COMPANY, Inc.

299 Ely Avenue, Dept. J

Long Island City, New York

Baby Chick Pure Bred for 1922



Bred-To-Lay from flocks selected for standard quality and production we offer exceptional values in the following varieties: Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, W. Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas and Anconas. Our prices are right, when quality is in consideration as this should be the main point of view. Get our big catalog of Baby Chicks, Brooders and How to care for Your Chicks after you have them. It is FREE for the asking. Write today.

Wolf Hatching & Breeding Co., Dept. No. 1, Gibsonburg, O.

A. & B. Schilling

THE FAMOUS "BLUE LINE" WINNERS

S. C. White Leghorns, champions at New York, 1922, first and fourth cockerels; first and third pullets; first hen; second old pen; second young pen; best display, champion male; champion female; again they prove their superiority, against 23 competitors, showing 236 entries—think of it—at the greatest show of the country, Madison Square Garden. If you want real quality Leghorns, eggs or stock, write for our catalog and price list.

ADDRESS: 93 NORTH STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HIAWATHA CHICKS—EGGS

WINTER LAYING S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Eventually you will decide that the WINTER LAYER is the BREAD WINNER. For EGGS—EGGS and EGGS the year around is what makes poultry pay and pay well, therefore do not delay and start right now and order your HIAWATHA CHICKS and EGGS for the 1922 season. At prices that you can afford to buy. Write today for illustrated price list and circular. Address HIAWATHA POULTRY FARM, Box 94, Crystal Lake, Ill.

form results in breeding for shape and color. Where they left off, good breeders took hold, and to their intelligent labors the variety owes its high estate today. It is "to have and to hold" now, with the further incentive of producing even greater uniformity in type and color in the future.

With the typical shape and head points now comparing favorably with that of other varieties of Wyandottes, size and color would appear to be the objective points to be attained with greater uniformity by breeders, with the question of size being probably the most debatable at the present time.

Judge Howell in his address at the annual club meet in January, spoke at some length on the subject of size and vigor, declaring both to be of vital importance to a variety that is destined to become one of the greatest dual-purpose fowls in this country. His remarks on this important subject appeared in connection with Mr. Platt's report of the New York show.

Size is often misleading, for weight and size do not always harmonize. A male or female of Standard weight with smooth fitting plumage, appears to be of less size than a loose feathered specimen below the Standard weight. The true Wyandotte is not a fluffy or loose-feathered bird, but one of medium size and good weight for that size. Such a specimen is more compactly built and shows finer body lines than the heavier or larger appearing, but less cobby formed male or female. Standard weight with a plump body and comparatively fine bone are the requisites of an ideal Wyandotte for the table. Heavy bone and loose feathering leads to coarseness, which is a handicap on any market fowl. Whether we judge Buff Wyandottes for exhibition or market qualities, size should be governed by the Standard scale, namely, cock, 8½; cockerel, 7½; hen, 6½; pullet, 5½ lbs.

As to laying productivity, we do not believe the size of a hen has anything to do with the number or size of the eggs laid. Large hens of the heavier breeds commonly lay eggs no larger than are laid by smaller hens, whilst bantams lay eggs relatively large for the size of their bodies. The main object in building up a laying strain is to get uniform results in number of eggs laid per capita, and of Standard marketable size and as even in color as possible. This result can only be obtained by careful selection coupled with rigid culling of a flock of layers. Buff Wyandottes, like all other Wyandottes, will lay well, if handled well; and when forced for laying, a procedure which is not calculated to maintain any breed or variety in normal condition for any great length of time—they will be found to have capabilities along this line also.

Back Lot Incubating, Brooding and Feeding

(Continued from page 468)

will adhere and if the eggs are turned with oily hands they will gradually accumulate a film of oil over the shell. This oil cuts off the air and kills the germ.

On the evening of the second day, turn your eggs so the figure "2" is on top. You can usually do this by taking out the last egg in a row and rolling the others to take its place. The figure "2" will show that all are turned. When turning the eggs, have the tray on a table so no current of air comes up from below. Every time you turn the eggs, reverse the tray in the incubator when putting them back. This is to provide that if any difference in temperature exists by reason of the glass in the front door, both ends will be treated alike and all eggs hatch at the same time. Keep your incubator door closed while turning the eggs if the directions accompanying the machine so states. Many incubators advise that the door be kept open to air the machine and this is a good plan. But some incubators take longer to warm up than others. In this respect, follow the directions. This is your daily routine to the end of the seventh day.

On the evening of the 7th day you not only turn the eggs but also begin to cool them off. It is in this cooling off process the amateur usually falls down and helps to spoil the hatch. He is afraid he is cooling too much and places them back in the incubator long before they should be replaced. He evidently has never watched on old hen calmly leave her nest for an hour or more at a time and not go back until her eggs feel stone cold to the touch, yet hatch splendidly. If he did, a little of his fear would leave him. The right way is to first turn your eggs and then let them rest on the table until several eggs, picked at random, and placed against the eyelid are neither warm nor cold, just in between. How long that will take depends on the vitality of the chick in the egg.

**"I Have Found Nothing to Equal It
in the 40 Years I Have Been in Business"**



Buy It by the Bag
Conkey's Buttermilk Feeds are sold at dealers carrying poultry feeds and supplies. Be sure to get them in the original packages.

Says This Well-Known Poultryman

When such experienced poultrymen as Mr. U. R. Fishel, the well-known breeder of White Plymouth Rocks at Fishelton Farms, Hope, Indiana, writes so emphatically regarding Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed, it should convince every poultryman in America that Conkey's justifies at least a fair trial this season.

Mr. Fishel wrote: "Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed is the best feed for young chicks. I have found nothing to equal it in the 40 years I have been in business."



U. R. FISHEL
Fishelton Farms
Hope, Ind.

**Breeder of White Plymouth
Rocks**

Conkey's

The Original

Buttermilk Starting Feed

1. Conkey's will prevent your big losses of little chicks, due to weakness and disease.
2. Conkey's will give your chickens that quick start in growth that is necessary to insure early broilers and layers.
3. Conkey's will help prevent White Diarrhea, as the lactic acid in the buttermilk used by Conkey's acts as an "intestinal broom," which helps to sweep away unfriendly bacterial disease germs in the delicate digestive tract.
4. Conkey's is low in fibre and just right in protein, scientifically correct. Does not injure or overtax the sensitive digestive apparatus.
5. Conkey's is the only Buttermilk Starting Feed made by the Conkey Original Process, in which the buttermilk is thoroughly incorporated with the other ingredients. We use semi-solid buttermilk only.

Conkey's is different—it is so clean, sweet and genuine. No mill ends, shriveled or unsound grain, weed seed or mill sweepings used—only the best and purest grain. Yet it costs so little for those first eight weeks, no poultryman can afford to be without it.

Don't Break the Conkey Chain of Buttermilk Feeds

There are three of them—one each for Starting, Growing and Laying—each the best for its particular purpose.

After 8 weeks, feed Conkey's Buttermilk Growing Mash. Any feed that is sold for both starting chicks and growing them beyond the first eight weeks is unscientific and unsafe. If your dealer cannot supply you with Conkey's Feeds or Remedies, write us and we shall see that you are supplied.

Free-Conkey's Poultry Book

80 pages full of information about the feeding and rearing of chicks, culling of hens, etc. Tells how to keep chickens healthy and how to make them pay. Whether a beginner or a professional, Conkey's Book is worth dollars to you. Sent for 6 cents in stamps to pay postage.

**THE G. E. CONKEY CO. 6531 Broadway
Cleveland, O.**



Feed It for the First Eight Weeks

When the chicks are hatched, give them clean water with the chill taken off and fine grit, but no feed for 48 hours. Then feed Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed dry, often but sparingly for the first few feeds, so they will clean it up, gradually increasing and continue for eight weeks, with occasionally a little green food. If you do this, you should lose very few chicks on account of sickness.

The G. E. Conkey Co.,
6531 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio

I am interested in the following that are checked

Free Poultry Book.....

Buttermilk Starting Feed.....

" Growing Mash.....

" Laying Mash.....

Remedy for.....

Name.....

Town.....State.....



**THE CONKEY-NORWICH
CHICK FEEDER-FOUNT**
is the most satisfactory device ever
invented. Keeps feed clean and
prevents chicks from wasting it. Used
for fountain also. Ask for circular.

PEDIGREE POULTRY AND RECORD LAYERS

Headquarters and Originators

in America of the

Highest Class Utility Pedigree Poultry

Morris Farm Strain's

winnings and egg records at laying contests have never been equalled by any other farm.

I have bred more contest pens of merit, produced more official 200-egg hens, than any other breeder.

I am the only breeder in the world who guarantees his stock to lay 200 eggs and more.

My Leghorns have been among the leaders at all contests the last six years. "Lady Storrs" still remains the highest Leghorn of 6,000 trapped at STORRS.

My customers have won 11 firsts; 6 seconds; 3 thirds, at laying contests over the world. Lately (1921) winnings 2nd, 3rd prizes in Wyandottes at N. Am. contest.

Reference—Every laying contest, poultry school and agri. college in U. S., Canada or England.

PROOFS

1st prize—North Am. Contest, 1914;
1st prize—Mt. Grove contest, 1914;
1st prize—Storrs contest, 1914;
Highest Leghorn, Storrs, 1916;
Highest Leghorn Average, Storrs, 1916
1st prize—Essex, Mass., 1918;
1st prize—Essex, Mass., 1919.

Leading Leghorns, North American contest; Leading Leghorns, Storrs, contest, Conn.; Leading pen, Canada contest (with Reds) and 3rd place with Leghorns for 1920.

And many other prizes made by customers, which in confidence, I cannot mention.

NOTE—The 300-egg hen is unusual, still my eggs produced a 303-egg Leghorn for Rassmussen of Illinois; and a 302 egg hen for Delamaster, Elmira, N. Y.

LINEBRED, PEDIGREE COCKER-ELS, TESTED COCKS, EGGS, CHICKS, STOCK, CONTEST PENS GUARANTEED TO WIN.

Leghorns 309 eggs; Wyandottes 312; S. C. Reds 289; Buff Rocks 272.

Only American
Member National Utility Poultry
Society, England.
Catalog



BABY CHICKS

PLACE your order now for Baby Chicks. Our flocks have been culled by the Hogan system or Lay-Bone method for years and have the lay bred in them. From standard bred flocks that are true to name. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas and White Leghorns from \$10.50 up. Send for catalog. Postage prepaid with 97 per cent live delivery.

SIEB'S HATCHERY

Lincoln

Illinois

The first time you try this, you will find some eggs stone cold while others are yet practically hot. There are ninety chances to one that the eggs cold long before the rest, are infertile or the germ has died. They have no life in them. An experienced hatcher who can test an egg on the fourth day would have them all out of the incubator long before it is safe for an amateur to test his eggs for fertility and live germs. He doesn't want a stone cold infertile egg laying right up against a warm fertile egg to draw the heat away from the good egg, but the amateur must wait until he, too, is an experienced hatcher before he tries this. So the only way is to leave them in the incubator until the first test. Cool but once a day.

On the 10th evening you will be safe, even as an inexperienced man, in testing your eggs and ascertaining the probable result of the hatch. Get out your tester and examine each egg. The ones with a growing germ will have a clear sharp line sharply defining the air cell and below the air cell the contents, partly down to the bottom, will be dark and opaque. The infertile ones will be light all over and are easily distinguished. The ones where the germ had started to grow but has since died will show a dark ball floating around in the mixture.

Take all the infertile eggs and those with a dead germ out at once. Any doubtful ones put back again, after the proper cooling, for the final test on the evening of the fourteenth day. In this final test every egg that doesn't show the same sharply defined line of the air cell and that is not completely dark below the air cell, will not hatch and should be removed.

For the first seven days, have the temperature as near 102 degrees as you can keep it. From the seventh to the fourteenth day at 102½ degrees, and from the fourteenth day to the end of the hatch at 103 degrees. Don't get scared if the temperature varies. If you come down some morning and find the thermometer reading 97 or 100 degrees, the chances are a 1000 to 1 that the eggs are not injured in the least. It only means that the hatch will be delayed a few hours longer. But one thing you must remember is, don't let them bake. Too little heat, if not too long continued, simply means a delayed hatch. But too much heat if continued too long, means final ruin of the eggs.

Don't keep monkeying with the regulator all the time. If any change in the outside temperature makes a change of heat necessary, do it with the lamp flame and not by the regulator. When you once have the regulator running perfectly you should never change it during the entire hatch except to change from the 102 to the 102½ and to the 103 degrees. Even this is better done by a slight increase in the lamp flame. And do this in the evening too. You have more time then to note the results. And don't think it necessary to change the flame when the thermometer doesn't promptly come back to normal after you turn and air the eggs. It takes several hours for the eggs to again come back to the heat of the incubator. Turn and air them early in the evening and make no changes in the flame until an hour before retiring. This will give you plenty of chance to do it right.

On the eighteenth day stop all turning and cooling. Your work is done and you can't change the result now. As the chick in the eggs grow older and livelier you will notice the lamp flame must be reduced in size to compensate for the heat from the chicks growing bodies. This is especially noticeable at the closing days of the hatch. From the eighteenth day on your work is to see this is done and the chicks not roasted. And from the eighteenth evening until the hatch is over, don't open the incubator door. Not for any reason. If you do, you will most likely spoil the results of all your three weeks of careful work. The eggs now need every particle of moisture don't let it out by opening the door for any reason until every chick is hatched.

THE HATCH

If you have the incubator in a cement floored cellar and keep the floor well sprinkled, you will have ample moisture. If it is placed in a room where such moisture is not available, I have found it a good plan to take a small whisk broom such as you brush your clothes off with and a pan of water as near the temperature of the egg as you can get it, and lightly sprinkle the eggs on both sides on the seventh, fourteenth and eighteenth days, once each time. Don't use cold water nor boil the eggs with too hot water. And sprinkling them don't mean drowning them in a deluge. It means just what it says, lightly sprinkle them.

After all his three weeks of work, Dad wants to see the result. So does the wife and children, and all the children's friends. So Dad and the children and their friends glue themselves to the glass door of the incubator to watch the hatching peeps. If it is in the cellar



White Quill White Rocks

The 200-Egg Exhibition Strain

Champion Chicago, Milwaukee, Illinois State Fair, Wisconsin State Fair, Minnesota State Fair, etc.

EGGS For Hatching

from my Best matings \$10 per 15; \$19 per 30; \$30 per 50; \$50 per 100. From my second quality matings, at half the above prices.

BABY CHICKS

\$28, \$32, \$50 and \$100 per 100. Choice lot of cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets at \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20 and \$25 each; extra good ones. Order direct from this ad, or write for my descriptive catalog.

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Dept. 0

Hartford, Wis.

Watch!

Success in raising the chicks you hatch depends most largely on feed and care in the first 10 days.

F.P.C. Chick Manna

For Chicks, Turkeys, Pheasants

proved its wonderful merit in 1884. Since then we have watched quality, Quality, QUALITY,—regardless of cost. Only best cereals, animal food, etc.; no seconds. Wholesome as your own food.

F. P. C. Chick Manna is not the cheapest feed; it can't be. But it will save the chicks. At dealers or write us. Satisfaction or money back.

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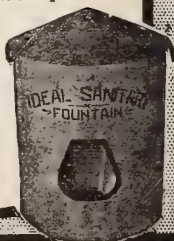
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Increase the Egg Yield

Because the Ideal Sanitary Fountain keeps water at the right temperature in zero or the hottest weather, it conserves the health of the hens and greatly increases the egg yield.

The Ideal is made of galvanized iron and built to last a lifetime. See your dealer. Write us for complete information. Rockford Poultry Supply Co. Lock Box JD 201 Rockford, Illinois



Use Supreme Brand Tablets FOR WHITE DIARRHOEA FOR YOUNG CHICKS

Guaranteed Remedy for Cholera, White Diarrhoea and other forms of bowel trouble in Poultry. Simply add tablet to drinking water.

100 TABLETS \$1.00 POSTPAID
NORTHVILLE CHEMICAL CO.
NORTHVILLE, MICH.

12 Months to Pay

Earn money for the small payments. Parents often advance first payment to help buy a RANGER 4-4 styles, colors and sizes. Factory to Rider prices. Delivered FREE, express prepaid, for 30 DAYS TRIAL. Terms to suit—cash or easy payments. Lamps, wheels, and equipment. Tires at half usual prices. **SEND NO MONEY.** Write today for prices. Free Ranger Catalog and marvelous prizes.

Mead Cycle Company Write to us today
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he has a candle or flashlight. If in a sunlit room the blinds are thrown up so his work is easier. The progress of the hatch is announced to Mother and further light thrown on the newly hatched peepers for her inspection. All very well and good if Dad isn't anxious to have strong, sturdy chickens or many of them, but all very wrong if he does want healthy chicks and plenty of them. When a chick first breaks the egg and becomes a new inhabitant of this somewhat troubled world, it is just as weak and miserable thing as any newly born creature. In addition, its down holds the gluey slime of the egg. And as they say about woman (she is born filled with curiosity). (Remember, it was they said so, not myself). And, weak as it is, when it sees the halo of light from Dad Smith's candle and the fine masculine face of Dad Smith himself, the handsome one of Mrs. Dad Smith and the very interesting faces of all the little Smith's and their friends, it wants to know what is all about and instead of lying where it was until it had its full strength, it struggles over to ask Dad and Mrs. Dad all about it. It flops and scrambles and struggles over the other hatching eggs in its path, smearing each egg with the slime on its body so the pores of each egg is covered up at the very time that every particle of air is most vitally necessary. In its travels it rests its body from time to time on the newly pipped surface of an egg, pressing the pipped part down again with the slime gluing it fast so it will never pipp again. It finally nearly reaches the glass door to talk to Dad and Mrs. Dad, when it drops down into the colder nursery tray underneath while still wet, promptly catches cold and very probably later dies. And Dad Smith could have saved that chick and the chicks in all the other eggs it clambered over, by simply putting a cloth over the glass door to keep the light away entirely so the chick would stay exactly where it was hatched until thoroughly dried off and had its natural strength. It is up to you, Dad Smith. You must decide for yourself.

As the chick grows in the egg, less flame on the lamp is needed. The growing life in the embryo furnishes considerable heat in itself. And when the final hatch comes, the struggles of the chick to free itself of the shell yet further increases the heat and still less flame is needed. When hatching, 105 per cent is not too much. But don't open the door if you can't see the thermometer. Judge by the height of the damper rise. If you were able to judge by the damper rise if it was 103 per cent as every operator should be able to judge, you can easily tell when it should be around 105 per cent as well. It is vitally important that you do not open the door at hatching time. An open door now means loss of moisture and consequent loss of life. And if Dad Smith will insist on looking in the incubator while hatching, don't get fooled by the newly hatching peeps seemingly gasping for air and open the door "just a little" to help them. Your seeming kindness now is no kindness at all—it means white diarrhea, pneumonia, and death. Put the cloth over the door and then you won't see them. That's the best way.

I have had XXX eggs hatch on the seventeenth day. The XX eggs will invariably start to hatch on the eighteenth day and most all the X eggs as well. The further down the scale on the tester they go, the longer it takes to hatch. The poorest eggs may not hatch until the twenty-first day. I never expect much from these and really am not anxious to have them hatch at all although the chickens, when grown, are not always poor ones. But as you must not feed them under any consideration until forty-eight hours after they hatch, and as the very best place for them until time to feed is right in the incubator, let them all remain right where they are until the end of the twenty-first day. After all are hatched, you can open the door just a trifle at times to begin to harden them off for their first appearance in society.

I know the natural impulse of a new beginner is to buy a large incubator. He reasons that he will have less bother than with several smaller ones. But he should also remember several other things. The average back-lotter must save his eggs over a considerable period of time to fill a large incubator. By the time he has enough saved, his first eggs are practically useless from being held too long. They have dried out so they no longer contain the food for the growing chick they should. The result will be that every chick hatched, except those from the last saved eggs, will be few in number and poor, impoverished creatures at that. Better by far to have a small incubator and use fresher eggs. Again, if you spoil a batch of eggs in a small incubator you have a great deal smaller loss than with a big incubator full. Thirdly, by having two small incubators instead of one big one, both filled at the same time, when you test out the eggs on the tenth day you may be able to

100% Hatched—Raised All But One

Free 96-Page Book Tells Successful Methods of How to Get Big Hatches, Healthy Chicks, and Prevent Loss—Practical information on Brooding, Rearing and feeding Baby Chicks.

HOW would you like to get bigger and better hatches; prevent practically all loss from chicks dying in the shell before hatching, and then, best of all, be able to brood and feed your chicks by money and labor saving methods that have never failed to prevent loss from that dreaded bowel complaint of white diarrhea?

Millions of chicks die annually during the first two to six weeks on account of improper care and feeding.

Millions of fertile eggs fail to hatch on account of improper feeding of the breeding stock; improper care of eggs before setting and often through the lack of simple methods that should be applied to all eggs regardless of how, when or where set.

How would you like to earn a clear profit of \$6.00 to \$10.00 per year from

feeds which are cheapest and nearest to you and be able to supply your chicks with feed properly mixed and proportioned to cause them to utilize all of it, waste none and make the quickest possible growth.

The very best feed, regardless of cost, will not give satisfactory results unless it is properly applied. You must know how and when to feed chicks of different ages to prevent loss from weakness, sickness and bowel trouble.

Officially recognized as one of the world's greatest poultry authorities and most successful poultry farmers, Mr. T. E. Quisenberry, President of the American Poultry School and Directing Manager of the American Egg Laying Contest, has written and published a new 96-page book called "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Busi-



each of your hens? This is not out of the question. It has been done and is being done by others. It can be done by you.

The very foundation of success with poultry depends upon raising baby chicks with the least possible loss in eggs and chicks and then you must raise and raise well, the very largest possible per cent of chicks and with the lowest possible feed and labor cost.

Besides the great loss in eggs and chicks millions of dollars are wasted and lost annually by poultry raisers as the result of improper feeding methods. Improper feeding always results in weak, sickly chicks, bowel trouble, dead chicks, wasted feed and disappointment.

If you understand the requirements of the baby chicks' fast growing body and if you know what kind of grains and feeds and the proper proportion of each that are best for chicks to really supply their requirements, then you can use as a rule, the grains or

ness," which he will mail you free providing you write him at once before they are all gone. Address him in care of the American Poultry School, Dept. 2067, Kansas City, Missouri, and we promise you Mr. Quisenberry will send you one of these free books by return mail.

Besides giving facts and methods used by Mr. Quisenberry in successfully hatching, brooding, feeding and raising thousands of baby chicks this book outlines methods on "Fighting Lice and Mites," "How to Feed Breeding Stock for Fertile Egg Production," "How to Tell Heavy Layers From Poor Layers," "How to Cut the Cost of Feeding Grown Fowls and Increase Egg Production." His suggestions as given in this free book for culling out drones, slackers and loafing hens that will never earn a profit or pay for their keep, regardless of feed and care, are alone so important that you and all your neighbors and friends should each have a free copy. —Advertisement.

WM. COOK & SONS, Box A, SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J. ORIGINATORS of ALL the ORPINGTONS

RECOGNIZED HEADQUARTERS for the Best Orpingtons, all varieties, and the largest poultry breeders in the world. You will find our EGGS an excellent investment. As we MADE all of the Orpingtons, it is natural we know how to MATE for the best results and our customers derive the benefit of this knowledge and are sure of the best and purest blood from us as well as the best layers. An Orpington of our strain holds the world's official record by laying 339 eggs in twelve months. We have won over fifteen thousand first prizes. We keep Buff, White, Black, Diamond Jubilee and Blue Orpingtons, all of which we MADE. Several thousand stock birds for sale. Write full requirements for special quotation. SEND for price list today. SATISFACTION guaranteed and backed by a reputation of 49 years. Advice free.

Poultry Books at a Cut Price

A complete poultry library that covers every phase of the industry. \$7.50 complete poultry library for only \$5.00. A complete list of poultry books that everybody interested in poultry should have. This list is made up to supply the wants of all poultrymen, and by taking them all at a cut price, you will be well equipped to make a success of this business.

Save One-third by Ordering Six or More of these Books Now

How to Raise Chickens, by Dr. Prince T. Wood. A down-to-date manual on breeding poultry, getting hatchable eggs, incubation and brooding, both natural and artificial, preparing chick foods, feeding chicks, how to raise chicks and how to avoid and prevent diseases and losses. Tells how to make your own brooders and chick foods. 128 pages, 35 illustrations. Price 75c postpaid.

999 Questions and Answers, by Frank Heck. No matter what question arises, this book gives you the answer. It eliminates theories, and gives you "hard, cold facts"—positive conclusions arrived at by the actual experience of the most noted of poultry authorities. It gives you the desired information and right to the point. 124 pages. 75c postpaid.

Poultry Account Book. This book contains space to keep a detailed daily record for one year of Eggs Laid, Value of Stock Sold, Eggs Sold, Eggs and Stock Used for Table, Expenses for Labor, Feed and Miscellaneous. A guide to making your business more profitable. Printed on paper suitable for ink. Price 25c.

Open Air Poultry Houses for All Climates, by Dr. Prince T. Wood. Tells plainly just how to build Open Air Poultry Houses, and what to build of, so that anyone can readily construct the kind of houses used and recommended by successful breeders. 75c postpaid.

Origin and History of All Breeds of Poultry. Tells you where the breeds originated, what varieties were crossed to produce certain qualifications in a new breed; how they were recrossed until perfect. Postpaid, per copy, \$1.00.

A Revolution in Egg Production, by George C. Newell. Read this book and learn how you can lengthen the hen's working day in winter by the use of lights in the hen house when egg yield is lowest. It shows how you can increase the Winter egg yield 100 per cent. Cloth bound, \$1.00 postpaid.

Diseases of Poultry, by D. E. Salmon, D. V. M. Every poultryman needs this book. It contains 250 pages, treating in a most thorough manner on every disease fowls are subject to. 72 illustrations—\$1.00 postpaid.

Successful Poultry Culture

HOW TO BUILD POULTRY HOUSES

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HOW TO RAISE CHICKS

999 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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place all the good eggs from both incubators into the one and have another incubator to set at once. I raise a good many chicks, more than the average back-lotter, and I never use over a 75 egg incubator. Let the big breeders and those who have large flocks use the big incubators—you don't need them and you'll be foolish to buy one.

BROODING

The article by C. E. Ashbrook, Esq., on the subject of brooding in last month's Journal aroused my ire to such an extent that I must now persuade the Editor to add the following remarks on my system of brooding:

The portion of the article by Mr. Ashbrook to which I most decidedly take exceptions is that wherein he describes the fireless brooder in these words:

"With us the fireless brooder is known as 'the shiver.' The fireless is a satisfactory 'mother' only when enough chicks are inside to create the necessary warmth. One or two chicks slipping into a fireless hover to warm up will find only a disappointment and a chill. A chilled chick is a sick one and a menace to the family of which it is a member."

There is just enough truth in this statement to make it dangerous. If believed, the day of the fireless hover is over. But Mr. Ashbrook should remember there is a right as well as a wrong way to use any article. Because the guest at dinner found the finger bowl very unsatisfactory in which to wash his face and hands after the meal is no just cause to utterly condemn the finger bowl. It was not made to use in that manner any more than the fireless hover was made to use as Mr. Ashbrook has used it for newly hatched chicks in an open-front chicken house. So far as he states that but a cold welcome awaits one or two chicks that use a fireless brooder at one time, he is correct. And it is just that little truth that may cause trouble with those who do not know. And for that reason I want the reader to know just wherein lies the difference between the way I use the fireless hover and the way Mr. Ashbrook used it.

Used his way, it could not succeed. Used my way it will succeed and to such a degree that once used, "all the King's horses and all the King's men" will never get you back to the heated brooder again. I not only promise, I guarantee, that by my method you will have a thousand times less work; better, healthier, and stronger chicks and chickens at less cost than by any other known method. And when I make it this strong, I do so knowingly. I have tried out every known method of hatching and rearing chickens and I make it a point to try out thoroughly everything new that comes out, whether I believe in it or not, and to do it as soon after it comes out as possible. And I say to my readers now, unhesitatingly, that none of them, for a back-lotter, will equal the method I again advise.

To properly use the fireless brooder you must combine it with a small coop. A large coop, especially an open-front coop, will not answer. You want one that will give the chicks protection from wind, storms, cold and dampness in any shape or form. And, it requires that the brooder and chicks shall be kept and tended to in your residence the first two or three weeks. Also, if your work takes you away from home during the day, you must enlist the services of your wife or children twice a day for a few minutes each time. This method is not applicable to large poultry plants for such will not care to gather in the chicks every night and bring them in the house each night. But my articles, as always, refer only to back-lotter, and there is not a genuine back-lotter that can't spend half an hour a day putting the chicks in the brooder at night when they are transferred outside, and carrying them into the house.

THE BROODER

You can make yourself one for little or nothing. It won't be so nice looking or so handy, but it will answer the purpose. Take a box the size of an Ivory soap box. Round out the corners with tin or heavy pasteboard so the chicks can't crowd in the corner. In the middle of both ends and on the sides, nail cleats of wood an inch apart. These form the racks to hold the spring wire and pad at the proper height. Cut a hole in one end of the box large enough to allow a good sized chick to enter and over this arrange a sliding door so it can be opened or closed. In the middle of this sliding door bore a half inch round hole for air, so the chicks have air even when the sliding door is closed.

Now get a strong piece of spring wire large enough to form a loop at one end and to go entirely around the box inside with a few inches over. Over this spring wire sew a piece of soft muslin so the middle will hang baggy about one or two inches in the center. Run one end of the wire through the loop. Now make a cotton filled pad, not stuffed hard

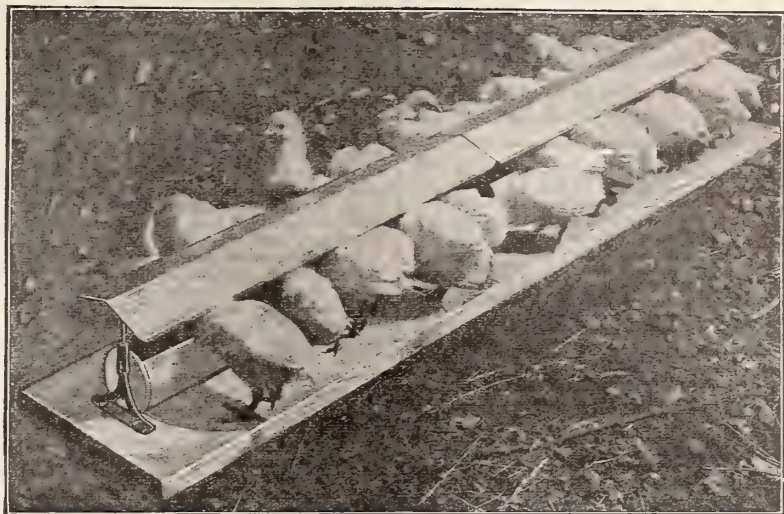
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CONKEY-NORWICH CHICK FEEDERS

is such that it is absolutely impossible for the chicks to get into or pull out and stand on the feed, OR TO GET ON TOP THE FEEDER. In consequence the feed is always sanitary and hygienic, just as the manufacturer sends it to you. Clean feed builds up your chicks and they live and grow. Polluted feed means sure losses. We will and do guarantee that you will avoid all pollution of feed by using the Conkey-Norwich.

The G. E. Conkey Co. spends large sums of money annually to produce a purely sanitary and hygienic chick feed. THEIR ONLY OBJECT IN ENDORSING AND SELLING NORWICH CHICK FEEDERS IS TO PROTECT THEIR FEED AFTER IT REACHES THE POULTRYMAN'S HANDS. If our Chick Feeder is of enough importance to attract a company the size of the Conkey Company to take it up in order to CARRY THE PROTECTION OF THEIR FEED EVEN TO THE VERY CHICKS THEMSELVES, its value to the poultry industry can well be imagined. It is up to you to protect your chicks as Conkey does his feed.

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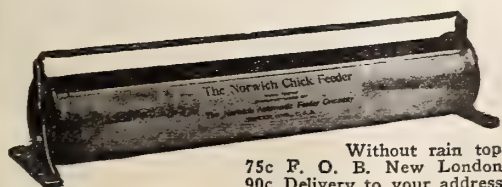
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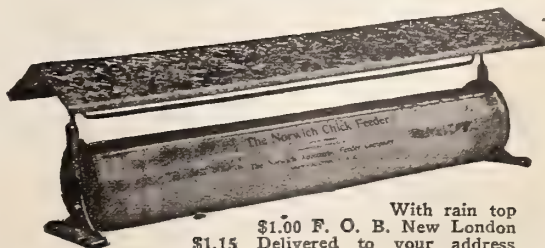
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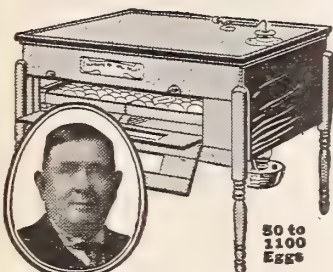
the latest achievement and a dominant leader. It is made right, works right; automatically controlled; flame adjustable to heat required. Chicks have fresh air and even temperature. Our canopies are shipped complete, not knocked down. They are ready to attach legs and operate.

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but with the cotton merely laid in the pad without pressing, an inch and a half thick. If you press the cotton in hard the air can't get through. See the pad fits the inside of the box tight so it can't slip down but will rest firmly on one of the wooden cleats you have nailed on. Now cover the bottom of the box an inch or so deep with hay seed or short cut alfalfa, slightly hollowed out in the center for a nest.

For the foundation of this palatial residence build a platform 20x36 inches. For your own convenience, put it on four legs. On the one end put your brooder. To keep the chicks from scratching their food off over the place, build a fourteen inch high fence around it of cardboard and over this, to keep them in, add a 10 inch fence of poultry wire netting. Divide the space not covered by the brooder into two. That closes the brooder, cover with an inch or two of hay seed or short cut alfalfa. The further half cover with the same amount of garden soil. This garden soil is important. There is something in ground which prevents limber legs and death. What it is, I don't know nor nobody else seems to know. Some say it is because they eat the ground. This I don't believe. It acts just the same at the seashore where there is nothing but sand, and feeding them sand as grit won't stop limber legs and death. But whatever it is, garden soil of some kind is important.

Now put your chicks in the brooder. Take your muslin covered spring wire and place it on one of the cleats so that the baggy end of the muslin just touches the backs of the chicks. This is not for heat purposes but to give the chicks that sense of security which the body of Old Biddy gives them. Now put your cotton filled pad in place. The heat of the chicks themselves creates the necessary and yet the cotton pad allows the necessary circulation of air. Raise or lower this pad to increase or decrease the heat. If the chicks are too cold or too warm they will soon let you know by their complaining chirps. Five minutes will tell you this. If you don't hear the complaint by then, it is right, and let it alone. Every five hours let them out to feed. Give the last feed at night before going to bed. Keep this up for two weeks in mild weather and three weeks in colder weather, and your need of any brooder, oil, stove or fireless, is past, except at night. No bother with one or two going in at one time and getting chilled as Mr. Ashbrook described. What they need up to now is sleep and rest and just as soon as their hunger is satisfied, back they go into the brooder all at one time.

At the end of three weeks in cold weather or two weeks in mild weather, the chicks have now developed past the age when they chill easily and it is time for them to go to their new home outside. You can build a coop yourself for from \$6.00 to \$8.00, an ideal coop for raising young ones, good for many, many years without another dollar of expense. The coop is nothing but a glass fronted box 3x6 feet, 1 foot high with a tar paper covered hinged top and a stick notched to keep this top at any desired height. Under this top, resting on cleats, is a frame half covered with wire netting of one inch mesh and the other half with a muslin cover, the muslin end covering the feeding portion of the coop. The inside, from side to side, is partitioned in two by a board partition with a hole cut four inches from the top so the chicks can pass from one part to the other. One end has a board floor raised two inches from the ground. Put extra dirt in the other end to raise the ground part even with the board floor. This prevents dampness in both ends.

THE FEED

In the floored part, spread evenly first half an inch of growing grain food. Cover that with an inch of either hay seed or short cut alfalfa. Then comes two more layers of the growing grain food and hay seed or alfalfa. Fill your hoppers with the growing mash, grit, charcoal and water, and your feed troubles are over until it is time to drop the growing feed and substitute the regular feed—except to keep water, mash, grit and charcoal receptacles filled. Now bring out the chicks. According to the weather, they are now passed the delicate period and also past the danger of over feeding period. Put them in the coop and take away the brooder.

They wouldn't use the brooder if it was there, heated or not. No matter what hour of the day you look at them you'll never find them still a minute. They never give themselves time to get chilled. You'll see them eat, eat, eat and scratch, scratch, scratch in a way will do your heart good. And what is more, you'll see them grow unlike any heat pampered chick you ever saw. And when evening comes, they'll all gather in one spot. You are home from work then. Ten minutes and you have them in the brooder and carried into the house. Not by ones or twos, but all together, cozy and warm until morning.

How To RAISE BABY CHICKS

Put Avicol in the drinking water

Most people lose half of every hatch, and seem to expect it. Chick cholera, or white diarrhoea, is the cause.



An Avicol tablet in the drinking water will save your chicks from all such diseases. Within 48 hours the sick ones will be lively as crickets.

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Best All Purpose Breed

They'll make you more money than any other poultry breed. Egg laying contests show Rhode Island Reds lay more winter eggs, larger eggs, than any other breed. They mature quick, begin laying early. Rhode Island Reds combine egg and meat qualities in highest possible degree. Make best market fowls. Hens make excellent mothers. Most beautiful, most popular breed today. Ideal fowl for farm or city lot. We tell you where to buy.

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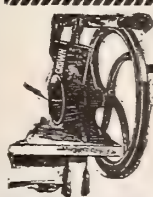
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Why not try it? Once tried you will never bother with the old way again. Simple, easy, practically no work at all, the first expense the only expense and better, healthier, stronger chicks than by any other method. I averaged 360 chicks a year in this manner, selling them at three months of age. I did it all on a space of ground just large enough for three Philo coops with paths between. And I have never lost a single chicken by disease. Rats killed some before I began to also put wire netting a few inches below the ground part of the coop. I killed several by slamming the lid down on them when they tried to fly out. But by disease—not one single one. Can Mr. Ashbrook say as much with his heated brooder? I have started dozens of doubters raising them in this way. All succeed and would never raise chicks in any other manner.

Standard Revision Calls for Standard Improvement

(Continued from page 470)

A word further concerning judging. It is understood that comparison of competing specimens is the only conclusive way to determine comparative merit. The word "comparison" has general acceptance as the appropriate terms to express the method; it would be difficult to find one more appropriate. But another element, which might be expressed as intuitive perception of merit comes with the work of the expert appraiser of Standard values. I recollect an incident in the course of long argument some thirty years ago over the change from scoring to comparison, and the active part I personally took in the controversy. N. D. Forbes of Connecticut had made the assertion that "the judges of art collections, as oil paintings, must have some method of scoring to determine the prize pictures." I applied to R. Swain Gifford, through the medium of a mutual acquaintance, as to the method used. I learned that the judging was commonly the work of a committee, who worked independently first, and having gained their several personal impressions, a discussion of the merits of the pictures under consideration followed and prevailing opinion then decided the contest.

Expert judgment in all phases of art, whether pictures, oratory, music or animal life are the subjects of consideration and a matter of intuitive perception. It is not essential that each be brought individually and compared. But the influence of years of preparation for his work endows the competent judge with capacity to form an impression intuitively. The time arrives when mechanical aids must be laid aside, as when the grinder of a telescope lens, having proceeded as far as measurements avail, continues with the sense of touch alone to perfect his work. The judge should know all that the expert breeders know, and then some. Have we many such? Scales of point, score cards and rules will not take the place of keen observation and study in making more good judges.

VALUE OF CRITICAL SHOW REPORTS.

It has been observed by some writers that advancement in literature and the fine arts can progress no faster than intelligent criticism of the same. This principle holds true in the fancier's line of work. It is safe to say that the editorial reviewer of exhibitions, in his capacity as critic, holds a most influential position. Our leading exhibitions comprise each season the chief events of interest to all fanciers, and the write-up of the same, if done by one well fitted for his task by long study, becomes a most potent power to advance a breed's best interests.

The point I desire to make has to do with the problem of the judge's training for his work. When Mr. Hewes advocates score-card training as a proper foundation for a judge's career, I can only feel that he could state the case better by saying that the young judge should bring to his work familiarity with not one breed alone but many, should know not only poultry but possess the liberal education (not necessarily of the schools) that will enable him to be progressive. I can imagine no better preparation for a judge's career than a course in poultry journalism, interviewing breeders and judges, backed up by actual breeding experience. I believe that in the golden age of poultry now rapidly shaping, the poultry judge's profession will come to be a highly honored and remunerative one and that those who would qualify satisfactorily must undergo as broad a training for the work as if fitting for the musical or art critic's position.

The question of the admission of breeds and reduplication of varieties under variation of style of comb, has come of late to be a live issue. Several contributors seem more inclined to consider their personal privilege than the effects upon the industry at large

Raise ALL Your Chicks

After the trouble and expense of hatching good chicks, you want to raise them all—into heavy layers and husky breeders. It's a lot cheaper to raise them than to replace them even if you had the time. So take no chances—give them the start that will make them sturdy and keep them growing—feed them the original, dependable "baby food for baby chicks"—

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Should be fed for the critical first three to six weeks, because it contains exactly what the delicate little bodies need, for building bone, muscle and feather. Start with the first meal and count on it for results in husky, well-developed youngsters that will continue to grow to profitable maturity.

Used every season by thousands of successful chick raisers, because it raises the chicks, relieves you of danger, worry and loss. Depend upon it for your chicks—try it at our risk.

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The answer to rapid growth and heavy egg production—Pratts new Growing and Laying Mashers and Scratch Feeds.

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Eggs for Hatching from 24 Superior Matings

Every mating headed by a Chicago winner or a superior son of a Chicago winner. We are in a position to furnish you eggs from the 24 best matings of White Wyandottes for 1922. All of the most vigorous, heavy laying, quick maturing and finest show birds reared the past three years are in these matings. Our 1922 illustrated art catalog of America's Finest White Wyandottes, describing these matings is waiting for you, and your wisest act before buying stock or eggs is to send for this catalog.

Quality Eggs—\$5.00 per 15; \$9.50 per 30; \$14.00 per 50 and \$25 per 100.

Rexall Bred-to-Lay Eggs—\$8 per 15; \$15 per 30; \$22.50 per 50; \$40 per 100.

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in over ten years' history of this great show, winning among other premiums five firsts, three seconds and Best Display.

Mahood offers you unexcelled quality and service together with most reasonable prices. Eggs from carefully and scientifically mated pens, rich in the blood of ten generations of Chicago Coliseum winners, at the low price of \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$6.50 per 15. Fertility guaranteed. Orders placed direct from this advertisement will have my personal and most careful attention in every detail. Send for Mahood's beautifully illustrated free mating list which gives Mahood's special egg offer.

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Chicks from our A-1 flocks bred for winter production. Parent stock all kept on free range. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Delivery free. Live arrival guaranteed. Get our 32-page free illustrated booklet telling how to raise them. STANDARD EGG FARMS Dept. O. Cape Girardeau, Mo.

of too large a program. One enthusiastic advocate of rose combs would engraft that style of headgear upon everything wearing a single comb.

That unfortunate precedent of the admission of the Rose Comb Leghorn has borne a most prolific crop. The Leghorn females of that day wore combs as large as the males of today and the males' combs were of corresponding size. And whatever the force at that time of the utility argument as regarded freezing of those big old-fashioned combs, later developments have disproved, as the Leghorn of our egg farms is overwhelmingly of the single comb type. I think the inevitable outcome of this multiplying of breeds will be to drive the single comb and rose comb types into a single class, as is frequently done in English shows.

BODY SHAPE VS. TYPICAL SHAPE.

I believe I may safely bring the charge that the Standard is in its design and execution essentially superficial, and this upon several distinct counts. First, the descriptions of breeds have to do with plumage contour, the visible shape as expressed by plumage solely. In no case is reference made to the character of the physical body, of the flesh beneath the feathers. I presume that good judges do handle the specimen with the aim to base judgment in part upon proper physical traits. The Standard, however, nowhere hints at any such sanction. Herein lies the justification of all the criticism at the hands of practical poultrymen.

We have only to supply to breed descriptions such specifications as will enjoin the judges to consider typical physical traits peculiar to each class of poultry.

Our superseded (in practice) scales of points assigned the importance of plumage—exterior shape and color of some value upon an average 50-50 basis. If we should instruct our judges to estimate a similar comparative importance to the physical body and its covering we shall resolve our difficulties with the practical breeders.

SIZE AND TEXTURE OF INDIVIDUAL FEATHERS.

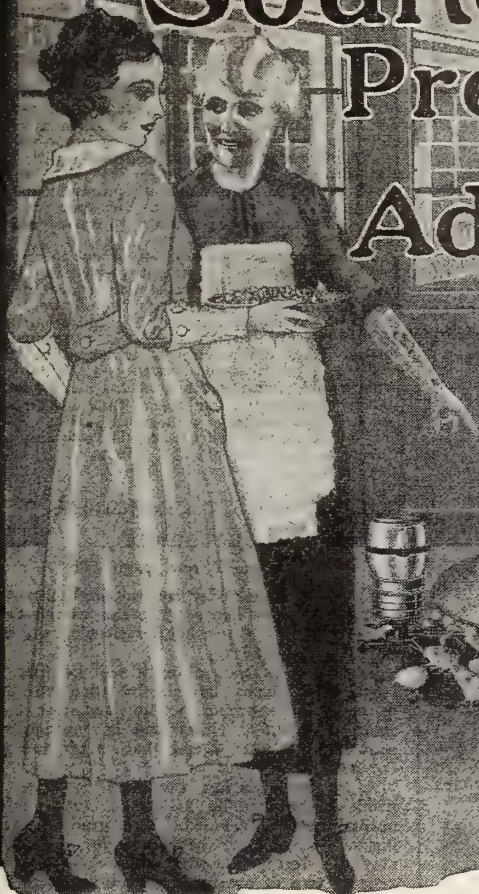
Count No. 2 of superficiality in the Standard relates to plumage in the ignoring of the character of individual feathers. Under a consistent Standard no pullet with curling cushion feathering could win over one with proper feathers. Narrow wing feathers would invalidate the specimen's chances.

If I should carry the charge of superficiality still further and apply it subjectively, it would perhaps be a fitting rebuke, and fanciers are probably no worse than poulterers. "Eggs is eggs" well might serve as a slogan for our experiment stations. Leghorn is trumps; and laying contests are managed under conditions which place emphasis upon eggs to the disregard of meat. After all this egg propaganda they exploit rabbits as a source of meat!

An inconsistent feature of the Standard relates to the unequal representation of breeds as to illustrations and preliminary treatment at heads of breed chapters. In some instances the history of a breed's origin is attempted; sometimes incorrectly, as in the case of the Wyandotte, which had become a breed with fixed characteristics long before its sudden boom had set experimenters to work with Hamburg-Brahma crosses. Yet these crosses are assigned in the Standard as the breed's foundation stock, "proven," as asserted, by the test of resemblance. If the history of breeds deserves a place in the Standard, which may be doubted, it should be authentic and consistent in application. The Dark Cornish is favored with a surmise as to its very shady origin. The white-laced red variety, which is one of the few instances of the positively known origin of a breed, is ignored in this respect.

The superficial nature of our Standard is no more forcibly displayed than in its lack of reference to the character of the individual feathers. As water cannot rise above its source under the impulse of gravitation, it is a theory held by many judges that nothing not specified in the text may be read into its provisions. The physical character of the feather is an unmistakable expression of the character of the bird within. But in the lack of specific requirement to this contrary, a weak and narrow feather goes, so that it carries the prescribed color. As our Standard, ("so thorough, accurate and far-seeing") has always ignored the character of the bird itself in favor of the external appearance of its feathery envelop, so it ignores likewise the element of sturdiness or vigor as indicated in the structure of the individual feathers. One of these days a judge will arise who will "dare to be a Daniel, dare to stand alone" and topple down our house of cards. This project of a utility standard is but the national outgrowth of such superficial methods in Standard writing. Personally speaking, I care little for contemporary criticism, but I have

Sound Business Prevents Losses and Adds to Profits



THERE'S sound business principle in preventing losses. A large part of a season's hatch must go toward paying expenses. Every chick sold above that means a profit. Every chick that dies above that fixed number represents a loss of profit.

The brooder that raises the largest number of chicks is the one that makes real profits. Hundreds of thousands of users all over the world have learned by experience to place their reliance on

BUCKEYE COLONY BROODERS

Because they are right in scientific design, perform to perfection, prevent crowding, overheating and chilling. In them every chick gets just that amount of heat and protection essential to quick, sturdy growth, selecting by the sure guide of instinct precisely what it needs. The result is health and strength.

Success Follows

Buckeye "Colony" Brooders have thus revolutionized the raising of chicks, saving many thousands every year, making three chicks grow where one grew before, reducing the losses to insignificance, the expenses to half and the labor to a fourth. Success is sure to follow their use.

Supplied for coal, gas or oil, under a guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money back in thirty days. In fact, any purchaser may write his own guarantee of what a brooder should be and do and we will sign it.

Buckeye Lamp Heated Brooders care for the smaller lots with equal success. Wherever a brooder is needed, satisfaction will follow the use of the Buckeye.

Get These Reasons

Full descriptions with the reasons set out for the unqualified success of the Buckeye Poultry Raising Equipment are found in our new booklet, "The Revolution in Poultry Raising," which is invaluable to every chicken raiser. Any one of the more than 15,000 Buckeye dealers in all parts of the world will be glad to supply this and point out the advantages of Buckeye equipment, or we will mail a copy free from any of our offices on request. Ask for it today.

The Buckeye Incubator Company

611 Euclid Ave.

World's Largest Manufacturers
of Incubators and Brooder

Springfield, Ohio

Foreign Offices: Herblay, S. & O., France. York Road, King's Cross, N. 1., London, England.
P. O. Box 907, Durban, South Africa.

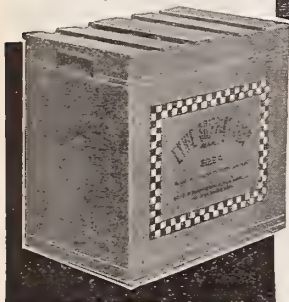
SAFER SHIPPING

Means Low Cost

Did you ever figure your box cost per chick or egg? You cannot sacrifice your reputation by using inferior packing. Get perfect deliveries in Anderson Boxes. They give maximum safety with a minimum cost.

Eyrie Shipping Coops

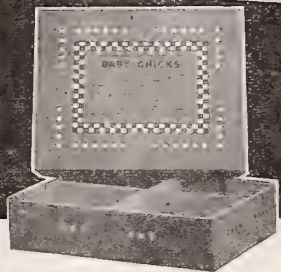
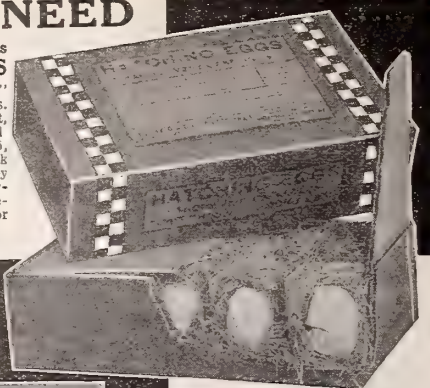
The ideal one way gift coop. Low in price. Just what you need for your fancy birds. Can also be used for show shipments. Sturdy, strong, well ventilated. Easily assembled. Write for description. (Illustrated below.)



YOU NEED

Master Breeders CHICK BOXES

The "Pullman Car" for Baby Chicks. Strong, light weight, Association Standard well ventilated, 25, 50 and 100 chick sizes. Identified by Checkerboard Borders. (Illustrated below.) Write for prices TODAY.



Hatchan Egg Boxes

Easy and quick to pack, very attractive. Can be sealed to prevent pilferage. Large cell permits excelsior cushion. Double corrugated wall on all sides. Very strong material, absolutely safe. More convenient than a basket pack. Low in price. Make your valuable eggs look like a Million Dollars. (Illustrated above.) Get prices today.

SHIP WITH SAFETY IN ANDERSON BOXES

Always Identified by Checkerboard Borders. If you cannot purchase from your dealer, write direct to us. WRITE TODAY FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST. We make prompt shipments. Send orders early to prevent traffic delays.

Anderson Box Company
Anderson, Ind.

Personal and Courteous Service

USE ANDERSON BOXES

a consistent regard for the opinion of the future. What will our poultry interest look like a couple of generation hence, in the light of the advancement that will have been reached?

As a breeder whose main interest centers about the Barred Rock, I wish to direct attention to one particular absurdity in its Standard, viz., "the combination of overlapping feathers giving the plumage a bluish appearance." And in another place, "the overlapping of the feathers producing a bluish tinge when viewed under certain light reflections." This description of a surface color effect to the influence of feathers lying underneath has remained unchallenged through several editions. I would inquire by what recognized principle such a claim is founded? Do the underlying feathers in the case of the Laced Wyandotte contribute to mossiness of the centers?

We distinguish color of an object according to the character of rays not proceeding from its interior, or bodily substance (save in the case of molten or heat-producing bodies) but the light reflected from its direct surface. How a barred feather can take on color influence from other feathers which from their position are protected from the light is a proposition which challenges the credulity of inquiring minds. I am aware that weak specimens often display abnormally thin feathers, but I cannot believe in this "overlapping" theory as a source of color effects.

Successful Management of Incubators

(Continued from page 471)

An even flame under control needs attention only twice in 24 hours. The size of the flame is reduced in hot weather by clipping the corners from the wick.

A greater number of eggs will go into the tray when placed irregularly, than when in rows. The proper position for eggs is on their side, but if either end is uppermost it should be the large end that is up and not the small end.

After first placing the cool eggs in the machine, it may be 24 to 36 hours before normal heat is resumed. This gradual warming of the eggs is beneficial, for the germs may die during the first three days if a degree or two of overheating occurs during that time, for the vital germs are destroyed during the first week in a temperature that may not be injurious at the close of the hatch. Therefore, warming the eggs hastily or overheating them should be avoided.

The eggs should not be turned during the first two days; the trays should simply be drawn from the egg chamber, reversed and put back. Should there be two trays in the machine, they ought to be both reversed, and changed from side to side so as to equalize the heat as it plays on the eggs in the egg chamber. Between the second and nineteenth day the eggs must be turned twice a day, morning and evening. For the first week the turning of the eggs cools them sufficiently. After that time they should be permitted to cool once a day.

During the second week, if the temperature of the room is below 60 degrees F., they should be cooled ten minutes; if the temperature is above 60 degrees F., they must be left to cool for 15 minutes. At the beginning of the third week, the eggs should be cooled for one-third longer. If the temperature of the room is around 45 degrees F., the eggs will not need any more cooling than what they will get in turning. On the evening of the nineteenth day the door should be opened, and the egg chamber aired, but do not remove the trays. After airing, close the door, and do not open it again until the hatch is completed.

It is a good plan to test the eggs on the seventh day, and again on the fourteenth day, and to remove all infertile eggs. I always plan to have a few hens to set at the same time. I set the incubators, so as to have their fertile eggs to replace the infertile eggs in the machines, and in this way keep the trays full, for if one tests many eggs out of the incubator and does not have eggs to replace them, when the trays are handled for turning and cooling, the fertile eggs will roll around the jar injuring the hatch. When I do not have any hens that want to set, I have a 50-egg incubator which I use for replacing the eggs removed from the larger machines.

Ironclad

THE IRON COVERED INCUBATOR

**BIGGEST
HATCHING
VALUE EVER OFFERED**

**ONLY
\$13.85**



150-Egg

Ironclad

Incubator

Don't class this big Galvanized iron covered, dependable hatcher with cheaply constructed machines. Don't buy any incubator until you know what it is made of. Note these Ironclad specifications: Genuine California Redwood, triple walls, asbestos lining, galvanized iron covering, deep chick nursery, self regulator, hot water copper tanks and boilers in both incubator and brooder, and many other advantages fully explained in free catalog. Write for it today or order direct from this advertisement.

Galvanized Iron
Asbestos
Redwood
Insulated Board

For 150 Egg Size Without Brooder
Freight Paid. Investigate the Ironclad Incubator before you buy. Get my new catalog and learn why the Ironclad is the safest and best incubator. It tells how they are made and why they are better. My special offer of 150 Egg Incubator and 150 Chick Hot Water Copper Tank Brooder for only \$19.75—

30 Days' Trial

Money Back If Not Satisfied
is the greatest incubator offer of the season. You can use the machine for 30 days and if not satisfactory, we will refund your money and pay return freight charges. Both machines come to you set up, ready to use, and accompanied by a 10 YEAR IRONCLAD GUARANTEE

Both
for
\$19.75
Freight Paid
East of Rockies



150
Chick
Brooder

260 Egg Size with Brooder \$28.75; without Brooder \$20.25—Freight Paid
IRONCLAD INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 29 RACINE, WIS.

OSSEGE'S DAY OLD CHICKS ARE BETTER

We furnish pure bred Chicks of the finest quality from high egg producing stock.

Flocks built directly from laying contest winners.

This season we will ship not less than 600,000 big, strong, healthy Baby Chicks that live, of the following varieties: Silver and white Wyandottes, white and barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, black and white Minorcas, Anconas, white, brown and buff Leghorns.

Write for our free illustrated catalog and price list.

PREPAID TO YOUR HOME BY PARCEL POST

J. W. OSSEGE HATCHERY, Dept. 1 Glandorf, Ohio



No Guesswork About FUL-O-PEP Feeds

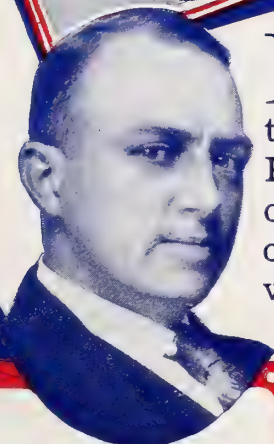
9 weeks old,
weight 3 lbs.



White Rock
Pullet, 2½ lbs.
at 9 weeks.



The Ful-O-Pep Strain of Buff Orping
tons, bred and owned by us.



ALBERT ANGELL, JR.
Write our Poultry Expert
about your poultry troubles
—he will gladly assist you.

NO doubt it will be of interest to the poultry fraternity to know that aside from manufacturing the Ful-O-Pep Line of feeds, we are also in the poultry business ourselves. Naturally we are in a position to know not only what Ful-O-Pep Feeds will accomplish but also what can be expected from all other formulas. Therefore, there is no guess-work to Ful-O-Pep Feeds." We do the experimenting for you.

It is our desire to have the greatest line of poultry feeds that can be formulated and manufactured. So far, we know that our aim has been realized in the Ful-O-Pep Line as offered today. If the time arrives when it is possible to improve either our Ful-O-Pep Chick Feeds, Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash, Ful-O-Pep Scratching Grains, our poultry feed patrons will be given the benefit of such improvements.

In the meantime, the experiments which we are conducting in our various pens coincide with the thousands of testimonials we are receiving each week from satisfied feeders of the Ful-O-Pep Way.

When it is possible to make a better feed we shall do so.

The Quaker Oats Company

Poultry Dept. A. P. J.

Address: Chicago, Ill.



Zeeland Pullet Farms

Find the **FUL-O-PEP** Way



At left, A. A. Van Horn; at right, H. B. Mulder, owners of Zeeland Pullet Farms.

Successful Poultry Farms Practice The **FUL-O-PEP** Way

The old fashioned and impractical way of mixing feed at home is a thing of the past—in fact, is obsolete. It has given way to the more scientific and commercially manufactured ration. Take in the case of the Wyckoff Poultry Farm at Aurora, N. Y., and again in the plant of W. D. Holterman, Fort Wayne, Indiana. These large and prominent farms owned by two of America's foremost poultrymen have long since discarded home formulated mixed feeds and are not only saving time and labor by feeding the Ful-O-Pep Way, but are also obtaining greater growth in the young stock, with larger returns in egg production on a much less consumption of feed than when home made formulas were used.

The Zeeland Pullet Farms at Zeeland, Michigan, have just advised that in their business of supplying two and three months old pullets they follow out the Ful-O-Pep Way to the letter just as described in our Poultry Calendar book.

The **FUL-O-PEP** Way

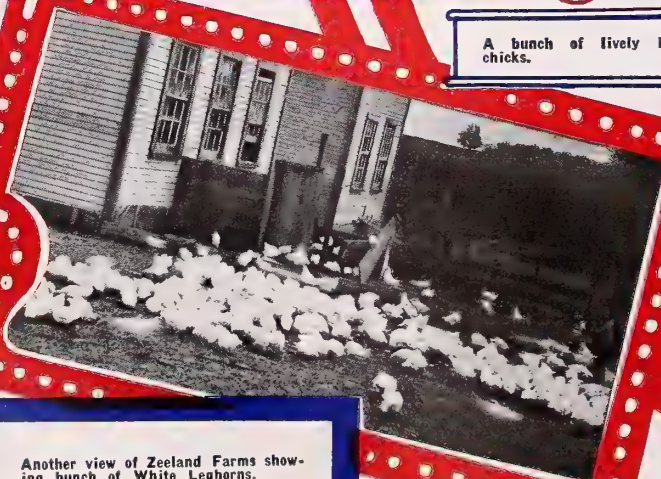
White Leghorn pullet 5 months old. A specimen of the stock grown and sold by this great pullet farm.



Another view of poultry yard at Zeeland Pullet Farms.



A bunch of lively Ful-O-Pep chicks.



Another view of Zeeland Farms showing bunch of White Leghorns.



The Profitable Way to Raise Pullets for Market

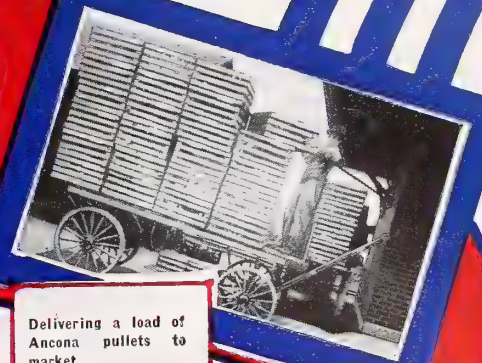
Best Method Known for Producing Well Developed Stock

Following the Ful-O-Pep Way, they tell us, insures the birds being properly raised so that they can guarantee to their customers birds which will give an entirely satisfactory account of themselves in egg production.

The Zeeland Pullet Farms are the largest in the entire country, making a specialty of supplying these two and three months old pullets of the Leghorn and Ancona Breed, thus the beginner as well as the more experienced poultry raiser by purchasing these pullets raised the Ful-O-Pep Way has but two months or so to go before they will commence to make returns in egg production.

When you buy either eggs for hatching, day-old chicks, or better still, these two and three months old pullets, from the Zeeland Pullet Farms and known that they have been produced the Ful-O-Pep Way, your success as a poultry raiser is assured.

—It Always Pays



Delivering a load of Ancona pullets to market.



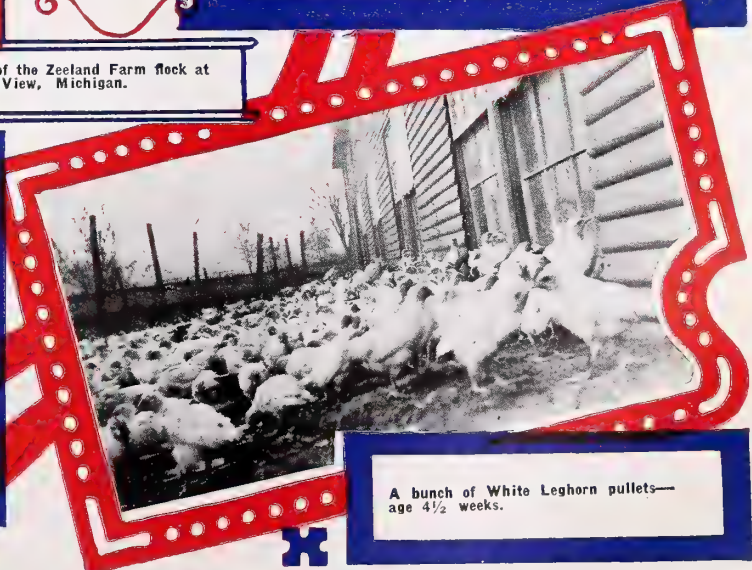
Ancona pullet, age 4 months and 13 days—and laying. The grade of stock offered by Zeeland Pullet Farms.



Range at Zeeland Pullet Farms.



Part of the Zeeland Farm flock at Fair View, Michigan.



A bunch of White Leghorn pullets—age 4½ weeks.



Raise 'em The FUL-O-PEP Way

The Ful-O-Pep Way of Feeding chicks has changed the old expensive "grain feeding way" and has proven to poultry raisers that the old method of grain feeding is all wrong. The Ful-O-Pep way of feeding

Gives You 1 Pound of Gain at Cost of 2 Pounds of Feed

instead of only 1 pound of gain to each 4 pounds of feed, which is the basis of figuring cost of production arrived at by experiment stations covering several years experiments with grain feeding. Why continue to feed this old expensive way when the Ful-O-Pep Way will give you the same gains with only half the feed?

FUL-O-PEP GROWING MASH

Costs Less Per Pounds of Gain Made Than Any Other Feed

The Ful-O-Pep Way consists of feeding Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash from the very start—continuously keeping it before your birds all the time. Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash, because of the high feeding value of its Oatmeal, fish and bone contents goes twice as far as green feeds—every ounce is digested by chicks delicate digestive organs—there is no waste and when compared with results, costs only half as much in pounds of feed consumed for gains in pounds of meat produced. Furthermore, your losses from bowel and digestive troubles that arise from feeding hard, indigestible grains, will be very much less and your flocks will be of even growth and development. Give the Ful-O-Pep Way a trial this season—it will reduce your feed costs and materially increase your profits. Your dealer can supply you. Write for Free Ful-O-Pep Poultry Calendar—learn all about the Ful-O-Pep Way.

The Quaker Oats Company

Dept. APJ Address: Chicago, U. S. A.

Send me free and postpaid copy of your 1922 Poultry Calendar.

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Address: Chicago, U. S. A.

Is She Laying Or Not?



**A—Who has large fingers
says "No."**

**B—Who has small fingers
says "Yes."**

**C—Who has average size fin-
gers says "Doubtful"**

What is to be done when "Doctors" disagree? Every hen has certain pronounced characteristics which determine her laying condition and capacity for large or small production, as well as general purpose and meat qualities. How to tell these signs with accuracy is uncertain if not impractical by the well known and so-called "finger method." While all authorities agree on the principle of this method of testing, many poultry keepers do not secure the same results from the same hen. The theory is correct, but the method uncertain.

Albert Angell, Jr.,—the poultry expert of The Quaker Oats Company, Address Chicago, Illinois, has made a thorough test of the finger method of determining the good layers from the bad—covering a long period of time, in which hundreds of known producers and non-producers were used and tested by many different sized fingers of as many people. Mr. Angell, as the result of this experiment has invented and perfected an instrument which he calls "The Angell Hen Tester"—and is now offering it for sale by The Quaker Oats Company, Poultry Dept., Address, Chicago, Ill., as a means of culling with certainty.

The Quaker Oats Company has also just published a book by Mr. Angell, in which the story is explained in detail—the name of this great book is "How to Know Profit from Loss." It is sent postpaid with "The Angell Hen Tester" for \$1.50, and will be worth many dollars to every poultry keeper. Order one today.

Bad odors and smoking lamps are often due to poor oil, and unless this fault is remedied the hatch will be spoiled. Imperfect lamps, short wicks, or wicks that are filled up in the web are also serious obstacles in artificial incubation. The best obtainable lamps and wicks are sometimes faulty and if they are defective in any way they render the keeping of an even temperature difficult or impossible. An even heat current cannot be maintained unless the incubator is level on top. Flues that are clogged with soot fail in heating. Oil-covered lamps soil the hands. Handling or turning of eggs with hands that are soiled with oil destroys the embryo in the shell. Too much haste in warming overheats the eggs and kills the germs. A sudden jar of the incubator separate the yolks in the eggs and the chick promptly dies. If the eggs are left out to cool until they become chilled they will not hatch well. Lamps irregularly filled, carelessly trimmed, and allowed to burn too high or too low, assure failure, as will also neglect in turning and airing the eggs. If the operator neglects the eggs in the incubator, failure is as certain as it is when the hen neglects her nest.

Selective Breeding In Reds.

This is the time of the year when the back-lotter begins to think of improving his flock. He has taken in a show or two and has a better idea of what the big breeders are striving for.

On looking over my own Rhode Island Reds I found that I had gone as far as I could with the material I had. For me to buy a cockerel was out of the question, as I wanted to buy in the same strain, and the real birds cost real money, and are worth it; so I set out to buy a hen.

I had been breeding for type for two years so my breeding cockerel was fixed for that, with the exception that he carried his tail a little high; and like most Red cockerels is a little light in his hackle feathers. He was a great strutter, so carried his head high which did not give his back a horizontal position. He also had a little black in his wing.

I wrote to the breeder from whom I had gotten my start and stated how much I wanted to pay for a hen, then described the cockerel which I had to breed. I also sent him a few feathers from him. What I wanted in a hen was a good sound neck, breast and fluff, with good undercolor, and red wing. I also wanted long coverts that would reach out on the tail to hold the tail down and give width to the back. This I have noticed is what the Leghorn men do and the breeders of the American breeds are following in the footsteps. I figured that a hen with this kind of tail was what I needed to match with my cockerel.

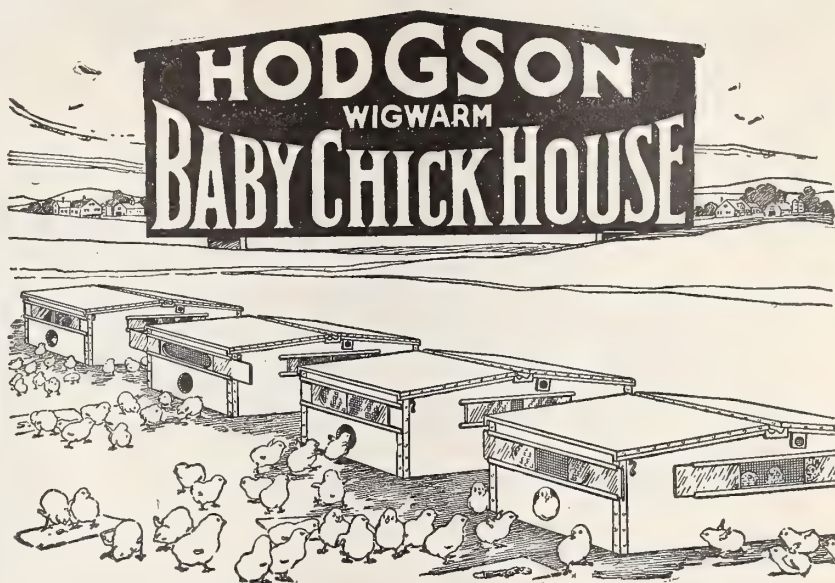
The new hen arrived and had all the points I asked for and then some that I had not asked for, so it looks like I will breed my low tails and keep my type and width of back with an improvement in undercolor.

Now, the thing that worries me is how to get a color in the neck of my cockerels that is a few shades darker; but I have a year or more to think of that—and that is what makes the chicken business so interesting.

My experience has been, that if the back lotter will describe his bird to the breeder, what points he wants to improve and the price he is willing to pay he has a better opportunity of getting what he wants.

Illinois. Chas. J. Gantzer.

Hodgson Baby Chick Houses Every Time For Brooding 250 Chicks or Less



**Handsome, economical and efficient
beyond anything else on the market.**

"I have used one for two seasons and have never taken a dead chick out of it. Have had it on side lawn in a blizzard with mercury at zero, and found thermometer exactly the same in the morning as when left at nine P.M. All my chicks are pedigreed from heavy laying dams and of great value, hence the importance of careful brooding to insure the least possible loss."

Herbert A. Daniels, Grafton, Mass.

"I like the 'WIGWARM' better than any brooder I have ever used. In severe weather it did not burn over a pint of oil in 24 hours, and in moderate weather about one half pint, and supplied ample heat and ventilation. It was run out in the yard with no protection when the ground was frozen and during snow-storms."

A. S. Briain, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

"All my pedigreed White Rocks are raised in Wigwarm Baby Chick Houses, and the majority of them mature in 5½ months. This I attribute in no small degree to the start they get in your Chick Houses. The system of forced fresh air ventilation is really wonderful, and means the utmost vitality for every chick."

Harold F. Barber, Dover, Mass

"In my seven years' experience I have used four makes of brooders and I have found in the 'WIGWARM' just what I have been looking for. In each of the four brooders I bought from you I put 60 chicks and had only two fatalities in the whole 240. They were put in the brooders on April 19, one of the wildest and windiest days I ever knew on Long Island. The second time I put 72 in each brooder with no losses."

Mrs. A. Mack, Brookhaven, L. I., N. Y

A Colony Brooder and Brooder-House combined. With the HODGSON BABY CHICK HOUSE you have NO coal stoves, NO brooder houses, NO cold corners, NO crowding, NO chilling, NO dead air for the chicks to breathe. Chicks raised the HODGSON way are healthier, mature quicker, and show more profit than those brooded by coal stove or box brooder.

Steady Heat — No Fumes — Little Oil — Fresh Air Always

Booklet free; but if you need one, two, three or four CHICK HOUSES right away, we can make immediate shipment.

Sixty Rocks, Reds, or Dottes eight weeks old will not crowd a BABY CHICK HOUSE. Prices (construction the best that can be produced):

**1 Baby Chick House \$25.00
2 Baby Chick Houses \$48.50
Battery of 4 Baby Chick Houses \$90.00**

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Mail Coupon Today

E. F. HODGSON CO.

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I am enclosing \$_____ for
(No.) _____ BABY CHICK HOUSES.
Please send (date) _____ by
(Freight or Express) _____ to

Illustrated
Booklet Free
on Request

Name
Town.....
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State.....

Hundreds Of Dollars Given for Poultrymen's Opinions

THE subject of how to raise chicks is such an important one, that we believe a book devoted entirely to this subject, giving the methods and experiences of practical poultrymen would be a valuable addition to any poultry library.

In this new book we intend to compile the experiences of poultrymen with H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed, and will give several hundreds of dollars to poultry raisers whose letters are accepted for publication.

H-O Steam Cooked Chick Feed has been found so valuable in reducing chick mortality and in making chicks grow and develop in record time, that these experiences should be of great value to poultry raisers everywhere. The conditions which govern the selection of the material which will make up the book are very liberal, so that every poultry raiser will have an opportunity to secure a prize, and get his experiences in print.

If you are interested, write for full information, at once, addressing

The H-O Cereal Co., Inc.
Desk 10 Buffalo, New York

H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED
Saves the Lives of Baby Chicks



Strawberries a Most Profitable Crop

No fruit crop gives such a large financial return as does the strawberry. The net profit per acre, when all cultural and other requirements are given the plants is so large that a very few acres thus planted yield a competency to the careful thoughtful, thorough grower.

The growing of strawberries for commercial purposes is successfully conducted in practically every section of the United States. This plant has, like all other fruit plants and vines, its favorite soil and climatic condition. It is, however, a universal fruit. Specialists in the origination of varieties of strawberries have given us such a large number of varieties that no matter what character of soil we may have a sort to fit that particular soil is easily obtainable.

No other variety of fruit is in such a popular demand. The market everywhere demands more extra choice strawberries than it secures.

The strawberry is a quick money getter for the grower. Plants set out in the spring yield an abundant crop the next season. There is not a long and expensive waiting that the grower of the other fruits must experience. It is a common experience that one crop of strawberries pays the purchase price of good land upon which the fruit is grown.

It is a crop which appeals to every man and woman who has home ground. The home strawberry bed is an essential. What fun it is to go out and pick the great big red beauties and thus have them in all their glory of bloom fresh on our table. Any man who can go out and pick a number of boxes of strawberries before breakfast and place them on the table for wife and children will have in his soul and heart the song of the birds and the joy of one who communes closely with the God of nature. I have always maintained that there are three things which are essential to the happiness of a household—a strawberry bed, a fireplace and a bath tub.

In the very fitness of things the strawberry bed has its place on the farm and suburban home. This, because of the exceedingly large and speedy financial returns the growing of the berry returns, and for the farther reason that the time of marketing fruit is very short and thus does not interfere with the other operations on the farm. The growing of the strawberry and poultry on a few acres of ground ought to strongly appeal to thousands who are now residents of cities. For a large number of men and women living in the city life is becoming more difficult each year. Here, for these men and women, life is hard, strained and unnatural. It is impossible to build and maintain homes that are as homes should be so long as they remain pieces of the big grinding, never resting machinery of the

city. I know of no more ideal condition for the building and maintaining of a home than the small farm, devoted to the growing of strawberries and poultry. Here the reward of earnest effort is certain. Here all that is best in life can be had, and here is the best place in all the world to build the home, to rear the children, to secure a just compensation for the daily toil, and place aside, safely, a competency which will cover all the wants of advanced age. It does not require an abundance of capital to embark in commercial strawberry growing. The cost of plants sufficient for the planting of an acre of ground is comparatively small. Cultural expense and the cost of other features of production are not large. The net returns from the strawberries will carry all the operating costs of the farm and allow for payment of land that be necessary.

Thos. F. Rigg.

* * *

How are condition for apples, small fruit, vegetables and poultry raising in Northwest Alabama in the Muscle Shoals district?

I am like hundreds of others—followed public work until I am too old to stand the pace, and have not money enough on which to live the balance of my days. Lived on a farm until I was twenty. Am going to try it again in a small way, if I can find a place to suit. I bought here and got stung.

Florida.

F. C. Bly.

The climatic and soil conditions in the part of Alabama to which you refer is favorable to the production of apples, small fruit and vegetables, also for the profitable raising of eggs and market poultry. There are good markets near at hand. There is a long growing season and a fruit and poultry farm in that district rightly managed should prove profitable.

* * *

Is it possible to move full grown apple trees?

J. H. Jones.

Illinois.

Only in exceptional cases should full grown apple trees be moved from one location to another. Of course this can be done if extra care is taken in the operation. It is best to remove such a tree in the winter, taking with the roots a very large amount of earth. Apple trees for a commercial orchard should be planted at least thirty feet apart. For the home yard they may be planted closer.

* * *

Am considering purchasing some land in North Central Minnesota in Southern Aitkin County, as I understand this is a newly settled country in the cut-over hardwood section.

Land is quite reasonable, and I would like to know if it would be wise to go into the poultry business there. Would also like to know if the Henry Clay and Delicious apple would be successful there. Am a young man of 30, in good health and have a wife and three small children; wife and I are willing and anxious to work.

Wyoming.

Fred L. O'Connor.

North-central Minnesota is mainly a small fruit section. Poultry is profitably raised on the farms throughout the entire state. Henry Clay and the Delicious apples are heavy enough for successful planting in the section in Minnesota to which you refer. A combination of poultry and fruit as a side line to general farming would prove profitable.

HERE'S THE MOST *Liberal Offer* We Ever Made!

H. E. Beatty
PRES.



Send No Money

I WANT every reader of this paper who has a few square feet of ground, up to an acre or more, to take advantage of this—the most Liberal Offer we ever made on the WORLD FAMOUS KELLOGG PEDIGREE STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Here is an OPPORTUNITY to get the highest quality and most productive plants, from the oldest and largest growers, on a special SEND NO MONEY OFFER, and in addition, get a dozen each of two NEW varieties, absolutely FREE.

Read my astonishing 30 DAY SPECIAL FREE PLANT OFFER below. Remember, you send no money with your order, just the coupon. I want you to enjoy picking delicious Kellogg berries (the best that grow), from your own vines this summer, and also make a nice lot of EXTRA money besides. Harry Mabee, New York, made \$280 from only 400 Kellogg Pedigree Plants. C. C. Hahn, Ohio, made \$125 from only \$8.00 worth of Kellogg Plants. J. M. Elliott, Indiana, realized \$93.00 from his Kellogg Garden.



KELLOGG GARDENS

Kellogg's Ideal Garden

This is truly an IDEAL garden because it includes both Everbearing and standard varieties, as follows: 50 Progressive (the universal everbearer), value \$2.60; 50 Big Wonder, value \$1.25; 50 Dr. Burrill, value \$1.25; 50 Warfield, value \$1.00; 200 plants, total value, \$6.10. Our Special 30 Day price only \$5.00—Delivered Right to Your Door. Order this garden direct from this ad and save \$1.10 and get the two dozen extra plants free. Send no money—just the coupon. **\$5.00**

Kellogg's Big Four Garden

Composed of 400 plants of our most popular and heaviest yielding varieties. 100 Kellogg's Premier, 100 Dr. Burrill, 100 Magic Gem and 100 Kellogg's Big Late. Our Special 30 Day price only \$7.00. Order NOW, save a dollar and get the two dozen EXTRA plants FREE. Send no money—just the coupon. **\$7.00**

SPECIAL 30-DAY OFFER

KELLOGG'S

PEDIGREE STRAWBERRY PLANTS

FREE

with each Kellogg Strawberry Garden you order from this advertisement, I will include, absolutely Free and Postpaid
Two Dozen Extra Plants

(Worth \$2.80)

One Dozen, Kellogg's Delicious, the Strawberry that Satisfies; One Dozen, Kellogg's Marvel, the Marvel of beauty and productiveness. I will also give you my book, "The Key to Strawberry Profits." Regular price, 50c. It gives complete cultural methods, also 30 recipes for serving, canning and preserving. Select your order (or orders) from the Kellogg Gardens described in this ad and get the 2 dozen plants and Book, total extra value \$3.30, absolutely FREE. Do it now.



KELLOGG ACRE PLOTS

Kellogg's Everbearing Garden

planted this spring will give you big, delicious berries from August until November. Next year from June until early winter. This Garden gives you 250 plants selected from our choicest Everbearers. Actual value, \$10.90; our Special 30 Day price, only \$9.00, delivered right to your door. Order NOW, save \$1.90, and get the two dozen EXTRA plants FREE.

Plants in Large Quantities

If none of the Kellogg Gardens described in this advertisement meet your requirements, let us send you FREE AND POSTPAID, our big, beautifully illustrated, 68-page strawberry book, KELLOGG'S GREAT CROPS OF STRAWBERRIES AND HOW TO GROW THEM. Pictures and describes the leading Standard and Everbearing varieties and gives prices of Kellogg Pedigree Plants in large quantities.

R. M. Kellogg Co., Box C, Three Rivers, Mich.

I accept your special Send-No-Money Offer. Send me pre-paid at planting time, the Kellogg Strawberry Garden I have marked with an "X". You are also to send me FREE, 12 Kellogg's Delicious and 12 Kellogg's Marvel and your book, "The Key to Strawberry Profits."

.... Kellogg's Ideal Garden (\$5.00)

.... Kellogg's Big Four Garden (\$7.00)

.... Kellogg's Everbearing Garden (\$9.00)

I agree to pay the mailman \$..... when he delivers the Garden.

Name

Town

Street or R. F. D. State

Order Direct from This Advertisement

RIGHT NOW is the time to order your Kellogg Strawberry Garden. A good early start insures stronger, heavier fruiting plants and a bigger, more profitable berry crop. You take absolutely no risk in ordering direct from this ad. We are an old, reliable firm with 50 years' reputation for fair dealing. We guarantee Kellogg Pedigree Plants pure, healthy and productive. Mail us your order TODAY. Send no money, simply pay the mail man the amount when he delivers your garden to your door.

R. M. KELLOGG CO., Box C, THREE RIVERS, MICHIGAN



More Honey. More Money!

Our proved methods and 48 years' experience have increased honey production for thousands of bee-keepers. Our big "HOW" book offer includes seventeen booklets on all bee-keeping problems, including "How to Make Increase"—all postpaid, only 50c. "Beeware" catalog and nearest Lewis distributor's address free. Write at once.

G. B. Lewis Company
Box A-4 Watertown, Wisconsin

Spraying Guide

FREE Every poultryman needs an Auto-Spray for disinfecting incubators, brooders, colony and laying houses, also for spraying garden crops and fruit trees. Our Spraying Guide describes over 40 Auto-Spray outfits, including hand, knapsack, wheelbarrow and traction styles. Over 750,000 satisfied users.

Write today asking for Guide and Spray Calendar prepared by Cornell Specialists.

E. C. Brown Co.
891 Maple St.
Rochester,
New York.



Home-Made Brooder Best

The best brooder obtainable will cost you less than \$5.00. Ask your dealer for a Putnam Brooder Heater, price \$4.75. Plans for making a complete brooder are packed in every heater. Hammer and saw are the only tools you need. This home-made brooder will require less care and raise stronger chicks than any brooder you could buy, regardless of price. Read the complete story of the Putnam Home-Made Brooder on on page 520.—Advertisement.

BEES AND CHICKENS



A Good Poultryman has the same qualifications that make a good beekeeper. Bees and poultry go splendidly together. Easy to learn. Inexpensive to start. Very profitable. Let us tell you how out of our 50 years' experience. Write today for handsome free booklet, "Bees for Pleasure and Profit." Tell us your occupation and home location so we can better advise you. This month is the time to get ready.

The A. I. Root Co., 444 Main St., Medina, Ohio

Free-Conkey's Poultry Book

80 pages chock full of information about the feeding and rearing of chicks, culling of hens, etc. Tells how to keep chickens healthy and how to make them pay. Whether a beginner or a professional, Conkey's Book is worth dollars to you. Sent for 6 cents in stamps to pay postage.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO. 6531 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio

BEES PAY TREMENDOUS PROFIT. Start with a few colonies. We sell pure bred, record breaking, gentle, Italian bees. Young colonies in new 10-frame hives \$15.00. Young colony without hive \$12.00. May delivery. Order direct. References: Editor A. P. J. Bee supply catalog free. **IOWA MODERN APIARIES, Box 7, Waterloo, Iowa**

SPRAYING THE HOME GARDEN—a 28-page book based upon 35 years' experience—tells in simple way how to protect trees, shrubs, vines, flowers, vegetables, from insects and diseases. Teaches the *keeping well and making well* of plants. Sent prepaid for 4c in postage. Address: **Dep't 21 B. G. Pratt Co., 50 Church St., New York**

Would you please advise me as to what would be good to plant in my chicken runs for shade, fruit trees or smaller fruits, such as raspberries or gooseberries. The soil is a very sandy loam.
Utah.

Mr. O. Cramer.

I advise you to plant plum trees in the poultry yards. The plums seem especially adapted to such use and afford splendid shade to the poultry.

A friends and I are interested in grapevines, blackberries and black currants. I have about two acres which I expect to plant in fruit in about two years and have a great many old plants of the three kinds above mention. I would thank you for your instructions as to the cutting of these plants for young planting and what time to cut. I have rooted a great deal of vines while on the main plant by covering them in the ground, but it is so slow in getting results.
Ohio.

Henry Allison.

In the propagation of grape vines made from cuttings it is best to make these cuts from the parent vines in the fall. Cut pieces to about three buds, wrap in bundles and bury about two feet deep. In the spring as soon as the condition of the ground will permit these cuts should be planted in nursery rows, the cuts about one foot apart in the row and the rows far enough apart to permit good cultivation. In a year these cuts can be permanently planted. This same practice should be used in the cutting and planting of currants tips.

Blackberry plants always make a large number of suckers which can be transplanted in the spring. A better way is to lay down canes of blackberries in the spring. From each plant a bud will form and these can be set in the permanent place the following spring or fall.

I would appreciate your opinion on the enclosed folder. We want to get an apple orchard started and this might be one way of getting it as we cannot afford to buy trees now, so want to know what you think of these root grafts. Can quince trees be planted here?

Indiana.

Mrs. R. Peters.

It is not advisable to plant apple root grafts. One must have had experience in handling this root graft to bring them to successful growth. The better way is to purchase one or two year old apple trees. You will gain time and find it to your financial advantage not to plant these root grafts.

The best peaches are Stark's Early Alberta, Alberta, J. H. Hale and Krummell.

The orange quince does fairly well in your state but should not be planted in a commercial way.

I have always been interested immensely in the poultry and fruit business, especially the poultry business, in all its different branches. Now I can truly say that I know the business, as I have raised small flocks and studied various poultry journals, also taking a course in the Nebraska School of Agriculture. I am a young man of 19 years of age and have a half year in high school as yet. I will finish that, but after that—?

I expect to go back and locate at Stanton, Neb., as soon as I finish my school work. But I am so interested in poultry that I want to get a start as soon as I can. The place I am thinking of renting, as I could not buy it, as I have little capital to invest. I am taking over my brother's poultry this spring, and will stay with him till school begins again. The land comprises about ten acres, is just outside of Stanton, Neb., and the Upland Highway and railway run at the south side of it. The land is very rich and level, having been in alfalfa the past four years. There are no buildings on it, and I expect to put movable or portable houses on here at first. Then when I am in a position to buy the land, which is valued at \$500 the acre, I will plant trees on it and raise fruit. My favorite chicken is the S. C. White or Black Leghorn. I expect to install a large incubator and do some custom hatching for the farmers. I want to start a commercial egg farm. I know the location is good, as there are many poultry men around this town.

Sick Baby Chicks?

Germozone operates just as these people say. It is preventive as well as curative, and satisfaction is absolutely guaranteed. Twenty years on the market. Sold by drug and seed stores at most towns.

Wm. E. Shepherd, Scranton, Pa., wrote: "Two weeks after we started last spring we were a mighty discouraged pair. Every day from three to six chicks dead. A neighbor put us next to Germozone and we are now sure if we had had it at the start we would not have lost a single chick." Ralph Wurst, Erie, Pa., "Not a case of white diarrhoea in three years." C. O. Petrain, Noline, Ill. "I never had a sick chick all last season." Mrs. Wm. Christiana, Olive Ridge, N. Y. "Have 800 chicks now 5 weeks old and not a single case of bowel trouble."

GERMOZONE is a wonder worker for chicks, chickens, pigeons, cats, dogs, rabbits or other pet or domestic stock—for roup, bowel trouble, snuffles, gleet, canker, swelled head, sore head, sores, wounds, loss of fur or feathers.

If no dealer, order by card. Postman will collect. No extra charge. Handy as phoning. 75c and \$1.00 pkgs. Baby Chick Book FREE.

GEO. H. LEE CO. Dept. P-2 Omaha, Neb.



MICHEL AUTOMATIC Flame Regulator or Incubator Governor.

You can positively prevent overheating or chilling eggs in incubator by equipping it with a

MICHEL AUTOMATIC FLAME REGULATOR

It automatically regulates flame on lamp—maintains even temperature in incubator—requires no attention, and saves half the fuel. Send name of incubator, number of lamp burner and \$3.50, and we will send you a Regulator, prepaid, on 15 days' trial. Money back if not satisfied.

CIRCULAR FREE AGENTS WANTED
Henry Michel & Son Box 11 Sublette, Illinois



POULTRY BANDS

Pigeon Bands—Nest Tags
All goods guaranteed to be just as represented.

ALUMINUM BANDS with raised figures—price, postpaid, 10-15c, 25-50c, 60-90c, 100-150c.

SPRAL CELLULOID BANDS, 10 different colors, price postpaid. 12-15c, 25-50c, 50-150c, 100-150c, 600-83.25.

COLORLED CELLULOID, with Aluminum Back
Any color, two large black numbers in each band; prices 12-30c, 25-50c, 50-90c, 100-151.6



Please do not send postage stamps
The National Poultry Band Co.
Send for Catalog **NEWPORT, KY.**

CHICKS SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED



100	50	25
S. C. R. I. Reds - 17c	18c	18c
Barred Rocks - 16	17	17
White Leghorns 14	15	16
Mixed - - - 12	13	14

PAMPHLET

C. M. Lauver, Box 21 Meadville, Pa.



HUMMEL'S

31st Annual Catalog Free

This catalog gives full description of

32—VARIETIES OF—32

EANCY POULTRY

Write for it today

S. A. HUMMEL

Box 52 Freeport, Ill.

GREIDER'S FINE CATALOG

of fine bred poultry for 1922; all choicest breeds illustrated and described; information on poultry, how to make hens lay, grow chicks—all facts. Low price on breeding stock and hatching eggs. 30 years in business. This book only 10c. Send today.

B. H. GREIDER, Box 101 RHEEMS, PA.

KILLS MITES IN HEN-HOUSES

ARROW
MADE IN U.S.A.
TRADE MARK
CARBOLINEUM
Applied ONCE A YEAR kills all MITES.

Guaranteed and highly recommended. Write for Circulars.
Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co.
Dept. 50 Milwaukee, Wis.



Now, what I want to know is this: Should I rent this place and start out the way I said I would if the piece is rented, or should I wait and raise poultry for my brother until I am able to buy it? Then plant trees for the fruit farm and gradually build up and keep on working for my brother during this time, until I feel I am able to reach the financial point to take it over. I am all mixed up over this, maybe more from having too great an ambition. Your answer will be followed, as you ought to know best, therefore, I have come to you for help far enough ahead of time so I will not make a blunder. Nebraska. Emil Glaser.

I would like to place you in full possession of the fruit and poultry farm which you so much covet. But this I cannot do and perhaps it is well that I cannot. It is difficult to settle a question of this kind and perhaps an unwise attempt to do so. If the ten acres of ground to which you refer are especially adapted to the growing of fruit and poultry, and you have made up your mind to establish your home in that section of the country, it seems as though it would be a good business policy for you to buy this land and continue working on a salary until you have paid for it. You could plant an apple orchard on this land which would require but a short time each season for its care. By so doing the apple orchard would come into bearing when you were ready to take hold of the fruit and poultry proposition in a permanent way.

I know just how impatient you are to brush away all obstacles and be in full possession of this farm. The impatience of youth is on the whole rather a good thing, but patience is one of the lessons which we all must learn. I feel confident you will be able to work out the proposition in due time.

I wish to ask if you think we could make a little by going to Michigan and buying the poor grade apples and then taking a carload to the different towns and selling them in bulk from the car by the bushel? Do you think any one can make money this way? We are both hard workers and have only one small child. What part of Michigan would be best to go for this? Can one rent a small place in the fruit belt of Michigan on shares or for cash, say, ten acres for poultry with some fruit on it? Can we rent a small farm in Iowa either on shares or cash rent with everything on it? What part of Iowa is best for fruit, truck and poultry? This same question applies to northern Indiana.

Now, you have told me that Virginia was a wonderfully good state. What about the heat there? Is it so hot there that a northerner cannot work?

Give me an idea, for I have worked hard for what little I have and if I lose it I will be in bad shape. I will have a little money to pay after a while, but it seems slow, so we may have to rent. What kind of soil is it around Detroit, Mich.? Do you have to use a great deal of fertilizer?

Wisconsin. Mrs. A. R. Larson.

The buying of apples and selling them in bulk as you propose to do is rather an dangerous business proposition. I would not attempt it.

Many sections in Michigan are especially adapted to growing large and small fruit. Oceans County is especially adapted to this proposition. The fruit and poultry farms conducted in that county yield good returns. A very large per cent of successful commercial apple orchards of Iowa are located in the southwestern part of the state on the Clay land, bordering the Missouri river.

Northern Indiana is well suited to the Commercial raising of apples.

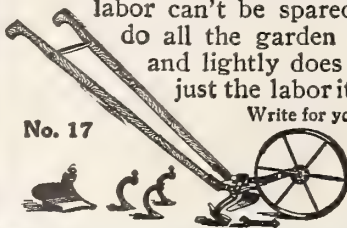
Some of the most profitable apple orchards in the United States are located at Piedmont, Va., and in the Shenandoah valley of the same state.

You have been misinformed as to the summers in Virginia being exceedingly hot. The summer season is of long duration, but the heat is not oppressive.

Planet Jr.

Keep the kitchen garden growing

When plowing, planting and early harvesting are pressing, a Planet Jr. No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe is a life-saver for the kitchen garden. Half-an-hour a day with this light, strong, quick-working hoe and cultivator keeps your vegetable patch flourishing and free of weeds. When man-labor can't be spared, a woman or boy can easily do all the garden work with a No. 17, so easily and lightly does it run. Soon pays for itself in just the labor it saves.



No. 17

Write for your copy of the Planet Jr. catalog, showing more than 55 Planet Jr. seeders, wheel hoes, one-horse and riding cultivators, etc.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Inc.
Dept. 94
5th & Glenwood Avenue PHILA.

2247 Beans from 1



This is what C. H. Fuller, 30 Loomis St., Montpelier, Vt., grew from 1 of my 1200 to 1 Beans. One plant produced 358 pods. See his report in my Seed Book. It is a great bean.

My Improved Stock is better than ever—grows strong and erect, branching freely, producing handsome well filled pods up from the ground, which literally load the plant. Beans being pure white of the finest quality.

Plant after danger of frost only one Bean in a hill and they will mature a crop in from 70 to 80 days. The yield will surprise you. Packet 60 Beans 10c, 3 pcks. 25c.

Fancy Prolific Pickles—One of the choicest strains Cucumbers for pickles, also good for slicing, very early, producing great quantities of fruit, bear all summer. Packet (over 100 seeds) Six Cents.

27 Varieties Flower Seeds—Special Mixture for outdoor culture prepared feet, wonderful colors. Packet naming the 27 kinds (over 3,000 seeds) Eight Cents.

SPECIAL OFFER—I will mail one packet each, 1200 to 1 Bean, Giant Tomato, Fancy Prolific Pickles, 1922 Seed Book FREE—17 Novelties in colors, hundreds Best Vegetables and Flowers. Lowest Prices. Write TODAY

F. B. Mills, Seed Grower, Box 50, Rose Hill, N.Y.



"Lady Beautiful" Barred Plymouth Rocks

Showing only Light line at Chicago Coliseum, National Club Show, December, 1921, "Lady Beautiful" win as follows: 1st, 5th pullet-bred cocks; 2nd, 3rd pullet-bred cockerels; 1st, 2nd Exhibition hens; 5th exhibition pullet. At Baltimore, Md., same week, in a hot class, they won as follows: All firsts and all seconds but one on exhibition females and pullet-bred males.

Have added several Dark Matings to my flock of "Lady Beautiful" birds which I have been quietly breeding for several years. Have but few eggs to spare from these matings this season.

All Eggs are \$10 per 15; \$18 per 30; \$28 per 50 \$50 per 100—from matings as they run.

C. N. MYERS

Box A

HANOVER, PA.



Plymouth Packages for Hatching Eggs Meet Postal Requirements

They are labeled "HATCHING EGGS" and comply with regulation which reads as follows: "Eggs for hatching shall be accepted when each egg is wrapped separately and surrounded with excelsior, and packed in a basket or other suitable container." PLYMOUTH PACKAGES are approved by Master Breeders, Poultry Specialists and Schools. Write for "The Best Way to Ship Settings of Eggs."

THE EDGERTON MANUFACTURING CO.

Dept. AA

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA

CRY-S-GO
THE HEN'S CALL FOR
99% PURE CARBONATE OF LIME
IN A CLASS BY ITSELF

"CLUCK-CLUCK"
THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE
HARD, SHARP AND CUBICAL
YET SOLUBLE GRIT.
SAVES BUYING OTHER GRITS.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET
W.A. NEUSITZ CO.
DEPT. C ST. LOUIS, MO.

MORE EGGS
BETTER THAN OYSTER SHELLS
Less cost

"Didn't Lose a Chick"

A Remarkable Story of Success



MRS. ORTSEIFER
East Liberty, Pa.

"There is money in poultry when the right methods are followed—

says Mrs. S. J. Ortseifer of East Liberty, Pa., "And," she continued, "the National Poultry Institute has certainly shown me how easy it is to keep poultry at a profit." Mrs. Ortseifer is but one of the hundreds of successful poultry keepers who are enthusiastic in their praise of the "National" way. Her true story is interesting. Read what she says:

Our FREE Poultry Book Showed the Way

"Before I heard of the National Poultry Institute, I had very poor results with my hatches, in fact, they were almost a failure. After studying your interesting lessons on incubation, I quickly saw what to do. I then started another hatch in the same incubator with 80 per cent better results. My chicks used to crowd in the brooder and I lost quite a few in this way but after reading your lessons on brooding, I had no more trouble. In fact, from our last hatch, we DIDN'T LOSE A CHICK."

"We have also learned the importance of proper feeding.

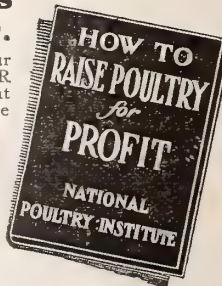
Your lessons on feeding are easy to understand and put into practice. It is certainly worth a great deal to know how to feed chicks and handle them for early maturity and high egg production. We used to have mongrel fowls and from 17 hens we only got four or five eggs a day. After we started the National way and followed your wonderful feeding methods, we got from 11 to 14 eggs a day. We have since discarded the mongrels and replaced them with the best White Wyandottes we could get and they are the attraction of the whole neighborhood.

"We also tore down our old impractical poultry house and built a new one following your plans. You should now see our happy, contented fowls, busy every minute, scratching in the deep litter, singing and laying.

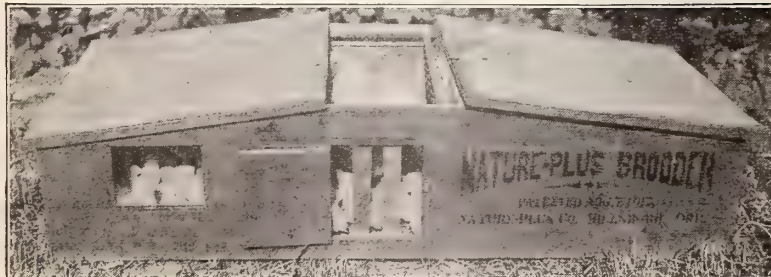
"And that is not all," said Mrs. Ortseifer, "the care of the flock has become a real pleasure by taking household cares and worries off my mind. Furthermore, my husband has become so interested that we are now looking for a few acres where we can raise poultry by the hundreds. WE FIND IT PAYS AND WE OWE IT ALL TO YOUR COURSE."

Others are doing as well as Mrs. Ortseifer—YOU CAN TOO.

The first step Mrs. Ortseifer took was to write for our FREE BOOK, "HOW TO RAISE POULTRY FOR PROFIT." This valuable book tells you many important facts on feeding, housing, culling, etc., and all about the WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR PROFIT FROM POULTRY. THIS BOOK IS FREE. WRITE US TODAY FOR YOUR COPY. THIS IS IMPORTANT TO YOU—IT MEANS YOUR FUTURE SUCCESS—AS IT DID FOR MRS. ORTSEIFER. SEND FOR A COPY NOW, TODAY. DON'T WAIT, A POSTAL WILL DO—BUT DO IT NOW!



The National Poultry Institute, Inc.
Dept. 111-A Washington, D. C.



Let The Hen Brood Your Chicks

Purchase rights to make and use Nature-Plus and say goodnight to your brooding troubles. Nature-Plus is a practical combination of hen and hover that will enable your hen to safely brood 100 to 150 chicks. No expense and no danger of fire. Easily made with simple tools. Plans and rights sold to users under money back guarantee. WRITE TODAY FOR PARTICULARS.

NATURE-PLUS COMPANY

HILLSBORO, OREGON

The nights are cool and refreshing. I know of no more favorable location to make a home than in these sections of Virginia. In fact, I am more fond of those sections than I am of any other in the United States.

The soil in the vicinity of Detroit, Michigan is a sandy loam and adapted to the growing of vegetables and small fruits. Commercial fertilizer is used by all Detroit growers in that section.

I advise you to use the utmost care in making a change of residence or the purchase of land. As you say, a mistake in so doing would be disastrous and you should make a thorough personal investigation before making a purchase.

We are on a clay loam soil here and want to know which is best for us to plant this spring for winter feed for our purebred poultry, that is, mangels or sugar beets? Which will do the best here and keep best through the winter? Which will the poultry like and do the best on? Which variety of either of these would you suggest best to grow here?

We are also considering the growing of more fruit along with the poultry business, but would it do well without any bees on the place to cross pollinate and fertilize the fruit?

Pennsylvania.

H. W. Kuhl.

Would plant both the sugar beet and the mangels which will give the fowls something of a variety of vegetables during the winter. Each of the vegetables contain elements which are very beneficial to poultry.

While it is not necessary that bees be kept on a fruit farm, it is profitable to do so. Bees are a great agency in pollinating the bloom of all fruit trees and vines. I advise you to keep bees not only for this but because they are very profitable.

I bought a place with 4 1/2 acres of land and intend to plant some of it in fruit trees, berries and grapes. Will you please give me your advice what varieties are best adapted for my soil. The land is level and naturally ought to be well drained, but on account of no open ditches it is rather poorly drained, and after heavy rains some water stands in some places for quite a while. The soil is clay land; at 7 1/2 feet is hard pan. The land in the neighborhood is mostly rolling and a little hilly. I would like to have all kinds of fruit for home use, but do not care to plant anything that will not do well. Would rhubarb and asparagus grow satisfactorily on my land; and what kind of strawberry is best? What sort of grapes will give the biggest crop?

In the line of poultry what breed would do best on this soil. I intend to build a poultry house 14x20, open front, 5 feet in back and 7 feet in front, 2 feet above ground. This house has proved a good one. Will Leghorns do better on heavy soil than will American breeds?

Is red cedar rust harmful to apple trees?

Iowa.

Carl Stuebe.

It is unwise and unprofitable to plant either fruit trees or small fruit vines in a land which is continually wet and not properly drained. Even for vegetables such land is not suitable. I advise you to plant grapes and other fruit on this rolly, hilly land to which you refer. Asparagus will do better on this land than any other vegetables. This land is especially adapted to grapes. I would advise you to plant Concord and Warden in a commercial vineyard.

Any of the American or Mediterranean breeds of poultry would give you profitable returns. Fowls of the Mediterranean class will do as well on heavy soil as will American breeds. I would build the poultry houses on the high ground, reserving the lower ground for the production of grass.

The Red Cedar tree is a menace to apple trees. The Red Cedar rust is very detrimental to an apple orchard and so far no spraying material has been found that will combat it.

WHY Basic Feeds Customers Dominated In the Shows And Egg Markets

Here Are the THREE Reasons Why



Buttermilk Starting Mash

One of the finest starting mashes ever placed on the market for young chicks. We recommend it purely as a starting mash to be fed after the chicks have been out of the incubator a day or two and have first had grit, charcoal and water. Feed it dry. Feeding Basic Feeds Chick Mash to your young chicks is one of the surest preventives of bowel trouble. When fed according to directions it will give your chicks a fine start and eliminate largely the losses and heavy mortality so common among young chicks when improperly fed. It is composed of Wheat Bran, Wheat Middlings, Rice, White or Yellow Corn, Rolled Oats, Hulled Barley and Dried Buttermilk.

Basic Chick Grains

An especially compounded feed that we have found by extensive experimental tests is best adapted for giving your chicks a fine start. It is a rapid frame, muscle, sinew and feather builder, composed of cracked No. 1 hard wheat, pinhead oatmeal, cracked rice, cracked hulled barley, and cracked corn, correctly proportioned, milled and blended to contribute to a rapid and healthy growth of your young chicks.



Basic Feeds Growing Mash

contains all the required food elements to quickly grow and develop young stock. It develops long, wide frames, well muscled, strongly sinewed and well feathered bodies. Young birds thrive on this mash and make rapid and healthy gains. We don't believe any other feed has ever been prepared that will equal BASIC FEEDS GROWING MASH. It is composed of Wheat, Bran, Wheat Middlings, Rolled Oats, Rice, Corn, Hulled Barley, Bone Meal, Beef Scraps, and Dried Buttermilk, all thoroughly mixed, finely ground and blended to best produce the results we claim for it. We recommend this mash for chicks 6 weeks and older.



The outstanding regularity with which Basic Feed customers were awarded winnings at various poultry shows throughout the country the past season and the wonderful records of egg production by Basic Feed customers everywhere, proves that there is some good sound reason for their marked successes.

There is a reason—in fact, THREE reasons, namely, BASIC FEEDS BUTTERMILK STARTING MASH, BASIC CHICK GRAINS and BASIC FEEDS BUTTERMILK GROWING MASH—a combination that makes a complete ration for raising and developing growing stock.

Our customers feeding this Basic Chick Ration, brought their birds to the show rooms and laying pens with fully grown, well feathered bodies, filled with health and stamina while others failed who depended on those feeds which require as a supplement the gifts of a bounteous nature such as bugs, grasses, etc., to give the feeds the growing qualities.

When nature provided as she did in 1921—a dry season, with a scarcity of tender bugs and grasses, feeds that depended on nature to supplement these things failed, and growing chicks fed such a ration were as a result backward and underdeveloped.

Why take chances—why depend on nature supplementing your ration when you can get a COMPLETE ration—one that fully supplies every requirement of the growing chick—one that produces healthy, rapid growth and brings them to early maturity? Such a ration you will find in the three feeds described at the left of this advertisement.

Write today for free samples of these record producing feeds—also our money saving price list—learn how you can buy these quality feeds direct from our mill at a substantial saving—not only in first cost, but also in quantity used because Basic Feeds, being made of the choicest ingredients the market affords, go much farther than ordinary feeds. Don't delay—write today.

Basic Feeds Company
Department 325 Lockport, Illinois

Even more



Profit

The price of feeds has tumbled—egg prices are still high—and the profit in chickens is greater than for many years!

If ever there was a time when the keeping of poultry was profitable—it is NOW.

But just as important as ever before is the intelligent choice of a breed.

SHEPPARD'S "Famous" ANCONAS

have demonstrated their ability to produce profits even when feed prices were sky-high. Now, when almost any fowl can turn out SOME profits, the "Famous" Ancona is far in the lead with GREATER profits. Leading the world in egg production, both for individual and flock records, Anconas are easily the most profitable breed in the country.

For 14 years Sheppard's Famous Anconas have won the great majority of prizes offered at the world's premier shows. Their clean-cut, lithe lines, their erect, graceful carriage, their snappy black and white plumage, makes them prime favorites.

Read about the pleasure
in thoroughbred "Famous"
stock—on the inside column



H. Cecil Sheppard

Box 506

BEREA

OHIO

This Season's Chicks Makes Next Year's Profits

(Continued from page 466)

chicks in a field where only five hundred should have been, but the more serious fault was found when he investigated why a great group of half grown Leghorn pullets were congregated over in a corner. They were trying to eat the water trough, in fact. It hadn't a drop of water in it, nor had it had for several hours as the cracks were large in the bottom. I pointed to it, and said why did you send for me. Do you get the point? Water is one of the first requirements of growth. It expands cells and tissues, aids digestion, softens food particles, controls body temperature, and does many other services that render its use indispensable for growing chicks. Lets remember that. Provide it in abundance, and always fresh and clean. The chicks all go to the water trough. So do not allow it to become a source of the spread of contagion.

VITAMINES, TOO.

Chicks are growing animals, and they're growing fast, or should be through this whole summer of 1922. They need regular food in abundance, but they need vitamins, elements that are found in milk and green foods. Therefore, to make a long story shorter, furnish the growing chicks with green plant food every day this summer, and with milk also, whatever amount they want. The soured forms of milk appear to be more quickly digested and used to better advantage.

FEED THE CHICKS FOR GROWTH

Fill up the mash hoppers that are large enough and attractive enough to almost force the developing chicks to continually use them during the summer. There are many good growing mashers. The writer has used three parts of wheat bran, one part each of wheat middlings, ground oats, or ground barley, cornmeal, and meat scrap, adding five percent of fine ground dry bone meal, and five percent of dried buttermilk or dried skim-milk, if these latter are available at reasonable prices. Supplement this mash with a grain ration of wheat and oats with a little cracked corn as summer advances.

Brooding and Feeding the Baby Chicks

(Continued from page 469)

gizzard to help grind the feed that is to be eaten.

The first feed for the baby chicks should be something that is easy to digest and the amount given should be limited so there will be no danger of overeating until the body becomes accustomed to the disposition of food materials. Rolled oats crumbled fine and fed dry and uncooked is an excellent ration for the first few feeds. By dropping the oats slowly onto a piece of board or paper the attention of the chicks can be attracted and they will begin to pick at the fine particles. In the first feeding an effort should be made to get each chick to eat and if any feed is left at the end of ten minutes it should be removed so that no chick will get too much. Feeding periods from the second to the fifth day of the brooding period should be not more than three hours apart and the aim should be to feed little and often. After the chicks learn what feed is for they can be induced to take exercise by feeding a little of the feed in the litter so that they have a chance to scratch it out.

After about the fifth day of the feeding period the rolled oats can be gradually replaced by commercial chick scratch feed or by finely cracked corn.

When the chicks are about ten days of age the danger of overfeeding begins to disappear and they should then have access to a dry mash fed in low troughs or self-feeders where they can eat any time they feel like it. A satisfactory mash for the growing chicks can be made by mixing 100 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of shorts, and 50 pounds of commercial meat scraps or tankage, or by using 100 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of shorts, 100 pounds corn meal and 100 pounds of meat scrap or tankage. Where the chicks are getting all the milk they can drink each day the amount of meat scrap or tankage in the mash can be reduced to ten per cent of the total weight of the mash.

During the brooding period fine charcoal and granulated bone should be kept before the chicks in self-feeding hoppers. The charcoal helps to control gasses in the digestive tract while the bone furnishes phosphorus needed for bone building.

Chicks will consume relatively large amounts of tender green stuff if given access to it,

Just as much



Enjoyment

Are You Missing Something?

Are you experiencing the downright joy of working with thoroughbred stock, the pleasure of "puttering" around a hen house in your spare moments, of collecting, and eating the fine fresh eggs, of petting the sleek, smooth, beautifully-marked bodies?

If you are—

SHEPPARD'S "Famous" ANCONAS

will win their way to your heart, and prove a source of genuine pleasure.

They are so alert, so "alive." A little kindness, and they will be tame as kittens. Their lustrous, mottled plumage makes them a delight to the eye. The "Famous" hardness renders them immune from many diseases that frequently make the care of other fowls disagreeable.

If you would be really proud of your flock, and enjoy them wholeheartedly—try Sheppard's Famous Anconas. As for profits, read the "ad" across the page.

The "Famous" Catalog
tells the entire story.
Send for it.

H. Cecil Sheppard

Box 506

BEREA

OHIO



and it is worth while going to some trouble to supply fresh pieces of sod, sprouted oats, or leafy materials such as lettuce or onion tops.

The real baby stage in the life of the chick is soon over and it is well worth the efforts required to pet them along by visiting the brooder house every few hours and giving the chicks the best of attention to see that they have the right temperature in the brooding quarters, that they always have something to drink, and that they are given the kinds of feed they need in frequent, small feedings.

A New Poultry Book.

(Reprinted from the Breeders' Gazette.)

For a long time breeders of the American breeds of fowls have felt the need of a history of these breeds, which occupy a prominent place in the poultry industry of this country; but until now no one has felt like undertaking the task. American breeders of every sort of live stock have shown ability to take what foreigners have begun and improve on their work, but in no line of breeding have we made greater progress than in the breeding of poultry. Along this line several distinctive and valuable types have been perfected. These are known as the American breeds, because they have been made by the skillful blending of several foreign breeds, and have proved themselves to be better than the breeds to which their bloodlines trace. The six varieties of Plymouth Rocks, eight varieties of Wyandottes, two varieties of Rhode Island Reds, two varieties of Javas, the Buckeyes and the Dominiques have all originated in America, and are distinctively American breeds. Besides these there are several other breeds which have not met with great popular favor as yet. Among these are the Rhode Island Whites, the Blue Plymouth Rocks, the Black Giants, the Fluffs and perhaps others. These minor breeds are yet on trial, but some of them promise to take a high place when they become better known. Frank L. Platt, a practical poultryman and a competent judge, has written and The American Poultry Journal has published, under the title of *The American Breeds of Poultry*, a book of 256 pages, a most complete and interesting history of the American breeds. The first hundred pages are devoted to a general history of poultry. This section shows diligent search through all the available records in which are set down the history of domestic fowls. There is a discussion of breed types, the principles of breeding, the instructions how to select layers. Then follows a history of the several breeds and their varieties. The first part of the book is valuable for breeders of all varieties, while the history of the breeds is like a visit "back home" to one who, like the writer, has been privileged to visit many a time and oft the men who were interested in the making of these breeds. The names of Felch, Williams, Buffinton, Aldrich and many other veterans of the poultry industry in America appear, and the stories that they set down in this book. It is safe to predict that this volume will become a classic among poultrymen. Its permanent place in the poultry literature of the country is assured. Many things that have never before appeared in print have been collected and presented in the text in a most interesting way by Mr. Platt. The book is well bound in cloth.—Miller Purvis.

When Eggs Bring the MOST Money

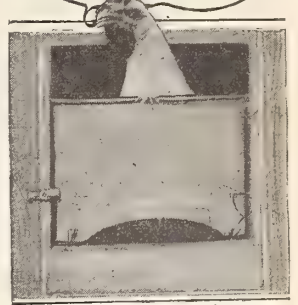
—that's the time you want to be sure to get them.

It's perfectly natural for most any hen to lay in the warm sunny months when all conditions are favorable. And this increase in egg production is reflected in the lower prices. But to keep it up when real, hard winter weather sets in—and the price mounts to a juicy profit figure—your birds must be of a strain with the LAY bred in.

Build your flock with your eye on that October-February period. This advice is more than worth listening to—it's worth doing NOW!

Go in for winter Eggs—the profit eggs. Have laying hens while your neighbors have only eating hens. Winter laying is a quality bred in.

"Laid 1011 eggs in four consecutive years—laid 25-27-29 eggs in the three coldest winter months in ninety-eight years by Official Records"



Lady Victory

Our Consistent Contest-Winning Strains

S. C. W. Leghorns—White Wyandottes—S. C. R. I. Reds

—a statement backed by their showing and consistent leadership in Official Egg Laying Contests since 1912. In illustration above, Lady Victory gives the profit facts. Next year our 306-Egg Keystone Maid, Champion all breeds, American Contest, laid 28 eggs in 28 days of February. Liberty Belle, our 294-Egg Wyandotte, laid 21-21-23-23 eggs in December, January, February and March. Our Champion 1301-Egg White Leghorn Pen in American Contest, laid a total of 129 out of possible 140 eggs in February. In 1919-20 our Wyandotte pen led all pens in American Contest in egg production for five coldest winter months, excepting only our pen of Leghorns, the five birds in this latter pen making the phenomenal record of 137 eggs out of possible 145 in the 29-day month of February, 1920.

AGAIN WE LEAD Of the pens entered from abroad the Pennsylvania Poultry Farm pen of White Leghorns takes first place," is the latest official report from The Daily Mail International Contest, at Suffolk, England.

Here and in England In the current Texas National Egg Laying Contest a Leghorn Pullet of ours leads all entries, all breeds for winter egg production.

Have Crowded Nests Next Winter

with a flock of eager-to-lay hens, cackling strains of profit. No matter which breed you prefer we can offer you stock directly related to our

WORLD'S CHAMPION LAYERS

—top-most poultry by right of their proved ability to lay, certified to by Official Contest Records. Your only disappointment can occur if you delay too long to send your order for

HATCHING EGGS and BABY CHICKS

(By prompt action you can secure April delivery)

BREEDING STOCK Matured Pullets. 8-weeks old Pullets and Cockerels

ACT AT ONCE — ORDER TODAY

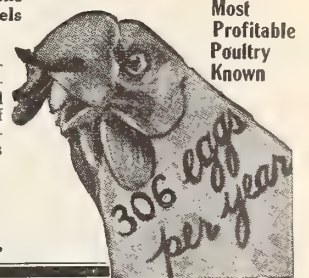
Special Offer: To permit more poultry raisers to realize the importance of Winter-Egg Production, we have decided to withdraw the small charge hitherto asked for our extremely valuable book, "The Story of the 300-Egg Hen." To readers of this advertisement we will send this complete treatise on real poultry profits FREE upon request.

PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY FARM

World's Foremost Breeders of Hens That Lay

Box A

Lancaster, Penn.



Most Profitable Poultry Known

A Hatch for Every Day

BABY CHICKS

One Million Per Season

QUALITY CHICKS THAT WILL MAKE YOU REAL LAYERS. Our chicks are making good for thousands of customers in 43 states. Be on the safe side and buy chicks only that are guaranteed. Order today. One-fourth cash books you. Postpaid and 96 per cent live arrival guaranteed. Our tenth season.

	25	50	100	500
S. C. W. Leghorns, Br. Leghorns	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50
Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$72.50
Buff Orpingtons, R. C. Reds, White Rocks, Anconas, Bl. Langshans	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$16.00	\$77.50
Partridge Rocks, Black Minorcas, White and Silver Wyandottes	\$5.00	\$9.50	\$18.00	\$87.50

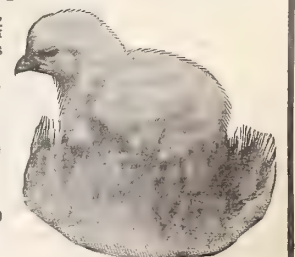
Our foundation stock is from the foremost strains in America. Big, fluffy chicks, hatched in Buckeye mammoth incubators, and are chuck full of vitality and pep. From tested layers of outstanding quality in each variety. Order from this ad.

CATALOG ON REQUEST.

BOOTH FARMS & HATCHERY,

Box 268-A,

CLINTON, MO.



World's Foremost Poultry Feeding Secrets

Most Remarkable Book on Feeds and Feeding Ever Published

If you want to learn about the most successful feeding methods for poultry of all ages, ascertained after years of experimentation on the part of our best breeders and poultry experts; the best feeding formulas used by the leading agricultural colleges in America; a formula for a standard egg producer that will turn any kind of hens, old, young, mongrels or purebreds, into veritable egg machines; and a great mass of other valuable information on feeds and feeding—then you must have a copy of our latest book on poultry feeding, "World's Foremost Poultry Feeding Secrets."

The one chapter giving a recipe for the Standard Egg Producer is alone worth the cost of the book.

50 Scrub Culls Produce 35 Eggs Per Day

To ascertain the effectiveness of the Standard Egg Producer of the Standard Poultry Company of San Antonio, Texas, purchased fifty very low class mongrels, ages 2 to 4 years. The hens looked as though egg production were an impossibility with them. "When we began feeding the Standard Egg Producer," reports the Standard Poultry Co., "they were not laying—not even one egg a day. In eighteen days after feeding them the Egg Producer they began laying, and at the end of six weeks, their daily average was 35 eggs. They held this high average until we sold them, several months later. We have tested the egg producer with purebreds and with mongrels and in every case it produced an astonishing increase in egg production."

Standard Egg Producer Makes Any Class of Hens Lay in Any Season

The Standard Egg Producer is a respecter of no class of hens or seasons of the year. It will make scrubs lay in the winter just the same as purebreds in the spring. If used in connection with artificial lighting, the high egg yield would almost stagger the most skeptical.

The formula for Standard Egg Producer is invaluable to any person who keeps hens for profit, yet it takes up only one small chapter in our wonderful new book on poultry feeding. Some other subjects treated are:

Kinds of food necessary and their respective value—water, green feed, animal feeds, wet mash, dry mash, scratch grains, grit, oyster shell, milk, oats.

How to obtain a balanced ration.

How often and how much to feed.

Housing poultry in various climates.

Which is the best breed.

Feed as important as breed.

Poultry diseases.

Profitable age of hens.

How to select the non-layers.

Artificial lighting to increase egg production.

Commercial ready mixed feeds.

How to market eggs.

Why many poultry farms fail.

Preserving eggs.

Best methods of fattening poultry.

Foremost egg producing rations. 57 formulas

of scratch feed, dry mash, wet mash, etc., that have been found most successful by leading agricultural colleges.

Feeding chicks.

Best methods and formulas of home made feeds for chicks at various ages—the first

feed, starting foods, growing mash, feeding the first week, feeding the second week.

How to feed turkeys.

How to feed ducks and geese.

Money-Back Guarantee

This remarkable book will be sent prepaid for only \$1.00 to any part of the world. It is sold on an absolute money-back guarantee—you are to be the judge. If not more than satisfied with the information the book contains, return it within five days and your dollar will be promptly refunded and no questions asked. Enclose a dollar bill at our risk and mail today.

Poultry Breeders Publishing Co.
2331 E. Bremer Ave., Waverly, Iowa
Sign and Mail Coupon Today

POULTRY BREEDERS PUB. CO.,
2331 E. Bremer Ave., Waverly, Ia.

Gentlemen: I have enclosed \$1.00. Please send me your remarkable book, "World's Foremost Poultry Feeding Secrets," at once. If I am not satisfied with it after five days, I may return it and you will refund my money.

Name

Address

Monthly Prize Article Contest

American Poultry Journal pays \$4 and \$3, respectively, for the two best articles sent in each month on poultry subjects. Choice of subject is not limited. The articles need not be lengthy. Helpful suggestions based on the writer's experience afford the basis for awarding the monthly prizes. Photos or drawings for illustrations will be welcome when available. Articles may be mailed any time during the month. Write your name and address at top of first page and the words "A. P. J. Monthly Contest." Write article on only one side of the paper.

Worms and Mites FIRST PRIZE ARTICLE.

In every poultry center, from the suburbanite to the ranch of pure egg-makers, there are a certain per cent of flocks that "don't do well." Look at the roosts and droppings, not the feed-bin.

In the first place, these birds that cause the owner to ask everyone why they don't start to lay, and to buy a barrel of health-breaker called strike-breaker, when he knows they eat ravenously, of good food, and the other bunch that are developing several stages of colds, are really being weakened, every day, by one of two causes, neither one of which he might think of blaming. These are: Some one or more of the five popular varieties of lice, or—worms.

Lice and worms are the real trouble, generally, though the innocent chicks may be treated for any one of a dozen different "ailments." It is admitted that worms exist in a few birds in nearly all flocks unless treated with the right, efficient remedy. The only question is whether or not they exist to a detrimental extent. Birds with worms seem always hungry, yet they are light in weight, and soon become little but feathers and bones. Their comb and face lose color, and their strength and energy are gone. Lifeless, they become too weak, in time, to even eat. In some cases the intestines become distended with balls of worms, and sometimes they perforate the walls, causing death. A serious danger.

There are some 36 varieties of worms, whose sole aim is to take all the food they can. Much of that food which they miss will not be digested because the worms have ruptured so many of the delicate cells lining the intestines, which secrete juices to help digest the food, and consequently much of the food is wasted. The most common, the round or wire worm having both ends pointed or horned, are found mostly in the upper or small intestines, where most of the digestion takes place in poultry. They are soft, and would be digested readily, if killed there. The fact is these undeveloped chicks are under-nourished, robbed of their food day and night, and their vitality is bound to suffer.

The worms consume their food in the large and small intestines, from the upper, smaller intestines, to the lower bowels. They seldom reach the gizzard. The red mites suck the blood from the skin at night, when the fowls are on the roost looking for rest, not a fight. Normally, when hungry, the red mite is pale grey; it's the chick's blood that turns him red.

There is nothing save lack of water stops laying quicker than red mites. It only takes a week for their eggs to hatch and grow into a mature breeder, laying more eggs. If not interfered with, one pair will lay thousands of eggs in the summer months. The heat from excess droppings helps vastly in hatching their eggs.

Ordinary coal oil, or whitewash as ordinarily made, will not kill the tiny eggs, before they develop out of the egg stage. For this reason their value is only temporary; other oils will penetrate the wood, saturate it, and stay on the job for several months. Many people whitewash once a year, and think it is sufficient. It is about the poorest and costliest paint there is, as generally made, as it soon scales up and drops off, forming ideal breeding quarters for thousands of red mites.

The cheapest and quickest way to get rid of red mites is to burn up all roosts infested, and replace with roosts of new, planed, clear lumber. Suspend these from the roof by

Potter Redybilt Poultry Houses



Houses \$16 Up.

Don't Build

You can buy the famous Potter Portable Houses, Coops and Roosting and Nesting Equipment cheaper than you can build. Easy to set up and take down. Complete Henery Outfits (roosts, nests, etc.) \$3 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Makes it easy to start right. Get the best and save money. Send 4c stamps for 100-page book.



35 Hen Complete Potter Outfit \$9.40

POTTER & CO., 10 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, Ill.



THE OLD RELIABLE LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE

Insures Clean Fowls — Larger Profits

It has been the Standard Lice-killer for over 30 years—the standby of Successful Poultry-keepers. Easily used, absolutely safe, sure and quick in results. Most economical because it goes farthest. Try it and see young fowls grow faster and hens lay. Prices \$1.00, 50c, and 25c per Package. Sample 10c. Head-Lice Ointment 25 and 10 cts. per box. If not at your dealers, send direct, including postage for mailing. Address

THE KLEIN-LAMBERT CO., 515 Traders Bldg., CHICAGO

Poultry Leg Bands

Colored Leader Adjustable, fit anything from bantam to goose, numbered consecutively, Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink.

100, \$1.50; 50, \$1.00; 25, 60c.

Heavy Aluminum, numbered consecutively, large raised figures, millions have been sold, adjustable for any size bird, will stay on.

100, 60c; 50, 35c; 25, 20c.

Celluloid Spiral, 10 colors, Red, Green, Garnet, Black, White, Pink, Yellow, Purple, Light Blue and Dark Blue.

	25	50	100	250	500
No. 1 Brahmas, Giants, etc.	\$.45	\$.75	\$1.20	\$2.75	\$5.00
No. 2 Rocks, Reds, etc.	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
No. 3 Leghorns, Anconas, etc.	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices are postpaid. Slate color and breed.

Eureka Supply House Box F, Mount Morris, Ill.

Make a Brooder

Go to your dealer today and buy a Putnam Brooder Heater getting with it FREE plans for making a home-made brooder which will raise more and better chicks with less work than any brooder on the market no matter what the cost. The brooder heater cannot be blown out; cannot catch fire and once lighted burns 10 days without attention. See advertisement page 520.—Advertisement.

Stier's S.C. Anconas

Those wonderful "Hedgewoods"—Blue Ribbon Winners for years at Chicago Coliseum and Madison Square Garden. Developed for breeders who love "Quality." FRANK C. STIER, The Ancona Specialist. 1107 Nicholson Ave., Lakewood, Ohio. Treasurer United Ancona Club.

English and Buff Wyandotte

chicks and hatching eggs at reasonable prices. English stock from official egg record stock as high as 294 eggs. Buffs from best obtainable JOHN C. KLAS, Box 282, BEAVER DAM, WIS.

YOU'LL ENJOY

Reading a Free sample copy of America's leading Rabbit and Cavy paper—interesting—practical; 50 cents per year. Prominent rabbit and cavy writers. RABBIT CRAFT, Box 911, Lamoni, Iowa

wire, instead of support from the wall, and paint with a commercial preparation made especially for the purpose, or soak in hot grease, old transmission grease, dissolved, is good.

Roosts so treated had no mites at the end of a year's use on my place. Lice do not like metal roost supports, and tallow or grease fills all cracks in the wood, as well as the pores in the body of the louse, through which they breathe.

Roosts made of rough, unpainted lumber are a crime. There are 31 species of insects that infest poultry.

For intestinal or round worms there are a multitude of remedies, some cheap and others expensive. Ground tobacco has been used for years, but more effective and surer means are now being used by the "Progressives."

Government laying contests, such as those at Puyallup, Wash., and at Santa Cruz, use tobacco. The records of the last Puyallup contest show that tobacco did not "get," or kill, the worms, as four hens actually died during the contest, of worms, and trouble exists in the present contest. Yet the millers claim tobacco kills worms.

While one hen dies, a great many more are suffering, and needing treatment. The Farm Bureau laying contest at Petaluma, run by poultrymen not confined by red tape, does not use tobacco, nor do many of the producers in Sonoma county. Many believe the hen's system becomes so used to a steady use of tobacco, that it loses its kick similar to humans. (The first drink or smoke is the strongest!)

The tobacco paralyzes the worms, and they lose their hold (they have hooks at head and tail); they are then expelled in the droppings (full of eggs) to be scratched for and eaten the next day by other hens, thus spreading instead of blocking the progress of the parasite. When the weather is cloudy or cold, a large per cent of the hens stay in the house. The droppings in several large poultry centers are cleaned one to three times a week, so the hens have plenty of opportunity in which to recover most of the "expelled" worms, as so few of the droppings boards are wired over. Corliss saved many a dollar in eggs alone, by doing this, not to mention having cleaner eggs, fewer egg-eaters, and help in fighting worms. A good many, in every flock, spend at least an hour a day scratching on the droppings boards. Many are able to clean the first thing every day; they are fortunate.

Some Other Remedies.

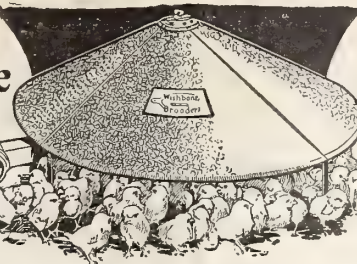
Some of the other remedies for worms are: One teaspoonful of olive oil and turpentine; one teaspoonful of powdered pomegranate root bark for every 50 fowls; 2 grains Areca nut per fowl; one-grain doses of thymol, ground pumpkin seed, garlic, even coal oil and many other impractical things too numerous, costly and dangerous to fertility to give.

Onions are being used as a poultry food more and more, and should be fed once a month or oftener, if price and location will permit. Large amounts of onions, potatoes, and apples are wasted every year, that chickens could use, and be healthier for having them.

As a result of a great deal of valuable experimentation, the work goes to show that the loose surface ground and filth can become polluted to a possible depth of two inches with the eggs, which are expelled in large numbers regularly. These eggs grow or develop for three weeks, after which, if eaten, the bird will become infested with worms. They found the best way was to thoroughly scrape and clean the yard down to fresh earth, and then treat the birds. Without treating the yards vigorously, tobacco was useless. It is plain, therefore, that where worm infestation becomes a problem the practical thing to do is to grow the chicks on entirely fresh ground. By cropping the infected soil for two years nature cleans it up.

Everything seems to show the bone of contention is the lack of cleanliness, in one or more of its branches. In some localities the majority of the hens are confined to a small coop, in a series, all their lives, on a sand floor; in another, the hens (fewer every year) have several acres of bare, hard hill side, without excess house capacity or greens; in another the poultry manure is used in the runs as fertilizer, and the chickens scratch and eat in their own filth. In a fourth that

Instantly
generates a
hot, blue flame
without
priming
or pre-
heating



No valves
to stick
No thermostat
to go wrong
No strainer
to clog

There isn't a single mechanical device in a Wishbone that could clog or stick or get out of order! Not a single valve or strainer or thermostat to go wrong! The oil runs from tank to burner by gravity alone through a HALF INCH FEED PIPE. The flame is steady and uninterrupted. Light a Wishbone Valveless and forget it for weeks. Just refill the 1 gallon reservoir occasionally. The flame never sputters or goes out.

Dealers!
Here's Profit.

The Wishbone Valveless is so perfect in operation, a demonstration means a sale. We will take on a few more good dealers. Write for generous proposition.

The Wishbone Valveless is the most economical brooder to buy and to use! It costs less and gives fifty per cent more heat from the same quantity of oil because it uses every available heat unit.

You should positively own a Wishbone Valveless Brooder. If your dealer can't supply you, write us. American Incubator Manufacturing Co. 253 Water Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

Write for
Booklet

We can't tell all the Wishbone's advantages in the space of an ad. Write today for interesting folder giving reasons for the Wishbone's success.

The Wishbone Valveless ~ Blue Flame BROODER

Robadel Orpingtons

... WHITE, BLACK, BUFF ...

The undefeated Champions of the World, having won **best display** eight times during the past four years—at Madison Square Garden, and this year—winning the only two silver cups offered by the Garden Management, which were the first cups the Madison Square Poultry Show has offered in several years.

I ONLY sell breeding or exhibition birds

ROBADEL POULTRY FARM : Cos Cob, Conn.

Easy Way To Get Eggs

"OCULUM," the GREAT EGG-MAKER, makes LAYERS shell out and NON LAYERS fat. It adds 1 to 3 lbs. to them. FEED ONLY ONE DROP A DAY PER HEN IN THE FEED. H. C. Miller, Akron, O., Judge A. P. Assn., says "OCULUM" made 48 jump from 8 to 42 eggs per day. "OCULUM" RELIEVES DISEASE. It takes the place of all tonics and remedies. "OCULUM" is a wonderful remedy and highly recommended. —Baltimore Sun. Journals, Experiment Stations and Fanciers praise it. This Journal O. K.'s us. Brady Bros., Le Mass., of world-wide fame, say, "OCULUM" HAS no equal. They have used it ten years. BOOKLET FREE—Sample 10c. Bottles by mail 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed. Dealers Handle. Agents Wanted. THE "OCULUM" CO. BOX B SALEM, VA.

Queensbury S.C. White Leghorns

Eight Weeks Old Pullets for April Delivery

Grade A (Matings over 220) \$1.50 each Grade B (Matings 180-220) \$1.00 each

Queensbury Farms, 123 N. Main St., Toms River, N.J.



\$185 Direct from Factory

LALLEY LIGHT and POWER PLANTS

Electricity for farms, rural places, summer cottages, etc., from \$185 to \$345

World's greatest farm light values. My famous model "HU" 1250 Watt capacity (plus) Lalley Light and Home Electric Power Plant sold until recently for \$625.00. You can get it, if you act promptly, for approximately one-half that price complete with battery ready for installation. Ample electrical capacity for your future needs. Proved by twelve years' service. Guaranteed. Approved by National Fire Underwriters. 30 days trial. Don't confuse this big 1250 Watt capacity Lalley Plant (which with battery has total capacity for 110 lights) with smaller plants. Other plants advertised at my price are only about one-half the capacity of my model "HU" Lalley.

If you have a gas engine I will furnish complete electrical equipment to go with it which will provide you with 1000 Watts **Only \$185.00** capacity for.....

My prices are from \$140.00 to \$200.00 below other plants of similar capacity and quality.

If you have an electric plant and need new batteries—write for my prices. State the kind of plant you have and the size of the battery you use. My prices will astonish you.

FREE Write today for free literature and information. Act NOW. Prices may be increased almost any day. W. H. LALLEY, President

LALLY LIGHT CORPORATION
Dept 39 Detroit, Mich.

Poultry Farmers find Lalley Light very efficient and more profitable to operate incubators, increase egg production and increase profits. Write for information and testimonials.

Reliable and economical electric light and power for farms, country residences, summer and winter cottages, lumber camps, yachts, motor boats, theaters, stores, churches, and for garages to charge automobile batteries.

Was \$625.00 NOW \$345.00

Baby Chicks



Fairfield chicks are good layers. Mr. Hammond reports 263 eggs from 14 pullets during January. These pullets are from chicks we shipped in 1921.

We are shipping chicks of this quality and at the following prices per hundred by Parcel Post prepaid:

S. C. White Leghorn.....	\$13.00
S. C. Brown Leghorn.....	13.00
Barred Plymouth Rock.....	15.00
S. C. Rhode Island Red.....	15.00
R. C. Rhode Island Red.....	15.00
White Wyandotte	16.00
Silver Laced Wyandotte.....	16.00

We are now making large weekly shipments and guarantee the safe delivery of sturdy chicks. Order now and raise the profitable chick. Catalog mailed you upon request. Write for it.

FAIRFIELD HATCHERY
Lock Box 504, Lancaster, Ohio.

stands for progress, and which a trip through the country in any direction will clearly show is by far the most popular way, the hens are confined to alternately seeded yards, with a generous sized house having plenty of light from all sides, and plenty of scratching space for dry straw. The birds are always busy; they might just as well be allowed to use their good habits as their vices. Therefore, clean, roomy, green seeded yards; clean, sanitary, sun lighted houses; strong stock and proper care are the preventives of most of our troubles.

Colds have many causes; disinfecting the water should be the first move. It will be found that worms and colds are partners—worms by reducing the natural resistance to disease.

It is the same with poultry as with humans. Everyone in a certain crowd is not equally susceptible to a cold, if exposed to a draft, but illness and poor health are bound to result from lack, steadily, of sufficient nourishing food and cleanliness.

If one's pullets have intestinal forms and head lice, and have to use roosts that harbor thousands of red mites, in every crack and hole and joint, they cannot and will not grow and lay per expectations. Give them a fair and decent chance. A last word: You certainly can over-do in the feeding of grit to baby chicks. Some dealers suggest grit the first day alone. Why does a tender chick's body need grit? It's a costly mistake. You should not expect baby chicks to know as much as we do. A. W. Menefee.

Colorado.

In the Spring.

SECOND PRIZE ARTICLE.

Give the roosts a dose of kerosene, or some lice paint to kill the mites. You may not think that there are any mites on the roosts, but in a month or two if you will look carefully in the cracks and joints you will likely find them. It is a simple matter now to get rid of those on the roosts and have a clean house this summer; and yet we find many hen houses where the same roosting poles are left in place for years without treatment.

If there are body lice, now is the time to get rid of them, for with the warm weather they will begin to multiply. A good dust bath will help, but it may be that you will want to use some lice powder on the hens. Get any of the prepared powders. Cut the top off the can and apply to each bird by the pinch method. Do this at night after they have gone to roost.

Provide plenty of oyster shells now, for this is the time when the hens, in full lay, may be most disposed to lay soft shelled eggs, and a few of these, should they become broken, may start the flock to eating eggs.

See that there are plenty of nests and that these are in the dark parts of the house and so placed that the light does not shine into them, or you may hang a bag or carpet over them to shade them. Crowding in the nests may cause broken eggs and this may start egg eating. One nest to about four hens is the right ratio.

In case they do begin to eat eggs, put some vinegar in the drinking water, and tear up some brown paper and put in the water also. The habit may be a whim, not difficult to overcome. If some one or two hens persist in eating eggs, shut them up or eat them.

In setting hens, use straw in their nests. Set them away from the laying hens.

I find that sawdust makes a good nest material for layers; they will not dig it out, and it is clean. Some prefer excelsior for laying nests. It is too dry for setting nests.

New York.

Mrs. F. S. Upton.

Poultry in Wisconsin.

Wisconsin is steadily forging ahead as a poultry state. The last census shows that we have gone ahead of both Michigan and New York in the number of poultry upon our farms. The census credits us with between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 chickens upon our farms. We anticipate that the importance of the poultry industry will be appreciated more and more in the future and we feel certain that we can count upon you for your co-operation in promoting it.

The Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the bacillus Bacterium Pollorum transmitted through the yolk. There is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. The germs multiply very rapidly and one infected chick may infect the entire brood. The germs can be killed by the use of preventives. Intestinal Antiseptics to kill the germs should be given as soon as the chicks are out of the shell. It is much easier to prevent than it is to cure.

How to Prevent White Diarrhea

Dear Sir: I have raised poultry for years and have lost my share of little chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I learned of Walker's Walko Remedy for this disease, so sent for two 50c packages to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 646, Waterloo, Ia. I raised over 500 chicks and never lost a single one from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor—they develop quicker and feather earlier. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail. Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind.

Don't Wait

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send 50c for box on our guarantee—money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 646, Waterloo, Ia.

FREE! YOU TAKE NO RISK

WRITE US NOW BABY CHICKS GUARANTEED

for FREE Booklet, "How to raise 90% of your CHICKS," also interesting catalog, describing convincingly, WHY you should buy our BETTER HATCHED CHICKS. Postage Paid. Live Arrival Guaranteed. Write TODAY.

Co-operative Breeding and Hatching Co.
Box A Tiro, Ohio

Bred Right, Hatched Right and Shipped Right.

SPIRALETS
(LEG BANDS)

Know your birds on sight. Made of best grade celluloid and will stay on. Will last a life time. Red, White, Blue, Light Blue, Pink, Green, Yellow, Amber, Black and Ruby.

Prices for Single Coil	25	50	100	250
Baby Chick	20	35	60	\$1.25
Growing Chicks	20	40	75	1.75
Leghorns	30	50	90	2.00
Rocks and Reds	35	60	1.00	2.25

Prices are postpaid. State color and breed. Complete line of Poultry Supplies. Samples Free. Catalog Free.

AMERICAN POULTRY SUPPLY CO.
487 Main St. Canton, Missouri.

Cochrane

Co-operative Poultry Farms, 3148 Sutton Ave., Maplewood, Mo. Baby chicks, setting eggs, breeding stock. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, White Orpingtons.

SANITARY CHICKEN COOP

All-wood, made of cypress, Sanitary removable floor, Easy to clean. Shipped knocked down. Price low. Send for catalog.

THE SANITARY COOP CO.
322 W. Depot St. Greenfield, Ind.

More Uniform Judging.

Much has been said and written about more uniformity of judging poultry and we all realize that it would be a good thing if more uniformity of placings could be brought about. As a matter of fact, the American Standard of Perfection is the guide by which all judges work and by which all breeders select their birds. Why then should there be such a difference if we all strive to follow the rules and descriptions as they apply to the breeds and varieties?

There is no question but that all judges try to judge a class in the show as nearly right as they know how; or, in other words they judge as closely as possible to their interpretation of the Standard. It is true, also, that they have different ideas and opinions, some laying more stress upon one section than another. Some may be influenced by type over color and vice versa.

Very often two birds will be shown at one show one week under a certain judge and the following week the same birds are judged by another judge and the awards will be reversed. That is, the bird that won first under one judge is given second under another judge one week later. This is not always the fault of the judges because in a week's time a bird may change very materially. Perhaps the best bird at the first show may have become out of condition or the plumage may have become soiled or ruffled or some of the tail or wing feathers may have become broken, while the other bird is in even better condition than it was the week before. Under those conditions it is perfectly natural that the awards would be reversed. Then, too, these two judges may slightly differ in what they believe to be the best bird of the two. We do not all see things alike and we may perhaps differ upon the exact interpretation of the Standard description, especially in color. For instance, the Standard in describing buff color uses the words "golden buff." Gold is of different shades of color, some gold being darker than other gold. One judge may prefer a light golden buff, while another has an idea that a darker color is what the Standard calls for. And so it goes not only in color but in other sections as well.

There is not only a difference among poultry judges in their opinions, but judges who interpret the statutes as well. A case may be tried in a court of justice and is decided in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant takes an appeal to the district or circuit court and there the judge reverses the opinion of the justice of the peace and renders a decision in favor of the defendant. Not being satisfied an appeal may again be taken to the supreme court and there the opinion of the district judge is reversed and the decision of the justice of the peace is upheld. It cannot be said that the judge of the district court did not know the law or that he was unfair in his decision, but he decided the case as he saw it and according to his interpretation of the law. All judges make errors and they always will as long as the world stands. The old saying that the man who never made a mistake never did anything, holds good in all lines of work.

Dr. LeGear Says :

Help your chicks to mature early

You can't make money on your chicks until they grow up. Quick maturity and early laying are what you want. Start chicks right and keep them growing rapidly with

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription

It wards off disease, aids their health and digestion so that they thrive and quickly develop into heavy layers, vigorous breeders or fat table birds. To insure the health of your whole flock, use Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription daily.

Get it from your dealer today. Satisfaction or money back.

25c, 50c, \$1.00 pkgs. 25-lb. pails \$2.50. Except Rock Mountain States and West.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.
St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Warning: At the first sign of diarrhoea, use Dr. LeGear's Chick Diarrhoea Tablets in the drinking water.

Keep poultry houses and pens sanitary and free of vermin with Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant.



Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S. (In Surgeon's Robe)
Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, 1892.
29 years practice. Noted authority on ailments of Stock and Poultry

DR. LE GEAR'S POULTRY PRESCRIPTION

Poultry Plant and Hatchery For Sale

This plant consists of a general farm of 302 acres of which about 150 acres is in timber land and the balance cleared. About 250 bearing apple trees and several pears. Modern two-story semi-bungalow of 7 rooms and bath. Good barn and grainery. Tenant house. Spring fed creek suitable for ram or water wheel.

Poultry plant consists of about 1,000 S. C. W. Leghorn layers. Genuine trap nested high producing stuff. 245 trap nests with records, etc. About 1,000 growing pullets. Two large modern heneries of 500 capacity each. Two brooder houses with capacity for 2,400 chicks, or more. Incubator cellar with modern Newtown incubator of 5,400 capacity. Makes a specialty of hatching eggs and baby chicks.

This plant would appeal especially to a man desiring to do general farming in connection with his poultry operations, however, present owner does not do any farming. Plant located within 100 miles of Washington, D. C., on the main line of R. R., and within 1½ miles of county seat with good school and churches. Quick service to Washington and New York City. Plant is in full and successful operation and experienced man could take immediate charge. To a beginner, will state that present owner would stay several months, if desirable, and thoroughly instruct purchaser in every phase of the business. Positively only reason for sale is ill health of the owner who desires to make a complete change. Price \$21,000. If you have the money and mean business, write for full particulars. Expect to make a quick sale and would advise you to act promptly as this is a chance for some one, especially a beginner. This is not a close-out sale and will bear fullest investigation as to reliability and success. Write J. H., care American Poultry Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Columbian Plymouth Rocks

"That do lay and are fit to show." Our win at "The Garden" this year: 1st Pullet, 1st and 4th Young Pen, and 3rd Old Pen; have also added to our string the 1st Cock, who will head one of our best pens of females. Duffield Farm Columbians have high average flock production. Our Columbians will average under ordinary conditions from 13 to 17 dozen eggs each in one year. Let us help put the lay and show qualities in your flock. Eggs, \$5.00 and \$10.00 per sitting. Mating list on request.

DUFFIELD FARM, BOX B, LITTLE COMPTON, RHODE ISLAND

Edward D. Duffield, Owner.

A. C. Ballinger, Manager.

Stop Keeping Anconas

Let Kretsinger's Supreme Single Comb Anconas Keep You

Layers that Win and Winners that Lay. Blue ribbon winners at leading shows. High grade Hatching Eggs and Quality Baby Chicks. Catalog and prices tells all about them.

B. R. KRETSINGER

EGAN, ILLINOIS

Preserve Eggs Now Get High Winter Prices

Turn Cheap Summer Eggs Into Winter Profits

Don't sell or eat all your eggs now. Preserve all you can spare; use or sell them next winter and get high prices. Last winter eggs were the farmer's and poultryman's only salvation. Why sell your eggs now at present low prices? Next winter they will be worth three times as much to you. Fresh eggs laid down in K. & G. Egg Preservative will be just like new-laid eggs.

K & G Egg Preservative Keeps Eggs 100% Perfect



K. & G. Egg Preservative is guaranteed to preserve all fresh eggs perfectly for one year. No change whatever takes place. No odor. No taste. Eggs can be used for all purposes. The yolks do not break down. Fresh, new-laid eggs remain fresh a whole year.

K. & G. Egg Preservative is not liquid glass or any other stinky mixture. It comes in powder form and makes a clear solution, clean, cool, and pleasant to put eggs in or take out. No foul odor, strong or stale taste is imparted to eggs. Cleanest, most perfect egg preservative in the world.

Read These Testimonials From Satisfied Users

"We used K. & G. Egg Preservative with very satisfying results. We consider it superior to water glass. Eggs preserved are in very fair condition at this time." (Jan. 1, 1922.) J. L. Miller, Comm. Dept. Food & Drugs, State of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Can safely say K. & G. is all you claim for it, and then some. I packed 12 dozen in April, 1921, and they sure looked swell." Ben Swanson, Colona, Ill.

"Your K. & G. Egg Preservative is very successful. Had eggs down eight months. Found them all O. K. Will use nothing else." W. H. Woodell, Winchester, Ill.

"I invited all my neighbors to see the wonderful results obtained with K. & G. Bought eggs at 15c; put down 50 dozen. Began using when eggs went to 30c. Your K. & G. is wonderful. Don't see how farmers can be without it." John Bitzer, Waco, Texas.

Double Value of Present Egg Supply

Write for more testimonials just like these and free circular on Egg Preservation. Learn how to double value of your present egg supply. Preserve them now in K. & G. Egg Preservative. Next fall and winter when eggs are high, your preserved eggs will be just like new laid eggs. Big package, enough to preserve 25 dozen, 50c postpaid. Send your order today.

K & G LABORATORIES COMPANY, Inc.
338 E. 51st Street, Dept. G, Chicago, Illinois
Agents Wanted in Every County!

MERSEL & FORTGANG

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191 Duane Street, New York City

Solicits Your Shipments of

EGGS

Either White or Brown Shell

All Grades of Duck Eggs

Sweet and Salt
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Any shipments must be no
less than a 30 dozen case

We Make Returns on Day
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No Commission Basis

REFERENCES:

Chatham & Phenix National Bank
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Coming back to the question of more uniform poultry judging I will say that I am a firm believer that the comparison system gives better results in this respect than does the score card. If birds are judged by comparison and they are actually compared in the full sense of the word, then we can arrive at a better result in placing awards. In large classes it is impossible to carry all the defects of type and color in one's mind but it is necessary to first eliminate all specimens that are not in the winning, and that can be done by giving them the once over. When we get down to six or eight birds, all of which are good, then they must be compared section by section, the defects of each carefully discounted until a final decision is reached as to which bird has the least defects and is entitled to the blue ribbon.

This cannot be done hurriedly where the competition is keen because every specimen must be given due consideration. The system used in many shows is to provide a few coops where the birds may be lined up in a row. This way they are all examined under the same condition and the same light. It is not fair to examine one bird under an electric light and the next one at a window in natural light. They should all be given the same advantage. In many shows the writer has been obliged to carry birds fifty feet, and even farther to a window in order to get them in a light place, and when once a class is started this way every bird is carried to the same window. Sometimes it is necessary to carry them several times before a satisfactory decision can be reached.

When possible it is a good plan to have three or four persons assist in carrying the birds to the light so the judge may have an opportunity of seeing them all at the same time under the same conditions. Perhaps those who advocate the score card system never stopped to realize how much more time a judge puts in on a class under the comparison system than he does under the score card system. When using the latter system he handles each bird just once and then only a few minutes. After the bird is placed back in the coop it is never brought into contact with any of its competitors and the judge is supposed to carry all shades of fowls and everything else in his mind.

When birds are properly compared they are handled and rehandled, compared and recombined until the awards are all placed. There is therefore every reason to believe that when a judge gets through with his comparisons that the best bird has won.

The poultry judge must also be fearless and impartial in placing the awards. He must not be timid about leaving out one of the big breeders if the little fellow has better birds. He must judge the birds regardless of their owners and unless he can do that he has no right to don the duster. As long as he is fair and honest, judges to the best of his ability and has a reason for all the awards that he makes, his services will be in demand. On the other hand if he is weak-kneed and tries to please certain exhibitors by being partial, then he is short lived as a poultry judge. E. H. Hoffman.



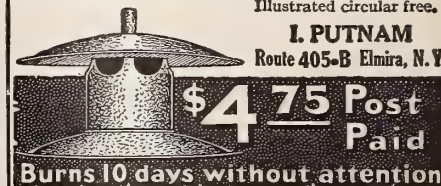
Costs Only \$4.96, Complete

In an hour you can make a better brooder than you can buy. No tools needed but saw and hammer. It will do the work of 4 old hens and do it better. The materials, including heater, cost \$4.96.

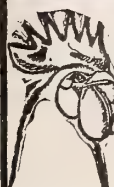
I want you to try my Brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater, for \$4.75; all postpaid. Try the Brooder out and if you don't say it's the best Brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back. Your dealer will make you the same offer and guarantee. Ask him, but if he does not carry the Brooder Heater, send me \$4.75 and I will mail you a Brooder Heater and plans promptly. Illustrated circular free.

I. PUTNAM

Route 405-B Elmira, N. Y.



S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS



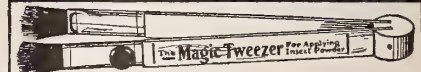
The World's GREATEST Layers

Biggest money makers on earth. Leghorn eggs bring highest market price. Pullets begin laying sooner, hens continue laying longer than any other breed. Only 20% go broody. Profitable 6 years, then make choice delicious meat. Most beautiful, most popular fowl on earth. Ideal for farm or city lot, or commercial poultryman or farmer.

The Leghorn World Only journal devoted exclusively to Leghorns. Tells how to make big money with them—how to buy, sell, get greatest pleasure, most profit—everything you want to know about Leghorns. Published monthly, 50c yr.—3 yrs., \$1. "Everything About S. C. White Leghorns" remarkable book tells how to make, judge, feed, cull, prepare for show, and advertise, etc. Given free with 3 year subscription to Leghorn World at \$1.00. Send dollar bill today.

THE LEGHORN WORLD, 6131 Bremer Ave., Waverly, Iowa

USE THE MAGIC TWEEZERS



AN IDEAL DEVICE FOR APPLYING SODIUM FLUORID AND OTHER LICE KILLERS.

POST PAID
50 cents

CIRCULARS

J. E. SHERMAN
FOXBORO MASS



BABY CHICKS—Hatched in our own incubators. From heavy laying stock in leading varieties. Low prices, chicks strong and vigorous. Barred and White Rocks, R. C. & S. C. Reds, White and Golden Wyandottes, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Black Minorcas and Broul chicks. Order them early. Delivery guaranteed direct to your door. Get Free catalog NOW. NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY, Dept. M New Washington, Ohio



Illinois Band & Supply Co., 238 S. Lincoln Av., Aurora, Ill. Spiral Celluloid 10 Colors 25 50 100 250 500

Baby Chick	20c	30c	50c	\$1.00	\$2.00
Leg-horn	30c	45c	85c	\$1.70	\$2.90
Rock & R.	30c	50c	90c	\$1.90	\$3.25

Also larger sizes. State color and breed. Send for our free complete catalog of poultry bands & supplies. Samples 10c.



WEBER'S Best laying, best paying chickens, ducks, geese & turkeys. Fine pure-bred quality. Fowls, Eggs, Incubators all at cut prices. 40 years poultry experience, and my 100 page Catalog and Breeders Guide Free. W. A. Weber, Box 56, Mankato, Minn.

Poultry In California

As I look around at the husky Red pullets and large red combed Leghorns that are filling our egg baskets, my thoughts go back to the time we were preparing to leave our home in Illinois to live in the Golden West. Friends advised me that my "chicken raising" days were over as it could not be done in California; the fleas would surely get them. It made me feel blue with such a prospect for I did love my White Rocks, but I was very sure I would find some way out.

After the worry and excitement of moving a family of five children had subsided and we were finally settled on two acres we were to call home, my mind drifted to chicks again.

From reading California poultry literature I understood it was R. I. Reds and Leghorns that were in demand so those two breeds would be my choice.

Eggs were bought in February from healthy flocks that were laying well, and put into a second hand incubator of reliable make. As they hatched well, neighbors brought their eggs to be incubated, so by working for others, by dressing and selling my surplus cockerels to private customers, I paid all my own expenses and had a fine lot of early hatched pullets laying when eggs were at the best price. The Reds were splendid winter layers, but eggs were not coming from my Leghorns as they should so I just camped with them for three days and slipped a band on all hens who visited the nest. Soon it was only banded ones who were coming back, then I knew the ones doing the laying were marked. In January a male from trap nested layers was mated to these banded hens. We hatched a few in January and more in February and such layers as they produced we never have had.

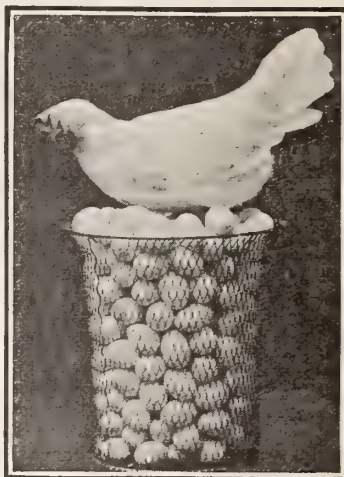
We have the one hundred in an open front house 12x28 with good sized yard at back and sides. Roosts and dropping boards are along the back three feet from the floor. Doors that are hinged at the back under the dropping boards, are kept open in warm weather but are shut tight when cold, as we try to have the back and sides almost air tight, so there are no drafts.

The have a commercial egg food, charcoal, oyster shell and grit before them at all times with scratch feeds at morning and night. Green feed, such as alfalfa, chard kale, beet tops, barley and rape is ground fresh every morning and fed in long troughs running along the front of the house. Can you imagine a more pleasing sight to the poultry man than the long row of red crowned heads against the green and happy biddies singing as they grab a mouthful here and there? Such a busy, hustling bunch.

Water is piped to each pen and all pens are cleaned in the evening so when they go for their drink first thing in the morning it is perfectly fresh and clean. During the coldest months we fill the pans with slightly warmed water before the hens are off the roosts, as icy water does not help egg production, and we do have icy water in California, even in our "frost-less belt" at times.

Our Reds have large yards in the peach orchard with open front houses. Fifty pullets hatched in January are

20,000 DAY OLD CHICKS



EGG BASKET MAID, a Record Layer

For Immediate Special Delivery Every Tuesday

from our famous

**EGG BASKET STRAIN
S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS**

THE 250 EGG BRED LINE

Years and years of careful breeding for heavy egg production, large size and beauty, makes them far superior to ordinary Leghorns. They are long, deep-bodied hens with large lopped combs, mated with pedigreed sires and males from high record dams. Our chicks possess the highest standard and egg-bred qualities. Our birds are consistent winners at Laying Contests and leading shows. We won first prize highest individual pullet, 500 birds competing, at Quincy, Ill., for November. Also highest individual at Murphysboro, Ill., contest for December. Thousands of customers testify to the wonderful Egg Laying Qualities of our birds.

Be an intelligent chick buyer this year. Your success depends on it. Take no chances! Get chicks from this tried and proven strain and order them direct from the HOME OF EGG BASKET STRAIN S. C. White Leghorns.

PRICES ON OUR EGG BASKET STRAIN CHICKS FOR APRIL AND MAY DELIVERY

Grade A. Chicks are from selected hens, direct descendants of pedigreed stock. Hens are type-tested, selected for large size, beauty and are high record layers, mated with pedigreed sires of high record dams. These are very high quality chicks. Prices, \$21 per 100; \$20 per 100 in lots of 500. Special prices in lots of 1,000.

Grade B. Utility mating are high grade selected females. They are the long, deep-bodied, typical birds with large lopped combs, mated with excellent males direct descendants from our pedigreed stock. Prices are \$16 per 100; \$15 per 100 in 500 lots. Special prices on 1000 lots.

WE GUARANTEE 100% ALIVE DELIVERY POSTAGE PAID

Order direct from this advertisement or send for our large illustrated catalog with testimonials and description of stock, etc. You cannot afford to be without it. Order your May Chicks Now! They are the best winter producers, the most profitable to buy. The demand is great, so do not delay!—ORDER NOW!

GRANDVIEW POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY
Q. DE VRIES, Owner ZEELAND, MICHIGAN



The Magic Brooder

Self-regulating, efficient and high-grade throughout. Built with top and bottom draft; gas-proof chamber; rocker grate; improved thermostats. OUR GUARANTEE: Will refund money in 30 days if brooder does not do all we claim. Write for free catalog describing the Magic Brooder. Live agents wanted in territory not taken.

UNITED BROODER COMPANY, 348 Pennington Ave, Trenton, N. J.



BUFF ORPINGTONS

We hold world record for prize winnings at the great National Show, Chicago.

1921 50 birds under ribbons, including five times as many firsts as all competitors combined.

1922 70 birds under ribbons. Every prize and every special. A record never approached in this great show.

EGGS Free Catalog
BONNIE BRAE ORPINGTON FARM
L. BLACK, Prop. Mention American SANDUSKY, OHIO

ANCONAS McLAURIN'S MOTTLED MODELS

WINNINGS: Columbia, S. C., class of 175 birds, 1-2 cocks on 2 entries; 1-2-3-4 hens on 4 entries; 1-2 young pens on 3 entries; 1-3-5 cockerels; 1-3-4 pullets; best display; also best display in entire show, all varieties competing. Baltimore, Md., 1-2 cockerels, shape and color special on 2 entries, 1-2 hens on 2 entries; 1-5 pullets on 3 entries. Numerous other winnings. Get my mating list. Eggs \$2.50 to \$10 for 15.

G. G. McLAURIN

P. O. Box 93

DILLON, S. C.

Huston's White Orpingtons

L. L. Huston, Proprietor. 200 Harrison Blvd., Oak Park, Ill.

1921 winnings National Poultry Show: 1st Cockerel, 4th and 5th Pullet, 3rd Young Pen, and 5th Cock; **1922** winnings: 2nd Cock, 5th Hen, 4th Cockerel, 5th Pullet, in strong competition. Stock and Eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

STOP WHITE DIARRRHEA

by killing the cause.

GALLI-CURA

produces satisfactory results in either prevention or treatment
OR YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

\$1.00 per package
Postpaid

Sufficient for 12½ gals.
of material.



REMEDY



CAUSE

Simple yet effective. Used by the largest hatcheries. Supplied by the producers of

A. S. L. Avian Mixed Bacterin.



EFFECT

Canker, Colds, Catarrh, Diphtheria, Fowl Cholera, etc. Ask for **FREE BOOKLET ON VACCINATION** and the **PREVENTION OF FOWL DISEASES.**

Let us tell you what vaccination will do in the prevention and treatment of Roup,

American Scientific Laboratories, Inc.
157 W. Kinzie St., Dept. D-3, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Cuban Representative
Sr. Luis G. Martinez
Apto. 953, Habana, Cuba

Canadian Representative
Mr. Percy Bullen
Atlee, Alberta

Large White Eggs and Delicious Meat as Produced by Pape's Mammoth Single Comb Black Minorcas

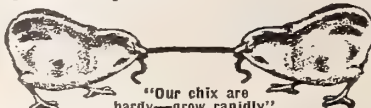


command premium prices and insure steady cash income. Four hens, owned by H. R. Cole, Massachusetts customer, produced 284, 289, 291 and 300 eggs respectively, from November 1, 1920, to September 21, 1921. Our free colored catalog illustrates our winners, quotes popular prices on EGGS THAT HATCH and DAY OLD CHIX THAT LIVE AND THRIVE, partly matured stock, "Continuous Layers" and "Triumph Exhibition" quality females, now laying, well mated pens and chesty prepotent cockerels that will improve any flock. State requirements please.

CHARLES G. PAPE

Box B-74
Fort Wayne

Indiana



"Our chix are hardy—grow rapidly"

Buff Minorcas



The most abundant producers of big white eggs are the Minorcas, with the size of a table fowl. The wonderful improvement in shape, size and color which has been made in the Buffs assures their strong popularity. If you want to produce the best Buff Minorcas, eggs from my finest matings will produce them. **EGGS CHAMPION EXHIBITION MATINGS, \$15 per 15; \$28 per 30; \$45 per 50. Eggs from Quality Matings, \$5 per 15; \$8 per 30; \$13 per 50; \$20 per 100. Fertility guaranteed. BABY CHICKS DOUBLE MY EGG PRICES.**

EDW. F. SCHMIDT

Mating List Free

HAZELRIGG, IND.

TARBOX'S SILVER WYANDOTTES

(ALL AMERICAN STRAIN) AND SPECKLED SUSSEX

Another great victory. At the National Club show at Wichita, Kan., and at the Ohio State Silver meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, making the 2 shows with different strings of birds (we had 100 Silvers in the 2 shows and all but one our own breeding and that was sent on account of one of our birds being sick), we won 44 regular prizes, including 5 firsts and also many specials. We have a fine lot of cockerels and pullets for sale yet at prices that are right. Book your order for eggs and baby chicks now. Catalog and mating list ready.

A. & E. TARBOX

BOX A,

YORKVILLE, ILL.

EGGS
Order Now

BRAEMERE QUALITY

ORDER NOW

White Wyandottes and S. C. White Legnorns

A truly business bird backed by 15 years of experienced breeding for heavy all the year round persistent laying; and trapped 365 days in the year. Our birds lay a large brown and large white egg. We guarantee we sell no culls or slackers. Eggs and chicks are from our own breeding pens. Our aim is a satisfied customer. We solicit the honest patronage of all who want a satisfactory bird at a satisfactory price. Write for our price list.

DR. B. H. MANSEL, Box 202, QUAKERTOWN, PENNA.

laying from thirty to thirty-seven eggs a day, while they are at the highest price. Houses are sprayed often with crude oil, and crude carbolic acid, as the lice must not be forgotten.

My incubators started in December and I have had all the work I could do with my four incubators. I have added a machine each year but as my husband has other business to attend to in town, I think I will have to stop with my 1000 egg capacity and 250 layers.

Fifty October hatched chickens are scratching out in the alfalfa and under the berry bushes with no danger of snow or hard frozen ground preventing their bug hunting. Soon the rains will patter down and the green grass will grow, then who can say chickens can not be raised in California? I think it a "poultry woman's" paradise and if my biddies could talk would sing with me, "I Love You California."

California. Mrs. George Hayden.

Right Methods Brought Success.

My interest in poultry was first aroused when, several years ago, I was told by my father that it would be my duty each day to look after the chickens. At that time he had just completed what he thought an ideal chicken house. As I look back and recall the time, effort and expense that were put on that house, I say: What serious mistakes will be made in building poultry houses when one has not the first idea of what the hens require in the way of adequate accommodations.

I was supposed to look after the hens. No thought was put forth as to what kind of feed they should have. I did not know the first thing about the care of poultry. Had never read anything on the subject, and had never heard the matter discussed by any practical poultryman. But, I certainly did look after those hens. I fed them every kind of feed I could find on the place, the biggest part of it being entirely unsuited for chicken feed. Being naturally very ambitious I said to myself, as I was going among the flock one day: What is the sense of me bothering with these hens? I may as well employ myself more profitably. It is just a waste of time, feed and money in keeping these hens. The housing conditions can't suit these hens or the feed either. Here are 250 hens and we are buying eggs! This can't be the way to care for hens. If everybody does as we do, there would not be an egg to be bought.

Next day happened to be market day and on the list of supplies was 6 eggs. Father read the list over and when he read 6 eggs, he said: "Here I have 250 hens and have to buy eggs." I thought it a good time to make my spent figuring out what these hens need, instead of finding fault with the hens we might be getting somewhere."

The day's mail brought a couple of farm papers. As soon as I found time I looked them over. I found just what I was looking for: two articles on the care of the farm flock and an advertisement of a poultry paper, one whole year's subscription for 75 cents, two years \$1.00. I did not read far before I found what I said was true. We were not feeding or housing our hens right. No wonder they did not lay!

CHICKS *Thrive* on VITAMINES

THEY grow strong, rugged and vigorous when fed Sucrene Buttermilk Chick Mash—the feed rich in vitamins. These vitamins promote health and energy in chicks rapidly developing them in growth and feather to early egg laying maturity.

SUCRENE BUTTERMILK CHICK MASH

will help you raise the greatest possible number of chicks whether home hatched or bought from the chick hatchery. It eliminates all chances of bowel trouble so common when chicks are not properly fed. Pullets raised on Sucrene Buttermilk Chick Mash reach early maturity and become good layers, on account of their healthy constitution and vigor developed by the vitamins in this feed.

SUCRENE BUTTERMILK EGG MASH

puts your hens in excellent laying condition. This ration, rich in vitamins, develops their vigor and vitality, enabling them to maintain a super egg production at all seasons. It also assures good hatches of healthy, vigorous chicks from eggs laid by hens fed on this "vitamine" feed. Fed on Sucrene Buttermilk Egg Mash your hens will give you twice the egg production that they can give on ordinary grain feed—in fact the poultry man who uses these two "vitamine" feeds will reap a harvest in greater egg production and more and better chicks raised.

Prepared by feed experts in our \$2,000,000.00 plant Sucrene Buttermilk Chick Mash and Sucrene Buttermilk Egg Mash are composed only of the finest feeding materials including dried buttermilk and meat meal. Guaranteed analysis on every bag.

Try these "vitamine" feeds today. Take the coupon to your dealer. If he cannot supply you, mail coupon to us. Both sold at same price, \$2.85 per 100 lbs., at the mill which is centrally located and assures prompt service at lowest freight rates.

Write for new illustrated 56-page authoritative book on Poultry Raising "For Better Poultry."

American Milling Co.
Peoria, Illinois

TAKE COUPON TO YOUR DEALER TODAY

If your dealer cannot supply you, mail this coupon to

AMERICAN MILLING CO.
Dept. 1, Peoria, Ill.

Ship at once to address below

- ☐ 100 lb. sacks **Sucrene Buttermilk Chick Mash** at \$2.85 per 100 lbs.
- ☐ 100 lb. sacks **Sucrene Buttermilk Egg Mash** at \$2.85 per 100 lbs.

Prices F. O. B. at Mill.

Check Money Order } for \$ Enclosed

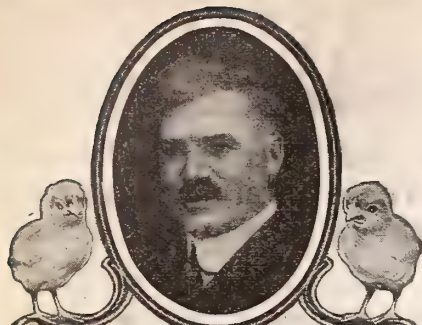
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My Dealer.....





Dr. David Roberts Poultry Tablets

A combination of sulphocarbolates of calcium, sodium and zinc for the treatment and prevention of White Diarrhea and all intestinal infections of baby chicks, as well as poultry in all stages of life and productivity. Drinking water for poultry should be medicated to overcome and prevent disease. The annual poultry loss by disease is stupendous—over 50 per cent.

Save Your Chicks

Serve in fresh water. Aids digestion. Permits food to nourish them through their babyhood, the non-productive period when hardy bone and strong muscle is needed to give them a good start in their race for the laying period. They will reward you manifold later on. Give them proper protection and you will find there is big money in poultry. Sold in tablet form.

50 Tablets 50 Cents

Poultry will drink when too sick to eat. Baby chick organs are peculiarly sensitive. They need something to ward off disease, particularly that most dreaded and destructive disease white diarrhea.

A Tablet A Day

Keeps Disease Away

One package, 50 tablets, enough to medicate 50 gallons of water, a most effective and economical preventive, for only one cent a gallon. Use Dr. David Roberts Poultry Tonic, Louse Powder, Poultry Cholera Medicine, Poultry Roup Paste and Disinfectant, all known and tried prescriptions. Sold by our druggist, dealer, or direct. Dr. David Roberts Practical Home Veterinarian, a veterinary doctor book, regular price \$1.00, tells you how to treat your own poultry, also describes our 44 prescriptions—a prescription for every animal ailment. We will tell you how to get it FREE.

Our Special Introductory Offer

Send 25 cents, just one-half the regular price, for one package Dr. David Roberts Poultry Tablets, sent you postpaid, providing you give us the name of your druggist or dealer.

**DR. DAVID ROBERTS
VETERINARY CO.**

131 Grand St., Waukesha, Wis.



I immediately subscribed for this paper and from that day to this have been studying the wants of the hen. I have found many hints in poultry papers that have gone a long way toward helping me solve many a hard problem. I have found the hen wants a clean, dry, well ventilated quarters. She wants a balanced ration, a variety on her menu every day, regularity in feeding hours and her working days of equal length the year 'round.

Today I own half interest in the chickens. We have a semi-monitor house for the hens and little colony houses for the growing birds. And above all we have since had enough eggs for home use, besides supplying a good city trade in the bargain.

New Jersey. H. Lurena Hellings.

Chickens Pay On a City Lot.

My first step was to make good yards and houses. I fenced off twenty feet across the rear of my lot, dividing this into three pens. Along the lower part of the fence posts, I nailed a twelve inch plank, the lower edge of which rested about two inches below the surface of the ground. At the top of the posts, I used a two by four inch runner. For my fencing, I used galvanized chicken wire six feet wide, with suitable framing, and with the same kind of wire netting I made an entire cover over my pens. The object of this was to exclude the neighbors' cats.

I have twelve Black Minorca hens and a male in one pen. This pen I keep securely padlocked so that strangers may only admire my beautiful birds through the wire. In one of the other pens I have eighteen White Leghorn hens and a male. These are very good layers, but not as steady as my Minorcas. In my third pen I have eight Barred Plymouth Rocks, six Rhode Island Reds, and four Buff Cochins. These, I keep mostly for setting purposes.

I do not raise my chickens with the hens. As soon as they are hatched, I put them in a brooder, which is made out of a large box. On the inside of the cover I tack strips of flannel or old pieces of blanket, and make them long enough to come down to the straw covering kept in the bottom of the box. This keeps the chicks warm and will take care of three to four times as many as could a hen in the same space.

In one side of the brooder I have a small door. This door opens into a runway made by taking four small posts and nailing on laths longitudinally, and across the top. Thus the brooder and runway are portable and can be moved from place to place as occasion requires.

In this manner I have raised over three hundred chickens in one season. On rainy days when my chicks are small I set their brooders in the wood shed or on the back porch. My losses do not average more than one or two out of a brood.

From my Black Minorca pen I get from five to eleven eggs a day, and even in the off season I can always be sure of getting one and two. I sell seven and eight dozen eggs a week besides having all I can use for my own family.

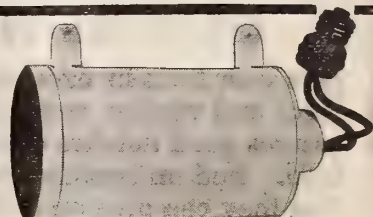


Chicks—Eggs ANCONAS

It's a safe investment to buy chicks or eggs of me. Sheppard's Strain stands supreme as America's most wonderful layers and exhibition quality. Chicks, 25, \$7.25; 50, \$13.75; 100, \$25.00. Eggs, 15, \$3.00; 30, \$5.50; 50, \$8.00; 100, \$15.00. I guarantee 85 per cent eggs to test fertile. 100 per cent chicks. Catalog free. Parcel post paid, guarantee satisfaction.

MID-OAK POULTRY FARM

R. F. D. 4, Box A, Bloomington, Ill.



SUCCESS means raising 99 per cent of your Baby Chicks to maturity. Why not do this with a

Success Electric Brooder Heater

and turn your losses into profits. Use your own brooders and just attach heater under cover. No smoke—no odor—no dirt—safe and economical. Pin a \$2 Bill to this Advertisement and we will ship one parcel post prepaid at once. State whether 110 or 32 volts. Dealers territory open—write or wire.

WISCONSIN POULTRY EQUIPMENT
1430 Junction Ave. Racine, Wis.



Madison Square — 54 prizes on Rose Comb and Single Comb Browns. Rose Comb won contest, Canada.

—Single Comb two contests under government over all. Records, 256 and 266. Big Eggs. Large birds. Rose Comb Whites.

244 Record. Won Garden. S. Comb White Leghorns, 288 egg line. Big, very vigorous. Eggs large.

Barred Rocks, 270 line. White Wyandottes, S. C. Reds, especially fine. Deep red. Won contest. Eggs, utility, \$2 for 15; \$10 per 100. All breeds. Catalog.

W. W. KULP, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa.

Poultry Fence

At Wire Mill Prices!

Before you choose any fence, get my

Free Book showing 164 styles and sizes.

Special 15-Day Sale Save 1/4 to 1/2 during this

big sale. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

Shipment from Factory Warehouse near you Write at once.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.

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Write for FREE BOOK

164 Styles

"Helps Poultry Profits"

Profitable Poultry Advertising—the poultryman's safe, sure helper, helps any breeder to more business, bigger profits. Planned, written, printed by experienced poultrymen. Classified ads, catalogs, "catchy" envelope to catalog cover designs. Rates reasonable, just state your advertising needs. Poultry Service, Box 33-D, Dodgeville, Wis.

In the morning I feed bran mash mixed up with warm water, and green food, lettuce and kale, which I raise in the back and side yard. At night I give wheat and corn mixed. Once a week I get a few scraps from the butcher for them, and they get all the scraps from the table. For the little chicks, I grind up a little raw meat for them once in a while, which will prevent their picking each other, also picking out their own feathers.

The house and yards are raked once a week, and I give my chickens fresh water at least twice a day, into which occasionally I put a cake of sulphur. I use lime and whitewash liberally in the houses, and I have very little trouble with chicken lice. Occasionally I use a little coal oil on the perches.

My neighbors all tell me that I am having fool's luck. But I do not see it that way. I believe that it is the care that I give my chickens that has made them a success and my yards one of the show places of the neighborhood.

California Evelyn M. Sellman.

A Salary from the Farm Flock.

Having been a teacher at one time in my life, the notion kept occurring to me that it would be interesting, now that I was living in the country, to see if an average sized flock of farm hens could not be made to pay net returns for spare time equal to the meagre salary of a high school teacher. My neighbors, who had always lived on farms, scoffed at the idea of money in hens, and dubbed our first new poultry house, accommodating less than a hundred hens, a "Chicken-hotel". But that was six years ago. There are now a dozen or more new chicken hotels in the neighborhood.

After five years of hard work and study and many mistakes, my books showed, at the end of 1920 that our flock of pure-bred White Wyandottes, averaging 96 hens and pullets, had returned a gross income of \$1060.00, besides the increase in stock. The returns came in, rather evenly distributed thru the year, in the manner of a monthly pay check, managed in the following way:

In February and March we set two 250-egg incubators so that we had a bunch of uniform, well-matured pullets, laying in the early fall. In November, 1920, our 168 hens and pullets laid 1606 eggs; in December 2472, an average of 14.7 eggs per bird, making a net profit of \$98.26 for the month. In January they laid 2666 eggs, and in February 2686, an average of 15.9 eggs per bird for the two months, without a death in the flocks during the four months. We felt that it was an unusually good winter record.

We were assured by poultry experts at the Kentucky Agricultural College, to whom we were sending in monthly reports, that the record was one that we could hardly hope to equal every year. The elements that combined to bring us such luck were a breed that pays no attention to cold weather when housed at all decently, a laying strain of that breed, a healthy flock culled and fed according to the recommendations of the poultry department of the State University, a mild open winter and an abundance of

Wilson's Trap-Nested Stock WHITE LEGHORN Baby Chicks and Eggs

All chicks and eggs we offer are from trap-nested hens that have proved ability to produce offspring of same or better laying capacity. That's why my stock makes such big records and why customers buy from me year after year. My stock made a clean sweep at the January Chicago show, making the fourth straight win for cockerels.

PRICES 1922

CHICKS	
25 Chicks ...	\$ 4.00
50 Chicks ..	7.75
100 Chicks ..	15.00
500 Chicks ..	72.50
1,000 Chicks..	140.00
HATCHING EGGS	
50 Eggs	\$ 4.50
100 Eggs	8.00
1,000 Eggs	70.00



1ST PULLET, CHICAGO, 1922

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

No loss to figure. You get every chick you order. I also guarantee my chicks to be from 180 to 290 egg strains. Genuine Wilson single comb Leghorn chicks. From strong, vigorous pure white birds with fine texture combs, long low backs, well-spread tails—standard weight and over, as per "Standard of Perfection."

No scrubs. Only one grade, the best. Small stock on hand and orders will be filled in rotation. Stock now, from prize winning strains and make your poultry yard pay big this year.

Order Now!

Just write your name on the coupon and send it to me with check for 10 per cent of your purchase. Or if you haven't my latest prices check second square on coupon and get my new illustrated catalog.

GLENN A. WILSON
Box 10 SANDWICH, ILLINOIS

GLENN A. WILSON
Box 10, Sandwich, Ill.

☐ Please ship.....chicks.....eggs from your prize-winning trap-nested White Leghorn stock. I enclose check for 10 per cent of the purchase.

☐ Please send me your latest catalog.

Name

R. F. D.

Town and State.....



Hatching eggs + Baby chicks

RADFORD BARRED ROCKS

SHOWS BIGGER PROFIT - BETTER BIRDS

20 Grand Exhibition Matings contain all our Chicago, Milwaukee and Wisconsin State Show winners. 10 light pens—10 dark. Also commercial flock full of vitality and strong in breeding. Order your eggs and chicks NOW at these reasonable prices:

Eggs	Chicks
Exhibition - \$10 for 15; \$18 for 30	Exhibition - \$1 each
Commercial - \$3 for 15; \$17.50 for 100	Commercial 30c each

By Parcel Post prepaid and insured.

Big New Illustrated Catalog Free

It tells all you want to know about Barred Rocks. How we mate to produce winners, all about double matings, history of breed, etc. It tells about Radford Farms. It gives full information about eggs for hatching—about our 100% fertility guarantee—about baby chicks—and all beautifully illustrated. Use coupon and send for your copy today.

RADFORD FARMS:
Box A OSHKOSH, WIS.

RADFORD FARMS
BOX A
OSHKOSH, WIS.

Please send free your handsomely illustrated Catalog of Radford Barred Plymouth Rocks

Name.....

Address.....

HALBACH'S WHITE PLY. ROCKS "THE PROVEN LEADERS"

None Compare in Beauty—None Compare in Production



At Chicago National 1922—Cocks 1-2-3-4-5, Pullets 1-2-3-4-5, Old Pen 1-2-3-4-5, Hens 1-2-3-4-5, Cockerels 1-2-3-4-5, Young Pen 1-2-3-4-5, Champion Male and Female Shape and Color, Male and Female Champion Plymouth Rock entire show. In the Bred to Lay Class our peerless layers won 1-2-3-4-5 prize.
EGGS from these wonder birds at \$3, \$5, \$10, \$15 per 15; \$15, \$28, \$52, \$90 per 100 eggs. Good hatch guaranteed. BABY CHICKS \$10, \$16, \$25, \$48 per 25; \$55, \$90, \$175 per 100. You want the greatest value for your money. Why not get these—THEY ARE THE VERY BEST. Book your order today by sending a deposit of 25 per cent now and the balance when you want your order shipped. Mating list free.

H. W. Halbach & Sons, R. R. 1, Dept. S, Waterford, Wis.

Science Discovers Greatest Lice Killer

Changes Old Methods. No Dusting or Spraying. Birds Delouse Themselves. Gives Lasting Relief.

A recent discovery promises to revolutionize all the methods accepted up to now for keeping poultry free from lice and mites. This wonderful lice killer keeps the birds always lice free without the poultry raiser doing any work. It is the simplest, easiest, surest and best method ever discovered.



Hick's Lice Kill, which is the name of this sensational lice killer, is added to the drinking water. The medicine taken into the system of the bird comes out through the pores and every louse or mite dies or leaves the body. It does not injure the hatchability or flavor of the eggs or meat; is harmless to chicks and does not affect the plumage. A few days treatment at the start and then a little in the drinking water each month.

A Trial Costs You Nothing

So confident is Mr. Hick that Hick's Lice Kill will kill every louse or mite, that he is making a special guaranteed offer of two regular full sized, double strength, \$1.00 bottles and a regular \$1.00 package of Hick's Egg-Lay Tablets all for \$1.00. Use one bottle yourself and sell the other at one dollar, thus getting your own free. Send \$1.00 today (currency, money order, check, etc.) to Chas. M. Hick & Co., Dept. 213, 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. If you prefer, send no money, just your name and address, and pay postman \$1.00 and postage on delivery. If after two weeks trial you are not absolutely satisfied, write Mr. Hick and your money will be refunded.



STRONG HEALTHY CHICKS



A conditioner for chicks—
aids digestion and assimilation
of food—insuring rapid
growth, making great big

heavy chickens ready for market several weeks in advance of flocks fed in the usual way. *This means big profit for you.*

Nova-Dex positively prevents gapes, roup, diarrhea, and intestinal worms. You can save your chicks from fatal disease by mixing **Nova-Dex** in their daily feed. Disease is easily and cheaply prevented, but costly to cure. One cent's worth **Nova-Dex** sufficient for one feeding 50 to 75 chicks.

Nova-Dex is also invaluable for growing turkeys, geese, guineas, capons and pigeons. **Nova-Dex** is guaranteed to be exactly as represented—Purchaser must be satisfied or money will be refunded. Price \$1.00 per package postpaid. Agents Wanted.

NOVA-DEX LABORATORIES CO.
P. O. BOX 1459-AD CINCINNATI, O.

Fix'Em with Fix-Em

and they will live. Don't let white diarrhoea kill your chicks. Raise every one with "Fix-Em" diarrhoea remedy and regulator. It will not fail. One bottle will prove it. I guarantee that every chick will be protected from this deadly disease. 50c postpaid. Special poultry farm size of one gallon \$5.60 postpaid.

WAYNE A. BROOKS REMEDY CO.
3322 24th St. Detroit, Mich.

Phillips Single Comb BUFF LEGHORNS

I have been breeding them for eight years and have accomplished three things: good, even golden color; a strain that lays at four months, can furnish affidavit from one of last year's customers; and have lots of birds good enough for any show room. Write for information and prices by setting and 100 lot.
S. W. PHILLIPS, MATTOON, ILL.

green rye around the houses. So there are four months accounted for with market eggs to sell at winter prices. By March the success of our flock was pretty well known, locally, and, with a little advertising we were able to profitably sell all our surplus hatching eggs during the three spring months.

In May and June we had some 200 cockerels to sell as fryers at a time when they bring top prices. We also sold market eggs.

In July and August we culled out all the hens and cockerels we did not want to keep over another year, and had these to sell in addition to market eggs, some cull pullets and a few more cull cockerels.

In September and October the hens that we had kept were laying to the tune of about 40 per cent; pullet eggs were showing up in increasing quantities; and we had a small surplus of choice cockerels and pullets to sell as breeders. So, by the use of incubators and coal-burning brooders we manage to have poultry and eggs to sell at the time when they bring the highest prices, and in proportion to the size of our flock a very substantial salary, paid by the hens, every month in the year.

Kentucky. Mrs. J. T. Wilson.

Fertile Eggs.

Now is the time to prepare our fowls for the breeding season, if we are to have those high priced eggs next fall and winter.

Early cockerels as a rule make fine breeders when placed with yearling hens.

Vigorous, purebred poultry is the foundation of a supply of fine quality fertile hatching eggs. But the condition of the breeding birds, at the time of mating is also largely responsible for fertility or lack of it. The male bird may fertilize the egg of the female but unless the birds are in proper breeding condition, the germs will be so weak that they die in the early stages of incubation. In other words, fine birds cannot develop anything like their full efficiency, if hampered by improper care.

The ideal way to handle the breeding birds is to give them a rest after the moult and not encourage egg production until a few weeks prior to mating time. I have found that hens are best for breeding purposes. Their eggs hatch best and the chicks are better in every respect. If matured pullets are used they should be the largest and best of the flock, and the pullets should have been laying at least two months.

In conditioning breeding stock considerable importance must be laid on feeding and inducing the fowls to take plenty of exercise. I have found three feeds most valuable in feeding for high fertility. They are ground oats, wheat bran and sprouted oats. They furnish bulk which is very important to the health of the fowls. Bran and oats are also highly nutritious. I prefer to give breeding birds sour milk or buttermilk in place of beef scraps. In my experiments I have not had as good a results in getting fertile eggs with a wet mash as with a dry mash.

1876

1922

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I have found the following dry mash to give splendid results; I mix it in about these proportions: two parts each of bran and ground oats and one of corn meal. Leave this before the fowls from noon until dark. Sprouted oats are best fed at noon before the dry mash hoppers are opened. If desired the scratch grains can be mixed in these proportions: three parts each by weight of wheat and cracked corn, and one part of whole oats. A pint of this scratch grain morning and evening, scattered in deep litter, is sufficient for a pen of a dozen fowls.

Whenever possible give breeding birds free range. Scratching in litter and earth is a splendid form of exercise.

Eggs intended for incubation should be kept in a cool room of about 60 degrees F., and turned daily. No eggs should be set that are over ten days old, because too much moisture will have been lost, which can never be replaced, regardless of the humidity of the incubator.

Other things being equal the fertility runs somewhat higher during the warm, sunny days of spring, than it does during the late winter. But on the other hand late winter hatched chickens are more robust and vigorous, due principally to the fact that the birds are of good size before the real hot days of summer arrive.

Ohio Francis F. Murphy.

Black Giants.

There is considerable interest in this variety, and people want to know what the birds are like, what points the leading breeders are working for, how the birds should be judged and mated. It appears that the same kind of a bird is selected for breeding as is selected for exhibition, therefore, the following comments by M. L. Chapman, secretary of the Black Giant Club, should be helpful at this season:

Mr. Maloney, myself and others had considerable talk about the Black Giants at the Newark show. This discussion at Newark helped to develop some general ideas about what the exhibition Black Giant should be. I will enumerate a few of these things, as nearly as I can.

There was considerable curiosity as to why the second pullet did not win first. It afterwards developed that the bottom of one of the toes had a little black instead of yellow. Now our Standard calls for yellow on the bottom of the feet, but inasmuch as it is not a section that contributes to the beauty of the bird, and as long as the bottom of the foot was generally yellow, I think it ought to be considered sufficient in that section. For instance, I would not set back a pullet that excelled in size, color, shape, and in every section, just because she had a little black on the bottom of one toe, and then let a pullet win that was inferior in all these sections, but that simply excelled in the yellow color of the bottom of its one foot. Birds, as judged in our American shows, are not judged solely as market poultry, or solely as layers, although these things may have some influence on the judge's decision. These are the paramount issues of breed type, surface color, head points, bone, size, etc., to be considered together.

Then we come to the question of size. Now in the Jersey Black Giants, I think it can be accepted as a fact that large size is one of their fancy qualities. Of course, I don't expect the judge to carry a pair of scales and weigh every bird, but you know what I mean. A nice, smooth turned, very symmetrical, eight-pound cockerel, ought not to win over an eleven-pound cockerel that is not quite so nice in shape, but has many other characteristics that go to make a good Giant. Of course, where the birds are nearly equal in size, the most symmetrical bird should win. But it might happen that a very large bird would be so ungainly you would be justified in awarding the prize to a bird that was a little smaller than a Giant really should be,

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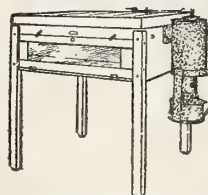
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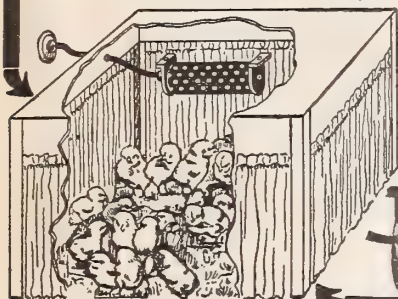
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but that had splendid type and other desirable qualities.

I want to speak briefly about the question of color. Nearly all the male birds have some sheen; some being a green sheen that is very desirable; some have purple sheen, undesirable; and then there is what I would describe as soot colored birds, just a dull black without sheen of any kind. Now of course the green sheen is preferable, and the soot color next, and the bird with a purple sheen is undesirable.

The females, in color, average better than the males. They are not so apt to come with off-colored feathers; and, if they have any sheen, it is pretty apt to be a green sheen. I have seen some females of a dull black or soot color that look pretty nice.

Now about the undercolor: Undercolor, as described in our proposed standard, is "dull black." However, after talking with as many breeders as possible, I think that what we will eventually ask for is "black shading to ash color at the skin," with the idea that this is less liable to show dark color at the skin or dark pin feathers, making a better market bird. In judging, however, at this time, until we get more definite expressions from the breeders on this point, I do not believe we should pay much attention to undercolor. I would judge them mostly on shape, size, surface color, etc. Birds may have light undercolor, or dark undercolor—I would not let that influence me at this time.

Now take up the question of the color of the skin and the legs. In defects, the first thing mentioned is white skin. A female that has been laying heavily will be faded a little bit in the skin, and I believe a little allowance should be made if a very superior female is a little pale in the skin, and you show that she is in heavy laying condition, I would assume that in prime show condition her skin would be O. K. I will further illustrate this by mentioning a hen I showed at Syracuse Fair. There are occasionally in any of our breeds, hens that are naturally heavy layers. I had a hen that was a fine layer, and she laid right up to and including the week of the fair when I showed her. Drevensstedt did not give her any award, because she showed white skin and white on the bottoms of her feet. When this hen stopped laying, however, her color came back to all you could desire. This, of course, could never apply to a male bird. He should have yellow skin and yellow on the bottom of the feet. Some old birds will fade a little in the color of the shank; that is, they will not have as dark a shank as we would like, but it is not considered as a very serious thing in an old bird.

Now I want to take up the question of disqualifications. The proposed standard does not list any disqualifications. However, in judging at the Garden last year, Mr. Schwab asked the breeders that were around whether they wanted the birds disqualified that had side sprigs and stubs. They said "yes," and he judged a class and threw out a good many birds on that account. After he had gone through a couple of classes, they began to weaken a little bit, and they wanted him to reconsider his decisions on that point. However, having started that way, he would not change, in which I think he showed good judgment. I think we may eventually have some disqualifications, but, as there seems to be some difference of opinion on this matter, it might be well to go a little easy on this point this year. Just at this time, a strict enforcement of a disqualification would probably be in favor of Mr. Maloney and myself, because our birds will be looked over carefully and stubs, etc., will be taken out. It might happen, however, that some new exhibitor would have a very fine bird that should win, barring a little down between the toes or some such slight defect, and it might be well to let such a bird win. Possibly it might be well for a judge to ask the assembled breeders what they want done about this before he starts. Personally, I don't care, either way suits me.

One other thing I would like to speak of that I have noticed at some of the shows this year: A good many Giants come with high tails, and I have seen some specimens that have had about all the tail pulled out in order to hide this defect. This is a thing I would not overlook. I would not place a bird high up in the awards that is minus a good part of the tail, because you cannot tell just how the tail would set if it were all there.

White Crested Black Polish.

I will say to the readers of the American Poultry Journal that the Seelys have bred White Crested Black Polish since 1845, when my father, Isaac Seely, received a sitting of eggs by stage coach from Catskill, N. Y., over 100 miles, as railroads were unknown in this section in those days. We raised Polish on our farm for years and found them good layers, very tame and also ornamental.

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The readers of the A. P. J. have known for years that Seely was the veteran Polish breeder of America and I suppose wonder why I have kept this variety all these years. It is simply because they are good layers and bear confinement, and a four-foot lath or wire fence will confine them on any lawn, and they are certainly the most ornamental breed of fowls grown today.

Now let me say to the readers of the American Poultry Journal that the secret in raising Polish chicks and fowls is to keep them dry and clean and free from lice which kills more chicks than any other thing. Some people complain that they cannot raise Polish chicks. It is because the little chicks, when a week or two old, have head lice and also body lice and the lice use them up, whereas, if they would attend to them as soon as hatched they would grow and develop the same as other breeds of chicks. A Polish chick when first hatched has a coat of white down on breast and part of body, which grows off when the first feathers begin to grow, which is from 3 to 4 weeks. The feathers in wings will be tipped with white until the birds are three months old, when they gradually molt out their chick feathers and mature plumage comes in black.

In feeding young chicks use any small chick feed of a dry nature, not sticky or starchy, and after the chick is a month old, any kind of scratch feed, cracked corn, pin-head oats or oatmeal is all right. At the same time watch out for vermin. Cut straw for litter and use in a dry room or shed for the little ones to scratch in and hunt for their feed.

I have kept up the size or quality of my stock by selecting the most promising young birds; those that conform in shape and size to the Polish Standard, and by breeding from these. Never breed from a Polish or in fact any kind of a fowl that lacks in vigor or has any kind of major defect. Often time a chicken will develop white-tips in wings, caused by slow growth, confinement or lice, but that same bird, when she molts as a hen, if well cared for, will have solid black feathers, except in the crest.

Having bred Polish and shown them at New York and Boston, also the World's Fair, St. Louis, and at many other shows, I take increasing pride in the fact that my fowls show better quality than forty years ago; they are larger and more vigorous. I have bred several kinds of Polish, also Hamburgs, White Wyandottes and R. I. Reds, and I find that my W. C. B. Polish lay as well or better than any other fowl; but remember to keep them dry and clean and free from lice. As the writer of these remarks is in his 83rd year, you will excuse anything he has omitted in relation to the Polish fowls. New York. Chas. L. Seely.

Revision Committee Prepares 1923 Standard.

(Continued from page 465)

ture of these feathers corresponds in a way with the character of the feathers in a male's hackle, so it was decided to describe the female as having a hackle.

Stub as well as stubbs are to disqualify; also down shall disqualify.

What is faking and what is legitimate conditioning are to be more carefully defined and elaborated.

Twisted wing, when primaries fold on the outside of the secondaries is to be a disqualification.

A split wing, irregularly formed, so that a distinct gap shows between primaries and secondaries, is to disqualify.

Wattles and ear lobes are to be made two separate sections in all scales of points and all Standard descriptions.

Double spurs or absence of spurs on cocks, or long spurs on hens are to be made defects. Dehorned cattle do not win. And this rule on spurs will check up on soft spurred strains, also the arresting of spur growth on late hatched cockerels.

Thigh—A new description of this term. The thigh of a chicken lies under the skin. It is an error to term the drum stick the thigh. This joint, therefore, is to be known as the lower thigh. Upper thigh will be the part under the skin. An illustration is to be introduced into the introductory pages of the Standard to explain the peculiar anatomy of a chicken's leg.

CUTTING FOR DEFECTS

Slate in buff varieties is to be cut up to the limit of the value of the color section.

An extra spike on a rose comb is to be cut one-half point more than in present Standard.

Mealiness is to be cut up to 2 points. Irregular or deficient penciling is to be cut up to 2 points.

Wrong color of eye to be cut up to 1 point for each eye.

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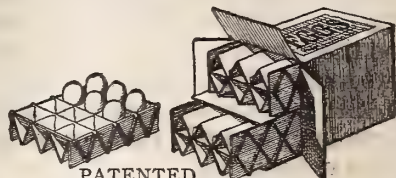
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EDGAR F. ALDEN

Linden and Willow Road

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The "SURETY CUSHION" Egg Box is just what the name implies. The surest way to ship eggs by Parcel Post and Express. Send for descriptive price list circular and read what others say about it. Also manufacturers of "Surety Cushion" wooden egg cases, made in all sizes.

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Get a Putnam Brooder Heater from your dealer today. He will furnish you FREE with complete plans for building your own brooder. A hammer and saw are all the tools you need to make a brooder that will raise more chicks with less cost than any other. The brooder heater, is non-explosive and fire-safe. It needs filling only once in 10 days. Read advertisement on page 520.—Advertisement.

KIDD'S SINGLE COMB DARK Brown Leghorns

Winners Chicago National Chicago Coliseum, Iowa State Show, Sweepstakes Pullet Iowa State Fair, and Champion Cock of Cedar Rapids Poultry Show. Five pens this year all from exhibition and trap-nested stock. Eggs for hatching, Pen 1, \$5.00 per 15; other pens, \$3.00 per 15. A few females for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CARL W. KIDD,

332 Fifth Ave., West, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Pinched or gamey tails in Leghorns to be cut up to 2 points.

Black in bill of ducks to be cut up to 2 points.

NEW VARIETIES

A resolution was adopted in favor of not dividing varieties into sub-varieties on the basis of shades of color. This does not affect the present Standard for Light and Dark Brown Leghorns but is intended to represent the attitude of Standard Committee regarding the proposed division of Barred Plymouth Rocks into two varieties.

A new preamble written for Plymouth Rocks describing the pullet-bred male and cockerel-bred female, from a breeding standpoint, and explaining the differences in barring between these breeding birds and the Standard exhibition birds which they help to produce. While the committee does not recognize two varieties of Barred Plymouth Rocks, it meets, in the above way, the rather general desire of the new breeders to learn something of the pullet-bred male and cockerel-bred female.

Recommended that Rose Comb Barred Rocks be not admitted to the Standard, since the rose comb is not a character of the Plymouth Rock breed.

Recommended that Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites be not admitted to the Standard.

Do not let anyone think that these matters were passed over lightly. They were argued pro and con for hours; considered and reconsidered. It is not an exaggeration to say that the R. I. White issue was actually fought out in the committee.

Although the R. I. White Club has a thousand members and the admission of the breed would mean the sale of at least a thousand additional copies of the Standard, it was felt by a majority of the committee that the varieties lacked characteristics that would readily distinguish these fowls. While it is maintained that a great deal of money is invested in this breed, it is a fact that anyone who invests in a non-standard breed or variety gambles on the future of that variety, and must be prepared for disappointment.

Recommended that Black Giants be not admitted to the Standard on account of similarity in breed characteristics with Black Javas. It appeared that the Giant Standard called for the same single comb, black eyes, black plumage and black shanks with yellow bottoms to feet that are called for in the old Black Java. We are not saying how this writer voted on this issue or how the other members of the committee voted, for that is confidential, but we are endeavoring to give you the salient reasons which enter into the whys and wherefores.

The vote on Rhode Island Whites was reconsidered and the Rose Comb variety would have passed and been approved if it had not been for the single comb variety which proved too heavy a kite.

Black Rhinelanders and White Missouri Fluffs, two breeds admitted within recent years by the A. P. A. were considered as not entitled to a place in the 1923 Standard, as dissemination of the two breeds had ceased, and it is recommended that they be declared obsolete and not included in the 1923 Standard.

ILLUSTRATIONS

New illustrations were ordered from Artist A. O. Schilling for Barred, White, Buff, Partridge, Silver Penciled and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Silver Penciled Wyandottes are to be illustrated. A new Light Brahma male picture is to be made. New pictures also for Light and Dark Brown Leghorns, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, and Single Comb Buff Leghorns. Effort will be made to arrange with the Blue Andalusian Club for new pictures. Anconas are to have new pictures, male and female. Spanish pictures are to be altered. Orpington and Sussex pictures are to be modernized. W. C. Black Polish male pictures to be corrected. Entirely new pictures for Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Tail of Houdan female to be lowered in picture. Silver Campine male picture to be improved; head on female to be made trifle larger. Pekin duck pictures to be changed to carry a trifle less upright Runner type and trifle more Aylesbury type. Many slight alterations are to be made in other pictures of different breeds. Mr. Schilling offered to present to the association without cost pictures for the Standard of male and female, Mille Fleur Bantams, Silkies and Frizzles which will be acceptable.

In glossary a new barred feather is to be shown; a new laced feather showing larger, more oval type, and larger penciled feather of the crescentic type of penciling as the little laced and penciled feathers are no longer considered as representative of the best quality. A Buttercup and Chanticleer head are to be shown. A new diagram for measuring the angle of tail is to be shown, so that tails may

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Used by leading Poultrymen everywhere—and sold to you under a money-back guarantee that if it doesn't do what we promise back goes your purchase price to you. Not a food—but a Remedy that you mix with the food. A real Tonic, Appetizer and Stimulator that never fails. Cartons, 20c, 30c, 60c; pails, \$1.75 to \$3.00; bags, \$1.35, \$2.80, \$5.50, \$10.

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Will make your chicks strong and healthy, enabling them to make more money for you later by laying more eggs. Begin using it today.

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A milk laying mash that will keep your chickens laying steadily. A real muscle and bone builder.

BARKER'S GAPE REMEDY

A real standby for years—and helped to make the Barker line famous—30 cents.

BARKER'S ROUP REMEDY, 30c cents—Barker's Lice Powder, 30 cents—Barker's Animal Tonic for Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—a big package for 60 cents—bags, \$1.00 to \$7.00—pails, \$1.50 to \$2.70.

Barker's famous HORSE and CATTLE Powder, known for 70 years, cartons, 20, 30, and 60 cents and \$1.00—pails, \$2.00 and \$3.85.

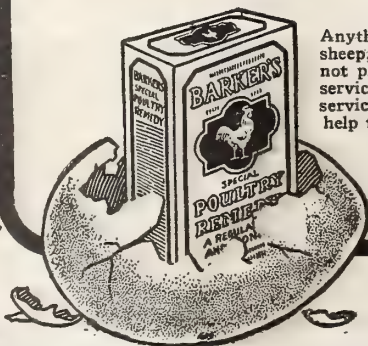
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Anything wrong on your farm—the cattle, sheep, horses or chickens not well—your soil not producing? We have Experts in our new service bureau to tell you just what to do. The service is free. Write us—we can be of real help to you.

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1st pen cockerel, Coliseum 1921

1882

1922

Palmer's Barred Rocks

Forty years experience with Barred Rocks

Does that not prove that some of America's finest Barred Rock hatching eggs can now be bought at very reasonable prices, quality considered, from us? We have the greatest matings we ever owned, birds of almost matchless quality now producing eggs for our customers. Please remember we reserve no special matings for our own use but give our customers an equal chance with ourselves. Write for free mating list telling all about our birds, matings, winnings, etc.

D. F. Palmer & Son, Box 35, Yorkville, Illinois

White Faced Black Spanish

I am breeding a hardy, vigorous strain with pure white, medium-sized faces. Prolific layers of large white eggs. Eggs, Baby Chicks. Circular.
Clarence Hewes, 2055 Hillside Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.



GREENSHIELDS' Single Comb White ORPINGTONS

"THE FASHION PLATES OF
ALL ORPINGTONS"

—MAKE THE—
**GREATEST WIN OF
THEIR CAREER AT**

**Cleveland, Ohio
January 2-9, 1922**

The unanimous opinion of judges, exhibitors and visitors to the great White Orpington Club Meet was our exhibit without question stood out as the greatest display ever penned on the continent.

Our outstanding win of Best Display, Champion Male, Champion Female, Shape Special Male, Shape Special Female; Cock (33), 1-4-9; Hen (46), 4-6-7; Cockerel (46), 7-9-10; Pullet (47), 1-7; Old Pen (20), 3-6-10; Young Pen (25), 4-8-9-10; 403 entries; 22 exhibitors.

—A NEW RECORD—

AT
Madison Square Garden, 1922

In a class of 17 cocks we won **FIRST, SECOND, THIRD**, 2-3 hen, 4-5 cockerel, 4 pullet, 5 old and 4 young pen, champion male, shape and color special male. **MORE PLACES IN SINGLE CLASS THAN ANY OTHER EXHIBITOR.**

Send today for our dainty mating list of champion pens.

**Eggs That Hatch—Show
and Breeding Stock**

J.S. GREENSHIELDS

**Box A, 84 Pine Crescent
TORONTO, CANADA**

be measured by profile instead of by second main tail feather.

In the Mille Fleurs (a thousand flowers) you have one of the most unique color patterns in the Standard, and in the Silkies and Frizzles you have two of the most unique feather structures in the Standard, and it is appropriate that they should be illustrated, and Mr. Schilling's generous offer to provide the pictures will contribute to the educational value of the Standard. If originators of so-called new breeds knew what remarkable creations are already established breeds they might become breeders and stop experimenting.

BREED STANDARDS

The committee approved dividing the general Standard into breed Standards, same to be sold at 50 cents to \$1 the copy. Inasmuch as the committee approved breed Standards to be sold at a nominal price, and accepted the recommendations of the Leghorn Clubs in the matter of breed type and illustrations, A. F. Rolf, Secretary of the National White Leghorn club, stated that that club would not issue a separate specialty Standard, and would confine its efforts to putting out a leaflet for general distribution, boosting the modern purebred Standard bird, illustrated by present-day winners at leading shows, to "promote the real Standard Leghorn against the common non-descript Leghorn now being widely sold."

Lyle Funk spoke to several members of the committee as follows: "I am discouraged with big combed, brassy backed, high tailed Leghorns and I am through with them. Not that I am going to quit breeding for eggs. That is not necessary. A year ago I picked the twenty best Standard females on my farm. One of them laid 237 eggs, one did not lay and with her omitted the average production was 188 eggs. You have heard of higher records. Let me tell you that a man who

averages 150 eggs for his flock is not only doing well, but on a profitable money-making basis. No chicken is 'all eggs.' The pendulum may swing high, but it will swing back and the law of balance remains true. We know this to be true. We are corn breeders as well as poultry breeders. The normal oil content of corn is a trifle over 4 per cent. We figured that if we could double this oil content a half bushel of our corn would have food value equivalent to one bushel of ordinary corn. We increased the oil content to over 7%, succeeding in that direction, but our yield of corn decreased nearly 50 per cent, so we were right where we started."

Mr. Funk's talk supplemented by pedigree egg birds from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's farm, in care of Harry Lamon, A. F. Rolf, Frank Rogers, H. V. Tormohlen and A. O. Schilling, effectively dispelled all lingering doubts as to the likelihood of the Standard for Leghorns being revamped along radical lines.

BARRED ROCK CLUB ACTIVE

The American Barred Plymouth Rock Club was ably represented by its president, W. E. Cowan, Secretary Leo. Robinson, and Judge J. C. Johnston. Their petition to divide the Barred Rock varieties into two sub-varieties, Light Barred Rocks and Dark Barred Rocks, was received by the Standard committee; but Chairman Branch ruled that no action could be taken on this matter at this time, as the constitution of the A. P. A. specifically requires that Standards for new varieties must be filed one year before action to adopt or to reject may be taken. This delay of one year will prevent action being taken on this issue at the Knoxville meeting, which will preclude the possibility of the two sub-varieties appearing in the first edition of the 1923 Standard.



First prize and champion S. C. White Leghorn cockerel National Show, Chicago, 1922. Owned by Glenn A. Wilson, Box 10, Sandwich, Ill.



First prize Partridge Plymouth Rock cock Madison Square Garden, New York, 1922. Owned by Bird Bros., Box C. Meyersdale, Pa.

PRINCIPLES OF STANDARD MAKING

A new "General Introduction" to the Standard is prepared by John H. Robinson. This introduction covers the principles that underlie Standard making, the principles that determine the recognition of breeds and varieties; and the relation of utility characteristics to Standard types. This introduction as now prepared, is a new departure, and everything that follows in the Standard in regard to breed and variety details, will be illuminated by the statement and explanation of the fundamental principles set forth in the introduction.

QUALITY OF FEATHERS

The wing and tail sections of all breeds except Cornish, etc., are to be described as having broad, overlapping feathers to get away from tendencies to split wings and split tails.

A section to be added to "Instructions to Judges," to the effect that quality of feather depends upon the size and structure of the individual feathers; and it is to be pointed out that a smooth, hard surfaced plumage is secured by a feather, the barbs or ribs of which are completely hooked together. This definition is to explain what is meant by quality of feather in all white, buff and red varieties of the American, Mediterranean and English classes. The importance of a smooth web of feather in these solid colored varieties is not less important than the size of feather on which depends the color pattern in the parti-colored varieties, and this will be pointed out.

CHANGES IN PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Under the present Standard the skull may be as broad as a Brahma's; new Standard to call for cleaner head. Face to be described as smooth. This is a new addition and is an important factor in egg production. Wrinkled, gamey faces, or very broad, heavy skulls not wanted in tentative petition of Barred Rock Club.

Barred Rock Club representative wanted the back slightly rounded at shoulders and Standard committee left back as in present Standard.

In shape of Plymouth Rocks, wing flights and main tail feathers are to be described as broad feathers that lap one over the other, in order to get away from narrow feathering, twisted feathers, etc.

The Columbian Rock female in present Standard is described as having a broad neck feather. In new 1923 Standard, Revision Committee recommends that the Partridge, Columbian and Silver Penciled males be described as having some little width to their hackle feathers, as a narrow feather makes a narrow black stripe, materially changing the surface color of the neck.

The back is to be described under "shape" of the Plymouth Rock breed as having a moderately wide feather; this applying to all varieties of the breed.

Columbian and Light Brahma varieties are to have same color descriptions; Partridge varieties are to have same color descriptions, Silver Penciled and Dark Brahma varieties are to have same color description.

Silver Penciled males are to be described as having a little white or gray in the lower body plumage and slate undercolor shading light at base. Shanks to be yellow.

Distinct penciling in lower female hackle allowed in both Silver Penciled and Partridge females. Shanks of these females to be yellow. If breeders of these varieties are active we fancy they will take note of this. Remember the Revision Committee only makes recommendations; the Knoxville convention will definitely decide. This is an open convention in which every breeder can voice his opinion.

Partridge male is to have a black body with lower body feathers tinged a little with red.

Partridge Wyandotte breeders asked to have rich, brilliant red changed to bright red. This last term is used in describing the color of the comb. To help clean up this color the committee accepted and recommended medium rich, brilliant red.

A great deal of discussion on allowing red shaft in hackle and saddle of Partridge male. As no Partridge club asked for this change no action was taken.

Mahogany-brown to be taken out of Partridge female. Brown was defined as not a primary color, and as requiring the addition of black to produce it. Reddish-brown was about as bad a term for the same reason. A term like deep reddish bay will be used to describe the ground color of the female. E. G. Lapham represented Partridge Wyandotte club.

ASIATICS

See color qualifications in American varieties. Positive enamel white in lobes to disqualify all Asiatics. Paleness of lobe is not to disqualify.



NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks

1,500,000 Chicks in 1922

We have 40 breeds of chicks and 4 breeds of ducklings that are the finest line of poultry that ever graced a poultry yard. We have two grades: Exhibition and select and each is backed up by our iron-clad guarantee.

95% Live Arrival Guaranteed and a Month's Feed FREE—Post Paid

To make real money you must have our chicks. Accept the liberal offer today and start on the road to success as a poultry man. If you pass this offer by we are out nothing, but you may be out the difference between a good chick and a poor one.

Send today for catalog—stamps appreciated.

NABOB HATCHERIES

Department 19

Gambier, Ohio

CARRY EGGS SAFELY The Keipper Way

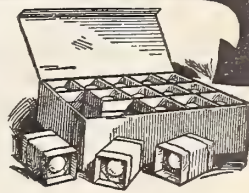
Fertility and hatching qualities of millions of eggs are damaged yearly by careless methods of shipping. Think of it. Why not save the fertility and insure satisfactory hatches for your customer by using Keipper Non-Shock Egg Carriers? Each egg held in place by rubber bands which prevent vibration in transit, ruptured tissues and injury to fertility.

You Can Safely Guarantee Eggs Delivered in These Carriers

Boxes shipped all assembled ready for use. Strong outer box can be used repeatedly

15 egg size each 35c.	- dozen \$3.00	- 100 \$22.30
30 egg size each 60c.	- dozen 5.10	- 100 38.25
50 egg size each 90c.	- dozen 8.25	- 100 61.00

Remember, above prices include postage PREPAID. Others don't pay postage. Besides our factory at Milwaukee we maintain our own warehouse at Kansas City, Mo., and Fultonville, N. Y., and will ship from nearest point. Order today and be ready. Send for our illustrated catalog and save money. 30 and 50 egg size sold in half dozen lots at dozen prices.



KEIPPER COOPING CO. 1401 FIRST ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.
EASTERN OFFICE, JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.

Why not get real Tom Barron Leghorn Chicks and Eggs

from a firm that has Imported direct every year since 1915 at prices but little higher than the Commercial hatcheries charge for common stock. Chicks, \$20.00 per 100; \$16.00 per 100 after June 1st. Eggs, \$12.00 per 100 with free replacement of all non-fertiles returned. Orders filled promptly from this ad or send for descriptive list to

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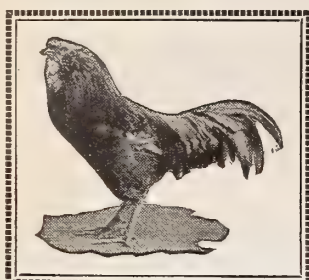
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PULLETS 8 to 10 WEEKS OLD **S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS**

February and March hatched, ready in April and May, \$1.25 each. Everyone first class and bred-to-lay. If properly fed and lighted they will not molt in the Fall. The early hatched pullets lay during the high price egg period. If you are wise you will order early this year. Delaware Egg Farm, Milford, Delaware

Wonderful Layers in Cold Weather



Champion King, winner of premier awards at the largest English shows.

Orloff's Mahogany Spangled White

My yards contain the best Orloffs in America. "If you want the best Orloffs you must get them from Kennedy."

Get my prices before ordering eggs and stock. Handsome announcement sent free.

John R. Kennedy
1357 Kingston Road Toronto, Canada

White Wyandottes

BABY CHICKS Hatching Eggs

Chicks that will live, eggs that will hatch; a little better deal all the way round.

Blanco Poultry Yards

SPENCER FORD, Mgr.

Box 1600, El Paso, Texas

Catalog upon request

Blanco Birds are Better Birds

\$1.00 For Complete Fountain and Feeder for Chicks

Don't use up fruit jars. Send for a Keipper fountain and feeder. Made of galvanized iron. Easy to keep clean, and so low in price that no up-to-date poultry raiser need be without them.

Sent by mail postpaid. Order today or send name for complete data of feeders, fountains, coops, egg carriers, canary shelf and breeding cages.

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One Feeder, size B, 12 inches long; also one Chick Fountain, capacity 1 quart, mailed to any address postpaid for \$1.00. You cannot afford to miss this unusual bargain. Order today.



CHICK FEEDER



Black Cochins to have slate undercolor. Black Langshans dull black undercolor.

Undercolor of all sections of Columbian and Light Brahmas bluish slate. Back is to be white; saddle white; same V-shaped ticking in lower saddle from points of wings to sides and base of tail. Top tail feathers of Columbian females to be not laced but edged a little with white.

BUFF COLOR

Rich golden buff is defined in the glossary as not so dark as to be reddish or so light as to appear of a lemon shade, but a modification of orange, having a golden hue. The exact color definition, here abridged, was prepared by Artist A. O. Schilling.

BUCKEYES

Positive enamel white in lobes of Buckeyes to disqualify. One or more white feathers in plumage, whether in outer plumage or wings, to be a disqualification in both Buckeyes and Reds.

BODY AND FLUFF

Many proposed changes regarding "fluff" indicated that many people assume the body feathers to be the fluff. Fluff is composed of the short feathers on abdomen below vent. Feathers on lower thighs and sides of body are not "fluff."

WYANDOTTES

Positive enamel white in lobes of Wyandottes to disqualify. When white was reduced from one-third to one-quarter at last revision, Wyandotte men promised to be ready for the same clause as relates to Plymouth Rocks at this revision.

Back, fluff and shanks of Wyandottes to be moderately short. New preamble written for this breed, to set forth the beauties of each variety. Face to be smooth and clean; not wrinkled or heavy with small white feathers.

Silver and Gold varieties to be known as Silver Laced and Golden Laced Wyandottes. Females of these varieties to have a moderately large feather in back with oval lacing. Ground color of Golden Laced to be described as a



First prize Blue Orpington cockerel at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1922. Owned by Wm. Cook & Son, Scotch Plains, N. J.



First pen White Orpington cockerel at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1922. Owned by Robadel Poultry Farm, Cos Cob, Conn.

shade richer in color to get away from the old, light golden-bay. See Plymouth Rocks and Asiatics for other color types.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

New preface to the Rhode Island Red breed was prepared and the color referred to as not light red or so dark as to have a brownish cast or violet hue.

Positive enamel white in lobes of Reds to disqualify, as in all other breeds in American class. Increase pullet $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Faces of Red male and female are to be smooth, to get away from gamey faces seen in some females. While Red breeders asked for no changes, the above

are only enough to put their breed on a basis with others in the American class, as they will be described in the new Standard.

In addition, a moderately broad feather will be called for in the saddle of the R. I. Red male. This will make the Red male with a nice web in its saddle feather a better bird than one that carries a narrow, stringy feather in saddle.

SLATE UNDERCOLOR

Black plumaged varieties with black shanks are to have dull black undercolor; those with yellow shanks, slate undercolor. Silver Wyandottes to have slate undercolor; shading to lighter slate at base; Golden Wyandottes to have slate undercolor, shading to red at base.

ORPINGTON

Tail lowered to meet club's recommendations. New preamble prepared, which includes reference to smooth sides free from profusion of long hanging or globular plumage. Back of female to gradually incline to tail instead of having concave sweep. Positive enamel white in lobes to be disqualification, putting Orpingtons on same level as all American breeds. Club asked for slightly tipping forward carriage in Orpingtons; committee was of opinion that this feature had ruined Cochins, and would ruin Orpingtons as a utility breed, so it was not allowed. Shanks

of buffs and whites are to be pinkish white. Blue color to be left as at present, regardless of what changes may be made in Blue Andalusians. D. E. Hale, C. S. Byers and Edgar F. Alden represented the Orpington.

MINORCAS

S. C. Buff Minorca weights increased to S. C. Black weights.

SPANISH

Reference to longer the face the better, stricken out. Face described as deep and smooth. Lobes to extend slightly below wattles. Wattles to be no longer described as ribbon like. A new preface for this breed, calling for a development of the smooth white face to attractive, not grotesque proportions.

ANCONAS

Weights to remain the same. More than 1 lbs. under weight to disqualify. Lobes to be white; creamy white lobes to be a defect. New preamble prepared for this variety, in which uniform distribution of tipping is stated to be desirable. Ancona tipping to be small and sharply defined and in the following proportion; head of both sexes about one feather in three tipped. Back of male, about 1 in 5 tipped. Neck of saddle of male about 1 in 3 tipped. Breast of male, neck, back, breast, body and wingbows of female, about 1 in 2 tipped with white. This will not make a light bird if you get the right size and shape of feather and these characters of feather formation are discussed in the new preamble to the breed. H. C. Sheppard appeared before the committee; and Frank C. Stier asked for practically the same plumage requirements. If the breeders will accept this new color description and new preamble to the breed, they will have one of the most attractive breeds in the Standard. The committee worked hard on this problem. Shanks to be yellow; mottled shanks to be a defect.

DORKINGS

Silver Gray Dorking weights to be made same as colored Dorkings. Little Stipling to be allowed in lower neck of female.

CAMPINES

Instead of black barring in male and female being four times width of white bar, the dark bar is to be three times the width of the white bar. Breasts of both sexes to be barred with black twice the width of the white bar. Tails of both sexes to have tails with bars four to one. Same changes made in golden.

LEGHORNS

Recommend that Red Pyle Leghorns and Rose Comb Buff Leghorns be dropped from the Standard. The Browns are to be recognized in three varieties only; S. C. Dark Brown, S. C. Light Brown, and Rose Comb Brown only. Leghorn weights raised $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. on cock, hen, cockerel and pullet. More than 1 pound under weight to disqualify.

Creamy white lobes in Buff Leghorns to be made a defect. Let up a little on undercolor of Black Leghorns.

Back shape of Leghorn male to be described as having moderately broad and long feather, filling well in front of tail. Under line of male is to be described. Sickles and tail coverts to be described. Good width in tail feathers called for. Shanks to be yellow in White Leghorns instead of rich yellow. Prominent Leghorn men appeared before the committee, such as Schilling, Rogers, Lamon, Rolf and asked for more weight. They want to emphasize under line, body and substance, taking wind out of "utility" Leghorn and slowing down sale of toppy, little, small stuff.

CORNISH

A new paragraph to preamble to be added, citing need for graceful type, and pointing out that Cornish men can spoil breed if Standard type is not adhered to and extreme short, bulldog type is bred. Face is not to be described as rather coarse in texture; while this space is common, it is not to be set up as the Standard ideal. Face is to be described as full and round. The paragraph which reads, "station low," is to be stricken out; and shanks are to be described as "moderately short."

SUSSEX

Artist Schilling is to give wider appearance to the tail of male in Standard picture, so the tail will not look like a shingle stuck in the bird's back. The back is to be described as filling fairly well with saddle and coverts in front of tail, so as not to form too sharp an angle between back and tail. The perfect Dorking type is not altogether ideal for the Sussex, hence the slight modification in the new Standard. Undercolor of Speckles is to be slate shading to salmon shading to gray at base. Under color for Red Sussex is to be red. This writer realizes that slate undercolor has been over done in Red Sussex to the detriment of the variety. Speaking as a breeder, we favor red with a little slate, but do not object to the high ideal of the R. I. Red breeders which have now been adopted by the committee as the Standard undercolor for Sussex.



The Morris White Orpingtons

"THE PROVEN LEADERS"

QUALITY SIZE LAYERS

We breed Orpingtons that combine in the same birds Sensational Winners in the Show Room and Sensational Layers in the Egg Laying Contest. Exhibition winners at New York, Chicago, Memphis, Detroit, Kansas City, Cincinnati, etc.—winning more points at all shows than all our competitors combined.

Our latest and best win at Chicago Coliseum show, December 6-13, 1921:

1-2-4-5 cocks; 1-2-3-4 cockerels; 1-2 old pens; 1-2-3-4 hens; 1-2-3-5 pullets; 1-2 young pens; all specials, best display.

Last year's winnings at Chicago Coliseum show, December, 1920: 1-2-3-5 cocks; 1-2-3-5 cockerels; 1-3-4 old pens; 1-2-5 hens; 1-2-4 pullets; 1-2 young pens; best display; all specials.

We have won First Cockerel—

Madison Square Garden—1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920.

Chicago Coliseum—1913, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1920 and 1921.

We have won First Cock—

Madison Square Garden—1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919.

Chicago Coliseum—1912, 1913, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1920 and 1921.

Egg-Laying Records in Official Contests

Princess Pat.....	303 per year
Pauline	245 per year
Peggy	241 per year
Polly	226 per year
Pansy	216 per year

All females entered laying around the 200-egg record, and we can pick at random from our best females, and they will lay at the same rate.

Single Birds—Breeding Pens—Eggs—Baby Chicks

If you want a sure winner or a full egg basket, write us.

MORRIS POULTRY FARM

HAROLD RAWNSLEY, Manager

LEBANON, OHIO

No Time to Lose — Order NEWTOWN BROODERS NOW

You know the Newtown and what it's done for chick raising. You know why leading practical poultrymen all over the country depend upon it to "raise the most chicks, the best chicks, with least labor and at lowest cost."

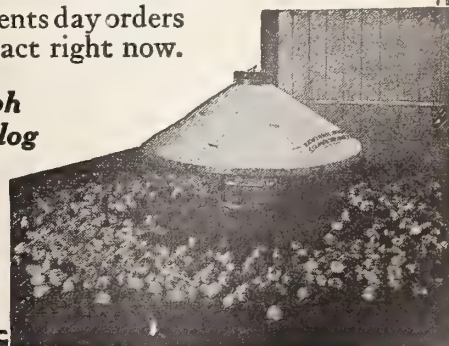
If you want to really *raise* big broods of husky chicks, you need Newtown Coal-burning Colony Brooders. And if you want to do it this season, you need to order quick.

We can still make shipments day orders are received. But better act right now.

**Write or telegraph
for Newtown Catalog**

**NEWTOWN GIANT
INCUBATOR CORP'N**

21 Warsaw Street
HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA



Rid Hens & Chicks of Lice and Mites

A Few Drops of Wonderful New Remedy in Drinking Water Does It. No Dusting, Spraying or Greasing.

At this season of the year lice and mites cause many poor hatches. Setting hens infested with them will often desert their nests at the most critical time. They sap the strength and vitality of baby chicks. Many dusts, sprays and dips are so strong that they often make eggs unhatchable. Greasing setting hens or baby chicks is disagreeable and unsanitary.



A wonderful new discovery has recently been developed which makes it easy to keep the whole flock, especially setting hens and baby chicks, absolutely free from all lice and mites. Just a few drops of Imperial Lice and Mite Remedy, given occasionally to fowls in drinking water, keeps them entirely free from all vermin. It is a simple remedy in highly concentrated form, and is guaranteed not to affect eggs or flesh of fowls in any way. Lice, mites, ticks and other vermin will not stay on any fowl when this remarkable remedy is used in their drinking water. It is also a splendid spring tonic and blood purifier for the entire flock.

WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY FREE

The manufacturers of Imperial Lice and Mite Remedy, in order to get it quickly established and widely used, are making a special introductory offer: In connection with your order for a regular full size (double strength) \$1.00 bottle enough to eliminate all lice and mites from the average flock and keep them free from this vermin, they will include free to you as an outright gift, your choice of either a regular \$1.00 package of Imperial White Diarrhoea Remedy (the standard time tested remedy), or a large size \$1.00 package of Imperial Egg Tonic, the guaranteed egg producer. In ordering, send only \$1.00 (check, M. O. or currency) and state your selection. Both remedies sent postpaid.

If more convenient, you need send no money, just your name and address to the Imperial Laboratories, Dept. 553, 2110 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo., and pay the postman \$1.00 and a few cents postage when the package containing the two remedies arrives. As this offer may not appear again you should act at once, or clip for future reference. You need not hesitate in ordering, as you risk no money. The manufacturers guarantee to refund the cost any time within 30 days if you are not entirely satisfied.

EUREKA COLONY BROODER

Famous for Quality Efficiency and Economy



Has thousands of satisfied users

Write for Booklet

JAMES R. WOTHERSPOON, Inc.
Box 240 Sinking Spring, Pennsylvania



POULTRY BOOK latest and best yet! 144 pages, 215 beautiful pictures and color plates. Hatching, rearing, feeding and disease information: describes the busy Poultry Farm handling 53 varieties including Indian Runners. Tells how to properly choose fowls, eggs, incubators, cheap feed and PURE-BRED BABY CHICKS. This practical book worth dollars mailed for 10 cents.
Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 115 Clarinda, Iowa

Parasites That Poultry Men Should Know About.

Very few of us realize the losses caused by parasites. A parasite is an insect that preys upon fowl or animal life for its sustenance. There are about thirty-one known species of insects that infest poultry, but I will only touch on the most common ones. A large proportion of deaths of poultry can be attributed either directly or indirectly to parasites. By lowering vitality they render the birds fit subject for all kinds of disease. Though they do not always kill outright, they are a contributing cause. By their continual irritation they disturb digestion, poor assimilation follows and the birds are rendered unfit to withstand any kind of disease which may attack them.

Now, reader, do not misunderstand me. There is a disease called white diarrhea. Only about two weeks ago an elderly lady had a droopy chick and she asked me to examine it. She called it white diarrhea. Of course her eyesight not being good, she could not see the big, long-bodied, six-legged lice on the chick's head, and because the chick had a diarrhea, of which the lice were the cause, she called it white diarrhea. So I say lice will really bring on disease.

The next worst enemy of poultry is the little red mite, and what makes it red is the blood of poultry. They prey upon the poultry at night, and hide in cracks and crevices of the interior of the poultry building during the day. Don't think because your buildings are new that you will not or do not have them. It will not be long until they are filled, if you do not spray. Lift up your perches and examine them where the ends rest and you will find them there in large numbers, if you do not spray. English sparrows are carriers of mites. Keep a watchful eye on the hens and be sure that you detect in time the fact that they need attention. A hen infested with insects is too miserable to give a good account of herself in egg production and it matters not even if you give her a balanced ration and her breeding is the finest, she will not yield a profit. When the chicks begin to come off they are doomed to an early death, for the insects quickly make their way to them and as they have not the resisting power of older birds, few survive.

I have used several kinds of louse powders, but have never found anything so effective as blue ointment mixed with lard. You can buy the 33-1-3 per cent strength blue ointment from your druggist, and then mix two parts lard with every one part blue ointment. Heat the two together until soft, then while cooling stir until quite solid. To apply—spread the fluff just below the vent and with the tips of fingers rub on the skin a pinch about the size of a pea, and the same amount on each thigh. In case of a hen with chicks I also rub a pinch on the breast and breast feathers and I never have had to use any on the chicks while with the hens, as they get enough off the hen.

If head lice get on brooder chicks use lard and carbolic acid. To every teaspoonful of lard add five drops of carbolic acid, and rub on top of the

"Mor-Kik" Chick Feeder



Newest and Most Practical Feeder On the Market

A perfect Feeder for feeding Dry Mash and Grain Feeds to Baby Chicks. It has detachable, adjustable, self-feeding hopper with removable sides for cleaning. It feeds from both sides alike. Made in 12 inch, 18 inch and 24 inch. Sold by all retail hardware dealers. If unable to secure elsewhere, send your dealer's name and write for particulars to

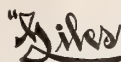
MILTON LIGGETT
Manufacturer SEYMOUR, IOWA

WHITE DIARRHOEA



Don't Let it Kill Your Chicks. Remove the Cause. Stop the Infection. Save them now—Act Quick.

Here is a sure guaranteed treatment for this contagious germ disease that kills more chicks than all other diseases combined. Don't lose a single chick this year. Raise every one you hatch. Keep them healthy and strong and growing fast. Get after the cause of White Diarrhoea. Then your battle is easily won.



"POULTRY-TONE"

is a safe and effective preventive and treatment for all bowel germ diseases. It combats the germs that cause white diarrhoea and it tones up the system so the chicks can resist disease.

"POULTRY-TONE" positively prevents White Diarrhoea. For Chicks already affected, it affords prompt and permanent relief.

Money Back Trial Offer

We want every reader of this paper to try Poultry-Tone without any risk. Simply send your name and address. Send no money. Say whether you want 50 cent size for average flock, or \$2.50 size, which is ten times larger. Pay the postman on arrival. If it doesn't do everything you expect it to do, you will owe us nothing. Your money refunded on request. Send today sure.

GILES' REMEDY COMPANY
1915 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
Agents Wanted in Unoccupied Territory.

SAVE 100% OF YOUR CHICKS

DR. B. J. LUDWIG'S BUTTERMILK TONE

in water makes buttermilk for drinking purposes instead of water for your little chicks. It aids digestion, prevents White Diarrhoea and acts as a conditioner.

Buy Buttermilk Mash for your POULTRY from us. We sell Buttermilk Chick Starting Mash and Buttermilk Laying Mash, each containing 6 per cent pure dried buttermilk; 20 lbs. for \$1.00, plus parcel post. Write for other prices.

LUDWIG PRODUCTS CO.
712 N. 2nd St. Dept. A. St. Louis, Mo.

Vermin On Your Hens!

Use cedar sawdust in your nests and drive the vermin away. Large sample package, postpaid, ten cents.

The Standard Red Cedar Chest Co., Inc.
Altavista, Va.

chicks' head. (Pretty strong. Would prefer to use olive oil and put under beak and on throat as well as on top of head.—Editor.)

To get those insects that infest the houses I use a liquid and a spray pump. The liquid made as follows: One part crude carbolic acid and two parts kerosene. I spray every two weeks in summer and once a month in winter. A good commercial lice paint will get these pests. Lice powder is no good for mites.

It is a mistaken idea that whitewash will kill insects, but if 2 per cent of carbolic acid is added to the whitewash it will kill them. I prefer spraying before applying the whitewash. The destruction of the insect enemies of poultry is not such a big job if the work is undertaken in time. It is just like many other details connected with the work you cannot afford to put off. If you were ever in the swamps in Arkansas in the summer time where chiggers, mosquitoes and many other ill-mannered insects kept you sitting up in bed in the wee hours of night trying to get one minute of rest, you would be like the writer—trying to get Uncle Sam to declare war on every chicken raiser that would not declare war on those pesky chicken lice and mites.

These are only simple treatments that may be helpful to some one as they have been beneficial to me.

Ill. J. E. White.

Rhode Island Reds.

"What a beautiful flock of Rhode Island Reds! Are they pure bred?"

They most certainly are, for we would have nothing else on the place," is invariably my answer to that question. The reasons are obvious. Anyone who has had any experience whatever with poultry will never go back to mongrels after having a nice, uniform flock of purebreds, of whatever breed they may be, on the place.

The question which usually follows is: "But why do you prefer Rhode Island Reds?" and is frequently asked by various persons among the many who visit our yards. My answer to this question has won many converts to the breed and is summed up as follows:

Having tried several other breeds previous to the Rhode Island Reds, we chose them after carefully comparing them from the standpoints of (1) Beauty. There are few people who fail to appreciate a thing that is beautiful. Where in poultrydom can we find a more beautiful sight than a nice-even-colored flock of females with their dark, rich red plumage, yellow legs, and bright red combs, headed by a lordly cock or cockerel with his full, rich red, even colored breast, bottle-green black tail, and shining velvety hackle. Go to the poultry shows and you will always find an admiring crowd in Red alley, for they attract attention wherever they go. The fact that these beautiful even-colored birds are somewhat difficult to produce does not generally discourage the breeder, for he finds it an interesting and extremely fascinating study to produce birds that are as near as possible to that required in the Standard.

Vigor. We have found, after trying at least half a dozen other varieties, of which I mention Orpingtons, Leghorns, Wyandottes, Banded Rocks, White and Black Minorcas, that the R. I. Reds are the most vigorous, energetic and as a consequence the most hardy and free from diseases in general, of any of the varieties mentioned. The baby chicks are less delicate and sensitive and we have less trouble in getting them started than those of any other breed mentioned. They are not readily affected by extremes of heat or cold and are kept in good condition with a minimum of time and labor.

Egg laying qualities. Almost any kind of chicken will lay in spring and summer, the natural breeding season, when eggs are cheap and plentiful, but the bird that will be most in demand is the one that will produce a creditable amount of eggs in winter when eggs are scarce and high. The R. I. Red is sufficiently large and well feathered to withstand the cold weather and if properly cared for will lay all winter. Feed plenty of green

(Continued on page 540)

Keep Down the Louse Pest

It means better fowls, more eggs, better growth in chicks. Chicks are coming along now. Don't let them be pestered to death. Sprinkle Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer in the feathers, in the nests, on roosts, about pens, coops and yards. Be sure to keep it in the dust bath all the year 'round. That means louse prevention. When setting the hen sprinkle it in the bottom of the nest before adding the litter and the eggs. Then your brood will come off free from lice.

An excellent bug killer to use on cucumber, squash, and melon vines, slugs on roses, etc. Guaranteed.

1 lb. 25c 2½ lbs. 50c

Except in the far West and Canada

DR. HESS & CLARK

Ashland, Ohio



DR. HESS INSTANT LOUSE KILLER

BABY CHIX

From Great Layers Full-Blooded Stock



THAT LIVE MUSKY VIGOROUS KIND

One of the Largest and Best Equipped Hatcheries in the World

Over 50,000 Chix Weekly

Postpaid to your door and guaranteed 95% alive delivery. Customers report hens as laying 280 eggs a year from our stock. Get our famous blood lines of

Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas

Get our low prices first, before ordering. We Save you money. LARGE INSTRUCTIVE CATALOG FREE.

Farrow - Hirsh Co.

Peoria, Ill.

Sperber's Famous Blue Andalusians

START THE SEASON WITH

Phenomenal Win at the Milwaukee National

At this great quality show of 3,000 birds, have won 1-2 cock; 1-2-3 hen; 2-3 cockerel; 1-2 pullet; 1 old pen; every bird entered under ribbons. AND AGAIN DEMONSTRATE THEIR SUPERIORITY AT THE GREAT COLISEUM SHOW, CHICAGO, DECEMBER 6 TO 11, 1921 by winning 1-2 cockerel; 1-2-5 pullet; 4-5 cock; 5 hen. I am now booking orders for eggs and chicks. Write today for prices and catalog.

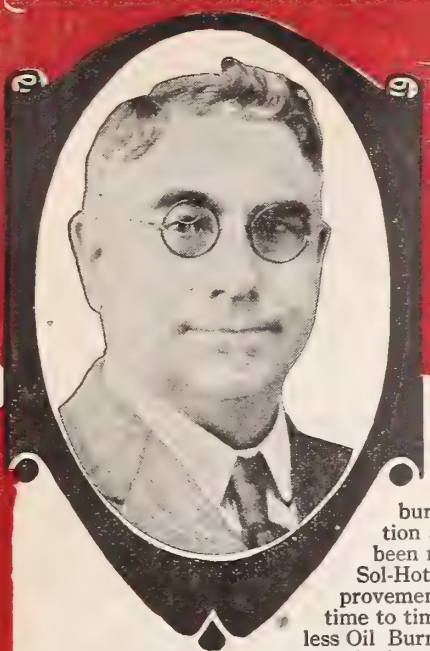
A. W. SPERBER Box P 3201 McKinley Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.



Trapnested Pedigreed ENGLISH LEGHORNS

Trapnested and linebred six years on our farm. Every nest on our farm is a trapnest. Every chick hatched on our farm is a pedigreed chick. Hundreds of pullets are trapnested here every year. We have mated this year 270 choice breeding hens with trapnest records from 180 to 281 eggs in one year, from which we offer hatching eggs of strong vitality. All breeding stock on open grassy range. Write today for free illustrated mating list, describing our farm and trapnested flock of bred-to-lay White Leghorns. Address BUCKEYE LEGHORN FARM, R. D. 21, AKRON, OHIO.

and 281 eggs in 1 year



SOL-HOT-SUPREMACY



Always in the Lead

Ever since I originated and built the first oil burning wickless Canopy Brooder several years ago (see illustration at right) Sol-Hot Supremacy has been maintained. Like all good things, Sol-Hot has many imitators, but the improvements that have been added from time to time to the original Sol-Hot Wickless Oil Burning Brooder has kept it far in the lead of all others.

This supremacy is not only evident in the comparison of the Sol-Hot with any other Brooder, but it is also plainly evident in the tremendous demand for these brooders by poultry raisers everywhere. Our business has grown by leaps and bounds, particularly the last three years since we have developed the Super Sol-Hot Heater to its present state of perfection. This year our business has more than trebled—we are working day and night to supply the ever fast increasing demand for Sol-Hot Colony Brooders.

The One and Only Brooder With Positive Oil Control



Metal Vaporizer
(Patented)

The new Super Sol-Hot Heater with its positive oil control is exactly what poultrymen have been waiting for and what we have been working for years to perfect—we now have it and no longer need you be troubled and inconvenienced with continual adjustments. The Super Sol-Hot is entirely automatic—you simply light the burner—see that your oil fountain is supplied with oil and no further attention of any kind is required. Sol-Hot won't go out—won't smoke—won't overflow—it burns a uniform even heat all the time, adjusting itself automatically to changing weather conditions. The positive oil feed and auto-

matic oil control is a patented feature and can only be found on the genuine Sol-Hot Heaters—other so-called positive oil feeds are simply the old style "open pipe" methods and they do not control the flame.

Our patent Metal Vaporizers are supplied on all Super Sol-Hot Heaters. This patent device takes the place of the old fashioned asbestos vaporizer that has always been such a source of trouble and annoyance to poultry raisers. Our Metal Vaporizer will not carbonize so easily as the asbestos ring and it only takes a minute to lift them out and clean them, while asbestos vaporizers soon get covered with carbon—flame burns unevenly—flares up on one side and often goes out entirely. Asbestos vaporizers can be used on the Sol-Hot, but we do not recommend them.

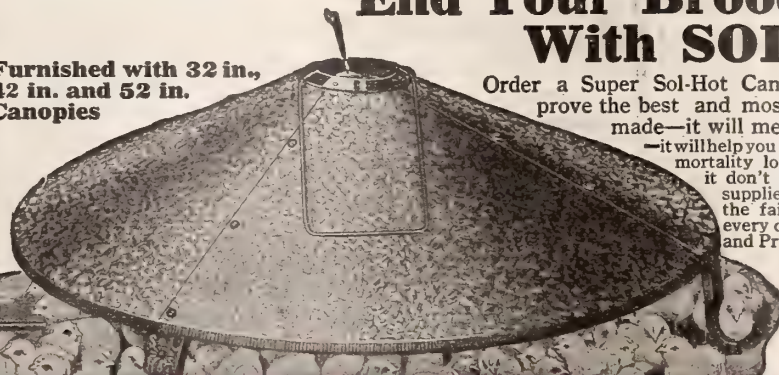
End Your Brooder Troubles With SOL-HOT

Order a Super Sol-Hot Canopy Brooder this season—it will prove the best and most satisfying investment you ever made—it will mean an end of your brooder troubles—it will help you rear your chicks without the usual heavy mortality losses. You simply light it and forget it—it doesn't require any attention except to keep it supplied with oil. You can always depend on the faithful Sol-Hot being on the job—24 hours every day. Write for Free Descriptive Folder and Price List.

H. M. Sheer Co.
Dept. 26
Quincy Illinois



**Furnished with 32 in.,
42 in. and 52 in.
Canopies**



The FIRST
Oil Burning Canopy
Brooder Ever Built
Originated by
H. M. SHEER
Quincy, Ill.



From this original Brooder which was made several years ago the Super Sol-Hot Oil Burning Wickless Canopy Brooder was developed to its present state of perfection.

Famous SHEER Quality

Wafers, Regulators, Gas Valves Etc.



The Acme Compound Wafer Thermostat

A Thermostat expands with heat and contracts with cold. This action of expansion and contraction is the motive power that operates the mechanism of the incubator regulator, thereby controlling the heat in the egg chamber of the incubator, or brooding chamber of the brooder.

It is a well known and established fact that the fluid thermometer is the only accurate and dependable heat indicator.

The patented valve is the keynote to the wonderful efficiency of my Acme Wafer Thermostat.



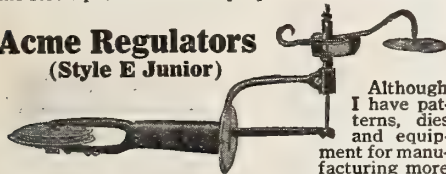
The Tandem Double-Compound Thermostat

The Tandem Double-Compound Thermostat was designed by me to satisfy an ever increasing need for a sensitive thermostat with greater power and more positive action than those in use. This could not possibly be accomplished by any change in wafer construction, hence my Tandem Double-Compound Thermostat was the only solution to the problem. My Tandem Thermostat is used by most manufacturers of high grade colony brooder stoves.

The Tandem Thermostat is instantly attached to any style of regulator now using a wafer thermostat.

All you need do is to remove your Wafer and insert the Tandem Thermostat in its place and fasten with the screw provided for the purpose.

Acme Regulators (Style E Junior)



Although I have patterns, dies and equipment for manufacturing more than a dozen different styles of complete regulators, I am listing only the following three, for the reason that they embody the essential features of all the others and will meet every requirement. Acme Automatic Regulator—Style "E" Junior—enters end of egg chamber, leaving the top of incubator free of all obstructions. Can be attached to any incubator.



Acme Automatic Regulator (Style D)

The Style "D" is located on top of incubator, and is one of the most popular types in general use.

The action of the thermostat in Style "D" is transmitted to damper lever by a direct upward thrust or push.

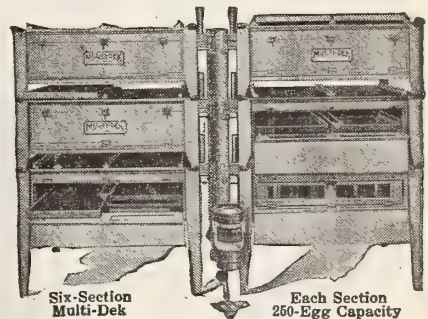
Style "C" is another popular type, and is located on top of incubator same as Style "D." The action of the wafer is transmitted to the lever by a downward pull, instead of an upward thrust like Style "D."

Either style will fit any standard make of incubator and give the same satisfactory results. Furnished with either single or tandem thermostats.

THE same high standard of quality that has caused Sol-Hot Heaters and Canopy Brooders to maintain their supremacy is also characteristic of the SHEER line of Thermostats, Regulators, Gas Valves, etc. The precision and accuracy of Sheer equipment—the extra fine quality of material used as well as the superior workmanship is recognized by manufacturers and users alike as the best the market affords.

For example the Tandem Compound Thermostat for use in coal burning brooder stoves are made of tinned steel—experience and tests have proven this material to be much better than brass although we are prepared to furnish them in brass if requested. This Tandem Thermostat is covered by patent 961654 issued to me June 6, 1910. All brooder stoves using the Tandem Regulator must be equipped with the Sheer Wafer Thermostat. Using any other wafer is an infringement of our patents.

Write today for free catalog folder which describes the entire line of Sol-Hot Heaters, Brooders, Regulators, Wafers, etc. Also ask for free folder describing the MULTI-DEK SECTIONAL INCUBATOR, a new idea in a sectional incubator that is very popular. You can build it yourself—a section at a time. Six sections of 250 egg capacity each can be operated with one Sol-Hot Heater. Write for free folder today.



Six-Section
Multi-Dek

Each Section
250-Egg Capacity

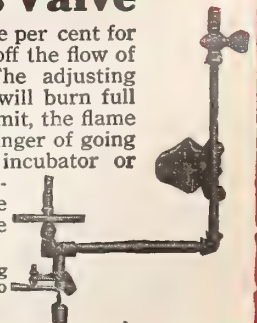
H. M. SHEER CO. QUINCY, ILL.

Dept. 26

The Acme Automatic Gas Valve

This valve will reduce your gas bills fully seventy-five per cent for incubator and brooder use. Raising the lever shuts off the flow of gas; lowering the lever turns on the flow of gas. The adjusting screw is set so that when the lever is down the gas will burn full flame, and when the lever is up, or raised to its full limit, the flame will be turned down as low as it will burn without danger of going out. When connected up with the regulator for incubator or brooder, the size of the flame is controlled automatically, the regulator raising or lowering the lever of the gas valve, decreasing or increasing the size of the flame according to requirements.

The valve is furnished complete as shown in illustration, including burner tip, chimney flange, wall bracket and hose coupling; so that it can be readily connected with your gas service.



DAY-OLD CHIX - DUX

1887-1922

Your Success with poultry, whether an amateur or a professional, will be in the exact proportion of good breeding that stands back of your birds.

Our stock has a priceless heritage of good breeding back of them. THIRTY FIVE YEARS of expert breeding along practical, progressive lines; over sixteen generations selected by the Hogan Test. Highest possible flock average is the result.

W. R. Curtiss Co., Feb. 28, 1922.

Gentlemen: Niagara Falls, N. Y.

From 32 pullets raised from day-old chix purchased of you last season I got the following results in which I thought you might be interested: November, 580 eggs @ 75c per dozen; \$30.00 net profit. December, 487 eggs @ 80c per dozen; \$21.00 net profit. January, 428 eggs @ 78c per dozen; \$20.00 net profit. Have decided that you breed the kind of stock I want.

Yours sincerely, L. H. Cross.

White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas; Pekins and Indian Runner ducklings.

PULLETS—Several hundred Buff Leghorn, six and eight weeks old pullets for April delivery. Order April and May hatched White Leghorn pullets for June and July delivery NOW. Prices Right.

NIAGARA FARM

W. R. Curtiss Company, Proprietors
RANSOMVILLE, N. Y.

stuff, a well-balanced grain ration scattered in deep litter and keep the chicken house free from drafts. "The little Red hen" will work, sing and lay all winter when the smaller and lighter-weight breeds are spending their time trying to keep warm.

Docility. The Rhode Island Reds are not the wild, roaming type of fowl, but rather of a contented disposition. While, the lighter weight fowl is restless and likes nothing better than to fly over a neighbor's fence and wander at will through his carefully tended garden, thus precipitating the owner into very unpleasant relations with the said neighbor, the Rhode Island Red seldom ventures to scale even a medium fence and stays contentedly at home in her own yard. They can be accustomed to being handled very readily, which is especially important if the owner wishes to show them at the various fairs or poultry shows.

Size. We have found that the very heavy breeds, such as Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, etc., are apt to become inactive and as a result put on fat and lay less eggs as they grow older and as warm weather comes on. They become broody quite frequently, especially in warmer weather. The Reds being a medium weight fowl are not thus inclined and are noted rustlers. They make excellent mothers, however, when desired for that purpose, but we find that they will seldom become broody if kept in good laying condition. The very heavy breeds often mash the eggs in the nest, also the young chicks, and hence are not desirable as setters. The Reds are not apt to have this fault, and will set faithfully, generally bringing off a good hatch if given a fair opportunity other conditions being favorable. The chicks reach maturity quickly and can be marketed as friers at a good price if one desires to cull early and thus decrease the size of the flock. The smaller breeds are either non-setters or are not dependable as setters, while the friers cannot compare with the Reds in flavor or price received for them in market.

Commercial value. I know of no other breed that will bring a better price for breeding stock, hatching eggs, or eggs for market. The person who has carefully selected his



First prize White Orpington cock at Indianapolis, Ind., 1922. Owned by Wm. N. Otto, 5425 College Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

foundation stock and has kept them consistently culled each year, keeping in mind Standard type and color as well as egg production will have no trouble in selling breeding stock or hatching eggs at a good price. If one wishes to keep only a small flock for his own use, he will find that the Reds are a good fowl for that purpose, and if properly cared for, will pay. He may have excellent meat for his own table, fresh eggs at all seasons of the year and nice, large ones at that, and if he has any surplus stock or eggs to dispose of at any time he will always have a product which he can recommend. If he wishes to prove more interesting and fascinating than the Reds, and here again the financial standpoint will be an object, for what breed can we find that has more admirers and will bring a better price than the Standardbred Rhode Island Red exhibition fowl? It is the one breed where beauty and utility are combined to perfection.

Oregon. Mrs. Vera Mead.

Experience of a Beginner.

Last year was the first attempt at poultry raising on "my own hook." I started in with only \$20 cash, bought \$85 worth of chickens, paid \$20 down and have made the other payments in small sums until I have only \$11.92 yet to pay. I started with only one breed, the S. C. Rhode Island Reds, and have since added the S. C. White Leghorns to my flocks.

I have learned that the hens enjoy and appreciate clean quarters and pay returns for kindly treatment. I enjoy working about the Reds because they are gentle, docile, and easily satisfied. They do not require near so much time or attention as the Whites, but the Whites are much better layers and if not treated right by the owner, will look out for themselves. They are contented if allowed to select their own nests and their own places, but will not stay "put." Though they give me lots of trouble, I admire their hustling disposition and independence. They do not



Prize winning S. C. White Leghorn male. Owned by Albert V. Wheeler, Route 1, Box A, Carlinville, Ill.



HATCHING EGGS

For the season of 1922, I have mated up 20 wonderful matings from which I am pleased to share eggs with those seeking the best in Barred Rocks. In the past, my matings have produced birds which have swept the decks at the very largest shows in the country, my latest win being every prize but third cock bird and fifth hen in the strongest quality class of the season, Washington, D. C., Thanksgiving Week. And what is of still more interest to you, they also produce winners for my customers.

Dunnellen, N. J.

Dear Sir:
From the setting of eggs, I purchased from you last Spring, I had four cockerels; one of them won first and color special at the New Jersey State Show being held in Newark this week. C. C. Dunham.

Prices of hatching eggs \$15 per 15; \$28 per 30; \$40 per 50 and \$80 per 100. Circular free. Complete line of stock for sale at prices you will gladly pay.

NEWTON COSH

Box A Vineland, N. J.

wait to be fed but "go for it" themselves.

Right here, let me state that the feeding proposition is about the biggest that I have to contend with. Though I have been at the business over a year now I do not know when I have fed enough, and when not enough. I have learned something of that, but very little.

I have suffered some losses on account of rats, bugs, and lice, and some during a rain, but what birds I have left are fairly healthy and in good condition. The chickens that I started with were not near up to Standard but I have culled and sold until I have something like about the average of purebred chickens, and the few that I raised this year are better than what I started with. With another year's care and attention and by the introduction of some more Standardbred stock of higher quality than my own, I hope to be above the average in another year.

One of my hens is singing and strutting about now as I write this article, and though she is out of her place and on forbidden territory to hens, the yard, her song sounds good to me and I shall be glad to get the egg, so I guess I should not complain. I do wish, however, she would stay home a little better.

I enjoy the work here but it is sometimes rather lonely with no one about except early in the morning and at meal time, but studying chickens is so much enjoyment that I have not much time to be lonesome when there is something to do.

As I look about at the improvements that need to be made I realize that I haven't money enough to even think about many of the improvements that I would like to make before winter sets in. But I have taken in something over fifty dollars during the past year, so by the second year I hope to have more improvements, for by that time I will have made the last payment on the chickens, and henceforth the proceeds will go for something beside paying for the investment.

During the year I have killed numbers of rats, bugs, one polecat with the help of a brother, and helped another brother kill an opossum, and helped a neighbor save about twenty-four or five of her baby chicks. Here is how we saved the baby chicks. I was visiting in a home of a neighbor during harvesting time and a shower came up. Suddenly looking out the window I saw the baby chicks drowning, so my sister ran out and brought them in and she and the neighbor and myself heated the oven and dried them good, then fed them some warm yolks of eggs, and they lived, though they were almost drowned when sister got them.

I have sold three cocks, one cockerel and several old hens and some fryers during the year and still have two good cockerels among the White Leghorns and four good pullets among the Reds. I entered the fourth National egg laying contest and won the highest hen for June with a record of 26 eggs. Is that bad for a beginner?

Mary A. McClellan.

A Beginner's Experience

Five years ago I launched out in the poultry business. I began with 25 hens and talk about Jacob's coat of many colors. It had nothing on those hens.

I petted and pampered and coaxed and plead with those hens to lay eggs when eggs were high, but alas! they heeded not.

My feed bills piled up, but not the eggs. When I fed them and cared for them about four months without results I saw that I could not afford to keep hens that would not lay.

We had homesteaded 40 acres of mountain land for the purpose of converting it into a poultry ranch. And starting into the poultry business, or any other business for that matter, without any capital is an uphill piece of business.

But I believe the poultry industry requires the least capital of any animal industry I know of, provided one is satisfied to start in a small way and work their way up, which, to my notion, is the best way, for one gets experience. I do not believe that anything but actual experience will teach one to properly care for poultry. We may read poultry journals and other people's experiences and gather many ideas that are useful, but no one knows the steps and methods

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Mr. Williamson goes on to say that he had given up in despair, after being incessantly bothered by these pests in the past, and having tried every known rat poison and appliance for the destruction of rats and mice. They only seemed to increase in numbers and were literally over-running his premises, when, one day Imperial Rat Virus was called to his attention, he decided that one more dollar should go into the purchase of something that offered a promise to solve the problem. "I want to tell you I was surprised and delighted with the work accomplished by this simple method," writes Mr. Williamson. "You can take my word for it, I have not seen a rat or mouse in my store since I put out Imperial Rat Virus."

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that are best for them individually until they learn for themselves.

When February came and I had only one or two hens laying I sat down to think. I was paying out good money for feed, and money to us just then was hard to get. So I looked the matter square in the face and decided thoroughbred poultry was what payed. I had been reading poultry items, and had studied different breeds so decided the egg type should be mine.

I gathered up my mongrels and went to market. I had heard of a bunch of White Leghorns for sale and thought I would buy a dozen of them, but when the man saw I really meant business he raised the price so I did not buy them.

I heard of a bunch of Anconas, and as I had read a little about them, decided to look them over.

I fell in love with them at first sight. Their red combs and bright eyes gave them such a business look and their black plumage with the white specks appealed to my artistic taste. Altogether, "I was carried away with them."

It was a cold, snowy, blustery day, but those little hens were just "cackling to beat the band," and best of all, there were a lot of big white eggs in the nest. I was so well pleased I bought them right on the spot.

I gave \$22 for 20 pullets and two cockerels and one of those cockerels was the finest looking bird I ever saw. He certainly was a good advertisement for the variety.

I have always thought that trading those mongrels for thoroughbreds was the best trade I have ever made. I have never regretted my choice of fowls, and today I would not exchange them for any breed of chickens I ever saw. They laid eight eggs the day after I got them, and just kept on. I have never had any trouble getting winter eggs since then. I went to studying poultry journals and up-to-date methods of handling poultry and I have much to thank the A. P. J. for.

I decided to line breed, but about the middle of the summer my fine cockerel got a oat beard fastened in his throat and I lost him. Then I lost several hens with the roup, caused from a leaky, drafty chicken house, so altogether my first experiment with thoroughbred poultry was unpromising; however, I managed to raise another nice cockerel and bred him back to the hens; and in this way I laid the foundation for future line breeding.

From the 1st of November till the 22nd of February, last year, 20 pullets have laid 1,048 eggs, and they have had very poor quarters, as the house is dark and damp and the sun never gets to shine in it more than an hour a day. But these hens are layers. I have learned to cull the slackers and will only breed from winter layers, for I believe this is the only way to establish a laying strain.

Here is the method I use. I breed my pullets back to the father, and the mothers to their cockerels. Always selecting a vigorous and as near to the Standard bird as I can. In this way I have a flock I am proud of and one that pays.

My method of feeding is this: I feed a commercial scratch feed which is composed of corn, wheat, oats, kafir, buckwheat and some sunflowers; a pint of this in the morning is thrown in a litter of straw six or seven inches deep. In a self feeder (which I made) I keep shorts and bran before them all the time

Shoemaker's Poultry Book and Almanac for 1922

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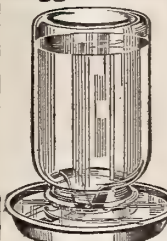
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and at 2 o'clock or in the early afternoon I feed a mash composed of table scraps, vegetable sor anything I happen to have handy, moistened with milk. Enough bran and shorts is stirred in to make it crumbly, but not sticky.

At night I feed whole corn, as it takes it longer to digest and makes the heat to keep them warm. My idea for feeding such a small amount in the morning is to make them work, as the busy hen is the laying hen. I keep either buttermilk or clabber milk before them all the time; also a box of lime, charcoal and ashes for them to eat and dust in.

Our chickens here do not have to be fed grit or oyster shells only when confined, as they get all required when running out.

To the man or woman that is willing to work with mind and body, too, and who is not too easily discouraged, let me say there is something in the poultry business for him. But it takes patience and work to make poultry a success; also it takes study. It sounds easy on paper, but experience is the teacher. And unless one loves chickens for what they really are and studies them individually, and has a Standard to work to, he will not accomplish much.

The best plan I could suggest is to decide on what breed you want, then get the very best you can afford to buy of thoroughbred fowls and fix your ideal on eggs, meat, or feather, or all three combined, and work to that goal. In this way you can breed chickens that other people will want and in which you will take a pride.

Arkansas.

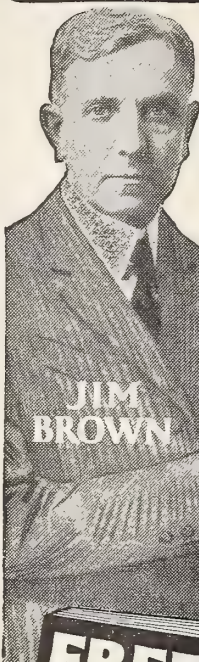
Mrs. Miles Call.

Make the House Comfortable.

A considerable number of farm flock owners have been so impressed with the possibilities from poultry under proper management that they have built new poultry houses of modern design. On many other farms poultry houses that had been in use previously have been considerably remodeled so that the birds are given more room and better arrangement is provided for light and ventilation. On still other farms poultry houses yet remain in use that are entirely unsatisfactory from the standpoint of the hen; and a striking fact about the records is that production on the farms having poor housing conditions is almost uniformly much poorer than from the flocks that have comfortable quarters.

There is small excuse for the housing conditions still found on some demonstration farms. A number of flocks visited recently have been kept in buildings that had practically no sunlight and very little provision for the admission of fresh air, while even a larger number have been found that were not supplied with droppings boards. Each flock owner who has any personal interest in his birds should see that the poultry house is well enough lighted by the aid of a sufficient number of windows properly placed so that the birds can see to pick up feed in the litter at any hour of the day in all corners of the house. About one square foot of windows should be provided for each 15 square feet of floor, and these windows should be so distributed that both morning and afternoon light will be admitted as well as arranging to have sunlight during the middle of the day.

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Even more important than light from the standpoint of the birds is a provision for liberal quantities of fresh air without subjecting the birds to draft. This is usually provided by leaving a part of the south side of the poultry house open and making the other three sides as neraly air-tight as possible. An especially poorly ventilated type of house much too commonly found is one where a narrow shed has been improved by building a scratching shed on the south side, and then instead of taking out the original south wall and making the house into one large comfortable building, the tight south wall has been left so that the birds are forced to roost in dark, damp unsanitary quarters that have practically no ventilation. In cases of this kind, the chief thing that is necessary is to take out the partition between the scratching shed and the roosting quarters and make all of this available for scratching space by providing a dropping platform underneath the roosts to keep the droppings off the floor.

A considerable number of poultry houses are built so high that the amount of air space that must be warmed by the birds is so great that it is impossible for winter temperatures to be pleasant. This can be remedied by putting in a straw loft to occupy all the excess space in the top of the house not needed as head room by the caretaker.

In providing ventilation enough space should be left open in the south side of the building so that the open front will equal one-tenth of the total floor space. This open screen ought to be near the bottom of the south side rather than at the top so that the warm air from the roosts will not flow up and out of the open space.—T. S. Townsley.

Raising the Chicks.

By Otto E. Hackman.

Chick raising is an interesting undertaking, if properly done, but to some it is a disappointing and discouraging operation. The latter should not be the case, however. If the chicks are properly hatched in the first place there really should be little difficulty experienced in raising them successfully to maturity. No one, not even those who have had years of experience, can raise successfully to maturity the chicks that are brought into the world in a weak, sickly condition. The first two weeks after hatching has always been considered the most critical period—when the highest per cent of mortality takes place—and it is, in fact. So, if we can bring the chicks, or the greatest per cent of them, successfully through this period, we may very properly consider our worst troubles over.

It is perhaps needless to state, as it has been iterated time and again, that the chicks for the first forty-eight hours require no food at all, and that it is unwise to provide any. However, for the benefit of the beginners, who, by the way, are always with us, wish to state that it is not only unwise but a dangerous practice to offer the chicks food at this time. Nature, in the process of the absorption of the yolk of the egg into the abdomen, has

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In less than 4 months, Mrs. C. A. Saunders, Center, Neb., made over \$120 with a small Porter Soft-Heat Incubator and had 150 chicks left. At present prices her return would equal \$50.00 a month. Or, with the largest Porter, \$75.00 or better. Hundreds of Soft-Heat users tell of big profits. You, too, can make easy money with a

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Center Heat—Round

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Side lamp eliminated, saving space and weight. Radiation from above in round egg chamber, like hen's nest, heats every egg evenly.

Saves 300% Intime, money and labor, less than 1 gal. of oil—costing less to hatch. Others burn 4 to 5 gallons.

2 Minutes Daily Is all that a Soft-Heat requires. Eggs turned semi-automatically, without removing or lifting tray. Children get same good results as experts with Soft-Heat.

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Illustrated. Tells reasons for amazing success of Soft-Heat, gives users' testimony, shows how you can make money with a Porter. Send post card for free copy TODAY.

100 to 600 Egg Sizes

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PORTER INCUBATOR CO., BLAIR, - NEBR.

Is She Laying Or Not?

A—Who has large fingers says "No."
B—Who has small fingers says "Yes."
C—Who has medium fingers says "Doubtful."

What is to be done when "Doctors" disagree? Every hen has certain pronounced characteristics which determine her laying condition and capacity for large or small production. How to tell these signs with accuracy is uncertain if not impractical by the well known and so-called "finger method." While all authorities agree on the principle of this method of testing, many poultry keepers do not secure the same results from the same hen. The theory is correct, but the method is uncertain.

Albert Angell, Jr.,—the poultry expert of The Quaker Oats Company, address Chicago, Ill., has made a thorough test of the finger method of determining the good layers from the bad—covering a long period of time in which hundreds of known producers and non-producers were used and tested by many different size fingers of as many people. Mr. Angell, as the result of this experiment, has invented and perfected an instrument which he calls "The Angell Hen Tester"—and is now offering it for sale by The Quaker Oats Company, Poultry Feed Dept., address, Chicago, Ill., as a means of culling with certainty.

The Quaker Oats Company has also just published a book by Mr. Angell in which the story is explained in detail. The name of this great book is "How to Know Profit From Loss." It is sent postpaid with "The Angell Hen Tester" for \$1.50, and will be worth many dollars to every poultry keeper.—Advertisement.

O. H. C. Sanitary Chick Feeder and Waterer. Reduced factory prices. Save Money. Postpaid. Direct from factory to you. V shaped guard prevents chicks from running over top and polluting feed and water. Biggest life and money saver ever offered the poultryman. Money back in 10 days if not satisfied. Free circular. Order today. **O. H. CLOUGH, Box 1, Union City, Ind.**

AMERICAN FUR BREEDER Monthly
Tells about breeding Foxes, Mink, Skunk and other fur animals. \$1 a year. Sample copy 10c.
American Fur Breeder, Box 229, Eminence, N. Y.

provided for the chicks' bodily nourishment the first two days and it is the height of folly for man to try to improve on the works of nature. The chicks would even perhaps do better with total abstinence of food for perhaps twelve hours longer.

It is always best to confine the chicks close to the mother hen, when reared by the hen, as rest and quiet is more beneficial at this time than anything else. They are gaining strength and deriving the necessary brooding, which is so essential to proper development later. In about two days or so after hatching the chicks will begin to show considerable activity and an inclination to run about and pick up such small particles of food or grains of sand that may chance to lie around. It is then the proper time to commence giving them food. The first meals, however, should be something easy of assimilation and very nourishing.

Feeding the Chicks

Most breeders have their own pet method of starting the chicks off and perhaps each derive the same results, although in a different way. I cling to the stale bread and milk method of feeding for the first three or four days. I find it starts the chicks off nicely and there is no bowel trouble. Stale bread is broken up and mixed with the milk and squeezed practically dry. This is fed on a clean board or in a dish and my aim is to give not more than they are capable of eating. When any remains uneaten it is removed to prevent soiling, souring and contamination. "Little and often" is the rule and the chicks are given five feeds a day during this time, the first meal as early in the day as possible, and the last feed of the day as late as possible. If the last feed can be given late in the evening, after dusk, by the use of light, it is a great advantage, as this would help in doing away with the long period between feeds during the night, and would hasten development.

After the three or four day period of bread and milk feeding, the chicks may be started on a part grain ration. Fine cracked grains, or what is still better, "pinhead" oatmeal, is fed about three times a day and the soft feed twice a day. I prefer to feed the oatmeal in preference to mixed cracked grains for the first ten days as this is a wholesome and nourishing food, and is eaten up clean with no waste. Of course, it is a trifle higher in price than the mixed grains, but the good start the chicks get more than counterbalances the difference in price. We should consider the development of the chicks rather than the slight increase in the price of the food during this period. Hard boiled eggs—infertiles tested out of the incubator hatch—can be used to good advantage in feeding the chicks, and with fine results. The eggs are crumbled up, shells and all, and given to the chicks either alone or mixed with stale bread crumbs or rolled oats. The number of feedings per day are gradually cut down until the chicks are getting but three feeds a day.

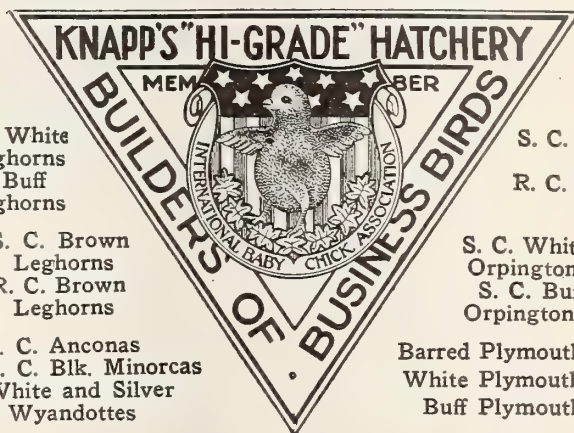
It is advisable to cover the floor where the chicks eat with a half inch of fine chaff or sweepings from the

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Hatched from the Finest Foundation Flocks

What would our 39 year's experience be worth to you?
It costs you nothing when you buy Hi-Grade Chicks.

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Safe Delivery Guaranteed by Prepaid Parcel Post.



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Barred Plymouth Rocks
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Send for handsome Catalog and state variety wanted

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5 Years President Baby Chick Assn.

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Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites

from Johnson's Famous White Beauty Strain. A limited number for delivery after April 20th, 40 cents each. Eggs for hatching, pens \$3.00; \$5.00 and \$10.00 per 15; Utility \$12.00 the 100. WILLOW CREST POULTRY FARM F. V. Johnson, Owner DAYTON, IA.

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Our Buffs Stand Supreme. Won 29 firsts out of 36, Madison Square Garden, New York State Fair, Boston, Mineola, Hempstead and Newark. Our Whites won Best Display at Mineola, Hempstead, and 3 firsts at Newark. Baby Chicks and Hatching eggs and Stock for sale. Write for price list.

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Detroit Incubator Company

Dept. 2 Merritt St., Detroit, Mich.



The DETROIT Ready to Use



hay loft. The floor should first be covered with a half inch of black loam, and then the chaff scattered thereon. The chaff is to induce the chicks to scratch for the grains scattered therein and thus derive the much needed exercise. The feeding of the bread and milk, after the ten day period, is followed by the feeding of a chick mash. This may be fed either wet or dry, but I find that feeding it both wet and dry, fine results are derived. In my opinion, one meal a day of moist mash promotes additional growth. The buttermilk mash has my preference, and I find that with its use there is no bowel trouble to contend with, the bane of so many beginners. A little bone meal added to the mash produces excellent results in development.

Keep the chicks well supplied with water, but be sure it is pure water. Keep the water vessels clean. Frequent scaldings will keep them clean and sweet. Have the vessels so arranged so that the chicks cannot get into them with their feet. This not only contaminates the water, but also gets the chicks wet, which most always results in chilling, and chilling is a forerunner of bowel trouble.

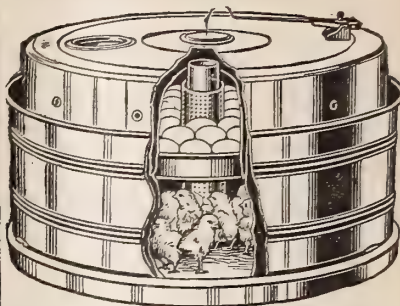
Brooding the Chicks

Early chicks are necessarily confined indoors and must therefore be supplied with green food. Raw onions, chopped fine, are usually relished, and produce excellent results. Raw potatoes, also, are fine. They should be cut in half and thrown to the chicks for them to pick at. Sprouted oats is perhaps the better method and the easiest of providing a good source of green feed.

When the chicks are reared in a brooder, avoid the mistake of overcrowding them. They may apparently be plenty of room when the chicks are just hatched, but we must remember that they grow rapidly and will soon be badly handicapped for lack of room. A brooder rated at fifty chick capacity should really have only half this number. In fact, it is never advisable to keep more than twenty-five chicks together in one brood, unless one is using a coal heater and a brooder house. Too much room never does harm, but lack of room always works harm. The brooder should be well ventilated, but without drafts. There should be no inaccessible or hard to clean corners in the brooder. It should be opened up often to permit the sun to shine in, as this purifies it. The corners should be rounded so as not to permit the chicks crowding in the corners, which results in smothered and dead chicks. Heavy cardboard should be tacked across the corners in a semi circular form to round them off.

The temperature of the brooder should be neither too warm nor too cold. The best way to gauge the right temperature is to watch the chicks' actions. If they crowd together and huddle up they are too cold. On the other hand, if they strive to get as far away from the source of heat as possible and pant, they are too warm. If they arrange themselves along the edge of the hover chamber where the curtain hangs, with their heads peeping out

Metal Mother Brooder & Hatcher



\$11 This shows the Cycle Brooder-Hatcher with a part of the front cut away to show the interior arrangement.

A 50-egg incubator and brooder combined, one lamp serving both purposes. Hatches more and better chicks at lowest cost. Simple, durable, all metal construction. Round like a hen's nest, closely duplicates natural hatching principles, perfectly uniform heat supplied to all eggs, long-burning safety lamp, accurate automatic regulator.

Weights only 20 lbs. packed for shipment. Price \$11.00. 50-egg Cycle Hatcher, without brooder, \$9.00.

Our catalog tells why you can hatch better chicks and more of them with a CYCLE. Write today for free copy, or order direct from this advertisement for immediate shipment—no delay.

CYCLE HATCHER CO.
200 Philo Bldg. ELMIRA, N. Y.

MAKE YOUR HENS LAY MORE EGGS

Every additional egg your hens lay increases your income. You can make them yield greater profit by giving them the grit that contains the vital substances needed in egg making—

PEARL GRIT
The Double Purpose Grit Contains lime, carbohydrates, sulphur and silicon. Helps in the making of white, hard shells and meaty eggs. Invaluable both as a bone and flesh builder. Send name of dealer and 10c for pound package prepaid—also booklet of remedies.
THE OHIO MARBLE CO.
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PROF. HARE'S ECONOMY BROODER

will raise 'Em All

Surpasses all other small brooders in dependability, least attention, and low cost of operating. Has a flameless heater around which chicks nestle. Flame of miniature lamp seen and regulated from outside. 50 chicks, Special Offer—Mailed immediately, insured parcel post for \$6.88. Instructive circular free.

Frank C. Hare, Box 2, Rockford, Ill.

"Pronto White Diarrhea Remedy"

"PRONTO" checks it, saves 90 per cent of hatch. Prevents leg weakness, aids indigestion. Once started DIARRHETIC conditions sweep away the whole hatch. 50c bottle postpaid. Order today; means protection against loss later. "PRONTO" Sorehead and CHICKENPOX remedy 50c; "PRONTO" Gape remedy, 25c. "PRONTO" SCALY LEG REMEDY, 25c, all postpaid. PRONTO POULTRY PRODUCTS CO., 62 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

and seem contented, we may rest assured the temperature is all right.

As the chicks get older and attain size, coarser and less expensive grains are substituted for the finer and more expensive grains. And the regular laying mash is used in place of the chick mash. And remember, to get those big, husky, big boned layers, winners, and payers we must feed them—give them all they want. Don't play both ends against the middle by cutting down the rations in an endeavor to cut down expenses. This would defeat the very object we are striving to attain. And nothing is more certain to make the stock pay than to feed the growing birds well—so the proper development is obtained.

A Poultry Breeding Program.

[Stenographic report of lecture by Prof. George W. Hervey, Madison Square Garden, January 27, 1922. Professor Hervey, of New Jersey Agricultural College, helped to drill the students who won the silver cup in the Intercollegiate Judging Contest at the Garden Show.]

Ladies and Gentlemen: The audience this afternoon is, I presume, a mixed one. Some of you are breeders of exhibition birds; others, no doubt, have never given a thought to exhibition points. Perhaps you have a flock of birds that are laying eggs and returning a fair income. Some of you have never considered such matters as squirrel tails, wry tails, crooked backs, deformed beaks, side sprigs and the other major points that the exhibitors in the arena upstairs have been studying for years. A trip up and down the aisles, observing the specimens and talking with the exhibitors, should be worth dollars even to those who are in the business on a small scale. Some practical points on improving the breeding stock may be secured. Remember that first improvement comes in the use of good breeders. This in turn results in a uniform flock and a uniform flock means a more uniform product, whether it is eggs, baby chicks, dressed poultry or breeding stock that may be offered for sale.

At this time I am reminded of the simile of the triangle which Professor W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, used in a lecture during Farmers' Week at the University of Missouri a few years ago. Prof. Graham stated that successful breeding operations may be compared to the three sides of a triangle. On one side is the man, on the second side are the birds and on the third side is the environment in which the birds live. If the man is not interested in his birds and does not take regular care of them, no matter how good the environment and the birds themselves may be, a good profit cannot be secured. If the environment and the man are of the very best type successful breeding operations cannot be carried on without good birds in the flock.

The initial step in breeding a flock of good birds is the purchase of a copy of the American Standard of Perfection, which is a book published every five years by the American Poultry Association. This book may

SILVER CAMPINES

GREEN SHEEN STRAIN



Again Champions at the Great Chicago Coliseum Show
Dec. 6 to 11, 1921, where I won

Cock	Hens	Cockerels	Pullets	Old Pen	Young Pen
3	2	2 3	2 3	1	1

My birds were the admiration of many judges and breeders, and were recognized as superior to all former exhibits. This is the tenth consecutive time that my birds have been the champions of the great Chicago show. Breeding pens now mated. Mating list ready for mailing. My birds are single mated and exhibition birds are mated together. No trick back of these birds.

Campines are fast growers, plump at all ages, heavy layers of large, white shelled eggs and eat less than Leghorns.

I have the largest plant devoted to the raising of exhibition and high record Silver Campines in the United States. My birds have been linebred on my farm over a series of years, housed in open front houses, and are fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous. I have had 69 males placed under ribbons at the Coliseum Show in last ten years. During the same period, I have had 160 females placed under ribbons. This record is without equal in the history of the great Chicago show. It is a part of Campine history.

Write me for information. Your absolute satisfaction is guaranteed.

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Unobstructed Vision Tools simplify the operation. Best design, material, workmanship, results—nothing better made. Hundreds have used them successfully that had failed with old styled hand-in-the-way makes. Compare them any way you like and be convinced of their superiority.

Dear Sir: R. R. No. 2, Thornton, Sept. 9, 1921.
Received the outfit C. K., and although I never saw the operation I found it easy after reading instruction book. The tools are splendid and I only have one or two slips out of over 100 birds worked. Where can I find a market? Isaac Speers, Jr.
Full Set and Instructions, \$5.00. Remover alone, \$3.50. Success guaranteed or money refunded. Order today or send 6c in stamps for illustrated descriptive literature.

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LICE AND MITES and as a **SANITARY**
PROTECTION against

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ONE GALLON MAKES 100 GALLONS
of efficient disinfectant ready for use.

Equally Good for all Live Stock.

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treatment of mange, eczema or pitch
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how to build a hog wallow, which will
keep hogs clean and healthy.

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Write for them—they are free.

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The breed of the future. Get your start now. Three
pens, 1, won prize over 4 Wyandotte breeds, W.
Virginia Fair. 2, six pullets laid 122 eggs, 31 days,
January. 3, one of pen laid 155 eggs in 172 days.
\$3.00 per sitting, fertility guaranteed.

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We supply guaranteed high grade
stock and buy back all you raise at
\$7.00 to \$18.50 and up a pair, and
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Prize winning standardbred poultry, ducks,
geese, guineas, pheasants, Yokohamas, Pit
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profitable, heavy laying fowls. Standard
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Satisfaction guaranteed.

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pigeon houses, rabbit hutches, trapnests, garages; made
in sections, bolted up in few minutes; will build any
size or shape. Send for catalog.

DUTTON & FITZGERALD,

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be secured from the Secretary, Mrs.
E. B. Campbell, Fort Wayne, Indiana,
or from any of the poultry journals.
If one is breeding White Wyandottes,
I do not believe he can breed his
stock to a high degree of efficiency
without learning about some of the
outstanding exhibition points of the
breed. This applies to the White Leg-
horn breeders, Rhode Island Red
breeders, in short, all of the breeders
of standard varieties. It is absolutely
impossible to appreciate the good and
the bad points of a fowl without know-
ing the Standard to which the men
who are most successful in the busi-
ness and breeding their birds.

The exhibitors in the Garden are
breeding their birds according to the
Standard of Perfection, and if it is
good enough for them, it surely is
good enough for the smaller breeder
who must copy their practices in or-
der to make a success of a poultry
venture. By this I do not mean that
the man who is engaged in a utility
egg business must become a fancier.
It is not necessary that his birds score
high from an exhibition standpoint, but
the outstanding defects of each breed
as enumerated in the Standard of Per-
fection should be eliminated from
every flock, whether it be a commer-
cial egg producing flock or merely a
farm flock where a continuous sup-
ply of fresh eggs is of first impor-
tance.

A knowledge of the Standard points
of the breed one is keeping is an in-
itial requirement for successful breed-
ing. After one has established a uni-
form flock on his place, he must then
turn to the practical points of breed-
ing. It must be borne in mind, how-
ever, that poultry breeding is very
complicated and that each improve-
ment must come gradually, step by
step, because of the established fact
that it is very difficult to breed for
more than one character at a time.
After the man is satisfied that his
flock is all right from the standpoint
of freedom from breeding defects in
the appearance, he may then turn his
attention to other practical breeding
problems.

The utility man today should be
concerned more than he is with trap-
nesting. We read startling advertise-
ments of 200 egg strains of poultry.
Those of you who have been in the
business a great many years know
that it is a very remarkable breeder,
indeed, who is able to secure a 200
flock average. What right has the
individual to advertise a production
of a given number of eggs unless he
is able to back up his claims by au-
thentic trapnest records? I do not
believe that it is a practical thing
many times for the breeder to trap-
nest his whole flock. If one is keep-
ing about 200 layers it is logical for
him to trapnest about 50 in his flock.
Of this number maybe about a dozen
will return an exceptionally high egg
record for the year. Those birds
might be kept over a second year for
use in a special breeding pen. Those
specially selected hens should be mat-
ed to the very best male bird obtain-
able, preferably one that has come
from a high layer, but whether the
bird comes from a high egg layer or
not, he should be inspected very close-
ly to see that he carries no general

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Keeps your poultry yards and
houses absolutely sanitary and
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Is an Enemy of
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Absorbs moisture and binds
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The most satisfactory meth-
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Ideal No. 1 on chick's leg,
in proper time remove to its
wing, and you have a per-
manent mark. Sizes arrange
same as celluloid bands: 12,
15c; 25, 25c; 50, 40c;

100, 75c; 250, \$1.75; 500, \$3.00; 1,000, \$5.75.

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Size for 12 25 50 100 250 500

1 Baby Chicks...10c 20c 35c \$.60 \$1.25 \$2.25

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8 Rocks, etc...20c 35c 60c 1.00 2.25 4.00

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AUTOMATIC Poultry Feeder

Feeds poultry automatically, distributes grain on
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it, poultry will be fed in your absence. Easy to
make, from cheap materials. Plans, specifications
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Eggs \$5.00; \$10.00 Per 15

H. A. D. LEGGETT, WINOOSKI, VERMONT

disqualifications as outlined in the Standard of Perfection.

It is not necessary for the breeder to send away year after year for new cockerels to introduce new blood lines into his flock. He might use the male bird that he has purchased a second year, and possibly a third year, although he will find that the fertility of the eggs will not be so good after the cockerel year. In some cases this bird might be inbred on his daughters. A breeding pen the third year, therefore, might contain not only the females that have returned high records during the first year's trapnesting, but also their daughters, birds that have returned a satisfactory egg yield during the second year. In subsequent years the sons of the initial male bird might be used. In other words, line breeding is entirely logical, provided there is no marked defect in any of the breeding birds concerned. If at any time some defect like a narrow back, or a pinched up head appears, it is a good idea to introduce a male bird from some outside source, purchased from a reliable breeder, to correct the defect, but under ordinary circumstances out-crossing should not be resorted to except in rare instance, certainly not more than once in four or five years. Hens that have returned a high egg record under the trapnest, mated with cockerels of known pedigree, therefore, should constitute the breeding pen.

I have just mentioned the subject of trapnesting. I must admit that all are not equipped to practice it. The culling that you have heard explained several times this week is, I believe, a fair substitute for the trapnest. It is not absolutely perfect. The culling is about 90 per cent perfect. It should be practiced whether the trapnest is used or not. Furthermore, it should be systematic. Too many times the poultryman culls his flock just once or twice during the culling season, thinking that he is selecting very rigidly.

The culling proper should commence about the 1st of July each year, and continue until the 1st of November. It should be done every two weeks, eliminating the non-producers as fast as they stop laying. If one practices a regular plan like this, when the 1st of November comes he will have culled out, under ordinary circumstances, at least half of his flock, preferably more than half. It is this reduced number of birds, the ones that have maintained a satisfactory production into the late summer, that should be held over for the next year's breeding operations. Birds that have been culled out are replaced by March and April hatched pullets when the birds are placed in winter laying quarters the latter part of October.

Just a word or two about the environment. Very often people write to the Experiment Station stating that they are feeding the rations that we are recommending and are not securing eggs. We write back something to this effect. "Are you keeping your birds confined from the 1st of November to the 1st of April? Are you allowing them to run out of the houses and get their feet cold? If you are doing that you cannot expect to secure eggs. Are you feeding against exposure? Do your birds have lice? Remember, a hen that carries vermin of any kind cannot be expected to give a satisfactory egg yield. Are your birds infected with intestinal worms?"

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Send for our Free Catalog and we will send you a sample of the material used in Wisconsin Incubators and Brooders. Then you will know which machines are built best, which will last longest and which will give you the most value for your money.

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BACK
IF NOT
SATISFIED**

180 Egg Incubator & 180 Chick Brooder Both Only \$22

If you prefer a larger machine, our 180 Egg size at only \$22.00 or our 250 Egg shown here at only \$30.00, with brooders, are real bargains.

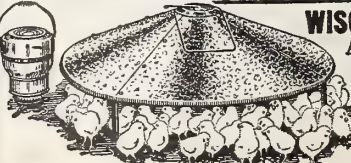
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Wisconsin have hot water heat, double walls, air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self regulating. Made of California Redwood. Incubators finished in natural colors—not painted to cover up cheap, shoddy material. Three sizes, shipped complete with thermometers, egg tester, lamp, etc., set up all ready to use. If not satisfactory after 30 days trial, send them back and get your money. Order direct from this ad, or write for free 1922 Catalog.



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WISCONSIN Wickless Oil Burning COLONY BROODERS

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180 " " " " " 27.75
250 " " " " " 34.25

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Pure Eugene Smith Strain—A strain that has probably furnished more winners for big Western Shows than any other!—And they lay large white eggs and lots of them! Mating-List that tells all about them sent free upon request. Write today! Quality Eggs, Chix, Stock. **C. W. Hockings, Box A, Burlington, Wis.**

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Our stock is bred for heavy egg production, and they develop quicker than most other breeds. When you purchase either chicks or eggs from us you are assured of complete satisfaction in every particular. Send for circular and state your wants. We are here to serve you.

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EGGS! EGGS! LARGE EGGS! WHITE EGGS! MORE EGGS!

That's just what you see when you have a flock of these wonderful Egg-Strain Anconas. Write now for my new catalog. Special prices on utility eggs and baby chicks. **WIEDER'S ANCONA VILLAGE** Dept. 17 **ATTICA, OHIO**

Sterling Quality Chicks



have long bodies and stocky legs. These chicks will grow and thrive and develop into profit producing specimens.

**White and Brown Leghorns,
White, Buff, Barred Rocks,
White Wyandottes, Anconas,
Black Spanish, Black Min-
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When you buy chicks from us you purchase the selective breeding of generations. Each new crop of chicks bears the likeness of their parents and ancestors. Our many years as breeders of high grade, Standardbred stock enables us to give chicks that cannot be surpassed by anyone. Every chick will have inherent strength and vitality sufficient to make its continuous growth and development. Our remarkable matings and the fact that we are on the main artery of transportation and in the center of the United States, a means of quality and a mode of prompt delivery coupled with economy in price will influence your business. Write today for catalog—one cent brings it.

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1st Prize Old Pen Cock—Boston 1922

**The Great Laying and Exhibition Strain
EGGS EGGS EGGS**

Hatch you chicks now to win this winter.

Now is the time—do not delay.

BIG 32 PAGE CATALOG FREE

Send for it today. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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South St. Road

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Klean Drink Fountain.



Colored Leader Adjustable

Popular band combining color and number; supplied in red, white, blue, pink, yellow and green at better than pre-war prices. We also make Smith Sealed and other Standard bands.

Drinking Fountains: Most popular style, rust-resisting zinc basins, wire frames. No. 1 size (brooders) for 1 qt. Mason jar; No. 2 (poultry) for 2 qt. jar. Keep water cool, sweet and clean; prevent chicks getting wet or chilled. They hang up, no litter in basins. Davis combination does not require Mason jar, any jar or bottle will do.

Fries: No. 1, 20c each; \$2.25 per dozen, f. o. b. Battle Creek; postage, single, 10c, average per dozen, 30c.

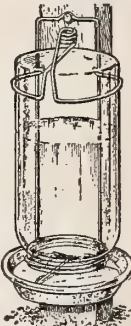
Prices: No. 2, 25c each; \$2.75 per dozen, f. o. b. Battle Creek; postage, single, 10c; average per dozen, 50c. Free sample band and booklet on bands and fountains on request.

THE KEYES-DAVIS CO., INC.

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I have mated 20 of the finest pens that it is possible to put together, containing all my prize winners at the leading shows. Also some grand utility flocks. Some choice stock for sale. During the first week of January I exhibited nine birds at Norfolk and won 1-5 cocks, 3-4 hens, 1-3 cockerels, 1-3 pullets, in one of the best classes of Whites ever shown in the South. My new mating list now ready. Send for one; it will interest you.

R. E. SANDY

Box A

STUARTS DRAFT, VA.

Schwegler's THOR-O-BRED Baby Chicks

"Bred From Purest Stock." Free book on baby chicks, a hatch every week, 25 per cent deposit books your order. We ship chicks when you want them by special delivery. Parcel post charges paid, order direct from this ad.

	Per 100	Per 50	Per 25
White and Brown Leghorns	\$17.00	\$9.00	\$4.75
Rhode Island Red, Barred Plymouth Rock, Buff Leghorns	\$19.00	\$10.00	\$5.25
Anconas, White Plymouths Rock, White Wyandottes	\$20.00	\$10.50	\$5.50

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MINORCAS GIANT S. C. BLACK

EGGS-EGGS that do hatch strong, vigorous chicks; ten fine pens for the fancier; farm flocks for the commercial trade. Day old chicks that live and thrive. Get my catalog and note monthly quotations.

JOHN L. BROWN

65 Indiana Ave.

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A positive answer to any or all of these questions may explain an inferior production. The poultry business is a series of complicated problems of management.

There is a fair outlook in the business. I do not believe that such good profits may be expected in the next few years as we have had in the past, but, under proper management, a purebred flock of poultry will return a satisfactory income on the investment, say, six, seven, eight or nine per cent.

Check your egg production against this table that I am about to read:

November	8 eggs
December	10 eggs
January	10 eggs
February	12 eggs
March	19 eggs
April	21 eggs
May	20 eggs
June	18 eggs
July	16 eggs
August	13 eggs
September	7 eggs
October	6 eggs

This table is based on a flock production of 160 eggs per year. This, to my mind, represents an ideal toward which the small breeder may work. During the first year such good production may not be secured, but after a year or two of good constructive breeding, there is no reason why as good production as that obtained in the various egg-laying contests of the country where the feeding points and rearing practices—in other words, good environmental conditions, are correct, although simplicity in themselves.

Provide a good environment.

Rid the flock of vermin.

Own good quality stock.

Feed rations that are balanced for egg production.

Improve the stock by constant selection.

Take time to keep a few records.

Line Breeding.

Dear Editor: I have been a subscriber to your most highly valued journal for a number of years, and have found most of the articles therein very instructive and inspiring to the poultryman—it making no difference to what extent he is engaged in the business or which particular phase he is interested in.

However, we occasionally read something that does not set very well—in other words, it rubs our "feathers" the wrong way.

A particular article of this kind is the one in the February number written by A. F. Rolf, in which he attempts to ridicule all those who claim to practice linebreeding.

I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Rolf, therefore do not know whether he is a breeder or not, but I can not imagine him to be a successful one if he does not practice line breeding to some extent.

It has been stated time and time again through the columns of your journal by able writers, including yourself, that the only way to establish a strain was through line breeding and that is the method that has placed poultry on the high plane of excellence that it is today.

It is true that there are a great many breeders of poultry that claim to line breed that have no idea of what it really means, just as there are those that claim to trap-nest their birds who have never had a trap-nest on the place.

But we know it to be a fact that there are hundreds right here in the Pacific Northwest who trap-nest the year round from 200 to 2000 layers each, just as we know there are hundreds that line breed their birds along some definite plan.

In my own case I have bred White Wyandottes for 16 years, and 11 years of that time did not introduce any new blood. I have won the blue ribbons at the best shows in this section under the best Mid-west and eastern judges and have a strain that is noted for standard type and early maturity—pullets laying as early as 5 months of age.

I note that Mr. Rolf is Secretary of the White Leghorn Club, but that does not necessarily mean that he is a breeder, or for that matter a chicken "raiser," but if he were a breeder and had rigidly followed line breed-

ing with careful selection of the best specimens as to type, color, size and vigor the results would have been so gratifying that he would not have relieved himself of so much hot air in writing the article in question.

Oregon J. A. Griffin.

R. I. WHITES AND CHANTICLEERS

I am just in receipt of the February number of the Journal, and after reading the three letters under caption of "Question of Admitting Rhode Island Whites," I cannot refrain from giving my opinion on the subject.

Now, I approve of the American Poultry Association refusing admission of the Rhode Island Whites to the Standard of Perfection, for the time being. The reason is not because they are practically identical to the White Plymouth Rocks or the White Wyandottes or what not, as most every one will lead you to think, or because of prejudice against the breed. No, the American Poultry Association is a pretty good old institution which has done tremendous good for the poultry world, and it still right at the top plugging ahead for the best interests of every breeder and poultryman. It is responsible for what the industry is today, is above such things as prejudice, and cannot be coerced into admitting to its Standard something that has no real value.

The real reason for its refusal to admit the Rhode Island Whites to the Standard of Perfection is that at the present time there is no such thing as a Rhode Island White, as a breed, and this, to my estimation, alone is reason enough. When Messrs. Breeders of so-called R. I. Whites have designed and adopted a Standard for their breed, and after years of careful breeding, culling and eliminating, they have produced birds that come up to the Standard and can reproduce Standard quality, then and only then should the A. P. A. admit the breed to the Standard of Perfection; and its action will then have the endorsement of every breeder. But as long as they keep on trying to secure admission to the Standard, but neglect the breed and keep packing the show-rooms with birds inconsistent in type; as long as they go about and shout that "for the past two years I have been using White Wyandotte males to head my breeding pens," as was done by one prominent Rhode Island breeder during the last Boston show, or exhibit White Rock culs for S. C. Rhode Island Whites, so long will the breed be justly refused admission.

Above I stated that there was no such thing as a R. I. White, and anybody visiting the great Boston show will tell you the same. There was a flood of birds entered as S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Whites and honestly it was a shame to admit under the same roof, such abnormal birds with as fine specimens of Standard birds as first White Wyandotte cock, which could win anywhere in the world, or first Dark Brahma cock and hen, which were exceptional, or again first White Rock cockerel, which was to my estimation the outstanding bird in that great show, even though comb was a little frost bitten.

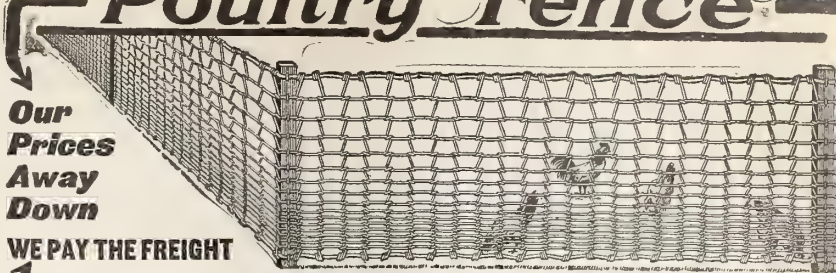
If the owners of S. C. and R. C. R. I. Whites had not tacked labels on the coops, with their names and name of the breed, one could not have told to what particular breed they belonged. Oversized, undersized, some Rock types, some Wyandotte types and some of no particular type. And the combs, terrible! Some S. C. birds had to live and support combs the size of old-fashioned pancakes; others a diminutive single comb hardly perceptible. In the R. C. variety some boasted of combs which I would class as a cross between a La Fleche spike and an Ancona's single comb, with a lop-sided V-comb as result. No, how in the name of common sense can the A. P. A. be expected to recognize such abnormalities?

It takes more than big financial backing to be admitted to the Standard of Perfection, or rather, big financial backing is not a necessity, but merit only, and so far the R. I. Whites have shown no tendencies towards such thing as merit.

Personally I think that there are enough Standard breeds to go around, but if someone thinks he can produce a new breed with real merit, or a purpose back of it! who has the patience and money to do it successfully; and will then show consistency and can live up to a Standard, then well and good, and I cannot see why his breed shouldn't be admitted to the Standard, but unless such is the case, I say stop this foolish production.

In discussing R. I. Whites in the Journal, Mr. Vos mentions "freaks" and talks of the Chanticleer. Where does he get his information when he says this breed has no supporters back of it? The Chanticleer was developed as a thoroughly Canadian breed, not stealing this or that type, but of a type of its own. It was not given to the world until a systematic breeding had eliminated the freaks, it was not admitted to the Standard until over 300 specimens had been exam-

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Rhode Island Reds (BOTH COMBS)

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

EGGS FOR HATCHING

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54 Pens of Breeding Birds, including our COLISEUM PRIZE WINNERS, and MOST ALL OF THE BIRDS THAT PRODUCED THEM. This the NINTH consecutive year in which we have won more FIRST and special PRIZES than ALL OUR COMPETITORS COMBINED. We guarantee 100 per cent fertility and 75 per cent HATCH.

Write for 1922 FREE Mating List.

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Wheeler's White Wyandottes

R. and S. C. White Leghorns

Edgewood Strain White Wyandottes and White Leghorns for the past fifteen years have made wonderful egg records as well as winning their share of ribbons in the show room. Special prices on eggs from our grand exhibition and flock matings, the best that I ever put together. Once a customer, always a customer. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ALBERT V. WHEELER, R. 1, BOX A, CARLINVILLE, ILL.

BABY CHICKS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Our chicks and eggs are from vigorous birds raised on free range, selected for uniformity of type and bred for years for heavy and continuous egg production. Guarantee safe arrival of chicks and eggs and will replace without cost every egg paid for that does not hatch. Chick prices: White Leghorns, \$16.00 per 100. Reds, \$18.00 per 100. Egg prices: White Leghorns \$12.00 per 100; 2.00 per 15. Reds, \$14.00 per 100, \$2.25 per 15.

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Buy from us and get chicks from the selective breeding of generations of Standard type, Vigorous White Leghorn hens with pullet year records of 180-261 eggs, mated to specially selected cockerels from heavy egg producing dams. Females trap-nested the year round and farm raised on free range. Every chick comes to you direct from our own matings. Fully booked up to May 10th delivery, big reductions in price after that date. Send today for our free catalog.

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"Barron" Single Comb White Leghorn Hens

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Founders of First Successful chick hatchery. Our 22nd Season.

The largest and oldest successful hatchery. We produce chicks from free range stock that are strong, vigorous and full of pep. Years of experience have taught us how to hatch chicks that are satisfactory to our customers. If you want the best, we have them, all pure bred and at the most reasonable prices. We have the most popular varieties.

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R. I. REDS, BUFF ORPINGTONS AND BRAHMAS

100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Write for catalog and price list.

THE UHL HATCHERY, Box A, New Washington, Ohio

CHICKS \$17.50 per 100 and up; HATCHING EGGS \$12.00 per 100 and up. Trapnested, Pedigreed and line bred 8-weeks-old, COCKERELS and PULLETS \$1.25 each and up. We guarantee 100 per cent safe arrival on stock, 100 per cent fertility on eggs.



I laid 295 eggs in one year.

Royal Single Comb WHITE LEGHORNS

Have been trapnested for 7 years, without missing one hour in the day. Every nest on this farm is a trapnest.

We have the home of the WORLD'S GREATEST LAYERS. 1,000 PULLETS laid for us 235,000 eggs in one year and they are shelling out eggs for their new owners in nearly every state and will do the same for you. YOU will make no mistake in placing your order with us, as our birds are beautiful as well as high egg producers. You want layers as well as money-makers, we have them for you. With EGG RECORDS from 200 to 295 eggs in one year.

SEND FOR OUR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG. Note: Should you want to order at once you can find our prices and terms (page 433) March issue.

ROYAL POULTRY FARM Box A 72 NEW LEBANON, OHIO



EVERLAY LEGHORNS

Let us start you now with these beautiful business hens. They made as high as \$5.73 per hen from a farm flock for a customer last year. Everlay Brown Leghorns are hardy, vigorous, easily raised—take less feed, produce more eggs. They hold world's record at the American Egg Contest—leading winners Chicago, New York. Stock, eggs, chicks shipped safely. Catalog free.

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USED MORE THAN ALL OTHERS COMBINED— Give your birds every possible chance to win by training them in these Standard Exhibition Coops. Sold or rented to Fairs and Shows with privilege to purchase. We also manufacture Shipping Coops, Egg Carriers, Feeders, Canary Hatching and Shelf Cages, Trap Nests, etc. Besides our factory at MILWAUKEE, we maintain our own warehouses at KANSAS CITY, MO., and FULTONVILLE, N. Y., and will ship from the nearest point. Send for our illustrated catalogue and save money.

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It's a Crime

—to let chicks die that have consumed a lot of feed and used a lot of your valuable time.

Success with poultry depends greatly upon the growth of chicks the first few weeks. Rapid growth of chicks brings a bigger and quicker return on your investment. Insure yourself of this profit by feeding

WONDER POULTRY TONIC

Wonder Poultry Tonic is guaranteed to promote health and rapid growth. Contains no injurious ingredients and can be used as a preventive against cholera, roup and other diseases. Send 60 cents today and we will send a trial package postpaid. Money back if not satisfied. National Stock Food Co. P. O. Box 1168, Milwaukee, Wis.

BABY CHICKS 8 to 12 Week Old PULLETS

S. C. Anconas, White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, White, Buff, Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas. Best Laying Strains. Prompt delivery. Write for circular.

HOLTZAPPLE HATCHERY Box 42 ELIDA, OHIO

America's Best Wyandottes, Silver Golden and Whites

Winners of hundreds of prizes at Madison Square Garden, Boston and Chicago. Fancy cockerels to spare. Eggs from the finest exhibition matings; also Utility eggs from heavy layers, \$16.00 per 100. Also Golden Sebrights. Circular. **IRA C. KELLER, Box 75, PROSPECT, OHIO.**

ined and 82 per cent proved to be up to Standard; and that was four years ago. At the present writing it reproduces over 97 per cent Standard types. It has the Canadian Chantecler Breeders' Association, with close to 500 members, back of it, with the Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture of the province of Quebec, as honorary president, and about 700 or 800 individuals non-members taking a great interest in it, and breeding it according to very strict rules of the association; and if Mr. Vos cares to have a look at a sample of them he has only to attend the next great Boston show and he will see some of my birds. (How wonderfully well a man can write about something he breeds. F. L. P.)

I am not interested in R. I. Whites, Wyandottes or White Rocks, and it matters little to me whether the Whites are ever admitted to the Standard, but I deny the right to Mr. Vos to sling mud at a breed he never saw or knows little if anything about.

Chantecler has no financial backing in this country because I probably am the first importer of the breed; it has none over in Canada where it originated; but it has much more than that, it has national pride and national acceptance and is bred as a national bird, and it is a Standard bird for all that.

It took the originator of the Chantecler 14 years of study and careful breeding to produce this new breed. He sought to improve poultry raising in bitter Canadian winters, without any thought of remuneration, but the knowledge that by so doing he would in some way alleviate the troubles of his countrymen.

To such a man, let the poultry world in general pay a silent tribute, because he searched not for praise and fine words. Let us point to him as a thorough breeder, a benefactor and a gentleman, and such is the Rev. Brother Wilfrid, of La Trappe, Que.

Let the breeders of so-called R. I. Whites attain the same position with their breed as he did with his, and then they will be entitled to the free advertising they are now getting through the controversy; and to my mind this is their real purpose and intent and the matter ought to be dropped.

Crop-Bound Hens.

Crop-bound is a condition that occurs more frequently with small chicks, but we doubt whether it pays to try to operate on these cases, and most of the crop-bound chicks are stunted and ruined by the trouble so that they never afterwards amount to much.

With old hens the trouble occurs every once in a while, and is due to some obstruction which prevents the food from leaving the crop. The more food a crop-bound hen eats, and the longer the trouble is allowed to run, the more serious it gets, and it finally ends in the death of the hen. Most writers advocate opening the crop and removing the mass, and this is neither an easy or pleasant matter, and in most cases is not necessary. A far better plan is to keep the hen confined for four or five days, with nothing but clean water to drink, and withholding food, so that she cannot aggravate the matter, and it will be found that the mass will gradually dissolve and pass out of the crop. After it is found that the crop is empty, soft food may be given for a few days, and the hen finally worked back to a regular diet.

In all flocks there are voracious eaters, which are in the game from early morning till the last thing at night, and these hens frequently are the heaviest layers in the flocks, and when it is known that crop-bound hens may be saved by simply starving it out, many valuable birds may be saved, and in a way that is not disagreeable to the owner. This is a simple remedy that has worked out well with a number of cases.—Fowls for All.

I have just finished reading H. G. Forster's article in the Journal on "The Costs in Operating a Poultry Farm," and must commend him on his knowledge of the business. I was formerly a cost accountant until forced by ill health to leave office work, and enter the poultry business. Having had no experience in the work I found that I had a great deal to learn. And I must frankly say that I have learned a great many things regarding the costs of production that I would hate to publish in poultry journals.

I wish that other poultry journals would publish such articles as this one of yours. It is only through such true publicity that the public and those who should know are educated to the real facts about the costs of farm products. And right now is the time, when the whole country is stirred up over the agricultural situation.

I also read Mr. Forster's other article about the capital required to build up a one man poultry farm and must say that he hit it very close indeed. Hoping that you will keep up the good work. **Theo. R. Brown.**

BANTAMS.

(By Members of the Pacific Coast Bantam Club)

Why Bantams? First, they are beautiful. Their jaunty ways and saucy defiance of any antagonist make them attractive. They have a very graceful carriage and their colors are brilliant, making them good to look at. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever." They get very close to the heartstrings and afford endless pleasure to the grown-ups as well as the children.

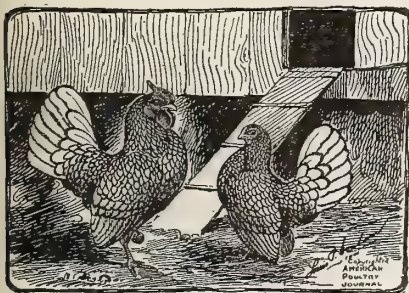
They take less space by half than the large birds; little covered, movable coops, 6 by 4, with a small box as a roosting place, will keep a dozen of them comfortably the year around, by keeping the ground spaded up, with new earth and a grass plat for them part of the time.

They must have covered runs, else you have to haggle their wings, and that spoils their looks. If they can have full liberty, all the better. They eat half as much as a large bird—and still three of the ordinary well bred Bantam eggs will equal in weight two Leghorn eggs. Figure that out and see which is most profitable. A dozen Bantams ought to supply a small family the year around, the table scraps being about half their allowance. In the east, prices for prize stock are away up, and are gradually rising on the coast. Prices run up into the hundreds for some of them.

A variety of Bantams in a yard of large birds of the same variety adds an attraction to anyone's yard; it shows you are a fancier. The aisle in the shows called "Bantam Alley" is always crowded.

Sebright Bantams.

Golden and Silver Sebright Bantams resemble each other in black and white illustrations in all respects as they are, except in ground color of plumage. Golden Sebrights, both cock and hen, should be exactly alike in color, the ground color of different strains show



a good deal of shade from very yellow gold to the dark bay. We have always liked the medium color the best, or, as the Standard calls it, "golden bay."

The ground color of the Silvers is milk white, or just a trifle shaded, called silvery white. The latter we prefer. The lacing of both varieties should be a rich green black or, as the Standard calls it, "glossy black," and each feather should be laced all around evenly without outer fringe of gold or white.

Sebright Bantams should be rather short-backed, short legged, compact bodies, with droopings wings, very prominent chests, head thrown back, tail carried rather high and feathers rather short.

All Sebrights should have slate blue legs and feet. In these varieties there is no need for different pens to breed



Supremacy, 1st Madison Square Cockerel, 1920, 1st Madison Square Cock, 1921.

HOMESTEAD VIGOROUS STRAIN SILVER CAMPINES

They Dominate in the World of Campines

At Madison Square Garden, 1922

Homestead Campines made practically a clean sweep, winning 1-2-3 cock; 1-2-3 hen; 1-2-3-4 cockerel; 1-2-4-5 pullet; 1 young pen. This win, added to their big win at Boston and New York state fair, prove that they dominate in the world of Campines.

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Start right and your poultry keeping will prove fascinating and profitable. You cannot secure a better producing and money making variety than Homestead "Vigorous Strain" of Silver Campines. Eggs—One setting, \$10.00; two settings, \$17.50; extra choice selection, one setting, \$15.00; two settings, \$25.00; Single birds—Females, \$7.50 and up; Males \$10.00 and up; Pens, \$40.00 and \$50.00 and up.

Homestead Campine Farms, Box A, Wayland, Mass.

DAVEY'S MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AND BOSTON WINNERS

Another Grand Win at Madison Square Garden, 44 Birds Under the Ribbons—White Rocks, S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes, White Leghorns. White Rocks won 4 cock, 1 hen, champion female, best shape female, best headed female, 4th cockerels, best headed male, 1st pullet, 2 and 5 old pen and 2nd young and have added 1st cock, champion male, best shape male, a bird of straight Greystone breeding, making the greatest win of all times.

White Leghorns, 1st cock, 5 hen, 4 pen. Silver Wyandottes again best display. S. C. Reds, best display at Philadelphia. Grand breeding and show birds at \$10 to \$25. Eggs \$10 and \$15 per 15. Heavy layers at \$5 per 15; \$20 per 100. Mating list ready.

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To get 1,000 eggs a year from 5 hens try WACKERS B. T. G. F. TABLETS in all the water they get to drink. NO MEAT OR GREENS ARE NEEDED when using the Tablets. OUR 1921 EXPERIMENT, 5 ROCKS LAID 1013 EGGS FROM FEB. 23, to JAN. 2, 1922.

KEEP YOUR CHICKS ALIVE AND MAKE THEM GROW

Try WACKER'S CHICK TABLETS IN ALL THE WATER THEY GET TO DRINK. THEN you will see them grow. OUR 1921 EXPERIMENT BUFF ROCK CHICKS HATCHED MAY 17 started to lay DEC. 19. They got Wackers Chick Tablets in the water from the start.

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All Tablets, 600, \$1.00; 1,300, \$2.00; 5,000, \$6.00. WACKERS TABLETS WILL PRODUCE RESULTS OR YOUR MONEY BACK. C. O. D. orders promptly filled.

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Make two bags of poultry food do the work of three. Catch tray A, collects waste and returns it when inverted to close hopper against rats and mice at night. (See dotted lines.) If your dealer cannot supply you send for circular and order direct.

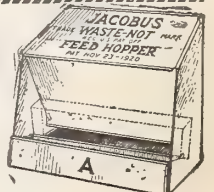
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RIDGEFIELD, N. J.

EDGEHILL GIANT SINGLE MINORCAS

SALE OF BREEDERS AT REDUCED PRICES—Can supply single birds or full strings to win in any competition desired. A number of extra fine utility pullets from egg-record stock. Write for catalog.—EDGEHILL FARM, Box A, SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.





First prize White Orpington hen. Owned by R. E. Sandy, Box A, Stuarts Draft, Va.



First prize Buff Minorca cockerel Coliseum Show, Chicago, 1921. Owned by Edw. F. Schmidt, Hazelrigg, Ind.



males and females, as both sexes are in all respects alike as far as markings are concerned.

We have always been advocates of hatching bantams in May and June, but not later than July. Bantams bred after July may be a tribe smaller, but with good stock to start with the earlier birds will prove the more healthy, and prove more satisfactory.

Game Bantams.

Perhaps if the question "What Is the Most Desirable Quality in Game Bantams?" was put to the average admirer of these interesting little birds, the answer would be spontaneous, "Station." We have come to this conclusion from our experience as judges for over twenty-five years, from conversation with scores of breeders of the different varieties of Game Bantams, and from visits to the yards of many breeders. We beg to differ with all those of that opinion. However, for the good of



Game Bantams we are glad to say not all Game Bantam breeders or fanciers are of the sort that consider a leggy bird a good or typical bird.

Station, good length of thigh and shank, is a very desirable quality, but that requisite in connection with a bird with a long narrow body, long back or long wings that reach past the body, often cross points under the tail, or in fact any one of these objectionable traits or qualities never should be considered a high-class specimen by a real judge or critic. Yet we have noticed many times the blue ribbon on Game Bantams at our best shows that were wider across the hips than at the shoulder, and always this sort of bird is too long in back and body, and most assuredly does not taper from shoulder to stern, or he could not be widest at hips, the center of the body; but these winners had station, and were hard feathered, both coveted qualities, yet his body and back very objectionable, should have placed him below the bird standing next or a few cages from him with wider shoulders, short back, tapering body, and short wings, well tucked up, that was not as long in thigh and shank.

We claim that a Game Bantam with pigeon wings alone can never, or should never, be considered in that charmed circle called high-class. That no Game Bantam is really "classy" that is too long in any one of these sections, viz.: body, back or wings, regardless of how much station he may have or how grandly colored he may be. Nor short in neck, with loose or long hackle, but that a bird (Game Bantam) that has the heart shape, short body, short back, clean stern, short wing, long, clean neck and head, comes under the head of a really high-class specimen, regardless of the fact that he is not just as "reachy" or exactly as clean in-color as you would

Funk's International Strain Heavy Laying S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Order hatching eggs or baby chicks now. My strain will save you 4 to 5 years' breeding; pullets begin laying at five months and give profitable egg yields throughout the year. Hatching eggs, \$3.00 for 15; \$15.00 per 100; \$70.00 for 500; \$125 for 1000. Baby chicks \$35.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 100 in lots of 500; \$27.50 per 100 in lots of 1000 or more.

EXTRA large full blood Toulouse breeding Ganders \$7.00 each.
A few good \$7.00 Grade A Cockerels left.

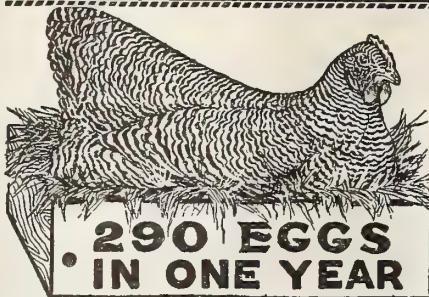
Send for my free catalog and 1922 price list. Satisfaction guaranteed on all orders or money refunded.

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LYLE W. FUNK, Sole Owner

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Grand Champion Pen. (Majority 200 Eggs), Grand Champion Hen. (Record 279 Eggs)

Also 3rd highest layer and tie for 5th highest layer. All breeds and varieties competing. This is the Phenomenal Record of 5 pullets by a customer at the recent

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EGGS AND CHICKS -FREE-

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CHICKS
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EGGS
That
Hatch!

GENERAL
CATALOG

BLACK WYANDOTTES

Winners BEST DISPLAY at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, N. Y., January, 1922. Also Specials BEST FEMALE, 1st, 4th, 5th Hen; 3rd Cock; 3rd Pullet and 1st Old Pen. 92 prizes won during past season at such shows as Allentown, Hanover, Hagerstown, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Madison Square. Exhibition and Breeding Stock. Eggs for hatching. Write for free mating list of Black, Blue, Mottled, Silver and Buff colored Wyandottes.

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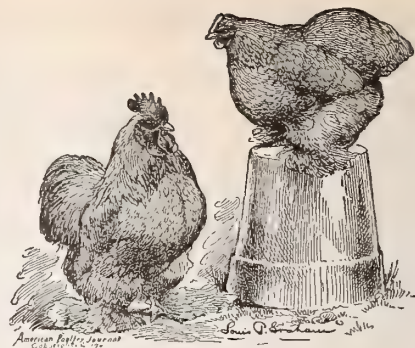
like, or as the Standard calls for "shape" makes him a classy representative of his breed.

I am not on the circuit any more as a judge but I am interested in Game Bantams. Don't think I ever will forget Game Bantam shape, and a bird to please me as a show bird, or a breeder, in my yards, must have Game Bantam quality, or get out of my sight. No pigeon wings, or "swell box" bodies need apply, and should I ever consent to judge again at any of our shows, would advise exhibitors to leave that sort at home.

Buff Cochin Bantams.

The Buff Cochin Bantam, when bred true to type and color, is one of the most beautiful and attractive varieties in the Standard. To get color and type takes careful study and foresight and can only be brought about by small matings and pedigree records.

The Cochin Bantams should have small, evenly and nicely serrated combs, broad chest, thick neck, with a short,



broad back, with a nicely rounded cushion, with legs heavily feathered, right to the end of the middle toe.

First take the male and go over him from head to tail, make a record of his weight, color in each section, undercolor in each section, head, color of eyes, shape of head, comb, neck, breast, back, tail, wings and foot feathering. The tail is one of the important sections and

should be short full and soft feathers.

Now select one or two hens and have them particularly strong in type and color where the male is deficient. Know if possible each hen's eggs and set them separately and mark the chicks so you will know which hen produces the best stock. Do not be in a hurry about selling the old birds as they may produce some top notchers and you may want to use this mating or part of it for next season's breeding. So much for the fancy part, and now for the utility, as layers, setters and mothers for chicks the Buff Cochin stands A-1. For eating purposes there is no better table fowl. They make plump broilers and roasters as their meat has a very fine flavor. With just a little care in selection at breeding time one can have an ideal family fowl in the Buff Cochin Bantam.

The Black Cochin Bantam.

The Black Cochin Bantam of today is one of our most beautiful Bantams. It has progressed toward perfection with "leaps and bounds." Nowadays it is not



One of the beautiful Barred Rock male birds now at the head of Aristocrat Matings. Owned by W. D. Holterman, Fort Wayne, Ind.

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Amazing New Discovery Quickly Kills Them All. Not a Poison.

Rats, Mice, Gophers—in fact all Rodents can now be wiped out easily and quickly. Imperial Virus will do it. This new discovery, is a fluid, true Virus. Entirely harmless to humans, poultry, stock, pets, etc.



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YOU CAN GET YOURS FREE

Here's how! Send \$1.00 today (currency, M. O., Check, etc.) and we will ship you by return mail, postpaid, two regular, full sized (double strength) \$1.00 bottles of Imperial Virus. Use one to rid your place of these pests, and sell the other to a neighbor, thus getting yours free. Special inducements to represent us.

If more convenient, send no money, just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, Dept. 762, 2110 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Pay postman \$1.00 and few cents postage when two bottles arrive. Guaranteed to do the work to your entire satisfaction within 30 days, or your \$1.00 will be cheerfully refunded.

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75 egg Marvel Incubator.....\$22.50 With Brooder \$26.00

150 egg Marvel Incubator.....\$27.50 With Brooder \$33.00

Freight paid east of Rockies

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FREE Send us the names and addresses of 5 poultrymen in your vicinity having not less than 100 chickens and we will send you FREE one Gilt Edge Poultry Record.

This Record has 36 pages in book form, keeps an account of your daily egg collections, receipts from the sale of eggs and poultry also ranch expenditures, for one year.

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321 H ST., MELROSE HIGHLANDS, MASS.



unusual to see a pen of loose, full-feather, low-down Cochins, with a coat of black that reflects a lustrous, bronzy-green sheen, when enjoying the rays of the sun.

The Blacks and, in fact, all Cochins, are very docile and very easy to keep penned. The black will have a tendency to turning red or "burning out" under the rays of the sun. Many of our real fanciers use canvas or burlap to shelter their pets during the hot sunny days of summer. Our old-time breeders contended that it was impossible to obtain high-class exhibition specimens from a single mating.

The Black Cochin of today has reached a plane very near perfection and now it is possible to obtain both high-class males and females from one mating. To do this only rich colored birds of true Cochin type need be used, otherwise the time is wasted. Never use a bird that isn't black to the skin or one that has yellow legs for a breeder.



Black Cochin Bantams should have horn colored legs. Sometimes an exceptionally good bird will throw a white feather or two; more than likely they will be lost in the next molt. Look out for white in the ear-lobes. Do not breed a bird with this defect under any consideration. Also avoid pearl or white eyes as this is a serious defect.

The Silkie.

The Silkie is a native of Japan and have become quite popular of late owing to the fact that they make such excellent setters and mothers to hatch and raise Pheasants. Many of our most prominent breeders of high-class exhibition poultry use Silkies to hatch and rear their pedigree stock. I have found that by keeping about one dozen Silkies that I always have some that wants to set from Jan. 1 on until June and us fanciers know how fine it is to be able to set some of our choice eggs during January, February and March and not break into our regular matings. As layers the Silkie will hold her own for when she is not setting she is laying and when she is not needed for setting she can be easily cured of her broodiness by putting her in a slatted bottom coop and fed on dry laying mash. Most people do not like the idea of eating Silkies owing to their having dark meat. It is claimed, however, that their flesh is very edible and tastes more like that of wild duck.

Cost of Breeding.

One big breeder says: "Of course, we could save many thousands of dollars if we dropped down just a little from the high standard we have set. We could cut out tramping and save \$6,000.00 a year. We could omit all pedigree work and save an equal amount. We could run our birds in large flocks, instead of in small, especially mated pens and save \$4,000.00 more. And the special equipment, the wide flung colony houses, the special feeds and little details that add the final touch of quality to the stock, run up in other thousands."

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No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
4	Baby chicks.....	10	.20	.35	.60	1.25	2.25
5	pigeons.....	10	.20	.35	.60	1.35	2.40
6	Growing chicks.....	10	.20	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
7	Bantams.....	15	.30	.50	.80	1.90	3.25
8	Leg'hns, Anconas.....	20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
9	Large Leghorns.....	20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	3.75
11	Rocks, Reds, etc.....	20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
12	Asiatics.....	25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
14	Turkeys, Geese.....	30	.55	.90	1.40	3.25	6.00
16	Turkey Toms.....	35	.60	1.00	1.60	3.75	7.00



Absolutely secure—colors can be distinguished at a greater distance.

PRICES DOUBLE COIL.

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
8	Leghorns, etc.....	25	.45	.75	1.35	3.00	5.25
9	Large Leghorns.....	30	.50	.90	1.50	3.25	5.75
11	Rocks, Reds.....	30	.55	.90	1.50	3.40	6.00
12	Asiatics.....	35	.65	1.10	1.80	4.15	7.50
14	Turkeys.....	45	.75	1.35	2.10	4.90	9.00
16	Turkey Toms.....	55	.90	1.50	2.40	5.65	10.50

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A new book just out, devoted exclusively to the building of poultry houses of all kinds and descriptions. Besides telling how to build the houses properly, it tells how to make feed troughs, nest boxes and water troughs. It gives complete plans, as well as the approximate cost of construction. It also contains plans of roosts and dropping boards; the brood coop; the brooder house; the fattening coop; the Winter brooder house; the fattening coop. 75c postpaid. American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill.



Early Laying Show Birds.

The Golden Rule policy is the only permanent assurance of success in any business, and that is why we adopted and try to live daily "the square way of dealing" with our customers.

Poultry keeping with me had always been more or less a hobby, and the birds were kept more for pleasure than profit. Eight years ago circumstances compelled me to retire from my active work—the transfer business. It was then I thought, and thought hard, of how I could make the poultry business pay, and the quickest way to grow from a small beginning with the greatest possible returns.

We (the wife and I) always kept a record of our income from eggs. We could always sell at a premium, winter or summer, all the eggs our flock would produce, and we found our cash from that source always left us a margin of profit.

Our laying house was fully equipped, artificial light for the short days of winter. Trap nests and the other ways of determining a hen's capacity were closely studied and adhered to. The light breeds appealed to us, and eggs—plenty of them—were what we determined to get.

White Leghorns, Reds and Anconas comprised our flocks, but we eliminated the Reds after two years of record keeping and now we have only the Anconas. The Leghorns didn't respond during the winter months as well as the Anconas, and that was when we needed eggs the most.

We never force our breeding stock for winter egg production, for we have found by experiments and taught by common sense that this method could only result in poor hatches and weakened chicks. Our specialty is birds that will reach early maturity and the laying stage in the quickest possible time, and in order for them to do this, they must come from a strong germ and be a vigorous chick at the start.

Laying hens have always been, and are today, our first consideration. Showing for premiums on Standard birds had never, until a year ago, appealed to us. While we have always bred our birds so that they conformed to the Standard, as near as possible, without sacrificing anything which would tend to lower their laying qualities, we never put a bird in our breeding pens that didn't have a laying record to back it up.

Our attention was called to some of our birds by breeders who specialized in show stock. This set us to wondering why a bird couldn't play a double role. We know of fine stock breeders who can win at fine stock shows with cattle that produce far above the average in butter fat. Why, then, couldn't a heavy-laying hen or pullet come up to the Standard in the show-room and still produce far above the average in eggs? We gave the matter a tryout at the Omaha Show, Thanksgiving week, entering three birds. We won first cock and premiums on the other two entries. New Year's day, at Lincoln, Nebraska, we entered fourteen birds and won: 1 old pen, 2 and 3 pullet, 3 and 5 cockerel, 2 and 4 hen, 2 and 4 cock—fourteen birds entered and won on them all. These birds were right out of our trap-nested stock, and aside from a little conditioning, nothing was or could be done to breed them up closer to the Standard of Perfection. They were simply Standardbred layers that demonstrated their value in the show-room.

Early-laying show birds are going to be our specialty in the future, as long as we can breed as we have been breeding. No special mating or extra effort was required to get the winners we showed.

On exhibition at Lincoln we had a pullet that laid her first egg at four months and two days. This might seem abnormal and freakish, but we have several more hatched at the same time that laid in four months and eighteen days. We can only account for this by the parent stock which produced them and our manner of feeding. Too heavy feeding the first four weeks of a chick's life seems to cause a reaction. We have found that an underfed bird, unless stunted the first month, will, by proper handling and feeding, reach maturity in a more developed condition quicker than one crowded from hatching time. This is our only known solution of our early layers.

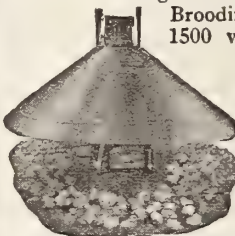
Our ambition is to manage an immense poultry plant, and we are striving daily with that end in view. We know of no other business so fascinating and healthy that can be worked up from a small beginning, with so little capital, than poultry raising. Any person with a determination to succeed can accomplish their purpose if they will adopt the Golden Rule as their motto and, no matter what the temptation, see that the rule is never violated. Common sense, coupled with a talent for the business, and the above rule

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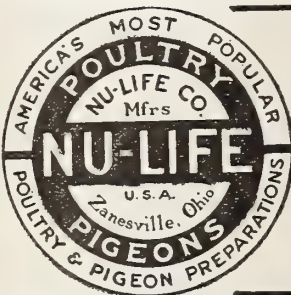
CRESCENT FARM White Orpingtons

Our winnings the past show season were made at the two greatest White Orpington shows in America—New York State Fair and Cleveland. At these two shows 495 of the world's best White Orpingtons were out for prizes—over a hundred more than at any other two shows in the United States or Canada. In this stupendous competition CRESCENT FARM WON.

Hatching Eggs from these superb winners at \$15, \$10 and \$8 per 15, parcel post prepaid. Fertility guaranteed. Free mating list.

CRESCENT FARM

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Prevents and cures Bowel trouble in baby chicks, quickly restores stunted chicks back to a healthy growth and is unequalled as a tonic for adult fowls or turkeys.

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Endorsed by America's Leading Fanciers as the best remedy on the market for Going Light, Bowel Trouble, Roup, or any run down condition of Poultry, Figeons or Turkeys. NU-LIFE Pills and NU-LIFE Tonic are both packed in two sizes, 30c and \$1.00, for sale at your dealer's or sent postpaid at above prices. NU-LIFE REMEDIES must please you. If for any reason you are not satisfied, your money will be refunded. Write for descriptive circular and list of satisfied customers. Agents wanted. Ask for dealer's prices. NU-LIFE COMPANY Box 444-C ZANESVILLE, OHIO

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In Brouwer's Save-All Chick and Egg Boxes. (Formerly Called Rippler)

Made of strong corrugated card board. Stand

weight of five men. Sold in Dozen Lots Only.

EGG BOXES—size 15-egg, \$1.75; 30-egg, \$2.50; 50-egg,

\$3.45; 100-egg, \$5.50 doz. CHICK BOXES—25-size,

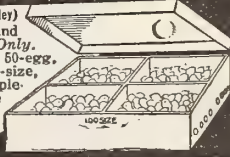
\$1.25; 50-size, \$1.75; 100-size, \$2.40 doz. Sample

15-egg or 25-chick box, 35c. Postpaid. Save

delay—order from adv. Write for Catalog of

Poultry Supplies. Special discounts on large orders.

BROUWER MANUFACTURING CO., Box 100 GRAFTON, ILL.



Ratz's Seven Firsts Anconas

G. E. W. Ratz - Madison Square Garden-Tavistock Ont.

EGGS FROM THE FINEST EXPERIMENTAL MATINGS IN THE WORLD. \$15 and \$20 per Setting. Write for Mating List.

Little Journey Among Anconas

Some night take this "Little Journey Among Anconas"—it will fascinate you!—and you will profit immeasurably from the experience. Between the two substantial covers of this latest book by the Ancona specialist, H. Cecil Sheppard, is packed all the meat of Ancona history and experience since the early discovery of this prolific breed. Mr. Sheppard's amazing winnings for many consecutive years at Madison Square Garden, New York, entitle him to write the leading text book on Anconas.

"A LITTLE JOURNEY AMONG ANCONAS" is offered postpaid for \$1.00. It will show you how to get more profit and greater pleasure from your poultry.

H. Cecil Sheppard

Box 439

Berea, Ohio

spell success. Specialize in whatever branch of the business you go after, and as the business grows, put a certain amount of the profits in well-placed advertising, which money spent should be considered an investment and not an expense. Treat your customers good and all alike, and should a question of doubt arise, try and give the customer the benefit of the doubt, and your business will keep on the upward trend. "Biddy" is a firm believer in co-operation, and if you do your part of the co-operating she will do her's.

C. WHITNEY.

Nebraska.

A Mexican Breeder's Complaint.

Some time ago, I wrote you on several poultry problems we fanciers down here were confronted with, and what called your attention most was my statement that a hen purchased in the States averaged twice and more of its value when brought down here. To prove my statement, I hand you herewith a custom house agent account covering my importation of eight Cornish pullets.

These pullets cost me at point of origin \$2.00 gold each, or \$16.00 in all. The custom house agent account to cross this coop with eight pullets totals \$35.58 gold, which makes a grand total of \$51.58 gold laid at the border. The expressage on same to Monterey was \$1.85 gold, which added to \$51.58 which we were carrying makes \$53.43 gold for the eight pullets, or \$6.68 gold per pullet, or in round figures, more than twice its value.

To show you there is no fake in my statement, I am handing you herewith the account as it was rendered me, the express receipts and the letter from the custom house agent enclosing the account. Everything is here to support my statement.

Now, after looking over these facts, what do you think ought to be done with a breeder who sends you the worst culls he has in his yards? In the States, when you get a chicken not worth the price, or equivalent to what the breeder has promised you, you just return it, but here, if you were to return the chicken you would have to pay again the same amount for exporting it that you paid for importing it, which would make the value of the shipment a great deal higher than the value of the birds purchased.

And this is not all. In bringing in pit game hens and cocks, you find that they charge you more, because the value of the hens are more, and besides they do not fail to steal one or two hens and put in a mongrel or two to cover

their theft. If you make your claim to the custom agents they will tell you that that was what reached them; if you make it to the shipper he tells you he shipped only first-class goods; if you make it to the Mexican government, after a year or so they tell you the theft occurred in the United States, and if you make it to the American Government they tell you that once the shipment crossed the border they are not responsible, so who pays after all? The fellow who gets the hens.

Two days ago I purchased a trio of Buff Orpingtons. One of the hens has only one wing. The other wing has never existed. I suppose it is a freak or some kind of degeneration, as you cannot find even the stub of the wing.

I know it is of no use to write the shipper—he will tell you he never shipped such a thing, and I know it is no use to write the custom house agent, as he will tell me he shipped me just what he received.

I must state to you, in order that you will not mix things up, that the American express companies do not deliver things into Mexico. They just put them on the border and you have to hire a custom agent to pass them over, so don't figure on having the express company bringing it right straight from there to the door of your house.

Now I want to ask the fraternity, is it just that they send us trash when it costs us so much to obtain our animals? Is it just that they send us trash knowing that we cannot return same, on account of the expenses connected with it? Is it just, I say, that they ask a higher price for export than for import when we are going to get the worst kind of hens? The fraternity should take into consideration that we are not competitors, as we are not going to show our birds, for there are no shows here; that we are not going to take ribbons and prizes away, as we are only in the business in this country, and with these thoughts in mind they could ship us better birds than for their local trade.

I am glad to learn that you are interested in learning about conditions here, and you may rest assured that if it was not for the terrible expenses in the matter, the poultry business here would have a different face.

FRANCISCO BELTRAN, JR.

Mexico.

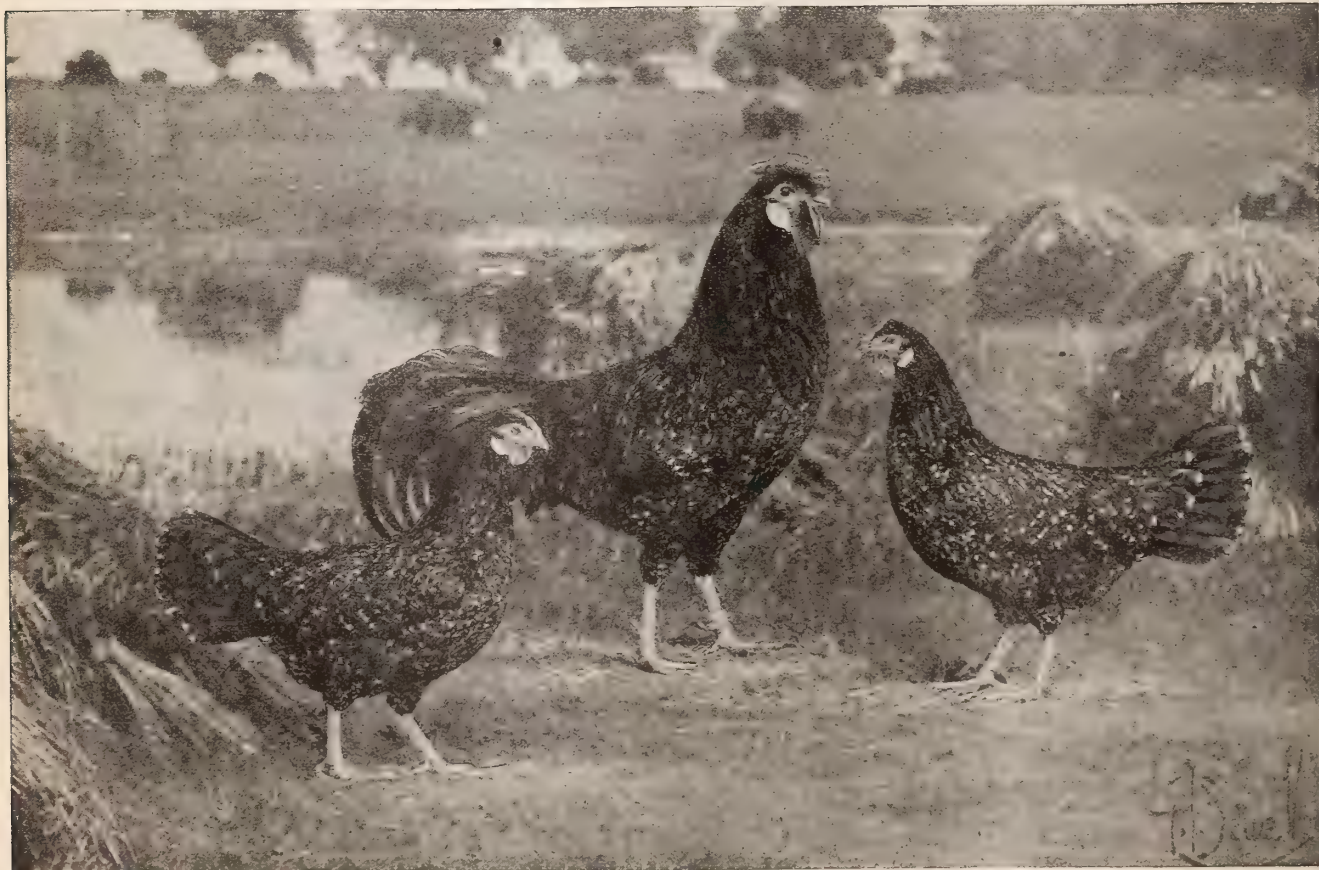
(Note.—A breeder who ships a hen with a wing deformed to the point of absence is dishonorable. Such a bird should be consigned to market. Mr. Beltran should appreciate

the fact that \$2.00 is not enough to pay for a Cornish female. At current market prices in the United States a Cornish hen will bring that much on the butcher's block. If he had paid \$16 for two hens, any reputable breeder would have sent decent females, and these birds would have produced some forty chicks, among which should be some satisfactory cockerels and pullets.—F. L. P.)

Hens Must Have Mash Regularly.

The fact that a satisfactory egg production cannot be maintained without the regular use of mash in the ration has been sufficiently demonstrated by flock records from all parts of the state. Yet probably the most common reason found for the low average which some flocks still show is the fact that the owners are careless in keeping the mash supply constantly available. Many excuses are heard for the condition where three-fourths of the flocks has molted early in August, but in almost every case a little investigation will show that the birds have not been given their mash regularly during the summer months. In the opinion of the writer, the one most important object lesson which all farm poultry keepers need to learn is that egg production is determined directly by the kind and amount of feed given and that in order to insure heavy laying the hens must be fed their grain regularly and must have dry mash continually available. Moreover this dry mash must contain animal protein in some such form as commercial meat scrap or tankage if the birds are to lay profitably, unless enough milk is available to give the hens all the milk they will drink every day.

—T. S. Townsley.



Trio of Sheppard's Rose Comb Anconas, first Rose Comb cock, hen from the first Rose Comb old pen and pullet from the first Rose Comb pen, Madison Square Garden, New York. Owned by H. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio.

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UNDER this heading ads will be inserted for fifteen cents per word each month for less than three months, or *thirty-six cents per word for three months*. Changes in copy allowed every three months. Numbers and initials count as words. All ads will be inserted under *classified headings*. No ads accepted at less than an average of \$1.50 per insertion. Terms, cash with each ad. Count the words carefully to avoid delay in publishing. Write your copy plainly, as upon this the correctness of your ad largely depends. When placing your ads remember that advertisers using Classified Ads get better returns from AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL than from any other poultry journal—none excepted. On writing any of these advertisers, mention AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL. All copy for Classified Ads must reach us by the 17th of month preceding the date of issue. These Rates Void After May 20th, 1922.

ANCONAS.

CLOSING OUT SALE—Rose and Single Comb Anconas. Other business takes my attention; will sell all my high quality, well marked breeding stock; your opportunity to get the best. Eggs, best pens, \$3 15, \$5 30. Write today for prices on anything you want. G. W. Simms, Lake, N. Y. 4

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Eggs \$3.00 per 15. Pen headed by real dark male from 290 egg hen. Regular pens \$1.50. John M. Trexler, Lexington, N. C. 2-4

THIS WINTER MY SINGLE and Rose Comb Anconas win at Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburg; 16 years breeding this strain. Mating list. J. O. Somers, Bedford, O. 2-4

SHEPPARD'S SINGLE COMB Anconas breeding stock, baby chicks \$15, eggs \$7 100. Mariott's Grandview Poultry Farm, Medina, Ind. 2-4

HOGAN TESTED SINGLE COMB Anconas. Cockerels \$2, eggs \$2 15, \$8 100. Ben Walters, Effingham, Ill. 2-4

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Winning strain, dark exhibition type, heavy trapezoid layers of large chalk white eggs, 15 \$2; 100, \$10; chick, 100 \$20. American Egg Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-4

ANCONAS (SHEPPARD)—Both Combs, 15, \$2; 100, \$8. Mrs. Aug. Berger, Boaz, Wis. 2-4

HIDDENOUR'S STRAIN BEATS all Anconas, large dark, husky birds, price \$3.50, \$5 and \$8 each, hatching eggs in season \$1.50 per 15. Geo. W. Tortellet, Sand Lake, Mich., R F D 3. 2-4

DARK S. C. ANCONA cockerels \$3; 100 eggs \$7. Mrs. L. T. Hardin, Cobden, Ill. 2-4

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Stock direct from Sheppard's first and second pens. Cockerels \$2 and \$5. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$7 per 100. Chick \$16 per 100. Ward Weidman, Mt. Carroll, Ill. 2-4

ANCONA EGGS—SHEPPARD'S, Chicago winner, Hogan tested catalog. Snowflake Ancona Yards, Middleton, Wis. 2-4

BEAUTIFUL DARK SINGLE COMB Ancona cockerels from State Fair winners, \$3.50 to \$10. W. A. Orr, Springfield, Ill. 2-4

BECK'S WINTERLAY SINGLE COMB Anconas, 331 egg strain; \$5 eggs from excellent winter layers now \$3 per 15 or \$12 per 100, and cheaper. If you want something exceptionally good, order now. Booklet. Ernst Beck, Lebanon, Mo. 2-4

SMITH'S ANCONAS stock and eggs from my prize winners. L. A. Smith, Denton, N. C. 2-4

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Sheppard's famous strain cocks, cockerels, pullets, eggs. Write for circular. Hill Top Poultry Farm. H. V. Hollar, R. 2, Newark, O. 2-4

WINNING ANCONAS—Cockerels reasonable; 100 eggs \$7. Cress Hill Farm, Hillsboro, Ill. 2-4

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Sheppard's famous strain eggs, grade A 15 \$3, 100 \$12, 500 \$55; strain eggs, grade B 15 \$2, 100 \$10, 500 \$50; 100 \$6, 500 \$25; chick, 100 \$18, 500 \$85; hens, pullets \$3.50, cockerels \$3, \$5. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade Sheppard strain Ancona chicks. Select and exhibition grades, price right. Catalog free. Stamps appreciated. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

ANCONAS, FIRST AT Coliseum, Chicago, First at Kansas City, Second Madison Square Garden. Eggs from wonderful matings at reduced prices. E. H. Snow, Sleepy Eye, Minn. 2-4

BRED-TO-LAY Single Comb Mottled Anconas' eggs for hatching and day-old chicks of quality; circular free. Bernard M. Stover, Dept J, Bellefonte, Route 2, Pa. 2-4

EGG-O'-CHARM Anconas won first and second, Chicago, 1921; trapezoid, wonderful layers; eggs, \$1.50, \$3.00, \$5.00 per 15; chicks, \$25 per 100. Egg-O'-Charm, Galena, Ill. 2-4

ORDER YOUR SINGLE COMB Ancona chicks now from one of Michigan's best flocks. Stock better than ever; prices lower. 100 husky breeding cockerels. Ralph Van Raalte, Holland, Mich. 2-4

SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS ANCONAS—The World's Best. See display ad, page 514. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio. 1-22-1 2-4

WYKULS ANCONAS win again at Greater Milwaukee. Write your wants. Booklet. Wykuls Ancona Yards, Oostburg, Wis. 1-4

SHATTO'S SINGLE COMB Anconas. Baby chicks from winners. Hogized layers. Vaccinated against disease. Ten years breeding Anconas. Satisfied customers everywhere. Guy H. Shatto, Dunkirk, Ind. 3-5

TRAPNESTED S. C. ANCONAS, \$2 setting, \$9.50 100; delivery paid; send for list. Shell Lake Poultry Farm, Shell Lake, Wis. 3-4

ALBA'S ACME S. C. Anconas—Eggs and baby chicks. Mating list free. Alba Poultry Farms, Waterloo, Iowa. 1-22-1 2-4

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Eggs and stock. C. W. Purcell, Winchester, Ohio. 2-4

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Farm range, roosters from Sheppard's second pen eggs for hatching \$1.50 per 15, \$6 per 100. Mrs. O. K. Hull, Taintor, Ia., R. F. D. 1. 3-5

SHEPPARD'S SINGLE COMBS selected eggs \$2 setting. Extraordinary layers. G. VanBuren, Bedford, Ohio. 3-5

ANCONAS—SHOW AND contest winners. Prices reduced. Catalog free. Ideal Anconas Farm, Box 8, Mt. Vernon, Ind. 3-4

S. C. ANCONA EGGS, \$1.50 15, \$7 100. A few cockerels, \$3 and \$5. E. W. Bennett, Wilson, N. Y. 3-5

S. C. ANCONA cockerels, Sheppard's exhibition strain, \$10 and \$5. Eggs from same strain \$2.50 for 15. Buff Orpington eggs, \$2.50 for 15. Blue ribbon winners at 3 state fairs. Werter Dyer, Woodstock, Ohio. 3-5

ANCONAS, EXTRA CHOICE, both combs, cockerels \$3, eggs \$2. Horton Green, Burlington, Ia. 3-5

R. C. ANCONAS—Pen consists of birds direct from one of Sheppard's best pens, nicely mottled with dark wings and tail, good comb, good type, Hogan tested, (\$3 per setting.) Range flock, extra good egg producers, Sheppard strain \$1.25 per setting, \$7 per 100. Mrs. Bert Foster, R. 2, Bedford, Ia. 3-5

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Eggs \$1.35 per 15, \$2.40 per 30, \$3.50 per 50. Mrs. Ed Grinstead, Danville, Ia. 3-4

DARK SINGLE COMB Anconas, Sheppard strain direct. Eggs \$2 per 15. Gerner Evans, Kermit, W. Va. 3-5

CARDELL'S PEERLESS STRAIN Single Comb Ancona eggs for hatching from 237 to 285 egg hens, \$2.50 and \$3.50 per 15. F. L. Cardell, Northfield, Vt. 3-4

ROSE COMB ANCONA hatching eggs. Sheppard strain, \$1.50 per setting, \$7 per 100. Mrs. Roy Kemery, Blockton, Ia. 3-5

SINGLE COMB ANCONA eggs, heavy laying strain, fine type and color; \$1.50, 15; \$4.50, 50; \$8 100. Mrs. E. C. Webster, Charles City, Ia. 3-5

ANCONAS (SHEPPARD'S) S. C., 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7. J. C. Kagey, Schwenkville, Pa. 3-5

SHEPPARD'S SINGLE COMB Anconas, prize winners, great layers; eggs \$1.50 per 15; chicks \$20 per 100. By parcel post. Circular free. Earl Lee Witt, Ill. 3-5

ANCONAS, CHOICE SINGLE COMB, selected eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$7 per 100. Insured, prepaid mail. Liberty Ancona Farm, Liberty, Mo. 3-5

RATZ STRAIN ANCONAS—Eggs and stock for sale. H. A. Daugherty, Streator, Ill. 3-4

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Excellent laying strain; eggs \$2 per 15. A. J. Asmus, Galena, Ill. 3-5

SHEPPARD'S ANCONAS—331-egg strain. In Iowa agriculture contest my flock led over 600 others. Eggs, 15, \$2; 50, \$6; 100, \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order direct from this advertisement. M. E. Crane, Decatur, Ia. 3-5

SINGLE COMB ANCONA eggs, farm range stock, 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6.50. Mrs. Abbott Risser, Bedford, Ia. 3-5

S. C. ANCONA EGGS—\$2 per 15, Sheppard strain; White Indian Runner Duck eggs, \$2 per 11. Mrs. Frank Andrews, Morse, Ia. 3-4

S. C. ANCONAS, Sheppard's, world's best. Headed by son of King Richard. Eggs, \$5 per 15. Maj. Duncan, Kermit, W. Va. 3-5

BERGER'S SURE LAY Anconas; prize winning and heavy laying combined. Mating list. Berger's Ancona Farm, South Elgin, Ill. 3-5

S. C. ANCONA eggs from one of the best laying strains. Strictly purebred and satisfaction guaranteed. \$1.50 per 15, \$9 per 100. Ridge Manor Farm, Geneva, O. 3-5

S. C. ANCONA EGGS—\$2.50 per setting. Heavy winter laying strain. Quantity prices on application. L. E. Bechtel, Lewisburg, Pa. 3-4

ROSE COMB ANCONA chicks, Sheppard strain. Oliver Crum, Ida Grove, Ia. 4-5

S. C. ANCONA hatching eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$7, 100, prepaid. Ray M. Scotchbrook, Warren, Ill. 4

SHEPPARD'S ROSE COMB Ancona hatching eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$9 per 100. Walter Eshbaugh, Chana, Ill. 4

FIRST YOUNG PEN, Single Comb Anconas, Washington, November last; eggs, \$5 15. Preston Hutton, Abingdon, Va. 4-6

ROSE COMB ANCONAS—Exhibition quality only; no utility stock; eggs, \$2.50, 15; \$4, 30. A. DeBoer, Hinsdale, Ill. 4-6

ASH'S ANCONAS win again at Chicago Coliseum; 4 hens in winning pen have official registered record of 1,129 eggs in 1 year. Imported and home bred stock. Catalog free. Porter Ash, Centerville, Ia. 4-5

ROSE COMB ANCONAS—Extra quality; eggs, \$3 15. C. Shafroth, Cornuda, Ia. 4

CARY'S WINLAY ANCONAS—Bred for heavy egg production; won 2nd cockerel Chicago 1st pullet and special Kansas City; special prices on hatching eggs; free catalog describes matings, tells all about Anconas. Frank Cary, 1015 W. 47th, Kansas City, Mo. 4

BEAUTY ANCONAS—Breeding stock, baby chicks and eggs. Rosehill Poultry Farm, Waterloo, Ia. 4-6

HIGH CLASS S. C. Anconas, Sheppard's 331-egg strain. Selected eggs \$2 15, \$10 100; guaranteed 85% fertile. Wm. Willenborg, Effingham, Ill. 4

GENUINE SINGLE COMB Anconas; trapezoid; 2 dandy pens; settings \$2 and \$5. Edward Lehman, Monee, Ill. 4-5

EGGS, S. C. ANCONAS (Sheppard)—Pen headed by cockerel direct from Gies pen 9, \$3 per 15; R. C. (Sheppard), 1st and 2nd pens, \$2 and \$1.50. Mrs. C. A. Carlson, Box 91, Alexandria, Minn. 4-5

S. C. ANCONAS—12 hens, 1 cockerel, \$25; hatching eggs \$2 per setting. M. Bonness, Mokena, Ill. 4

SINGLE COMB ANCONA eggs, \$7 100 postpaid; 85% guaranteed fertile; prize winners leading show; heavy layers; also pens; mating lists free. Wiedman Bros., Morton, Ill. 4

FARM RANGE S. C. Anconas, bred to lay, kind everybody wants. Eggs \$6 100. Fred A. Powell, Rinard, Ill. 4

HIGH CLASS S. C. Anconas, Sheppard 331-egg strain; selected eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$7 per 100. Antony Broeringmeyer, Teutopolis, Ill. 4

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Setting, \$1.50; 100, \$6; 100 chicks, \$20. Grace Hoffman, Carlock, Ill. 3-5

SHADY BROOK FARM Single Comb Anconas; official records; trapezoid, blue ribbon blood; 100 eggs, \$7; chicks, 17c; also 5 special matings and select breeding flock. Ward Bowen, Union Star, Mo. 2-4

"ULTRA QUA" ANCONAS—Eggs, chicks, reasonable; mating list. Own-Land Farm, Hammond, N. Y. 4-5

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Have in 1 pen 5 1st, 4 2d prize winners Memphis Tri-State Fair, 1921; eggs, this pen, \$3 15, \$5 30; baby chicks 30c, \$12.50 50. Mrs. David Corum, Duncan, Miss. 4

WARD'S HIGH-CLASS Anconas—No chicks; eggs, \$1.25-\$2.75 per setting postpaid; \$7.99 per 100; Sheppard strain stock. G. Floyd Ward, Roselle, N. Y. 4

SHEPPARD STRAIN DIRECT Single Comb Anconas, 331-egg strain; sire's sons of Joseph, 2d pen cockerel Madison Square Garden; eggs, \$1.75 15, \$10 100. Jethro McCubbin, Green Mountain, Ia. 4-5

BROWN ANCONAS.

NEW VARIETY—Striking in color; eggs \$5 for 15. I. H. Murray, 11337 Longwood Drive, Chicago, Ill. 4-5

ANDALUSIANS.

SPERBER'S FAMOUS BLUE Andalusians—Milwaukee National and Chicago Coliseum winners; see display on another page. A. W. Sperber, 3201 McKinley Blvd., Box P, Milwaukee, Wis. 4

PENNIMAN'S BEAUTIFUL Blue Andalusians, prize winners, wonderful laying strain; eggs, \$2 and \$3. Rae Penniman, Pardeeville, Wis. 4-5

BLUE ANDALUSIANS—With prize winning records; healthy, vigorous, standard weight stock; eggs, \$2 setting postpaid. John Ohlman, Lakeland, Minn. 4-5

TREWEK'S CHAMPION Andalusians; husky western strain; try a setting. 68 S. Clarkson, Denver, Colo. 4

BLUE ANDALUSIANS—Pens bought from and mated by Barnard; eggs, \$5 per setting. Mrs. Saunders Wilburn, Artesia, Miss. 4

BARNARD'S BLUE ANDALUSIANS win 2 1st (on 3 entries) Madison Square 1922, 200-egg strain. Send for catalog. Roy E. Barnard, Westfield, Mass. 4-5

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade Blue Andalusians; price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

TRUE BLUE ANDALUSIANS (the beauty breed, the birds that lay and lay!)—Bred from blue ribbon winners. Ideal Blue Standard Type, sturdy stock of finely laced markings. Will produce winners and layers of large, weighty white eggs and lots of them all year. Settings, first pen \$3.50; second pen \$2.50 per 15 eggs, 100 lots special price. Eggs from my Chicago Show winners \$5 per 15 eggs, larger lots special correspondence. Gus A. Kneuss, Ottawa, Ill. 3-5

BLUE ANDALUSIANS—Bred from blue ribbon winners, settings \$3.50; eggs from my show winners \$5 per 15 eggs. Willard Faust, Elwood, Ind. 3-5

WRITE TODAY FOR free circular of "Famous" Andalusians that win highest honors at Madison Square Garden, Boston and Chicago. "Lay big white eggs and lots of 'em." Stock for sale. Walter C. Dobe, 186 Landon St., Buffalo, N. Y. 4

BABY CHICKS.

PUREBRED CHICKS—From best laying strains; lowest prices; postpaid. Catalog free. Lindstrom Hatchery, Clinton, Mo. 3-5

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN chicks from two-year-old stock; selected each year for health and high egg production; \$20, 100. John H. King, R. D. 7, Mansfield, O. 3-5

DAY OLD CHICKS—Postpaid. Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Orpingtons, White Wyandottes and Leghorns. Ideal Hatchery, Maugansville, Md. 3-5

50,000 BABY CHICKS—Two and four weeks chicks. S. C. White, Brown Leghorns, Barded Rocks. Hatching eggs. Catalog, stamp. Failing Poultry Farm, La Fargeville, N. Y. 3-5

BABY CHICKS—Nine varieties, lowest prices. Illustrated catalog free, telling how to raise them. Judson Hatchery, Galesburg, Ill. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—ALL leading breeds; prices reasonable, 97 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Plankton Poultry Plant, Plankton, Ohio. 2-4

ONE MILLION BABY Chicks, twenty varieties; low prices. Get my circular before ordering. Hess Hatcheries, Box A, North Canton, Ohio. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—FOURTEEN breeds; from range-raised and bred-to-day stock. Hatched right, easy to raise. Get free catalog on chicks and supplies. St. Louis is located in the geographical center of the United States. Save time by buying your chicks and supplies from one place. Write today. St. Louis Seed Co., 411-B Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—Rare breeds, White, Golden and Silver Campines, Buttercups, Speckled Sussex, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, White Langshans, Light Brahmas, Lakelanders, Houdans, Dark Cornish, Blue Andalusians, White Minorcas, R. I. Whites, White Crested Black Polish, S. C. Black Orpingtons, Buttricks, Buff. Golden and Partridge, Wyandottes, R. C. Black Minorcas, White Faced Black Spanish. Exhibition grades. Price right. Catalog free; stamps appreciated. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. 19, Gambier, O. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Minorcas; 15 years' experience. Catalog free. Write now. Albert Lea Hatchery, Albert Lea, Minn. 2-4

DAY OLD QUALITY CHICKS—Thousands per week; 9 varieties from the best purchased utility stock. Reasonable prices; postage paid; circular free. Place orders early. Mrs. Goetz's Quality Hatchery, Celina, Ohio. 2-4

S. C. ANCONA baby chicks, \$22.50 per hundred. Ike Smith, Hillsboro, Ill. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—Specializing in S. C. White Leghorns, White Rocks and White Wyandottes. Rabhaugh's Hatchery and Poultry Yards, North Baltimore, Ohio. 2-4

CHICKS, EGGS, UTILITY, Exhibition—Cleveland show winners. White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks. Edward O. Beck, 129C Sterling Painesville, Ohio. 2-4

350,000 CHICKS FOR 1922—S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, S. C. R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, Minorcas, Anconas, etc. Prices reasonable; 100 per cent safe delivery guaranteed. Customers report raising 98 per cent. Our 12th year. Place orders early. Catalog free. The Keystone Hatchery, Richfield, Pa. 1-4

BABY CHICKS—White Buff Barred Rocks, White Buff, Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Langshans, Anconas. Write for particulars. Geiger Hatchery, Bellevue, Ohio. 2-5

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS—Of high record layers; Single Comb White and Black Leghorns, Anconas and Barred Rocks. Very reasonable. Catalog free. Van Driest Farms, Box R, Cedar Grove, Wisconsin. 2-4

BABY CHICKS THAT GROW, all popular breeds. Satisfied customers only. Specialty. Catalog free. Bucyrus Hatchery, Box 4-A, Bucyrus, Ohio. 2-4

BABY CHIX and hatching eggs, bred-to-lay Black Langshans and R. C. Rhode Island Reds. Circular free. Mrs. Ray Marr, Chatsworth, Ill. 2-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns and White Rocks. Buy your baby chicks direct from breeder, who personally culls and superintends his flocks; only healthy stock, raised on full range on large farm, is used in our breeding; price right. Write for mailing list and prices. Meadow Spring Farm, Gust H. Weber, Brook, Yarnett, Wis. 2-4

PEDIGREED S. C. B. Leghorns, 234-egg strain; highest quality; tramped; purebred stock. Send for catalog. G. Cedarcroft, Madison, Conn. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—PUREBRED Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes and Single Comb White Leghorns, from the best laying strains. Catalog free. Union Poultry Yards, La Porte City, Iowa. 2-7

BABY CHICKS AT reduced prices. Barron Leghorns, Sheppard Anconas, Black Minorcas; America's heaviest flock average layers. Circulars free. Wm. D. Seidel, Strawberry Ridge, Pa. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—WHITE Wyandottes and Single Comb White Leghorns bred for winter egg production from vigorous, well matured farm flocks. Hecan tested. Leghorns (Farris strain), \$8.50; \$15, 100; \$70, 500; \$135, 1,000. Wyandottes (Fisher strain), \$9.50; \$5, \$18, 100; \$85, 500. Live delivery guaranteed; parcel post prepaid. Fred D. Porter, 12 Randall Ave., Janesville, Wis. 2-4

CHICKS—TWO HUNDRED thousand weekly. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Buff, Barred and White Rocks, White Buff and Black Orpingtons, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas, mixed chicks, eggs and poultry supplies. Brower Company, Grafton, Ill. 2-4

BROWN AND WHITE Leghorn chicks, 12c. Anconas and Reds, 14c. Ohio Valley Hatchery, Ramsey, Indiana. 2-4

CHICKS—50,000 FROM the "unexcelled laying strain," White Leghorns only. Eleventh year. Saint Johnsville Poultry Farm, St. Johnsville, N. Y. 2-4

BABY CHICKS, STRONG, healthy youngsters. Leghorns, Rocks, etc. Circular. Reed's Hatchery, Burton, Ill. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—Our eighteenth season shipping chicks; ten breeds to select from; the best stock at reasonable prices. Catalog and prices free. 22nd Century Hatchery, Box 1, New Washington, O. 2-4

HILLTOP QUALITY CHICKS—Strong, vigorous, true to breed. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Reds, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Safe delivery within 1,200 miles guaranteed. Catalog free. W. F. Hilltop, Box 65, Frenchtown, N. J. 1-7

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BABY CHICKS—Half million for 1922. Twelve leading breeds from heavy egg producing strains. A live delivery guaranteed. Catalog. Smith Brothers' Hatcheries, Mexico, Mo. 1-9

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CHICKS—LEADING VARIETIES; good thoroughbred stock; low prices. August Cleereoms, R. 5H, Green Bay, Wis. 3-6

BABY CHICKS—KULP strain S. C. White Leghorns at \$10 per 100; parcel post paid. Frank Blum, New Washington, Ohio. 3-5

ELECTRIC HATCH Baby Chicks—Purebred farm flocks; Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpington; \$17, 100; \$9, 50; guaranteed 100% live delivery; postpaid. Beatrice Electric Hatchery, Beatrice, Neb. 3-5

PUREBRED BABY CHICKS—Pedigreed sired flocks; White and Brown Leghorns \$14 per 100, Anconas \$15 per 100; special prices in 1,000 lots; returned to your door; satisfaction guaranteed. Order from this ad. Catalog free. Superior Farms, Box A, Zeeland, Mich. 3-5

WHITE ROCKS only; book orders early; pedigreed, heavy laying strain. Circular free. Theodore Poole, Jamesville, N. Y. 3-5

PUREBRED BABY CHICKS—Our third season of 20 varieties; orders shipped promptly. Write for catalog and price list. John H. Erdman, 125 N. 7th St., Allentown, Pa. 3-5

BABY CHICKS—Eggs, Reds, Leghorns. Fred G. Keller, Millersport, Ohio. 3-5

QUALITY CHICKS—PARKS and Ringlet Rocks, Reds and White Leghorns; sixth year. Catalog free. Wright's Hatchery, Peebles, Ohio. 3-4

BABY CHICKS—STRONG and sturdy; best laying strains; all leading varieties; quality and service; prices right. South Side Hatchery, Caledonia, Minn. 3-5

BABY CHICKS—Best grade, heavy laying White Leghorns; if you don't get our prices, we both lose money. Norton Leghorn Farms, Dept. D, Box 13, Elyria, Ohio. 4-5

DAY-OLD CHICKS for sale; 9 varieties; thousands per week; strong, healthy, vigorous; "Better Hatched" purebred and utility stock. Circular free. Old Homestead Hatchery, Dept. A, New Washington, Ohio. 4-6

BABY CHICKS—Purebred stock, 8 varieties; write for prices. Illinois Hatcheries, 6th and Converse Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. 4

BABY CHICKS—S. C. Dark Brown Leghorns; bred to lay, Horganized stock, Tormohlen and Russell strain; 12 years breeding for highest egg production; 20,000 chicks; \$20 100 prepaid. Finesgard Bros., Box 1A, Kenyon, Minn. 4-5

THOUSANDS OF CHICKS \$12 per 100 prepaid; S. C. W. Leghorns, 288-egg strain; satisfaction guaranteed. Mt. Zion Poultry Farm, Medora, Ind. 4

BABY CHICKS FROM vigorous, purebred stock; Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons; prepaid and guaranteed. John J. Mayer, Box 524, Bristol, Pa. 4

PUREBRED—ALL LEADING varieties from heavy laying strains; prepaid; 100% live delivery anywhere; satisfied customers in 30 states; satisfaction guaranteed; send for illustrated catalog. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 105, Cushing, Neb. 4

PUREBRED BABY CHICKS—Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons; prepaid and guaranteed. A. J. Hudson, Riverdale, N. Y. 4-5

"SUPREME QUALITY" Baby chicks of America's best bred to lay strains prepaid; Barred, White Rocks, Reds, \$14 100; Anconas, Minorcas, \$15 100; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$16 100; White, Brown Buff Leghorns, \$12 100. Do not confuse our chicks with ordinary utility stock; you can depend upon our chicks to live and mature into heavy egg producing hens. If you wish quality chicks at hatchery prices we can please you. Output limited. J. W. Kelley, Kensington, Ohio. 4

BABY CHICKS—Barred Rocks, \$12; White Leghorns, \$10 per 100. Mrs. James Cady, Scottsville, Kans. 4

IF YOU WANT those baby chicks in a hurry, order Barred Rocks or S. C. B. \$16 per 100; catalog 8 varieties free. Rosedale Poultry Yards, Box 45, Knox, Ind. 4-5

BANTAMS.

ROSE COMBS, MILLE FLEURS, Cochins, Sebrights. Summer Perkins, Danvers, Mass. 2-4

GOLDEN AND SILVER Sebright and Buff Cochins Bantams. Clyde Proper, Schoharie, New York. 8-21 yr.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAM Eggs from my St. Louis Coliseum winners, \$7.50 per 15. Only a few for sale. From high-class birds, \$2.50 per 15. D. A. Tomlinson, Browns, Ill. 2-4

BANTAMS AND EGGS—22 varieties; 2c stamp for circular. Fenn Bantam Yards (Desk 37), Delavan, Wis. 1-6

BUFF, BLACK, WHITE Cochins Bantams. G. H. Humbach, Hamilton, Ohio. 2-4

GUARANTEED GOLDEN SEBRIGHT, Buff and White Cochins Bantams; stock and eggs. Write Don Baird, Newport News, Va. 3-4

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS—Winners Chicago, St. Louis, Illinois State; eggs \$2, \$3, \$5 for 15. Lynn Stafford, Waucoma, Ia. 3-5

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS—Stock and eggs. Theodore Poole, Jamesville, N. Y. 3-5

WHITE AND BLACK Cochins Bantams; winners at Nebraska's largest shows; prices right. Harry Bordner, Fairmont, Neb. 3-4

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT eggs, \$2.25 15 postpaid. Loring Howell, Peterson, Ia. 4-5

BANTAMS—GOLDEN SEBRIGHT and Black Cochins; a few G. C. cockerels at \$2.50 each; eggs, both varieties, 10c each. Clinton Rogers, Markle, Ind. 3-5

SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS for sale. Frank Mains, Ashbury Park, N. J. 4-5

PARTRIDGE, BUFF, BLACK Cochins, Light Brahma Bantams; eggs \$2.50 per 15. H. G. Ehrman, 565 W. Wood St., Decatur, Ill. 4

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LIGHT BRAHMAS—Eggs for matching from grand matings and winners at Boston 15 years. First hen, second pen, Boston, 1922. Also won first cockerel, Pittsburgh, second hen Chicago Coliseum this season. No better quality. Fine eggs and stock; very reasonable. Why not send to an old stock breeder? Why not New England? Have bred Brahmans 57 years. Frank C. Nutter, South Portland, Maine. 3-5

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Consistent Coliseum winners. Correct size, type, color. Eggs, \$7.50 per 13. Oscar W. Grow, Waterloo, Iowa. 3-4

PUREBRED QUALITY LIGHT Brahmans, bred for heavy layers, size and beauty. Edw. L. Galloway, Sesser, Ill. 2-4

LIGHT BRAHMA and Light Brahma Bantam eggs for hatching. Write for prices. A. F. Rinderknecht, Atkins, Iowa. 2-4

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Cockerels, trios and pens for sale reasonably. Eggs from exhibition birds, \$3 for 15; from heavy layers, \$2. Eggs sent prepaid. "Thousand Oaks," Greer, La., Wis. 1-4

MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMAS—15 eggs, \$2.50; 100, \$10. Arthur Jarvis, Waveland, Ind. 3-5

QUALITY LIGHT BRAHMAS—Eggs, chicks. Circular. Paul Heydinger, Tiro, Ohio. 4

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade Light Brahmans; select and exhibition grades. Prices right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

"PROGRESSIVE" LIGHT BRAHMAS—Stock, eggs and chicks, circular free. Andrew P. Smith, Grand Rapids, Mich. 2-4

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Males, \$3 to \$10; eggs, \$1.50, \$5; 100 for \$8. Mrs. Wm. King, Genoa, Ill. 3-4

DARK BRAHMAS—50 years breeding and exhibiting; 4 breeding pens; 1 pen Light Brahmans. Dr. S. Lott, Waterloo, N. Y. 4

THOROUGHbred LIGHT BRAHMAS—Eggs for hatching; 15 eggs, \$3 postpaid. Reams Bros., Boonville, N. Y. 4

CHALCRAFT'S LIGHT BRAHMAS won best display Detroit; fine layers. Circular. A. W. Chalcraft, 1613 17th. Port Huron, Mich. 4-6

LIGHT BRAHMAS—15, \$1.50. Mrs. Aug. Berger, Boaz, Wis. 4

DARK BRAHMA EGGS for sale; free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass. 4-5

GOODFLOX LIGHT BRAHMAS at 50c apiece, in 100 lots; large, splendidly marked with a wonderful yellow skin. They make extraordinary roasting chickens; big money-makers. We sell chicks and eggs but 25 chicks \$12, 50 chicks \$21, 100 chicks \$40; the sturdiest, Light Brahmans you can buy. Send for booklet, or to avoid delay, order from ad; deliveries begin Feb. 14, continue as long as supply holds out. Goodflox Poultry Farms, 25 Water St., New Brunswick, N. J. 3-5

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS—Chicks and breeders. Catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 4-6

BUCKEYES.

BUCKEYES, PITTSBURGH firsts, twenty-first year. Eggs, cockerels. Gardner Dunning, Mingo Junction, Ohio. 12-4

BUTTERCUPS.

BUTTERCUP HATCHING EGGS—Excellent stock, \$3 per 15. Herman Nodell, Fort Jefferson Station, New York. 2-4

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BUTTERCUP COCKERELS, good stock. A. M. Moyer, Blooming Glen, Pa. 2-4

BOURBON SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS—Eggs, \$3.50 per dozen. C. L. Daly, Maysville, Ky. 2-4

FIRST CLASS BUTTERCUPS—Stock and eggs reasonably priced. Mrs. Vera Culley, Rives Jct., Mich. 3-4

TWELVE YEARS BREEDING Sicilian Buttercups. Trapped stock. Circular. A. H. Williams, Buttercup Specialist, Berea, Ohio. 4-5

BUTTERCUPS THAT WIN, lay, nav. Charles C. Cooper, R. F. D. 1, Allwood, Passaic, N. J. 4-5

GOLD COIN BUTTERCUPS—Blue ribbons International shows. O. B. Disenroth, Leslie, Mich. 4-9

BUTTERCUPS, GORI and Read strain, selected eggs, 15, \$2. Geo. Veltengruber, Millington, Mich. 4

BUTTERCUPS, FREISE'S strain (the layers); stamp for booklet. Wm. Freise, LaCrosse, Wis. 4-5

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GOLDEN CAMPINE HATCHING eggs from Blue Ribbon winners, \$5 a setting. H. Baumann, Valley Stream, N. Y. 2-4

EGGS FROM HIGH grade Silver Campines, \$2.50 per 15. S. B. Johnson, Fergus Falls, Minn. 2-4

SILVER CAMPINES—Ohio state fair winners. Eggs, \$3 for 15. Walter Plinke, Lancaster, O. 2-5

BABY CHICKS—75,000 best grade Silver Campines; also Golden Campines and White Campines; select and exhibition grades; price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

HERING'S STRAIN Silver Campine eggs, setting \$2.50; few choice cockerels. Mrs. John Anderson, Lathrop, Mo. 3-5

SILVER CAMPINES—Coliseum winners; hatching eggs reasonable. Lulu Carpenter, Greenupt, Ill. 3-5

SILVER CAMPINE PRIZE stock; 15 eggs, \$5 and \$3. Eugene Van Why, Winsted, Conn. 2-5

SILVER CAMPINES—Hering's Coliseum winners direct; settings, \$2 and \$3. Rae Peniman, Pardeeville, Wis. 4-5

SILVER CAMPINES—BOOKING orders for 10 week old stock from exhibition matings; every pen headed by show winner; also eggs. A. H. Barofsky, Elsworth, Kan. 4-5

ORDER YOUR SILVER Campine eggs now, \$2.50 per 15. Mrs. Della Nicklas, Savanna, Ill. 4-5

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BUFF COCHIN EGGS, \$2.50 per 15. E. S. Harnden, Paola, Kan. 4-6

BUFF COCHINS—Stock and eggs for sale. W. H. Pollard, Corro Gordo, Ill. 4

BUFF COCHINS of quality; winners locally and Canadian shows; eggs, \$5 per 15, delivered parcel post; some extra good hens and cockerels for sale. F. H. McCrae, Jr., Breeder and Exporter, Knoxville, Tenn. 4-5

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DARK CORNISH SPECIALISTS since 1900. Mastadon blood exclusively, consistent winners. Approval shipments. Landis & French, York, Pa. 2-4

WORLD'S BEST CHICKEN—White Cornish "Idlewild" prize winning laying strain. Bewley, R. 6, Lexington, Ky. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade Dark Cornish, price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

DARK CORNISH Annual Coliseum, Chicago, winners. Stock and eggs. Stamp for prices. W. B. Grinyer, Elroy, Ill. 2-4

WHITE LACED RED Cornish; Williamson's win at Boston. J. W. Williamson, Princeton, Ind. 2-4

DARK CORNISH GAME—Very select cockerels and eggs for hatching. H. Hough, Hartford, Mich. 2-4

WHITE CORNISH stock and eggs. Wm. Babcock, Battle Creek, Neb. 3-5

HATCHING EGGS WHITE Laced Red Cornish prize winners East Tenn. Division Fair; \$5 setting of 15. Lake Side Poultry Farm, Knoxville, Tenn. Box 1023. 3-4

BROAD, LOW, heavy boned Dark Cornish cockerels and pullets; cockerels \$5, pullets \$3.50, eggs \$3.50 for 15. R. E. Kester, Salem, Ia. 3-5

DARK CORNISH—Line bred; eggs, baby chicks, cockerels. J. D. Hutchison, Oxford, Ohio. 3-5

EXHIBITION DARK CORNISH—Mating list free. Arthur Jarvis, Waveland, Ind. 3-5

DARK CORNISH exclusively for 15 years: the large, blocky kind; 15 eggs, \$3; 30, \$5. S. A. White, Timberville, Va. 3-5

"WOODFORD" WHITE CORNISH—Eggs, \$2, \$5, 15. Stock, Woodford Farm, Madisonville, O. 2-4

DARK CORNISH STCCK for sale; place your egg orders now. Edw. Meyer, Clintonville, Wis. 4-5

FINE, LARGE DARK CORNISH cockerels; eggs in season. Jacob Kunz, Madelia, Minn. 4-6

DARK CORNISH stock and eggs for sale. Dr. E. J. Schott, Terre Haute, Ind. 4-6

CHAMPION AMERICAN bred Dark Cornish; reduced prices on stock and eggs; mating list. George Garbush, Waltham, Minn. 4-6

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QUALITY AMERICAN Dominique eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per setting of 15. Lawrence Holstein, Columbus, Wis. 3-5

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SILVER GRAY DORKINGS, the great egg producer. Eggs, \$2.50 per 13. H. Merriam, Ashburnham, Mass. 2-4

WESTFALL'S CHAMPION DORKINGS—A combination of wonderful beauty and greatest usefulness; chicks grow 2 pounds in 2 months; our Silver Gray Dorkings have won more first prizes, silver cups and specials than all competitors combined, New York 1922; all first and second prizes but one. Competition best in England and America; eggs, 13, \$6; 26, \$10; stock for sale, no baby chicks. Watson Westfall, Sayre, Pa. 175 Cayuta St., 2-22-lyr

SILVER GRAY DORKING eggs produce layers, winners. Joseph Earl, Sleepy Eye, Minn. 3-5

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SALMON FAVEROLLES—Can spare few settings from prize stock. Balluff, Egan, Ill. 2-4

SALMON FAVEROLLES—Hatching eggs. Tyler, 24 Winona St., Brockton, Mass. 2-5

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PIT GAMES—HOPKIN Warhorse line, bred 20 years, Game till death. If you want to raise fighters, send me your orders. Eggs, \$3 per 15. H. N. Hull, Box 140, Howard, O. 2-4

RED PYLE and Silver Duckwing Pit Games. Eggs \$3.50 per setting. Jas McClain, Winchester, Ohio. 2-4

ENGLISH SPANGLED RED Pyles; yellow legged heavyweights; eggs, \$3.50 per 15. Jesse Bromley, Washington, Mich. 3-4

MY WHITE CORNISH Games are 1st prize winners of Chicago Poultry Show, Georgia, Ohio and Texas State Shows; bred for laying and show birds; cockerels \$7.50, pullets \$5, eggs \$5. A. Womack, Box 712, Memphis, Tex. 3-5

PIT GAME EGGS—Reds and brown reds, cutters and finishers; 15 fresh eggs by insured parcel post \$5. Walt Forrester, Framingham, Mass. 4-5

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS.

BLACK HAWK STRAIN, Jersey Black Giants. Best for meat, eggs, and capons. Prize winners and flock matings. Wm. H. Gleave, Kokomo, Ind. 2-4

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—The coming all-purpose breed; now booking orders for hatching eggs. B. A. Yeager, Wolcottville, Ind. 3-5

JERSEY BLACK GIANT chicks at 50c each, eggs \$3.50 per 15, \$20 per 100; satisfaction guaranteed; booklet. Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm, Ridgewood, N. J. 3-5

GOODFLOX JERSEY BLACK Giants—50c apiece in 100 lots; America's heaviest weight chickens; mature early and lay extremely large eggs; splendid winter layers; make finest market fowl. We sell chicks and eggs; by buying chicks you are sure of 100% chickens. Prices: 25 chicks \$15, 50 chicks \$27, 100 chicks \$50; the sturdiest Black Giants you can buy; send for booklet, or, to avoid delay, order from ad; deliveries begin Feb. 14, continue as long as supply holds out. Goodflox Poultry Farms, 26 Water St., New Brunswick, N. J. 3-5

OAKLAWN STRAIN Jersey Black Giants; 5th consecutive year; eggs \$5, \$8 and \$10 setting; two months old chicks; mating list. Oaklawn Poultry Farm, Lake Geneva, Wis. 4-5

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—Cockerels, M. & M. strain; prices within reason. J. G. Seche, 9 W. 48th St., New York, N. Y. 4

BLACK GIANTS—New wonder breed eggs from mammoth birds. Fred Biederwolf, Monticello, Ind. 4-5

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PEARL, WHITE, AFRICAN Guineas, either sex. John Hass, Bettendorf, Ia. 3-5

PEARL GUINEA EGGS, \$1 per 15. Ardelin Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 4-6

HAMBURGS.

HAMBURG HATCHING eggs from prize-winning high egg producing stock. Pen 1, \$2.50; pen 2, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Carl Kullberg, Ellsworth, Ia. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Select and exhibition grades. Price right; catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

SILVER SPANGLED Hamburg eggs; beautiful wonder layers. Ausby Armstrong, Cardington, O. 3-5

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS—Price stock; imported blood; eggs, \$2, \$3, \$5 for 15. Lynn Stafford, Waucoma, Ia. 3-5

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS—Eggs, \$1.50, 15. Matt Koch, Golconda, Ill. 3-4

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS, American Beauty strain; \$2 setting, \$10.50 100. Shell Lake Poultry Farm, Shell Lake, Wis. 3-4

ROSE COMB SILVER Spangled Hamburg eggs for hatching from 1st prize winners, \$1.50 per 15, \$6 per 100. Chas. Voss, Hubbard, Neb. 4-5

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS—Trapped 9 years; eggs, chicks; circular. Fred Brenon, Watertown, N. Y. 4-6

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MOTTLED HOUDANS—White eggs, delicious meat, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, Iowa State show. Mrs. Ada Beretier, Brighton, Iowa. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—25,000 best grade Mottled Houdans, price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

HATCHING EGGS—White and Mottled Houdans. Jos. Richards, Manitowoc, Wis. 2-4

BAST'S STRAIN HOUDANS—America's best, Madison Square Garden champions. Satisfied customer's from Atlantic to Pacific and foreign countries. W. F. Bast, Phillipsburg, N. J. 2-4

MOTTLED HOUDAN—The old and reliable breed, eggs \$2.50 per 13. H. Merriam, Ashburnham, Mass. 2-4

EXHIBITION MOTTLED HOUDANS—15 eggs \$2.50. Arthur Jarvis, Waveland, Ind. 3-5

HOUDANS—278-egg strain; eggs, chicks; circular. Fred Brenon, Watertown, N. Y. 4-6

MOTTLED HOUDANS—"Snowflake Strain." Joseph A. Bass, Minneapolis, Minn. 4-5

JAVAS.

BLACK JAVAS and five other useful breeds. Circular. Dr. Harwood, Malone, N. Y. 2-4

LAKENVELDERS.

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade Lakenvelders, price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

LAKENVELDERS—EGGS \$2.25 per 15; extra selected \$3 per 15. Roland Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 3-5

WONDERFUL LAYERS—Handsome domesticated fowl in the world; white eggs, fresh fertile and carefully packed, stamp for circular. C. E. Patterson, Cardington, Ohio. 3-5

LAKENVELDERS SUPREME show birds Chicago Coliseum, Minneapolis Milwaukee winners; 15 eggs \$5, \$3. Gerhard Baldwin, Viroqua, Wis. 3-5

LAKENVELDERS, "SHADOW STRAIN." Joseph A. Bass, Minneapolis, Minn. 4-5

LAKENVELDERS—15, \$3. Mrs. Aug. Berger, Boaz, Wis. 4

LAKENVELDER HATCHING EGGS, 15, \$3; 30, \$5; 100, \$15. Rosemere Farms, San Bernardino, Cal. 4-5

LANGSHANS.

FIRST COCKERELS, Boston, 1920, 1921, 1922. Robinson's Langshans, Weymouth 90, Mass. 2-4

MAMMOTH BLACK LANGSHANS—Large, good type and color, 15 eggs \$2, 100 \$10, 100 chicks \$25. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade White Langshans and Black Langshans. Select and exhibition grade. Price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

WHITE LANGSHANS—Eggs, chicks and stock; heavy layers. Myrtle Doyle, Woodlandville, Mo. 2-4

FANCY BLACK LANGSHAN chickens. Eggs \$1.50 for 15 delivered. Roy Ridenhower, Vienna, Ill. 2-4

HI-CLASS "Hogan tested" Langshans, 100 eggs \$7. Chicks 20c each. Chas Knight, Lerna, Ill. 2-4

QUALITY BLACK LANGSHAN hatching eggs; 1st pen, 15 \$3, 30 \$5; 2d pen, 15 \$1.50. Louise Prillmayer, Mt. Sterling, Ill. 3-5

VAN'S BLUE RIBBON birds won first breeding pen at Kansas State show 1922; eggs reasonable. Write Van's B. Langshans, Box 743, Eureka, Kan. 3-5

BLACK LANGSHAN setting eggs, \$2 per 15; postpaid. Isal. Ellis. Minburn, Ia. 3-5

SUPREME WHITE LANGSHAN eggs, \$2 15, \$4 50. Ellis, Beavercrossing, Neb. 3-4

BLACK LANGSHANS—30 years a breeder; cockerels and pullets for sale. Eggs, \$3 for 15. Philip Anthes, Columbia City, Ind. 3-5

BLUE LANGSHANS—Best in America. Stock, eggs, chicks. Mating list. Mrs. C. L. Sibley, Wallingford, Conn. 3-5

WHITE LANGSHANS OF QUALITY—Stock and eggs for sale. Alonzo Tyner, Greenfield, Ind. 4-6

IMPORTED ANOTHER YARD Major Croad Langshans from England; largest and best; 15 1st premiums 1922; free illustrated history and prices. W. Hinkle, Rural, Decatur, Ill. 4-6

BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, chicks; good stock. Ray Williams, Milan, Ohio. 4

EXHIBITION PARTRIDGE Cochins and Black Langshans; eggs from pens of selected show winners. 30c each. Ralph Hoyt, Durand, Ill. 4-5

BLACK LANGSHANS—Lorenz's 200-egg strain; cockerels, hens and pullets, Grade A, \$2.50 and \$3.50 each; eggs 17c each, \$10 per 100. Lorenz Co., Perryville, Mo. 3-4

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

NORTHLAND WINTER LAYERS—Our beautifully illustrated catalog shows life-like reproductions of our English Single Comb White Leghorns from Tom Barron's highest egg pedigree blood lines—pronounced the finest specimens ever shipped to America. Our females are of the big lopped combed type mated to heavy, powerful males, fairly bubbling over with vigor. February report of the Illinois National egg laying contest shows our pens in 2d and 4th places in competition with several hundred picked birds from the leading commercial breeders of the United States. We have already won 19 certificates of award in this contest for high pen and individual records. After May 1 we will cut our price on chicks from full sisters and dams of these high record official trapped females to \$18 per 100, and after June 1 price will be reduced to \$13.50. Hatchings eggs now \$9 per 100. Northland Farms, Dent, A. Grand Rapids, Mich. 4

"HI-GRADE" S. C. White Leghorn chicks—Best type, color and high egg production. Beautiful free catalog describes most noted baby chick farm. Knapp's "Hi-Grade" Poultry Farm, Box C-A, Shelby, O. 1-5

BABY CHICKS—Purdue strain S. C. White Leghorns. Farm range; Hogan tested hens; pedigree cockerels. Chicks \$14 per 100. Eggs \$6 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Ralph Weddell, Medora, Ind. 2-4

LINEBRED OWEN Farm birds; cocks and cockerels, \$10 each; utility, \$3 to \$5; 12 pens headed by winners. Winning females in every pen. My birds have won at most big shows, including Coliseum and Chicago National. Book orders for eggs and chicks. Absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Dr. E. L. Denison, 17 W. Garfield Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 2-4

BARRON'S 304 EGG STRAIN—The big kind Eggs \$7 per 100, \$4 per 50. Baby chicks, \$18 100 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Idlewood Farm, R. 6, Mt. Vernon, Ill. 2-4

240-314 EGG strain Tom Barron S. C. White Leghorns. Eggs at \$6 per 100. Postpaid. Circular free. Pelster's Poultry Farm, Box A, New Haven, Mo. 1-5

WHITE LEGHORNS, Light Brahmas, White Pekin Ducks. Eggs and baby chicks. Prices reasonable. Mrs. Paul O'Connell, McQuady, Ky. 2-4

MORE EGGS, BIGGER profits, result from buying Koepsell's 230-300 egg-bred Single Comb White Leghorns. Bred to lay. Chicks, eggs that hatch, at reasonable, prepaid prices. Write for beautiful free catalog. Koepsell Leghorn Farm, Sta. A, Mayville, Wis. 2-4

THE LEGHORN WORLD—Only journal in world devoted exclusively to Leghorns. Tells how to make big money with them—how to buy, sell, get greatest pleasure, most profit—everything you want to know about Leghorns. Published monthly, 50c year, 3 years \$1. "Everything About S. C. White Leghorns," remarkable book, tells how to mate, judge, feed, cull, rear, sell, advertise, etc. Given free with 3 year subscription at \$1. Send dollar bill today. The Leghorn World, Box 6331, Waverly, Iowa. 2-4

WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks, American or English from selected heavy producers. Circular. Frank Heinz, Box 7, Comstock Park, Mich. 2-4

250 BARRON S. C. W Leghorns laid 202 eggs Dec. 12. Eggs from this yard, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6; order from add. Dr. Van Voorhis, Eureka, Kan. 2-4

EGGS, CHICKS—SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, bred for health, vigor, type and capacity. Great lay-out. Prices reasonable. Circular free. Eaton Bros., Route 3, Sullivan, Ind. 2-6

BARRON LEGHORNS—Eggs from stock pedigreed three generations back. Pleasant View Poultry Farm, Bascom, Ind. 2-4

BARRON PURE—Eggs \$10 and \$8 prepaid. Orchard Knoll, Spring Lake, Mich. 2-4

EIGHT WEEK OLD pullets. Bred-to-lay in winter. Now booking orders for May, June and July delivery. Chicks \$16 per 100. Catalog. Fox Pullet Farms, Richwood, O. 2-4

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BARRON WHITE LEGHORN—Eggs, \$7 100, chicks \$14 100, prepaid; 304 egg records. Alfred Peterson, Knob Lick, Mo. 2-4

BARRON'S BABY CHICK and eggs from world's best all year layers. Circular. Close's Egg Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-4

100 EGGS \$3.50 up. Record layers. Welday's English-American White Leghorns. Thousands sold. Catalog. Welday, Seville, Ohio. 2-4

FERRIS 265-300 egg strain Single Comb White Leghorns, 15 eggs \$2, 100 \$9, 500 \$40, 100 \$20, 500 \$95, 1,000 \$180. Safe arrival guaranteed. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—500,000 best grade S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Brown Leghorns, also R. C. Brown and R. C. White Leghorns and S. C. and R. C. Buff Leghorns. Prices right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING baby chicks from large matured stock bred for size, hardiness, heavy laying and standard qualities. Circular free. Van Vain's Leghorn Farm, College Springs, Iowa. 2-4

245-303 RECORDS Barron S. C. White Leghorns, with years of painstaking scientific breeding, given free range, vigor for growth and egg production. Prices remarkably low for guaranteed high quality. Catalog free. Englewood Egg Farm, Box 104, Olathe, Kan. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—Single Comb White Leghorns. Hatch each Tuesday, home stock, large hens, lop combs, heavy layers. Chicks \$15 100; eggs \$7 100. 100 per cent arrival. E. H. Burcham, Medora, Ind. 2-4

REUBUSH'S SINGLE COMB White Leghorns lay and pay. Eggs, chick, cockerels and pullets. Ten weeks old pullets my specialty, \$1.35 each, 100 for \$125. C. B. Reubush, Penn Laird, Va. 2-4

STANDARDRED White Leghorns—The kind that lay and pay. Write Southview, East Rochester, Ohio. 2-4

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS—Always on the job. Write your wants. Chas E. Johnson, Cypress, Ill. 2-4

EGGS—Ferris S. C. White Leghorns, Sheppard's S. C. Anconas, bred the Hogan way, \$1.50 per 15, \$9 per 100. Chambers & Marling, Cameron, W. Va. 2-4

PURE BRED ENGLISH S. C. W Leghorns. Barron strain, cockerels and cock-birds sired by son of Lady Victor. Booking orders for eggs and chicks. Circular free. Pine Grove Farms, Chas. Hasselhofer, Shoboyzan Falls, Wis. 2-4

EGGS AND BABY chicks from selected heavy laying stock. Order early. C. F. Heilman, Saline, Mich. 2-4

BABY CHICKS AND hatching eggs from Barron 303, 304, 314 egg strain. Highest quality. Prices very reasonable. Circular free. Holthouse Leghorn Farm, Fort Wayne, Ind. 2-4

WYCKOFF'S SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Eggs from yearling Hogan tested hens \$7 100 \$4.50, \$1.50 15; laying pullets, March cockerels \$3. Catalog. Lando Brothers, Cary Station, Ill. 2-4

TOM BARRON'S WHITE Leghorns. We import direct and breed them by the thousands; trapped record: 238 to 300, 1,000 laid 836 Feb. 12. Eggs 15, \$2; 100, \$10; chick 100, \$20; catalog free. English Egg Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-4

BARRON ENGLISH S. C. White Leghorn, Hogan tested. Carefully selected hatching eggs, "special mating." 15, \$2; 100, \$8; utility, 100, \$6. Chas. Fairbanks, Weston, Ohio. 2-4

EGGS, COCKERELS, PULLETS. Southern Ohio Poultry Farm, Route 10, Cincinnati, Ohio. 2-4

BARRON LEGHORNS from 250 to 288 imported hens and daughters. Hens \$2 to \$3, eggs \$10, chicks \$2 to \$10. E. W. Robinson, Rock Island, Ill. 2-4

MOOSEYARD TRAPNESTED STRAIN American Single Comb White Leghorns. Stock eggs, chicks, reasonable. Catalog. Mooseyard Poultry Farm, Shawano, Wis. 2-4

BARRON STRAIN Single Comb White Leghorns, 100 eggs \$5. V. M. Bearden, Indianapolis, Iowa. 2-4

BARRONS ENGLISH WHITE Leghorns. Best imported, pedigreed, trapnested flock in America. Personally acquainted with Barron and instructed by him. Oldest breeder in west. Eggs, \$10 100 to \$15 setting. J. R. Mooney, Butler, Mo. 2-4

PUREBRED ENGLISH Tom Barron Single Comb White Leghorns. Hatching eggs \$6 per 100 prepaid. One of State College record farms. Write for pamphlet. Jerry E. Ukena, Lakota, Iowa. 2-4

SUPREME QUALITY EXHIBITION S. C. W. Leghorns. Rogers strain direct. All pens headed by sons of Dan Young. Write for prices on eggs and chicks. Made big winnings at Illinois State Fair. Sam Currie, Divernon, Ill. 2-4

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN eggs. Hogan tested stock, \$5 and \$7 per 100. Earl Rosenberger, Route 9, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-4

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN hatching eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$9; baby chicks, 100, \$20. Corn Belt Poultry Farm, Forrest, Ill. 2-4

S. C. W. LEGHORN eggs, \$5 per 100. Winter layers. Sylvia Spilman, Bloomfield, Iowa. 2-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Young's direct exhibition winners, pure white (no brass), extra heavy winter layers, all chalk white eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$10; chicks, 100, \$20. Edgewood Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-4

BARRON (ENGLISH) WHITE Leghorns, heavy laying strain, free range, eggs \$2 for 15, \$10 per 100, postpaid. Bred-To-Lay Poultry Farm, Abingdon, Va. 2-5

S. C. W. LEGHORN hatching eggs from selected breeders now ready. A few cockerels from better than 200 egg dams, \$4 & \$5 each. Satisfaction or money back. Five Point Poultry Farm, Mt. Ephraim, New Jersey. 2-4

PURITAS SPRINGS DIRECT—Single Comb White Leghorn chicks. Record breaking layers; \$16 per 100. Guaranteed satisfaction. Three Pines Leghorn Farm, Route 4, Cassopolis, Mich. 2-4

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels; exhibition type. Rogers strain, \$3 up; eggs for hatching. Karl Nelson, 508 Morrison, Ill. 2-5

ENGLISH SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs \$7 100; baby chicks \$13 100; farm range. Satisfaction guaranteed. Nellie Pettit, Route 6, Mt. Vernon, Ill. 2-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Wyckoff strain. Sam Oswalt, Atwater, Ohio. 3-5

TOM BARRON WHITE Leghorns; purebred, heavy layers, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7; satisfaction guaranteed. W. H. Settle, Gridley, Ill. 3-5

TRAPNESTED HEAVY LAYING S. C. White Leghorns; booking orders for big husky chicks that live; large white eggs that hatch. Catalog free. White Pine Poultry Farm, DuBois, Pa., Box A. 3-4

S. C. W. LEGHORN chicks from large, vigorous free range stock; bred for heavy egg production and Standard appearance; chicks, 50, \$8; 100, \$15. Place orders early to avoid disappointment. Wales Leghorn Farm, Downers Grove, Ill. 3-4

296 EGG STRAIN Single Comb White Leghorn hatching eggs and baby chicks for sale. Circular free. Wm. Meyer & Son, Box 393, Fairmont, Minn. 3-4

I HAVE THE S. C. W. Leghorns; good layers; Hogan test. Chicks, prepaid, \$15 per 100; eggs, \$6 per 100, \$45 per 1,000. J. W. Mirfield, Box 10, Cordova, Ill. 3-5

EGGS—YOUNG'S STRAIN; \$1 15, \$5 100. Loyd McCoy, Roseville, Ohio. 3-5

J. H. LEFFLER'S Laying White Leghorns with four firsts, one second, two thirds, best display (State Club meet) Motor Square Garden, Pittsburgh, Jan. 1922. Guaranteed eggs, stock. Box 40, Jamestown, Pa. 3-5

MICHIGAN'S CHAMPION LAYERS—Trapnested, pedigreed Barron White Leghorns. "Lady Michigan," 283-egg hen; official pen average, 232 eggs per hen; highest pen from Michigan in 1920-21, Illinois egg laying contest and fifth highest in entire contest. Eggs and chicks; each egg bears number of hen and record. Circular. E. D. Lewis, 610 W. Ganson, Jackson, Mich. 2-5

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Bred from Pennsylvania Poultry Farms, 250 to 304 egg strain. Hatching eggs from 300 egg type hens and pullets; cockerels, \$3.50 each, 7, \$21; 100 2-year-old hens, 200 to 280 egg type, \$2 and \$3. Absolute satisfaction or money back. Mrs. Glenn McEwen, Cherry Box, Mo. 2-5

LABAHN'S WHITE LEGHORNS are the real stuff. Pure Dan Young blood. Six pens headed by grand cocks. "Kings" of their kind. Have furnished winners to the "big fellows." Sold 2 grand champion cocks at \$100 each and a pen for \$300 recently. I send out the best my birds produce. Write to me. I'll treat you "white." Eggs \$1 each; eggs after March 10 \$6 to \$10 per setting. Chas. Labahn, Lincoln, Mo. 2-4

"BARRON" WHITE LEGHORN chicks from 200 egg record stock, \$15 per 100; eggs, \$8 per 100; yearling hens, \$2.50; cockerels, \$5; satisfaction guaranteed; booklet free. Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm, Ridgewood, N. J. 3-5

HATCHING EGGS—S. C. White Leghorns; heavy winter layers; satisfaction guaranteed. Order from this ad or send for circular. \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100 prepaid in U. S. A. H. A. Callander, Roselawn, Ind., Box 121. 3-5

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$4 100; from larvae Hogan tested hens; high fertility. Mrs. Ray McCallister, Carthage, Ill. 3-4

1,000 TRAPNESTED WHITE Leghorns; pedigreed stock, eggs and chicks. Circular B free. C. T. Patterson, R. 4, Springfield, Mo. 3-5

FERRIS WHITE LEGHORN 287 egg strain, \$1.50 15. Lone Pine Poultry Farm, Washburn, Mo. 3-4

HUTCHISSON'S WHITE LEGHORNS—Bred for size and eggs; eggs, baby chicks. Hutchisson's Leghorn Farm, Oxford, Ohio. 3-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns—Stock direct last year from Ferris' highest egg strain; \$3 per setting; half price after May 1. Roy Kenelpp, Mt. Carmel, Ill. 3-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, Ferris strain, \$3.50 50, \$6 100. Mrs. Lelan Risser, Bedford, Ia. 3-5

BARRON, 280 EGG strain S. C. White Leghorns; eggs \$1.50 per setting 15 eggs, \$7 per 100, postpaid. Henry Gaetgens, Espyville Sta., Pa. 3-5

WHITE LEGHORNS, CHOICE Single Comb, selected egg \$1.25 per 15, \$6 per 100; insured, prepaid mail. Liberty Leghorn Farm, Liberty, Mo. 3-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns—None better; heavy layers; blue ribbon winners; eggs \$7 100, chick \$16 100; order yours. McLain Poultry Farm, Chlo. Mich. 3-5

HATCHING EGGS—Carefully selected. Ferris hens mated with Hillview cockerels, 95% fertility guaranteed; 2 settings, \$3; 50, \$5; 100, \$9, prepaid. Cornelius Knutson, Seneca, Ill. 3-4

YESTERLAND AND FERRIS' 265-300 egg strain direct, S. C. White Leghorn eggs \$5 per 15. Sadie Sunderland, Jerseyville, Ill. 3-5

CHICAGO WINNING egg producing White Leghorns; cockerels, pullets, eggs, chicks. LeRoy Corner, Merom, Ind. 3-5

FERRIS 265-300 EGG strain White Leghorns exclusively; all foundation stock purchased from Ferris' best exhibition pens; hatching eggs reasonable. Write for prices. Ozark Poultry Farm, Exeter, Mo. 3-5

A NEW STANDARD of value and quality. Church's 200-egg certified Single Comb White Leghorns, certified eggs and chicks. W. E. Church, Canton, N. Y. 3-5

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Williamson's strain farm range eggs, \$1.50 setting. Bertha Davis, Sabula, Iowa. 3-5

PEDIGREE TRAPNESTED S. C. White Leghorn eggs and chicks. Also have Hogan tested S. C. Mottled Anconas. All thoroughbred stock. Guaranteed good hatch. Mrs. Roy K. Smith, 1214 Elizabeth St., Jancville, Wis. 3-5

MILE HIGH SINGLE COMB White Leghorn hatching eggs; pen A 250 to 280 year hens; male his son of the world's highest official record Leghorn hen; Hollywood strain; why not get a few grandsons and daughters of world's best hens; mean something. Mr. and Mrs. Poultry Breeders; \$5 setting of 15 eggs. Pen B, 190 to 250 year hens, \$2 setting, \$7 100, \$65 1,000. Eggs guaranteed 100% fertile and reach you in good shape, postage prepaid, and you must be pleased. We don't shut everything up on this farm and call it a breeding hen. Mile High Poultry Farm, Wheatridge, Colo. 4

EGGS FOR HATCHING from imported English White Leghorns, \$5 per setting, \$25 per 100; the D. Young 274-egg strain White Leghorns, \$3 per setting, \$12 per 100; Single Comb Anconas, \$3 per setting, \$12 per 100; we do not say that we have the best there is, but we positively say that we have as good as the best; we guarantee 85% fertility or we will send you another setting at half price; we pay parcel post. Eldora Poultry Farm, Eldora, Ia. 4

TEN WEEKS OLD pullets and cockerels, White Leghorns; strong, sturdy youngsters; farm raised on unlimited range from 250-280 strain hens; single bird \$2, 4, \$1.75; delivery middle of May and June. Moreland Thompson, New Wilmington, Pa. 4-6

BABY CHICKS, EGGS, from our heavy winter laying Imperial White Leghorns; chicks 13c up. Hillview-Ferris strain direct; also exhibition matings; satisfaction guaranteed; write for mating list. Rh. A. Zimmerman, Mayville, Wis. 4

"WYCKOFF" STRAIN Single Comb White Leghorns; eggs, 100, \$6.50; 500, \$27.50; 1,000, \$50. Havil's Farm, Osage, Ia. 4-5

BABY CHICKS, pullets; great layers. Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Pa. 4-5

HILLVIEW STRAIN White Leghorns—Eggs \$6 100, \$50 1,000; chicks \$13 100. Warren & Zachrich, Box A, Holzrate, Ohio. 4-5

PLANKTON POULTRY PLANT—S. C. W. Leghorns, English and American strains; hundreds of pullets from high egg record producing stock to offer for the 1922 season; satisfaction guaranteed; now booking orders; first delivery of 8 weeks old stock ready April 15. Box 26, Plankton, Ohio. 4-6

HATCHING EGGS from high producing pens of S. C. White Leghorns, \$8 per 100. Glyndor Farms, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y. 4

FERRIS SINGLE COMB White Leghorns eggs, free range, \$1.25 per 15, \$7 per 100. Wm. Toenjes, R. 1, Waterloo, Ill. 4-6

(FERRIS) SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs, \$1.25 15, \$7 100; farm raised; order early. Mrs. A. B. Teier, Mazon, Ill. 4

"YOUNG'S" AND "FERRIS" 265-300 egg strain direct Single Comb White Leghorn; 15 eggs, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7; 150, \$10.50; 200, \$14; 300, \$21; order filled at once. Henry Heitkamp, P163, New Bremen, Ohio. 4

S. C. W. LEGHORN eggs, \$3 15, \$5 30; baby chicks 40c each. Sam Moberg, Tomahawk, Wis. 4-6

BARRON-WYCKOFF HEAVY laying strains Single Comb White Leghorns; hatching eggs, large, white, fertile, 15 \$2, 50 \$5, 100 \$9, prepaid; baby chicks, husky, lively, fellows, 25 \$4, 50 \$8, 100 \$15.50; 100% delivery; quantities special; catalog free. W. Albers, Lombard, Ill. 4-5

FOR SALE—800 S. C. White Leghorn yearling hens and pullets; all 1921 hatch; Wyckoff strain, range raised, bred to lay; no culls; price, 10 or more, \$2.25 each; 100 or more, \$2 each. J. B. Deneen, Imlay City, Mich. 4

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN eggs; America's top-notchers, 311-egg sires, 200-egg flock average; \$7 100 up; guaranteed; get our mating list. Logan's Leghorn Farm, Parnell, Mo. 4-5

(YOUNG'S 290) White Leghorn eggs \$1 and \$2 setting. Wm. Hubert, Staunton, Ill. 4

LEGHORN EGGS FOR SALE. John Kelso, Loudon, Tenn., R. 2. 4

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS a specialty; direct "linebred" descendants from Young's great winners; unsurpassed layers; guaranteed eggs reasonable. D. F. Hixley, Craigville, Ind. 4-5

CLARK'S AMERICAN LEGHORNS—Hatching eggs \$7 and \$10 per 100; June chicks \$12 and \$16. Glen E. Clark, Wayland, Mich. 4-5

BARRON SINGLE COMB White Leghorns; hardy stock, heavy layers; \$1.50 per setting. Arthur Benson, Ludington, Mich. 4

FEEMALES, DAMS, 530 bird flock, averaged 160 eggs. Sires, 220, pedigreed, Columbia Station, Chicks, \$15, postpaid; 8 weeks pullets, \$125. Oliver Gilmore, Eureka Springs, Ark. 4

PRICES SMASHED—Ferris 265-300 egg strain Single Comb White Leghorns; eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$8 per 100 prepaid; guarantee 85% fertility. White Feather Poultry Farm, Purdy, Mo. 4

BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS—304 egg strain; booking orders for eggs and chicks. Circular free. Seneca Fancy Table Egg Farm, J. A. Immele, Prop., Tiffin, Ohio. 4-6

BARRON'S S. C. WHITE Leghorn eggs from selected and Hogan tested breeders. Guarantee safe arrival and 90% fertile; folder free; per setting, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Thos. M. Keller, Buncombe, Ill. 4

CHICKS—Eggs from Barron's 288-egg strain. Catalog. Ernest Bishop, New Washington, Ohio. 4-5

BARRON S. C. WHITE Leghorn hatching eggs from healthy, bred-to-lay flock, \$1.50 setting, \$7.50 100; chicks, \$15 100 postpaid. I. E. Howland, Winchester, Ohio. 2-4

SNOW BALL STRAIN Leghorns; Dan Young's strain head my pens of selected females; real Leghorns, not crosses; the kind that mature and lay early; eggs, \$3 per 15; chicks, 30c each; a few Black Java eggs, \$10 per setting, from Turk's Coliseum winners. Highland Farms, Hinsdale, Ill. 3-5

HATCHING EGGS WHITE Leghorns, \$6 100; guarantee. Dixie Poultry Farm, Kyles Lane, Ft. Mitchell, Ky. 4-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs; pens headed by cocks from 304, 303, 290 egg hens; mating list. Clover Blossom Farm, Nettleton, Mo. 4-5

EGGS FROM LARGE, beautiful, vigorous Single Comb White Leghorns, \$5 per 100; any number same rate. Albert Tate, Toledo, Ill. 4

GOVERNMENT (LAMON) STRAIN Leghorns (not Lamon's); eggs American Poultry Journal, November, pedigreed eggs and chicks; supply limited. Carl H. Schroeder, Poultry Department St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. 4-5

YOUNG AND BARRON'S strain S. C. White Leghorns; 15 eggs, \$1.25; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6. Ed Weinrich, Geneseo, Ill. 4-5

EXHIBITION AND HEAVY laying combined; select pen eggs, \$1.50 per 15; chicks, 18c each. John Schnellbacher, Quincy, Ill. 4

FERRIS 265-300 egg strain 15 eggs, \$2 prepaid; fertility and satisfaction guaranteed; cockerel heading pen. J. Cooney, New Hampton, Ia. 4

BABY CHICKS and hatching eggs, Ferris strain; chicks, \$16 per 100; eggs, \$8 per 100. John E. Todd, Wheaton, Ill. 4-6

FOR SALE—MISSOURI University certified S. C. White Leghorn eggs, \$8 per 100 during April and May. Address Sallie E. Shelburne, New London, Mo. 4

HUNDRED WINNERS—Lowailed Single Comb White Leghorns, Young's (282 egg); cockerels, \$6.50; 15 eggs, \$2.50; 50, \$6; 100, \$10.50; 50 chicks, \$12; 100, \$19; pen headed by winner silver cup best male entire state show. 15 eggs, \$5. 50, \$12; 50 chicks, \$19. Meadow Farm, Couleville, Ill. 4

CHAMPION LAYING—New blood Barron Leghorn hens, record 210 to 272; sire of imported cock 285 to 295; settings, \$5. Hillcrest Poultry Farm, DuBois, Pa. 4-6

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

BABY CHICKS, EGGS, Rose Comb White Leghorns; heavy laying strain. Jay Morris, Morning-side, Sioux City, Iowa. 2-4

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN winners; cockerels and eggs reasonable. Wm. E. Anderson, Box 2, Rush City, Minn. 1-4

IF YOU WANT the first that won contest, big eggs, large birds, 266 record egg, \$2 and \$3 for 15. Stock. W. W. Kulp, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa. 1-4

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS at Madison Square 1922. We won twice as many points as our nearest competitor and nearly as many points as all other exhibitors combined. Why not get the best? Cockerels, cockerels and baby chicks reasonable. Craig and Derrick, Bath, N. J. 3-5

CATALOG AND MATING list free. Rigger's Chicago Coliseum winning Rose Comb White Leghorns. George Rigger, Behtonsport, Ia. 3-5

ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs from first prize old pen and fourth prize hen, Chicago; strongest and best breeding pen in America; you are sure of prize winners from this pen; \$3 per 15. Warren T. Heaps, M. D., Kewanee, Ill. 3-5

R. C. W. LEGHORNS—Elephants, Hoganized. Rogers Ranch, Pleasanton, Ia. 3-5

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—World's record layers; Madison Square Garden winners; young stock now ready. J. M. Chase, Walkhill, N. Y. 3-5

HENS AND PULLETS from Madison Square Garden winners; mating list ready February 1. John Stewart, Ghent, N. Y. 4

ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorns; exhibition quality eggs, \$6 100. James Pace, R. 6, Mt. Vernon, Ill. 4

ONE OF THE BEST laying strains in America. Coliseum winners. Catalog. Mrs. John Hamilton, Merville, Mo. 4

BLACK LEGHORNS.

ROSEBUD ENGLISH AMERICAN Black Leghorns, baby chicks, hatching eggs, stock. Rosebud Poultry Farm, Camden, Ohio. 3-5

IMPORTED S. C. BLACK Leghorns of 20 years breeding; having the largest flock in the country; we can supply your needs for show or egg production. Holland Bros., Mystic, Ia. 3-5

PRIZE WINNERS—Eggs reasonably priced. O. J. Ferruson, Fredricktown, Mo. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BLACK Leghorns. Egg machines, with exhibition qualities; 15 eggs, \$3; 100, \$12; 500, \$55; 100 chick, \$20; 500, \$95; 1,000, \$180. Safe arrival guaranteed. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade S. C. Black Leghorns. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A Gambler, Ohio. 2-4

BLACK LEGHORNS—Stocks eggs and chicks; prize winners. Scott Long, Carey, Ohio. 2-4

BLACK LEGHORNS eggs \$6 per 100, \$1 per 15; stock for sale. E. J. Wyant, Arkport, N. Y. 4

SINGLE COMB BLACK Leghorn eggs from 1st prize pen Madison Square Garden, \$10 per setting; just a few settings. J. T. Burneson, West Bridge-water, Pa. 4

BLACK LEGHORNS backed by 21 years of careful breeding. Milo L. Myers, Marysville, Ohio. 4-6

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns, light and dark matings, extra heavy winter layers, large white eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7; chix, 18c. V. V. Michaels, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-4

TORMOHLER AND RUSSELL strain S. C. Dark Brown Leghorns. Free range. Good hatch guaranteed. Eggs, \$2 per 15, \$8 per 100. T. G. Hill, Pittsburg, Kans. 2-4

BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn. Eggs, \$2, 15; \$5, 50; \$8, 100. Chas. Eaton, Mackinaw, Ill. 2-4

100 EGGS \$3.50 up. Cockerels. Welday's 300 egg Single Comb Brown Leghorns. World's leading layers. Millions sold. Catalog. Welday, Seville, Ohio. 2-4

"HI-GRADE" S. C. BROWN Leghorn chicks; also Rose Comb; 2,000 per week bred for high egg production; 38 years a breeder of this variety. Handsome catalog free. Knapp's "Hi-Grade" Poultry Farm, Box C-A, Shelby, O. 2-5

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorn eggs, \$5 100; chicks, \$12 100. Mrs. Hix Lewis, Rock Port, Mo. 3-5

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorn hatching eggs. Tormohlen strain, \$2 and up per both light and dark; winners at leading places, exhibition and laying combined. Circular free. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Stamm, Willshire, Ohio, R. 2. 3-5

HIGH QUALITY SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns; heavy layers; 30 eggs, \$2; 100, \$5. Mrs. John Dietrich, Henryville, Ind. 3-5

STAMMS' HUSTLERS—Stock, eggs and baby chicks; winners at leading places, exhibition and laying combined. Circular free. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Stamm, Willshire, Ohio, R. 2. 3-5

B. AND T. STRAIN—Single Comb Light and Dark Brown Leghorns; 19 birds on display at 3 shows same week win 19 ribbons; mating mailed free. Bans and Tisdale, Lancaster, Ohio. 3-5

PEDIGREED S. C. B. Leghorns, 234 egg strain, baby chicks and hatching eggs; highest quality trap-nested, purebred stock; send for catalog. G. Cedar-croft, Madison, Conn. 2-4

TORMOHLER'S STRAIN Light Brown Leghorns; 2 pens, \$2 setting. V. Kent, Wellington, Colo. 2-4

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorns; National show winners; stock and eggs; 11 years' experience. Catalog free. Dean Theobald, Williamsville, Ill. 4-5

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs from heavy laying hens and Kulp males, \$5 per 100. Daisy Baker, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

BRED THEM 34 years. None finer or better layers; record 256. Sure and send for catalog. W. W. Kulp, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa. 1-5

65 FINE ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 to \$3 each. J. W. Cook, Blanton, Ind. 2-4

MADISON SQUARE 82 WINNERS; Chicago Coliseum, Dec. 1921, 4 firsts, 11 seconds, best display. Egg record 271. 2 pullets, 1 Vice President of American Rose Comb Club; send \$1 and join. List free. Kerlin Farm, Pottstown, Pa., Route 60. 2-4

EGGS—QUALITY ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns, dark. From ribbon winners at Madison Square Garden, and other large shows. Heavy egg laying strain, \$2 and \$4 per setting. G. E. Glidden, Galva, Ill. 2-4

ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorns, real winter layers, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 100, \$7; 100 chix, \$17. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

100 EGGS \$3.50 up. Welday's 300 egg Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Greatest winter layers known. Catalog. Welday, Seville, Ohio. 2-4

ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn hatching eggs, \$1 per 15 prepaid, \$6 per 100. Danger Bros., Sleepy Eye, Minn. 2-5

STRONG'S ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns won 21st prizes at Chicago Coliseum shows 1915 to 1920; mating list, stock, eggs, chicks. Ralph W. Strong, Kalamazoo, Mich., R. 9, Box 13. 4-5

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 15, \$1.25; 30, \$2.25; 100, \$3. Honey Creek Poultry Farm, Kahoka, Mo. 4-5

BUFF LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BUFF Leghorns, Madison Square winners. Charles Schroth, Cabot, Pa. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorns, choice type and color, linebred hens, \$2; eggs, 100 \$6; cockerels, \$3 to \$5. Manda Lee incubators for sale 300, 240 size. Eli Rosenberg, Tiffin, Ohio. 4-5

WINNERS \$100 CUP. 271-283-egg settings, \$5. Catalog. Hume's Buff Leghorns, Andarko, Okla. 2-4

EGG-BRED EXHIBITION BUFF Leghorns. National show and laying contest winners. 75 pedigreed cockerels. Eggs. Circular. Lea Munger, DeKalb, Ill. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorns, extra heavy winter layers of large white eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7; chix, 18c. V. V. Michaels, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BUFF Leghorns. Exhibition type, extra heavy layers. First and second winners at shows. Eggs, \$2.50 and \$3 per 15. H. N. Hull, Box 140, Howard, Ohio. 2-4

"HI-GRADE" S. C. Buff Leghorn chicks—Most wonderful layers of all soft bodied birds—exhibition type, 2,000 chicks per week. Beautiful catalog free. Knapp's "Hi-Grade" Poultry Farm, Box C-A, Shelby, Ohio. 1-5

SMITH'S SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorns. The largest breeder of Buffs in the world. Winners at 20 of the big shows and government egg laying contest. Eggs by the setting or thousands. 50,000 baby chicks from over 2,000 grand old breeders with best blood lines back of them for eggs. All chicks guaranteed to arrive alive. F. S. Smith, Box C and D, Hamilton, Ohio, President of American Buff Leghorn Club. Send \$1.50 and join the big club. 1-5

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorn eggs for hatching; bred from an extra egg laying strain. \$8 per 100. Mrs. E. Wayne Gray, Sheridan, Mo. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Exhibition type, extra heavy layers; blue ribbon winners Cincinnati, Aurora, Northern Kentucky; eggs \$5 per setting. Jos. Book, Erlanger, Ky. 3-4

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN eggs; Smith's laying strain; bred for quality, vitality and high egg production; 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. C. Blanke, Taintor, Ia. 3-5

MAYWOOD STRAIN BEST quality exhibition Single Comb Buff Leghorns winners at Chicago and many other shows. F. A. Jamieson, Maywood, Ill. 3-5

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS from my Chicago, N. Y. City, Pittsburgh winners; eggs, \$5 per 15; utility, \$8 per 100; chicks, 20c. E. Cartwright, Desk J, Richmond, Ind. 4

EGGS FROM PHILADELPHIA winners; pullets, males. Leon H. Lester, Eau Claire, Pa. 4-5

EVERLAY BUFF LEGHORNS eggs, chicks. E. H. Dale, Jamestown, N. C. 4

MERHEW'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS won best display Madison Square 1922; 500 selected breeders and show birds for sale; eggs for hatching; write for mating list. L. E. Merthwe, Marathon, N. Y. 4-5

PARTRIDGE LEGHORNS.

PARTRIDGE LEGHORNS—Eggs, \$2, 15; selected, \$3, 100; stock, \$12 per trio. Meta Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 2-4

RED LEGHORNS.

NEW SINGLE COMB RED Leghorns. Big demand. Winter layers. Wonderful color. Catalog. Welday (Originator), Seville, Ohio. 2-4

DARK RED LEGHORNS—Eggs \$3, 15. Woodford Farm, Madisonville, Ohio. 4-6

SILVER PENCILED LEGHORNS.

SILVER PENCILED SINGLE COMB Leghorns. Eggs for sale. Free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass. 4-5

LEGHORNS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

SINGLE COMB WHITE and Buff Leghorn eggs for hatching, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per 15. H. E. Hough, Hartford, Mich. 2-4

PUREBRED SINGLE COMB White and Black Leghorn eggs, prepaid, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6; 200, \$11. Rev. Roy James, Downing, Mo. 3-5

BLACK MINORCAS.

BLUE RIBBON STRAIN Single Comb Black Minorcas. Unexcelled show room records. Eggs \$5 per 15; guaranteed fertile. C. E. Hunter, 3820 Charles St., Omaha. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100, postpaid. Great egg producers. Bred-to-Lay Poultry Farm Abingdon, Va. 2-5

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas—Winners in Illinois Fair, Heart of America, Chicago Coliseum and Chicago National. Hatching eggs for sale. John B. Allison, Gardner, Ill. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas—Eggs from exhibition and utility matings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Rev. E. L. Hudson, Jarrettsville, Md. 2-4

GIANT SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas, fine type, large, big boned, 15 eggs, \$3; 100, \$12; 100 chix, \$30. Ella Whitwood, Hudson Ill. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas. Eggs for setting. Strong, heavy laying strain. Cockerels reduced price. H. H. Wallis, Delavan, Wis. 2-4

ROSE COMB BLACK Minorca eggs. Jay F. Beswick, Berea, Ohio. 3-5

COCKERELS AND BABY chicks—Wright's original best in the west; Rose Comb Black Minorcas. Cornell Hatchery, Edgerton, Minn. 3-5

LAYWELL SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas; large white eggs from vigorous, standard variety birds, carefully mated for exhibition and egg production, \$5 and \$3 for 15, 50 for \$9; circular and testimonials free. Theodore Wisch, Jefferson City, Mo. 2-4

MAMMOTH S. C. BLACK Minorcas—Line bred, every bird over standard weight; have the much desired station; no culs camouflaged as utility stock; only two matings and each bird a grand individual; free range; eggs that will hatch and produce winners every season, \$5 per 13. J. H. O'Brien, LaGrange, Ky. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas, eggs, quality guaranteed. Ausby Armstrong, Cardington, Ohio. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca hatching eggs, \$2.50 to \$5 for 15; baby chicks, 35c to \$1 each. R. W. Ehrhardt, Milford, Ill. 3-5

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Eggs from 5 small choice matings; winners at America's leading shows, including Madison Square Garden 6 years; 15 years a breeder. R. H. Anderson, Lynchburg, Va. 3-5

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Winners at Connersville and Cincinnati. Knippenberg Bros., Lawrenceburg, Ind. 3-5

ROSE COMB BLACK Minorcas—A tribe of large, vigorous, Standardbred, heavy layers; eggs, \$5 per 15, \$9 per 30, \$13 per 45. Rev. T. S. Cleworth, Olds, Ia. 3-4

200 EGG STRAIN Rose Comb Black Minorca eggs \$5; Single Comb \$3. George Konrad, Richfield, Wis. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca eggs. Prize winners at the Waterloo Poultry Show. Send for mating list. H. F. Goodwin, La Porte City, Ia. 3-5

MISHLER'S MIGHTY MINORCAS, Rose Comb Black. Leading strain for eggs and exhibition. Lloyd C. Mishler, Rt. 1, North Manchester, Ind. 2-4

GIANT S. C. BLACK Minorcas. Eggs from 4 grand pens, \$5 per 15. Farm range, \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 100. Bishop & Toms, Central City, Ia. 3-5

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca chicks and hatching eggs. H. Peters, Great Kills, Staten Island, N. Y. 4

CIRCULAR SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas; 4 of the finest exhibition and laying pens in America. E. D. Geizer, Canton, Ill. 4-6

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS; some Spanish; eggs, \$3, 15, \$5 30. John R. Miller, R. 2, West Salem, Ohio. 4-6

ROSE COMB BLACK Minorcas. eggs, chicks. Beller's Minorca Farm, Killbuck, Ohio. 4-5

ROSE COMB BLACK Minorcas (exclusively Northrup strain); eggs, \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100. J. B. W. Dujo, New Paltz, N. Y. 4

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca baby chicks from giant Minorcas of grand color and shape; standard weight; exhibition mating chicks, 40c each; 5-lb. utility hens and 8-lb. cocks, chicks from these at 20c each. Eclipse Farm, Selingsgrove, Pa. 4-6

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas, America's leading strains; breeders, cockerels, pullets, eggs. Table Egg Farm, Lookout, Pa. 3-5

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Choice cockerels, cocks and hens, also hatching eggs. H. A. Langbein, Franklin Park, N. J. 4-6

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas—Large type, heavy laying strain; eggs, \$3 per 15. A. H. Johnson, Galva, Ill. 4-5

BUFF MINORCAS.

FOR BETTER BUFF MINORCAS see Schmidt's display ad, page 522. 4-22-lyr.

BUFF MINORCA CHICKS, eggs. Circular free. David H. Loyer, Chatfield, Ohio. 3-5

S. C. BUFF MINORCAS—Winners at Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Knippenberg Bros., Lawrenceburg, Ind. 3-5

WHITE MINORCAS.

REICHERT'S SINGLE COMB White Minorca won strongest competition National meet, Syracuse, N. Y., Madison Square Garden, Coliseum, Chicago. Jos. F. Reichert, St. Cloud, Minn. 2-4

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB White Minorcas—America's best. Thos. Brocken, Rush Lake, Wis. 2-4

BOOK YOUR ORDERS now for hatching eggs from my blue ribbon winners at State poultry shows and others. Trappednest Single Comb White Minorcas; \$2, \$4 and \$6 per setting; 2 or more settings 50c less per setting. R. Schamer, Chaska, Minn. 2-4

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS—Winners at Aurora and Cincinnati. Knippenberg Bros., Lawrenceburg, Ind. 3-5

HAMILTON EGG FARM, Rochelle Park, N. J., winners at Madison Square, Coliseum, Chicago, Syracuse, N. Y.; hatching eggs for sale. 3-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorcas—21 years a breeder; eggs from select standard birds. Harry Leibold, Delaware, Ohio. 3-5

MEISELBACH'S SINGLE AND ROSE COMB White Minorcas won 3 1sts, 3 specials, 3 silver cups in the hottest competition, Coliseum Show, Chicago, Dec. 6, 1921; choice cockerels, hatching eggs. Mary Meiselbach, Melrose Park, Ill. 4-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorcas—Eggs, \$2 15, \$6 50. Herman Bockert, Browns, Ill. 4

ROSE COMB WHITE Minorca eggs for hatching. \$2 per setting, \$12 per 120 eggs. Mrs. Frank Gaff, Rutland, S. D. 4-5

MINORCAS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade S. C. Black Minorcas, Northrup and Pape's strains, also R. C. Black and S. C. White Minorcas. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambler, O. 2-4

WHITE AND BLACK Minorcas, both combs. On White winners at Chicago National and Illinois State show. Eggs, \$2, \$3 and \$5. Chicks 50c. A. Kuchemann, Galena, Ill. 3-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE and Black Minorcas. G. B. Smith, North Baltimore, Ohio. 3-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE and Black Minorcas: eggs from prize winning stock; 15, \$2; 100, \$10. Fred C. Hacke, Indiana, Ia. 4-5

ORLOFFS.

MAHOAGNY ORLOFFS—Four matings, settings \$5 to \$15. Best imported strains. Send for list. Dr. Blanchard, Newport, Vt. 2-4

MAHOAGNY, SPANGLED, WHITE—Now shipping eggs from imported breeding birds, finest in America. Write for latest announcement, free. John R. Kennedy, 1357 Kingston road, Toronto, Can. 3-5

MAHOAGNY RUSSIAN Orloffs; choice matings; eggs, \$5 per 15. A. C. Henk, Columbus, Wis. 3-5

MAHOAGNY AND SPANGLED—Eggs and young stock from imported strains of prize winners in England, Canada and United States; the very best in the world; book on "The Russian Orloff" \$1 postpaid. G. M. Warner, Water Valley, Miss. 4-6

MAHOAGNY ORLOFFS—Eggs from fine mating, \$3.50 per 15; they will please you. Okey W. Drusler, Millersburg, Ohio. 4-5

MAHOAGNY ORLOFFS—The unique appearance and savage beauty, together with their great utility qualities, make them a very desirable and profitable breed; eggs, \$3.75 per 15. F. L. Edwards, Grayville, Ill. 4-5

BLACK ORPINGTONS.

ROSE COMB BLACK Orpingtons; eggs. Circular. Dr. Edwards, Laceyville, Pa. 3-5

BLACK ORPINGTONS—Beyer's exhibition strain, eggs for sale. E. E. Hock, Princeton, Ill. 3-5

EXCEPTIONAL BLACK ORPINGTONS—Eggs assorted from four pens, \$5 per 15; mating list; yearling stock for sale after May 15. Hal Riviere, Columbus, Ga. 4-6

BLACK ORPINGTONS—Cook strain, massive; 15 eggs, \$2.75 postpaid. Blue River Poultry Farms, Shelbyville, Ind. 4-6

BLUE ORPINGTONS.

MANETTO HILL BLUE Orpingtons, the world's proven leaders. Hatching eggs, \$10 for 15. Manetto Hill Farm, Hicksville, N. Y. 2-4

ROSE COMB BLUE Orpingtons; eggs. Circular. Dr. Edwards, Laceyville, Pa. 3-5

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTONS (Byers) eggs from big, massive, solid colored Buffs, \$2.50 setting. B. J. Bruhl, Ilmo, Mo. 2-4

SCHOMBURG'S TRAPNESTED Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. The kind that will win, lay, weigh, pay. Blue ribbon winners at Detroit, Triangle show, Annapolis, Columbia City, Kentucky, Michigan State Fair, etc. Massive, vigorous, thoroughbred stock for sale. Egg records up to 265. Guaranteed hatching. Eggs ready now. Mating list free. Carl Schomburg, 2015 Sherman (A), Fort Wayne, Ind. 2-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$3 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Quality is excellent. Inquiries welcomed. Harvey F. Brown, Bryan, Ohio. 2-4

PUREBRED BYERS strain Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, exhibition matings, bred to win and lay. Choice eggs, price \$3, 15, \$8, 50; \$15, 100. Chas. Feasley, Mazon, Ill. 2-4

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Stock and eggs. Fred Cramer, Forest, Ohio. 2-4

BUFF ORPINGTON—Byers strain, hatching eggs, \$2, 15; \$10, 100. M. C. Weidman, Effingham, Ill. 2-4

200 EGG STRAIN Buff Orpingtons. Trappednest eggs, \$3, 15; \$5, 50, 30; \$8, 50; \$15, 100. Chicks double egg prices. Otto Steiskal, Box A, Eau Claire, Mich. 2-4

BUFF ORPINGTON BABY chicks and eggs for sale. Write for circular. Fred Elder, Gays, Ill. 2-4

TRUE BUFF ORPINGTONS—Standard bred from best blood lines in America. Beautiful color, fine type, large size, quick-maturing, heavy winter layers of large eggs. Eggs, first pens, \$3; second pens, \$2.50; 100 lots, special price. Limited number from special exhibition matings from first prize winners in largest shows, \$5. Free booklet. Henry Robinson, Wyandot, Ill. 2-4

SPRING VALLEY BUFF Orpingtons won highest pen, individual records over all Orpingtons, Illinois State egg contest, year 1921. Blue ribbon winners State shows. Eggs \$10, \$7.50, \$5, 15; range \$12, 100; \$2.50, 15. Free mating list. Russell Herleman, Dept. A, Route 4, Quincy, Ill. 2-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—Grand exhibition matings; Hogan tested; winners Iowa State, Omaha, Des Moines; "A. P. Strain"; 19 years breeder; eggs, 15, \$5; 30, \$9. August Petersen, Farnhamville, Ia. 3-5

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Bred for size, color and good layers; pens headed by fine cockerels; Byers strain; eggs \$2, 15; orlers filled promptly. Laura Killbrow, Durham, Mo. 3-4

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Many prizes past season; big, vigorous birds; eggs, \$3.50 per 15. Mrs. F. A. Winn, West Deerfield, Mass. 3-4

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs from selected stock, \$1.50 per 15. Edward Fischer, Altenburg, Mo. 3-5

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs \$2 to \$5. Mating list free. Henry Gruner, Pinckneyville, Ill. 3-4

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, standard quality, \$1.50, 15; \$4.50, 50; \$8, 100. Mrs. E. C. Webster, Charles City, Ia. 3-5

EGGS—GUARANTEED; \$2, \$3, \$5. Order mating list. J. E. Weaver, S. Main, Goshen, Ind. 3-4

BABY CHICKS FROM Mammoth S. C. Buff Orpingtons, weighing up to 12 lbs.; free range; stock direct from Byers' good winter layers; postpaid; 20c each; safe arrival guaranteed; money with order; no checks. May Smith, Mosby, Clay Co., Mo. 4-5

TRY THE ROSE COMB Buff Orpingtons once; eggs, \$3, 15; \$10, 100. Rocham, Lakeland, Minn. 4-5

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Large type; 15 eggs, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7.50. Ed Weinrich, Geneseo, Ill. 4-5

MAMMOTH STRAIN, BRED for size, color, eggs; famous throughout south; state fair winners; cockerels \$3, 15; eggs, \$10, \$5, \$2.15, postpaid. Helman Orpington Farms, Slaughter, Ky. 4-5

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, 200-egg strain; eggs, pen No. 1, \$3 per 15; pen No. 2, \$2; baby chicks in season. Mrs. R. E. Wyllie, Peebles, O. R. 2, 4-5

BUFF ORPINGTON eggs and baby chicks. C. I. Carmine, Gays, Ill. 4-5

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTONS—Large type; Winggold strain; unexcelled layers; eggs, \$2.50 and \$4.00. Rae Penniman, Pardeeville, Wis. 4-5

EGGS FROM LA CROSSE and Minneapolis winners, \$3 and \$2 per 15. P. A. Redpath, Eau Claire, Wis. R. 2. 4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—Flock on free range; culled for color, laying qualities, size and thrift; \$1.50, 15; \$3, 100. Chas. Havorth, New Sharon, Ia. 4-5

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$5; hens \$3; eggs, \$3 per 15; \$9 per 100; baby chicks, 25c each; prize winning strain. Mrs. James Garrison, Carmi, Ill. 4-6

QUALITY BUFF ORPINGTON eggs; Byers strain; pen 1, \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100; a free chance on a \$30 pen with every setting. C. A. Martin, Bettendorf, Ia., R. 7. 4

WHITE ORPINGTONS.

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade White Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons and S. C. Black Orpingtons. Price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

"SUPERB" MASSIVE—Typical White Orpingtons. Eggs \$1.50, 15; \$8, 100. Cockerels for sale. Chas. W. Postill, Rensselaer, Ind. 2-4

WHITE ORPINGTONS—Morris, 15 eggs, \$2; 50, \$5, postpaid. D. Eaton, Tamarac, Ill. 2-4

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, Aldrich-Morris strain, \$5, 15; \$15, 100. Eggs and baby chicks in season. Wieneke Orchard and Poultry Farm, Fieldon, Ill. 2-4

SPLENDID WHITE Orpington cockerels, hatching eggs. A. M. Merryweather, Park Lane, Highland Park, Ill. 2-4

MORRIS WHITE ORPINGTONS—Cocks, cockerels, hens, pullets, \$5 each. Harry H. Sorensen, Falcon, Colo. 3-5

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, Morris strain, \$1.75 per 15. C. G. Althoff, Fowlerville, Mich. 3-4

FOR SALE—S. C. White Orpington eggs for hatching; safe arrival and 66 2-3% fertility guaranteed; \$1.50 per 15. Robert G. Winn, Winslow, Ark. 3-4

MORRIS WHITE ORPINGTONS—Exhibition laying strain; our matings are worthy your serious consideration; mating list free. Williams Poultry Farm, Box 36, Lake Crystal, Minn. 4

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS—Aldrich-Byers strains; 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. F. C. Hitchings, Morocco, Ind. 4

WHITE ORPINGTONS—Cook-Morris strains; my trappednest winter layers are money makers; eggs \$2 per 15; \$5 per 50, postpaid. E. H. Wisen, Malcom, Neb. 4-5

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS and chicks from winter laying strain. Elm Grove Poultry Farm, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 4

WHITE ORPINGTONS—Aldrich-Morris strain, Hogan-tested breeding stock; eggs, \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Chris F. Ruthenbeck, R. 2, Joliet, Ill. 4

QUALITY WHITE ORPINGTONS—Stock for sale; Morris-Aldrich strains; eggs, \$2, 15, \$4, 50, \$7.50, 100. John Shultz, Sandwich, Ill. 4

WHITE ORPINGTONS—Morris direct; winter layers; eggs, pen 15, \$3 and \$5. Esther Parker, Chesterfield, Ill. 4

GOLDBERG'S WHITE ORPINGTON hatching eggs from great layers and prize winners, making 26 entries this season and 23 under ribbons. Write for mating list. Mrs. C. Goldberg, Rossmoyne, O. 4-5

PRIZE WHITE ORPINGTONS—15 eggs, \$2; 50, \$5, postpaid. W. Pifer, Cabot, Pa. 4-5

ORPINGTONS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

ONE BLACK ORPINGTON cockerel, 6 hens, \$35; White and Buff eggs, \$2.50 per 15. John Campbell, New Cumberland, W. Va. 4-5

POLISH.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK Polish. None better. C. W. Ellis, Jr., Cortland, N. Y. 2-4

GOLDEN POLISH EGGS, \$2.50 15, postpaid. Loring Howell, Peterson, Ia. 3-5

WHITE CRESTED BLACK Polish cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets. Geo. Gosney, 2357 Noble Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio. 2-4

WON ALL FIRSTS on Polish at Illinois State show; descriptive circular. Myron Meinzer, Dakota, Ill. 4-5

FOR SALE—6 pairs or trios of White Crested Black Polish pullets and cockerels, \$5 to \$7. Joseph Fedlar, Montevideo, Minn. 2-4

WHITE CRESTED BLACK Polish eggs for hatching. Chas. L. Seely, Alton, N. Y. 4

PUREBRED GOLDEN cockerels, eggs; special offer; satisfaction guaranteed. Jeffers Poultry Yards, Oskaloosa, Ia. 4-6

"WILSON'S" SELECT White Crested Black Polish cockerels, \$3 each; hatching eggs, W. H. Wilson, Baldwin, N. Y. 4-5

RED CAPS.

HATCHING EGGS—Beautiful English Red Caps, wonderful layers, non-setters. Write R. Mourning, Cochrane, Wis. 2-4

ENGLISH RED CAP hatching eggs. Prices on request. Albert Siewert, Cochrane, Wis. 2-5

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

HATCHING EGGS—PEASE'S Perfection Reds (Single Comb). In 10 years with Reds exclusively we have built up a flock whose offspring will please buyers who appreciate quality; 100, \$6; 50, \$3; 15, \$1.25. Mrs. Jennie Pease, Carlock, Ill. 2-4

SINGLE COMB RICH Dark Reds. Hogan tested. Large capacity. Thin pelvic bones. Eggs from 4 special matings, \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. F. W. Oertels, Brighton, Ill. 2-4

S. COMB REDS—Be sure and send for my catalog and prices. Won over 100 pullet egg test. Big, dark red cockerel, pullets. W. W. Kulp, Box 70, Potstow, Pa. 1-4

SINGLE COMB REDS—Best blood. Winners. Bred to lay large even red outer, under eggs, \$2, \$3, \$5. R. M. Tallaferra, Box, Lynchburg, Va. 2-4

ROSE COMB REDS—Large, husky beauties. Winners at the Coliseum show of Iowa, also the Iowa-Missouri show, Jan., 1921, and Keokuk, Ia., last Thanksgiving week. Eggs for hatching, \$3 for 15. Walter Duncan, Fairfield, Iowa, Box 227. 2-4

RHODE ISLAND RED Journal—Only journal in world devoted exclusively to Rhode Island Reds. Tells how to make big money with them—how to buy, sell, get greatest pleasure, most profit—everything you want to know about Rhode Island Reds. Published monthly, 50c year, 3 years \$1. "Blue Ribbon Reds," remarkable book tells how to judge, mate, cull, feed, prepare for show, linebreed, etc. Given free with 3-year subscription at \$1.00. Send dollar bill today. Rhode Island Red Journal, Box 5331, Waverly, Iowa. 2-4

SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Reds; cockerels, pullets, hatching eggs. J. H. Steele, Manassas, Va. 2-4

SINGLE COMBS—Bred for exhibition and laying qualities. Winners this season Washington District meet, Roanoke State meet and Norfolk, Va. No stock. Eggs \$5 and \$3. W. L. Clark, Lynchburg, Va. 2-4

VIGOROUS COCKERELS, S. C. breeding and exhibition, \$4 up. Eggs, \$3.50 to \$6.50; from flock, \$2.50. T. Gibson, Ferguson, Mo. 2-4

EGGS—ROSE COMB Reds. Big type, red to skin. Heavy layers. Mrs. Chas. Schlots, Elmwood, Ill. 2-4

ROSE COMB REDS—Good stock, bred to lay. Hatching eggs, range, \$1; pens, \$1.50, \$2.50 per setting. Raymond Pyle, Carmi, Ill. 2-4

SINGLE COMB REDS—Rich red farm-range; eggs, 15, \$1.50; 45, \$3.50; 100, \$6; 200 to 1,000, \$5.50 per 100. Mrs. Fred Schroeder, St. Peter, Ill. 2-4

ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds, Tompkins' direct dark red to the skin, heavy winter layers; eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$10; chick, 100, \$20. V. F. Michaels, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-4

SINGLE COMB REDS, 100 eggs \$6. Mrs. Aug. Berger, Boaz, Wis. 2-4

SINGLE COMB—Eggs, cockerels, pullets. Southern Ohio Poultry Farm, Route 10, Cincinnati, O. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—500,000 best grade S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds, best Standard grades. Real Reds. Select and exhibition grade prices right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

ROSE COMB REDS from Carver best pen; eggs, \$3 to \$5. P. W. Carlin, White Pigeon, Mich. 3-5

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Reds; winners at Madison Square Garden and wherever shown; bred for size, type, color, laying and vigor. Catalog free. Ralph Knickerbocker, Pine Plains, N. Y. 3-5

ROSE COMB REDS—Great layers; Allentown, Hagerstown, Trenton and Philadelphia winners; eggs reasonable. R. C. Hinkle, Hershey, Pa. 3-5

SINGLE COMB REDS—Large, vigorous farm stock; heavy layers; 15 eggs, \$1; 50, \$3; 100, \$5. James Percy, Martinsville, Ind. 3-5

SINGLE COMB REDS—Owens Farm strain; Dark Red matings; eggs, \$3, \$2, \$1.50 per 15; 100, \$7; mating list. Geo. Hartman, Route 12, Nappanee, Ind. 3-5

S. C. R. I. Red eggs, \$3 for 15; \$18 for 100; from pen, \$2 for 15; \$10 for 100 from flock. Mrs. A. D. Spilman, Drakeville, Ia. 4-5

DANSRO'S RHODE ISLAND Reds. Eggs, \$3. Catalog. J. J. Dansro, North Clarendon, Vt. 3-5

RED BIRD STRAIN—Eggs for hatching after March 1; \$3 for 15. Baby chick, 30c each later. My pens contain the best blood lines in Reds, Tompkins and other noted foundation. Both combs. Highland Farms, Hinsdale, Ill. 3-5

100 RHODE ISLAND Reds, Poorman strain; \$1.60 each. Geo. Weber, Genoa, Ill. 4

LONE OAK POULTRY Farm—S. C. R. I. Red eggs from real winter layers; hatch guaranteed. Ripley, O. 4

SINGLE COMB REDS pedigreed from Chicago, Boston, Madison Square prize birds; excellent layers, rich color, good type, strong and vigorous; eggs, \$3.50 for 15, \$10 for 50; choice cockerels, \$5 each. Rev. J. D. White, Brighton, Tenn. 4-5

SINGLE COMB RED, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 setting, heavy layers. Annie Hayter, Atlanta, Ill. 4-5

GUARANTEED EGGS—Single Dark Reds, \$2, 15, postpaid. Woodford Farm, Madisonville, Ohio. 4-5

GROVE VIEW S. C. Rhode Island Red hatching eggs; winner Wisconsin (Milwaukee) State meet; mating list upon request. M. R. Knox, Dept. C, Downers Grove, Ill. 4

SINGLE REDS—State fair prize winners, 15 eggs, \$2. Lawrence Smith, Liberal, Kan. 4

ROSE COMB REDS—Large type, quick growth, heavy layers; eggs, \$2 per 15; a few fine 6-lb. cockerels, \$5. A. Stedman, Crestwood Farms, Geneva, O. 4

SINGLE, ALSO ROSE COMB Reds; setting, \$1.50; 100, \$7. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 4-5

SINGLE COMB REDS—Setting, \$1.25; 100, \$5; 100 chicks, \$18. Grace Hoffman, Carlock, Ill. 3-5

ROSE COMB DEET—Mahogany Reds—High score matings, eggs, \$2.50 setting, \$8, 100; select cockerels \$5. William Habig, Route E, Box 93, Indianapolis, Ind. 2-6

S. C. REDS—Hatching eggs; pure Owens Farm males, grandfairs 1st Madison Square; fertility guaranteed; send for mating list. Scarborough, Hillsboro, Ohio. 4-5

HATCHING EGGS from trappednest, prize winning S. C. Reds at Chicago National, \$5, \$3 per 15. Cockerels, \$5 up. Fertility guaranteed. Ed Haney, Park Ridge, Ill. 4

BABY CHICKS and hatching eggs, Scotts strain; chicks, \$18 per 100; eggs, \$9 per 100. John E. Todd, Wheaton, Ill. 4-6

OWEN'S FARMS REDS—Chicks and breeders, show and utility; catalog gratis. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 4-6

ROSE COMB REDS—Eggs, \$3.50 for 15, \$5.50 for 30, from select matings; bred and trappednest for years from our best laying stay red hens; fertility guaranteed. F. W. James, Waukegan, Ill. 4-5

BABY CHICKS, pullets; fine birds. Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Pa. 4-5

DARK ROSE COMB; 12 years; pen eggs, 15, \$1.25; range, \$4, 100. Mrs. F. Russell, Algona, Ia. 4

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grades R. C. R. I. Whites; price right; catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

SINGLE COMB RHODE Island White eggs, \$1.50 per 15 up. Catalog. George Toenjes, Millstadt, Ill. 2-4

THE GREAT RHODE Island White Farm, Rose and Single Comb, stock and eggs; catalog free. Henry Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 2-4

ROSE COMB RHODE Island Whites, stocks and chicks from my Madison, square winners, 1920, also from Mrs. Cook's contest pen at Kansas City National Egg-Laying contest. Harry Billington, Ft. Plain, New York. 2-4

ROSE COMB RHODE Island Whites, exclusively; eggs and baby chicks, bred for eggs and beauty; winners at Iowa State show, Paul Izatt, Albia, Iowa, Route 5. 2-4

MY WHITES WON first and special wherever shown. Mating list free. Dr. Walsh, Fredericktown, Mo. 2-4

HEADQUARTERS FOR ROSE Comb Rhode Island Whites. I am the oldest breeder of the breed. Eggs and stock for sale from this wonderful laying strain. Catalog free. Colonial Poultry Yards, 260 Crosby St., Akron, O. 1-6

RHODE ISLAND WHITES, Rose and Single Comb; won 19 firsts at best shows past season. Heavy egg-laying strain. Free book; mating list; eggs; stock. Dominion Poultry Yards, London, Ont., Canada. 3-5

PEET'S RHODE ISLAND Whites, both combs; have type, size, color. The combined general purpose fowl for meat, eggs and exhibition. Are becoming America's most popular fowl. Utility eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$9 per 100; exhibition, \$5 for 15. Write for mating list. DeForest Peet, Spectator, Elton, Peet, Single Comb Spectator, Alto, Mich. 2-5

SINGLE COMB RHODE Island White eggs, \$2.50 per 13. H. Merriam, Ashburnham, Mass. 3-5

ROSE COMB EGGS from best matings, \$5 per 15. Circular. Hayes, Carey, Cardington, O. 3-4

SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Whites; good laying stock; eggs, \$2 and \$2.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mayme Keener, Waterville, Ohio. 3-4

CEDERGREN'S RHODE ISLAND Whites win again. At the National meet, Boston, 1922, won best display, the State cup and nine ribbons. Write for mating list. A. J. Cedergren, Box 18 D, Brockton, Mass. 3-4

SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Whites. Eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$8, 100; chick, 18c. Edw. Kayson, New Athens, Ill. 3-4

R. C. WHITES—Eggs, \$1.50 15, \$7 100; chicks, \$15 100; state fair winners. Arthur Goenner, Zenda Kan. 4

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—Both combs; eggs; stock after May 20. Circular free. West Shore Poultry Farm, Douglas, Mich. 4-6

S. C. RHODE Island Whites. Good matings. John Hartgerink, Zeeland, Mich. 4-5

RHINELANDERS.

BLACK RHINELANDERS—Eggs, \$3. Valley Farm, Minster, Ohio. "Stamp required." 2-4

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PARK'S STRAIN, "BRED-to-Lay," Barred Rocks from best pedigreed pens direct. Free range-raised, large, vigorous birds. Eggs for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. W. Weaver, Dillsburg, Pa. 2-4

PARK'S PEDIGREED ROCKS exclusively; eggs, \$2 for 15. Arthur Blecksmith, Dayton, Ky. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—BARRED Rocks, farm range, \$16, 100. Eggs, \$7, 100. Arrival guaranteed. Lone Oak Poultry Farm, Medora, Ind. 2-4

BARRED ROCK EGGS—Stock direct from Indianapolis winners; farm range; \$7 per 100; pen, \$2 per fifteen. Long Sisters, Franklin, Ind. 2-4

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks; from Park's pedigreed stock direct. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$10 per 100. M. G. Wells, Sellersburg, Ind. 2-4

"SUPREME" BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rock hatching eggs; Norman strain; free range; \$8 per 100. Clemens Blank, Indianapolis, Ind., R. R. C, Box 446-D. 2-4

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, Park's best pedigree, direct. Eggs, \$2, 15; \$10, 100. Chas. Eaton, Mackinac, Ill. 2-4

PARK'S 290 EGG STRAIN Barred Rocks, 15 eggs, \$2.50; 100, \$10; 100 chicks, \$22; 500, \$100. Safe arrival guaranteed. Ella Whitewood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS—Bradley Strain, fourteen successful years. Eggs for hatching and cockerels, \$2.50 and \$5 per 15. Harry Hough, Hartford, Mich. 2-4

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, Park's strain, Range raised, large, vigorous chicks. Eggs, \$1.50; 100, \$8. E. E. Scrivner, Dahlgren, Ill. 2-4

WAYSIDE FARM'S Barred Rocks state show winners. Eggs, \$5, 50; \$8, 100. Pens, \$3 to \$10 setting. Catalog. Stanley Johnson, Box A, 2-5 Ill.

ARISTOCRAT—PARKS'—COSH—Strains: Barred Plymouth Rocks, hatched from eggs direct from above breeders. Each strain kept separate. Eggs, \$2.50 for 15, and up. Selected cockerels, \$5 and up. Farm range eggs, \$4.50 for 50; \$8 per 100. Farm range baby chicks, \$18 per 100, prepaid. Catalog free. Steiner & Wendt, Kenton, Ohio. 2-4

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks—15 eggs, \$1.50; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Hen hatched, range raised. Parks' strain direct. C. A. Maulding, Dahlgren, Ill. 2-4

HATCHING EGGS from healthy, vigorous Barred Rocks, \$10 hundred. State tested white diarrhea. Cockerels, \$5. Old Pickard Farm, Concord Junction, Mass. 2-4

PARK'S DIRECT BARRED Rocks, bred-to-lay eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8; quality chicks, 100, \$16. Everlay Egg Farm, Dahlgren, Ill. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS, Thompson Ringlets, direct barred to the skin, prize winners, high record layers; eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$10; chicks, 100, \$20. V. Michaels, Tiffin, Ohio. 2-4

THOMPSON'S RINGLET BARRED Rocks (dark matings). A few choice cockerels for sale. Eggs at reasonable prices. Write for circular. Fair View Poultry Farm, Box 20, R. 3, Hastings, Mich. 2-4

PARK'S STRAIN BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks direct. Prize winners; regular egg machines. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. B. F. Morgan, Independence, Ind. 2-5

CHICAGO WINNERS—FIRST Pen Judge Cosh. Stock and eggs. Alfred Engling, Elmhurst, Ill. 2-4

E. B. THOMPSON'S "Ringlets" direct—Extra choice cockerels, females. Big, vigorous stock, bred from winners. Best New York winning blood, from proven breeders. Have snared neither pains nor money. William Huckle, Waverly, N. Y. 2-4

RADFORD BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks. See display advertisement on another page. Radford Farms, Oshkosh, Wis. 1-6

BARRED ROCKS hatching eggs from raised free range, \$1.50 for 15. Chas. Schnaare, Grand Chain, Ill. 1-4

"HI-GRADE" BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock chicks. Bred for eggs and good looks. Can supply pure Parks' pedigreed strain. Market quality in thousands and lots. Handsome catalog free. Knapp's "Hi-Grade" Poultry Farm, Box C-A, Shelby, Mo. 1-5

KUHN'S SUPREME RINGLETS—Quality and size. Chicks, eggs. Peter Kuhn, Greenfield Rock Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 3-5

BARRED ROCKS—Light-dark; our eggs produce stock that pleases. Old customers come back year after year. They must be satisfied. 15, \$5; 30, \$9. Kelsey & Son, Markle, Ind. 3-5

HATCHING EGGS—BARRED Rocks, from heavy winter producers, 15 for \$1.50; 100, \$7.00. 85% fertile guaranteed. McKinley Poultry Farm, Mt. Prospect, Ill. R. 1. 3-5

THOMPSON'S BARRED ROCKS direct. Blue ribbon winners. Dark, deep, narrow barring. Big-boned, good layers. Eggs of selected pens, \$4-\$5 per 15. Range, \$6 per 50 or \$2.50 per 15. Satisfaction. Mrs. Fred Kronenberg, Walcott, Ia. 3-4

THOMPSON STRAIN BARRED Rocks. Cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets for sale from \$2.50 to \$5. Also eggs. Loren Truex, Wakarusa, Ind. 3-4

BARRED ROCKS, PARKS' Strain exclusively; best pedigreed stock (direct). Selected eggs from large, beautiful, prolific layers; 15, \$2.50; 30, \$4.50; 50, \$6; 100, \$10. W. G. Meradith, Danvers, Ill. 3-5

PARK'S BARRED ROCKS—Eggs and chicks from 1 and 2-year-old pedigreed hens. On free range. My pullets started to lay early in September. 16 year old breeding Bred-to-Lay Barred Rocks. Eggs, 15, \$2.50; 50, \$6; 100, \$10. Chicks, every week, 25, \$6; 50, \$11; 100, \$20, all prepaid. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Do not confuse my chicks with ordinary hatchery chicks. C. Price, Hackettstown, N. J. 3-6

BARRED ROCKS—Parks' pedigreed, direct, \$2.50 per 15; \$10, 100. Chicks, 25c. Mrs. Lillian Marshall, Geneseo, Kas. 3-4

THOMPSON RINGLET STRAIN eggs from direct mating and of my blue ribbon winners, \$5 for 15. Leo M. Zerr, Pittsboro, Ind. 3-5

BARRED ROCKS, PARKS' Pedigreed direct; selected range eggs, 15, \$2; pen, \$3.50, prepaid. Guy Wooten, Ford, Kas. 3-5

LIGHT ARISTOCRAT Barred Rock eggs for hatching from stock direct from Holtermann. Strong, vigorous stock. Eggs, pen, \$3 per 15; range, \$2. Postpaid. L. Brooke, Brookings, Ind. 3-5

PEDIGREED ARISTOCRATS—Dark; eggs from pens mated to sons of "King Ringy" only \$3 setting. Duck Creek Farms, Box 198, Elwood, Ind. 3-5

PARKS' STRAIN BARRED Rocks—Eggs and chicks from three trapped pens. Prices based on egg records and Standard requirements. Detailed circular free. Proper Orchards, Hancock, Md. 3-5

FOR SALE—BARRED Rocks: cockerels from Bradley strain and sired by best males I can buy. Sent on approval. "20 years a breeder of Rocks." E. N. Tilton, Ashtabula, Ohio. 3-5

PARKS' BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks—Eggs, \$2.25 per 15. H. Farley, Stacyville, Ia. 3-5

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, direct. Dark matings; prize winners. Eggs, \$1.50 to \$4. Chicks, 20c to 50c each. Parcel post. Circular free. Earl Lee, Witt, Ill. 3-5

BARRED ROCKS—FEW settings from prize winners; satisfaction guaranteed. C. C. Dunham, Dunellen, N. J. 3-5

BAGLEY'S BARRED ROCKS—Bred for years from Hogan tested winter layers. State contest winners. High flock record. Eggs, \$8, 100. \$3 for 15. E. M. Bagley, Saline, Mo. 3-5

ARISTOCRAT BARRED Rocks, Eggs and baby chicks, a few choice cockerels left at \$5 each. J. H. Zimmerman, Ray, Ind. 3-5

THOMPSON'S GENUINE RINGLET strain, eggs for hatching; produce layers and exhibition stock, \$3.50 for 15. Lewis Breswitz, Drexel Hill, Pa. 3-4

RINGLET BARRED Rock eggs, 15, \$1; 50, \$3; 100, \$5. E. P. Churchill, Allerton, Ia. 2-5

EGGS—E. B. THOMPSON'S Imperial Ringlet Barred Rocks; pen 5, \$5; pen 4, \$7; pen 3, \$10; pens headed by males hatched from eggs direct last spring. Mrs. E. E. Burbank, Bingham Lake, Minn. 4-5

EGGS \$2 SETTING, \$8 per 100; Mammoth Barred Rocks; weight to 16 lbs. Howard Irvin, Polo, Ill. 4-6

BARRED ROCKS, ARISTOCRATS and Ringlets, direct both matings; eggs from choice matings; hatch guaranteed; stock also. Circular and mating list. H. E. Frynair & Son, Webster, Ky. 4-5

"ARISTOCRAT" Eggs \$10 per 100; high grade, light or dark varieties; mating list. Chas Morgan, Rantoul, Ill. 4-5

GENUINE ARISTOCRAT Rocks, cockerel bred; barred to the skin; eggs, \$3.50 and \$5 per 15; also few chicks at 40c; all guaranteed to please. H. A. Parks, Parkley, Va. 4-5

IMPERIAL RINGLETS—PENS contain birds mated by E. B. Thompson; \$4 15, \$7 30; range, 273 eggs, 15, \$3; 50, \$6.50; baby chicks, 22c. Geo. W. Baker, Lombard, Ill. 4-5

BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks (dark matings); "Imperial Ringlet" foundation stock; deep, clear cut barring; good type, vigorous, the kind that reproduce; eggs from best pens, \$3 for 15; outside flock, 50, \$5; 100, \$10. Geo. J. Gray Farm, Farmington, Ia. 4-6

HATCHING EGGS, DARK Barred Rocks! first prize winners Minnesota State Fair and Minneapolis; finest exhibition matings, \$2 setting up; write for mating list. Chas. W. Smith, Dept. A, Lakeville, Minn. 4-6

BARRED ROCK EGGS from Parks' best matings. Hogan tested and selected breeders; guarantee safe arrival and 90% fertile; folder free; eggs, 15, \$2; 30, \$3.50; 50, \$5.50; 100, \$10. Thos M. Keller, Runcheon, Ill. 4-6

PALMERS BARRED Rock eggs, \$1 setting, \$5 100. W. H. Hassebrook, St. Peter, Ill. 2-4

EGGS—HOLTERMANN'S ARISTOCRATS; trapped, 165-285 (dark matings); narrow barred to skin; 15, \$2.50; 100, \$12.50; exhibition, 15, \$5; 50, \$12.50; mating list; satisfaction. Mrs. John Schwengel, Champaign, Ill. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—PARK'S Bred-to-Lay Barred Rocks, healthy, vigorous, pedigree stock; they lay all winter; 18c up; limited number; order now. Circular. Glenrock Poultry Farm, Box 221-P, Laurel Springs, N. J. 2-4

BARRED ROCKS—St. Louis and Kansas City winners; large vigorous; 279-egg record; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. E. R. Dees, Waltonville, Ill. 4-6

CONNECTICUT STRAIN BARRED Rocks (Imperial Ringlet foundation); fine birds, heavy layers; eggs, 15, \$3; 30, \$5; 45, \$7; 70% hatch or order refilled half price. New Method Poultry Farm, Old Mystic, Conn. 4-6

THOMPSON'S STRAIN RINGLET eggs from best exhibition pens, \$3 per 15 or \$5 per 30, prepaid parcel post; surplus stock all sold. Ed Martin, Oconomowoc, Wis. 4-6

PARK'S HIGH PEDIGREED free range stock; hatching eggs, 16c; vigorous chicks, 35c; satisfaction guaranteed. Circular; references. Frank Habberton, Westwood, N. J. 4-6

PARKS' BARRED ROCKS—Chicks and breeders. Catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 4-6

"EDELMAN'S WINTERLAY" Parks strain Barred Rocks; established 1920; hatching eggs, 15, \$2.50; 50, \$6.50; 100, \$10; pedigreed eggs, 15, \$3.50 and \$5. Geo. A. Edelman, Breeder, St. Louis Park, Minn. 4-5

RINGLET ROCK EGGS—15, \$1.25; 30, \$2.25; 45, \$3.25; 100, \$6; 2 Rocks, light and dark; 6 pens. V. I. Hosteler, Nappanee, Ind. 4-5

BABY CHICKS, pullets Thompson's strain. Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Pa. 4-5

BARRED ROCKS—PARKS' strain direct; Hogan tested; \$10, chicks 20c; 8 weeks chix 75c. Mary Amerman, Lilly, Ill. 4-6

BARRED ROCKS—OFFICIAL records 213 257 national laying contest Dec. 4, pullets averaged 245; chicks, eggs. Catalog free. G. Caball, Box A, Hudsonville, Mich. 4-5

R. C. BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
ROSE COMB BARRED Rocks—The ideal Rock. A non-freeze comb; bred to lay. Cross with Single Combs and bred Rose Combs. My birds win wherever shown. Stock, eggs and baby chicks. Free explanatory circular. S. B. Wenger, South English, Ia. 1-4

ROSE COMB BARRED Rocks, Wenger strain; 15 eggs, \$4. H. H. Matheson, Saginaw, Mich. 4

BLUE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
ROSE COMB BLUE Rocks—Eggs; circular. Dr. Edwards, Laceyville, Pa. 3-5

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

HEISER'S ALL-GOLD Buff Rocks. Cockerels, chicks, eggs; catalog free. J. A. Heiser, Fisher, Ill. 2-5

BUFF ROCK EGGS—Big-boned, yellow-legged, good undercolor; fine winter layers, 15, \$2; 30, \$3.50; 45, \$5; 100, \$8. Baby chicks, Mrs. Vickerman, Riggs, Trafalgar, Ind. 2-4

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, from prize winning stock. Mr. Bridgeman, Wautoma, Wis. 2-4

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS and eggs from prize winners. Mrs. Lucy Eminger, Gibson City, Ill. 2-4

BUFF ROCKS OF READ Merit—Consistent winners at Chicago Coliseum and National for many years. Eggs from the most carefully selected matings, \$5, \$2.50 and \$1.75 per 15, delivered. Chicks, 70, 35 and 27 cents each, delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price list. Frank W. Kramer, Fort Atkinson, Wis. 3-4

EVERGOLD BUFF Rocks, Madison Square, Philadelphia, winners. Eggs, \$2.50 and \$4, or \$12 per 100. Kerlin Farms, Pottstown, Pa., R. 60. 2-4

BUFF PLYMOUTH Rock eggs, \$3, 15, or \$5 per 30. Sam Moberg, Tomahawk, Wis. 3-5

UTILITY STRAIN BUFF Rock Cockerels, \$5 each. Hatching eggs, \$3. Letters answered. Score-Across Farm, Geneva, Ill. 3-4

BUFF ROCKS—Blue ribbon winners, eggs for sale. E. E. Hook, Princeton, Ill. 3-5

GOLDEN BUFF Rocks—Prize winners; eggs, \$5 per 15. Christian Drugmar, 436 W. Mifflin St., Madison, Wis. 4-6

BUFF ROCKS OWNED by us won more firsts at Heart of America than any other exhibitor; eggs \$5 per setting. Cory & Cory, 411 S. 3rd, Muskogee, Okla. 4-5

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

COLUMBIAN ROCKS—PUREBRED farm raised stock and eggs for sale. Oren Anthony, Louisville, Ohio. 2-4

COLUMBIAN ROCKS—Eggs, chicks, cockerels. T. J. Enslin, Hackettstown, N. J. 2-4

FOR THE BEST Columbian Rocks, write J. M. Jones, Homerstown, N. J. 3-5

WILBUR'S "ALL-PURPOSE" FOWL—the Columbian Plymouth Rock—practical, profitable, beautiful; ideal for the back better, large commercial plat or business man's country estate. Our sole business is poultry raising. We are prepared to supply hatching eggs or stock from our heavy laying strain or our Madison Square Garden winners. We consider your satisfaction our chief asset in trade. Write for our free mating list and catalog. Wilbur Poultry Farm, 104 Cranford Road, Tiverton, R. I. 3-5

COLUMBIAN ROCKS—Choice stock; eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Chas W. Gault, Champaign, Ill. 4-6

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

EGGS, COCKERELS, PULLETS. Southern Ohio Poultry Farm, Route 10, Cincinnati, O. 2-4

PARTRIDGE ROCKS, 15, \$1.75; 100 \$7. Marie Berger, Boaz, Wis. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade Partridge Rocks. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambler, Ohio. 2-4

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—Omaha, Chicago winners; stock and eggs. Roy Finders, Ferguson, Ia. 2-4

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPION Partridge Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 462. 1-22-tr

MAXFIELD'S PARTRIDGE Plymouth Rocks are among the winners of Madison Square Garden. A limited number of hatching eggs to spare at reasonable prices; write today. F. O. Maxfield, 27 Willard Ave., Bloomfield, N. J. 3-5

PARTRIDGE ROCK Cockerels, \$3. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Frank Neudecker, Sleevy Eve, Minn. 3-5

STANDARD-BRED PARTRIDGE Rock Cockerels, \$3. Matching eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Clarence Doerr, Newton, Ill. 3-4

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Pullets, \$2.50; cockerels, \$5, \$7.50; eggs, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per 15; mating list is ready; all sold money back guarantee. J. Brower, 4417 Beethoven, St. Louis. 2-4

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—100, \$7. Mrs. Aug. Berger, Boaz, Wis. 4-6

"SUPERIOR" PARTRIDGE ROCKS—Winners. Clyde Ruble, Selma, Ia. 4-22-1yr.

SILVER PENCILED ROCKS.

SILVER PENCILED ROCKS—Eggs for sale; free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass. 4-5

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCKS—Blue ribbon winners; eggs from selected first prize pens, \$5, 15; breeding pens on range, \$3, 15; \$5; 30; \$10, 100; prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. J. Brown, Creston, Ia. 2-4

SECOND COCKEREL CHICAGO Coliseum. All first and specials. Club State Meet, Mobile. The Martin Farm, Mobile, Ala. 2-4

HATCHING EGGS FROM trapped show-winning White Rocks. Wm. Jehling, Valmeier, Ill. 2-4

EGGS, COCKERELS, PULLETS. Southern Ohio Poultry Farm, Route 10, Cincinnati, O. 2-4

WHITE ROCKS, FISHER'S strain White Rocks, pure white, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 100, \$7; 100 chicks, \$20. Ella Whitewood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

PRIZE WINNERS FISHER, strain White Rocks, leaflet free. Stock, eggs, chicks for sale. Ernest Virtue, Galena, Ill. 2-4

WHITE ROCKS—Cockerels, pullets and hens. Eggs and baby chicks. H. Collman, Norwalk, O. 2-4

NO BETTER WHITE ROCKS—Line-bred, trapped, 240 to 289-egg line. Exhibition and utility eggs, \$2, \$3, \$5 per 15. Chicks, stock. R. L. Hooper, Route 9, Fairfield, Ill. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best-grade Fishel strain White Rocks. Select and exhibition grades. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambler, O. 2-4

FISHEL'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs, \$2, 15; \$10, 100. Ben Walters, Effingham, Ill. 2-4

HIGH-CLASS WHITE ROCKS, Bred-to-Lay Fishel strain direct. Selected eggs, \$2, 15, \$10, 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sylvester Thoele, Effingham, Ill. 2-4

EGGS, WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK only, Fishel and Halbach strains. Our flock is bred from famous winners and record layers, with several years experience in this breed. Utility eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$6 per 50; \$10 per 100 eggs. Pen, \$3.50 per \$6 per 30; \$8 per 50; \$14 per 100 eggs. Patterson Farms, Ramsey, Ill. R. 2. 2-4

BIG BEAUTIFUL WHITE ROCKS, grand, large, vigorous birds from Fishel's Coliseum winners. Eggs, special pen matings, \$2.50 per 15, postpaid. A. E. Jones, Dowling, Mich. Box A. 2-4

WHITE ROCKS, FISHEL direct; large, free range eggs, 15; \$1.50; 100, \$6. John Brauer, St. Peter, Ill. 2-4

"HI-GRADE" WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK chicks—No better bred; pure white, good type, heavy layers; 3,000 per week guaranteed live delivery prepaid postpaid. Fine catalog free. Knapp's "Hi-Grade" Poultry Farm, Box C-A, Shelby, O. 1-5

HALBACH STRAIN WHITE ROCK eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6.50. Ben Reilly, Gilman, Ill. 3-4

LARGE WHITE ROCK pullets, \$2.50; cockerels, \$3 and \$5; eggs, \$2 per setting. Cobby Graham, Bowling Green, Ky. 3-5

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$2 per 15. Wm. Ramsey, Shelbyville, Ind. R. 7. 3-4

WHITE ROCKS, FISHEL strain direct; utility eggs, from extra large birds, \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. Pen headed by \$20 Fishel cockerel, \$3.50 per 15. Mrs. Guy Baker, Conway, Ia. 3-5

MCCULLOUGH'S WHITE ROCKS, Fishel's strain. Have been prominent winners for 15 years at Butler, Erie, Newcastle, Grove City, under some of America's best judges. Eggs, 15, \$3; 45, \$8; 100, \$15. Postpaid. No chicks. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa. 12-21-4

WHITE ROCKS—Halbach direct; eggs, pen, 15, \$2.50; range, 100, \$6. Ben Reilly, Gilman, Ill. 4

HUNTER'S BLUE RIBBON WHITE ROCKS; eggs, 1st pen, \$5; 2d, \$3.50; utility, \$2, 15, \$7, 100. Mrs. L. L. Hunter, Drakeville, Ia. 4

TRAPPED WHITE ROCKS—Bred-to-Lay; eggs, \$10, 100; chicks, \$20; range eggs, \$8; chicks, \$16; 80% fertility. Philip Kraft, Gilman, Ill. 4-5

WHITE ROCKS—Fishel strain; eggs, chicks. Ray Williams, Milan, Ohio. 4

WHITE ROCK EGGS—Poorman strain; \$6, 100, \$12.15. Helen Hoskins, Norris City, Ill. 4-5

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Fishel strain; breeding pens direct; specialty, 3, 6, 9 and 12 weeks old chicks throughout the season; buy your pullets feathered, frames built up, and out of danger. Robertson Smith, Batesville, Ind. 4-6

EXHIBITION WHITE ROCKS—Halbach's; eggs, pen 1, every bird a ribbon winner and trapped; \$3, 15; pen 2, \$2.50; satisfaction always. Chas. Lambour, Fairmount, Ind. 4-5

WHITE ROCKS—Fishel sires; eggs and chicks. E. M. Pogue, Berry, Ky. 4-5

BABY CHICKS OR EGGS for hatching from our quality bred-to-Lay White Rocks will start you right; chicks, 25c; eggs, \$2.50, 15, \$12, 100. H. Stevenson, Box 51A, South St. Paul, Minn. 4-5

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

BABY CHICKS—300,000 best grade Barred, Plymouth Rocks, Parks' strain and Ringlets, also Buff and Columbian Rocks. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dent, A. Gambler, O. 2-4

THOMPSON'S BARRED AND Fishel's White Rocks, \$6 per 100. Mrs. Aug. Berger, Boaz, Wis. 4

WHITE WILSONS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE WILSONS, direct from the originator. The great American white egg breed. Eggs from carefully mated pens. Free circular describes them. Frank C. Hertzell, Sycamore, Ill. 3-5

BLACK WYANDOTTES.

BLACK WYANDOTTES—R. E. Hickman, Girdle- tree, Md. 3-5

BLACK WYANDOTTES—Eggs, \$3 per 15, pre- paid. Harry L. Woolley, Sidney, O. 3-5

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

BABY CHICKS—25,000 best grade Buff and Partridge Rocks; price right; catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dent, A. Gambler, Ohio. 2-4

EGG-BRED EXHIBITION BUFF Wyandottes—Winners National shows. Breeders' eggs priced right. Circular. Lea Munger, DeKalb, Ill. 2-4

DANSRO'S BUFF WYANDOTTES—Eggs, \$3. Catalog. J. J. Dansro, North Clarendon, Vt. 3-5

BUFF WYANDOTTES—Sanborn strain; great winter layers; eggs, \$1.50, 15; 100, \$8. Ben Threlkeld, Ewing, Ill. 3-5

WIN-BLUE STRAIN Buff Wyandottes—Eggs from prize-winning stock, \$2.50 and \$3.50 per 15, pre-paid. William E. Woolley, Sidney, O. R. 5 3-5

BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2, \$3 per 15. Mrs. George Bierert, Junction City, Kan. 4

LARSON'S BUFF WYANDOTTES—Eggs from Chicago winners; send for mating list. Ralph Larson, Moran St., Elgin, Ill. 4-5

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.

MICHIGAN CHAMPION STRAIN Columbian Wyandottes; eggs from pens of standard weight, type and color, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30 eggs, prepaid. Arthur Schack, 5389 Rhoms Ave., Detroit, Mich. 4

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES were again winners at Boston 1922; hatching eggs; mating list free. Gilbert Poultry Farm, Whittier Road, Haverhill, Mass. 4-5

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Prize winners; America's greatest winter layers; eggs, 15, \$2. A. Nelson, Webster, S. D. 4

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE eggs and chicks; winners Madison Square Garden, Washington and state shows. E. C. Belton, Mt. Airy, N. C. 4-5

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Winners in Iowa best shows. Stock and eggs for sale. Geo. L. Neff, Eldon, Ia. 2-4

GOLDENS—WINNERS—Layers. Write before buying eggs. A. DeSmidt, Racine, Wis. 2-4

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Won first display, first young and old pens at Buffalo Show, 1922. Eggs, \$3 per 15. F. C. Liles, Collins, O. 2-4

PURITY GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Stock for sale. Eggs from prize winners; young pens, \$5; old pens, \$10 per 15. Wm. Stewart, Melrose Park, Ill. 3-5

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PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, pure strain, stock and eggs. Mating list free. Sun Rise Poultry Farm, Eldon, Iowa. 2-4

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES (Badger Strain). Hardy, robust, vigorous birds. Special cockerel sale this month at half value. Eggs after March 1. W. H. Milward, Carrier 16, Wisconsin Pioneer P. W. Breeder, Madison, Wis. 2-4

WOLVERINE PARTRIDGE Wyandottes, Grand Rapids Coliseum, 7th Zone and National Club show matings. L. O. Slough, Reading, Mich. 2-4

HEYMAN'S PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, 6th year; winning this season at Minn. State Fair, 1-2 hen, 2 cockerel on 5 entries. Wm. J. Heyman, 3557 Dupont Ave., No. Minneapolis, Minn. 2-4

OFFICIAL 200-EGG STRAIN Partridge Wyandottes. Eggs, \$5. George Konrad, Richfield, Wis. 3-5

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—1st pen, 2nd cockerel, Cedar Valley Poultry Association. Eggs, \$2.50, \$3.50 per 15. Grand cockerels for sale. Joe DeBoest, Charles City, Ia. 3-5

THOMAS' PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Winners Detroit National, Ohio State Fair, Toledo, O. Stock, eggs and baby chicks. Catalog free. P. E. Thomas, Box A, Fayette, O. 3-5

PREMIER PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Pure mahogany; the kind that wins. Choice breeding cockerels. Chas. E. Kraner, 1451 South 4th St., Columbus, Ohio. 3-4

HOOSIER STRAIN wins best display club show, Chicago; grand champion hen, color special female. Stock and eggs for sale. W. L. Bender, Box B541, Angola, Ind. 3-5

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Winning strain; males or females, \$4; eggs, \$3; satisfaction guaranteed. Franklin Morris, 821 Galera, Aurora, Ill. 4

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WOODLAND SILVER Wyandottes. Bred from our Detroit, Chicago blue ribbon winners. Catalog free with matings. Woodland Farm, Route A3, Ann Arbor, Mich. 2-4

TOPP'S SILVER WYANDOTTES Chicago Coliseum winners four years. Stock, eggs, chicks; mating list. W. D. Topp, Box 9, Tupelo, Miss. 2-4

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Trained over ten years. Chicago and St. Louis winners. Eggs and stock. Circular. Chas. Schroeder, St. Peter, Ill. 2-4

SILVER WYANDOTTES AND S. C. White Leghorns; stock and eggs; eggs prepaid; 15, \$1.75; 100, \$7. Emil Woehke, Pinckneyville, Ill. 2-4

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50, 15; \$7, 100, postpaid. Real quality. Loring Howell, Peterson, Iowa. 3-5

QUALITY SILVER WYANDOTTES—Free mating list and winnings biggest shows. Theodore Sonnenmann, Watertown, Wis. 3-4

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100, postpaid. Fine stock, good layers. Bred-to-Lay Poultry Farm, Abingdon, Va. 2-6

IF YOU WANT THE BEST in Silvers, with type, size, lacings, send for our winners at America's best shows. W. E. Samson, Kirkwood, N. Y. 3-5

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Tarbox strain of utility and exhibition silvers; stock and eggs. Rising Sun Poultry Farm, Tunkhannock, Pa. 3-4

HATCHING EGGS FROM winners Missouri State, Illinois State Fair and Greater St. Louis Show. Circular. Martin Arhelger, 2700 Arkansas, St. Louis, Mo. 4-5

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs and baby chicks for sale from high scored birds; 30 years experience. Mrs. C. W. Whitman, Rt. 8, Fairfield, Ia. 1-4

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES.

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES—Eggs for sale; free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms. Montello, Mass. 4-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

260-EGG STRAIN White Wyandotte eggs, \$3, \$1.50. Standard Poultry Yards, 6138 3rd Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn. 3-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS \$7 per 100; farm range, William Galbraith, Route 11, Chambersburg, Pa. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Cockerels, cocks and hen; won first at Minnesota State Fair 1921, 5 firsts at St. Paul display at Minneapolis 1922; \$3.50 to \$15. Write for circular. Wm. E. Bean, Anoka, Minn. 2-4

TRIUMPH WHITE WYANDOTTES—Cockerels, \$3, \$5, \$7; pens, \$15. Arthur Grissinger, R. D. 2, Box 120A, Kansas City, Mo. 2-4

SPLENDID BREEDING PEN, Martin-Keeler strain, \$12; eggs, \$3 setting. Louis A. Osborn, Sedalia, Mo. 2-4

EXCELLENT EXHIBITION males sold, collect on delivery; eggs in 200 lots, \$8 per 100. Catalog free. Perisho Poultry Farm, Martinsville, Ill. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade, Regal, Fishel and Martin's strain White Wyandottes. Select and exhibition grades. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambler, O. 2-4

BURGESS WHITE WYANDOTTE Hatching eggs from my combined heavy laying exhibition strain. Drop postal for my special prices. Joseph Burgess, Lansdale, Pa. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Cockerels and eggs; eggs by setting or hundred. Josephine Hunt, Winchester, Ind. 2-4

EIGHTEEN YEARS BREEDING White Wyandottes. Illustrated circular free. Ernest Massey, Mystic, Iowa. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from big hens, \$2 up. Flock average, 180. Fred Stoler, Alexandria, Ind. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching from chicks that lay and pay. \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50. Frank Umstadt, LeRoy, Ill. 2-5

WORLD'S BEST STRAINS White Wyandottes. Eggs, 8c. Mating list free. Ralph Smekler, New Paris, Ohio. 2-4

REGAL WYANDOTTES, quality mating, pen eggs, \$3; flock, \$1.25. George Mathews, Byron, Ill. 3-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, 100, \$7.00. Mrs. Aug. Berger, Boaz, Wis. 2-4

PUREBRED WHITE WYANDOTTE baby chicks, 30c; less than 100, 35c each. Eggs, 15, \$3; 30, \$5; 100, \$15. Place your order early. The White Wyandotte Leader, Port Trevorton, Pa. 2-4

DORCAS-DOTTES—REGAL Dorcas foundation direct. Four choice matings. Utility eggs, 100, \$8. Chester L. Mason, Early, Iowa. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50, 30, \$2.75. Garry Carpenter, Fergus Falls, Minn. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE Hatching eggs from heavy laying prize winning stock. Fertility guaranteed. Write for mating list. Allen R. Rice, East Canton, Ohio. 3-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Prize winners. Baby chicks, 15c. Eggs, 6c. Mrs. James George, Mosby, Mo. Box 383. 3-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Fishel and Martin strains, hatching eggs. Edw. C. Wiesenborn, Grand Chalmers, Ill. 3-5

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1 and \$2 per 15; 100, \$6; cockerels, \$2.50. Martin stock. W. G. Young, Liberal, Kas. 3-5

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE Wyandotte eggs. Four matings. Hens after May 1. Championship pen; best display at Corn Belt Show, Mattoon, Ill. Lloyd Caldwell, Neoga, Ill. 3-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—200 to 294-egg strain, Hogan tested and bred from Pennsylvania Poultry Farm. Eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ruth McEwen, Cherry Box, Mo. 2-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Fishel strain direct; trapped; 200 to 256-egg stock. Eggs, \$2 to \$3 per 15. Write for circular. Emma Meister, Waterville, O. 3-4

EGGS FROM PRIZE winning White Wyandottes. Mating list free. W. R. Meador, Box 32A, Belton, Mo. 3-5

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7.50. Special pens, mating list. Fertility guaranteed. Glenn E. Murfin, Queen City, Mo. 3-4

CUT-PRICE WHITE Wyandotte, Keeler's exclusively, the world's greatest strain. All my stock bred and hatched from prize winners; bred for production as well as size and quality; nothing but Standard birds in my matings. 80% guaranteed. \$3, 15; \$7, 50; \$12 per 100. Mrs. E. B. DeMent, Kenney, Ill. 3-5

PEARL WHITE—STAY White—White Wyandottes; cockerels and pullets for breeders. Regal Dorcas, from direct Martin stock; hatching eggs. Y. Quill and Apple Yards, Frank Sanders, Ottawa, Ill. 3-4

KEELER STRAIN White Wyandotte eggs for hatching; 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. Clyde Shaw, New Sharon, Iowa. 3-5

AT MANCHESTER On White Wyandottes I won 17 ribbons, 2 best displays. Smith and Dorcas 220-egg strain. Eggs, \$2.75, 30, postpaid; \$6.50, 100. Glenn Sutton, Delhi, Ia. 3-5

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Pens headed by cockerels from Martin's "All Star" matings. Eggs, \$3. Virgil W. Peterson, Olds, Ia. 3-5

MARTIN'S STRAIN, White Wyandottes. Eggs, 15, \$2.50, 50, \$7.50; baby chicks. R. F. Burgeson, Geneseo, Ill. 3-5

COCKERELS PURCHASED DIRECT from Martin's Regal best, all-stars in April. Rare opportunity for new blood. Reasonable. E. T. Bonds, South Bend, Ind. 3-4

HATCHING EGGS—Keeler strain. 15 for \$1.50; 30, \$2.50. Clarence Wilkie, Anchor, Ill. 3-5

EGGS—REGAL DORCAS strain exclusively. \$3 and \$5 per 15. Fertility running high. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. T. Buell, Marietta, O. 3-5

EGGS—REGAL-DORCAS exclusively, \$3 per 15; satisfaction guaranteed. Louis G. Mueller, 113 McTavish Ave., Violetteville, Md. 4

REGAL DORCAS WYANDOTTE eggs \$5 and \$3 per 15; utility, \$4, 100; circular free. Lena Austin, Alden, Minn. 4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$3 setting, \$10, 100, prepaid; fine stock. Crenn Chemical Co., Poultry Dent, Anderson, Ind. 4

REGAL DORCAS White Wyandotte eggs; 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6.50. Ernest Morrow, Galena, Ill. 4-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Martin extra fine, large, all white; heavy layers, winners Indianapolis, St. Louis, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7.50. Herbert Smith, Liberty Center, Ind. 4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Regal strain direct; eggs, \$1.50, 15, \$8, 100. Funston Bros., Galena, Ill. 4

REGAL DORCAS EGGS—Heavy laying stock direct from Martin's best pens of American and Canadian contest winners. Circular. Mrs. A. Dates, Portage, Wis. 4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—St. Louis and state show winners; eggs, 12c each; infertiles replaced. J. F. Garrison, Mt. Vernon, Ill. 4

JOHN BRUHN, Broadlands, Ill.—Breeder of "Ideal" White Wyandottes; guaranteed eggs from heavy layers, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7.50. 3-6

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs for sale of Martin stock; price, \$1.50 per 15, \$4 per 50, \$7 per 100. Charles Cornelius, Bellevue, Ia. 4

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Regal Dorcas strain direct; large, blocky, heavy layers, won wherever shown; 15 eggs, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7.50. Frank Hardwidge, Poneto, Ind. 4

KIRK'S PUREBRED White Wyandottes, Regal-Dorcas strain; hatching eggs, 15 for \$2, 50 for \$5, 100 for \$8; special matings, \$5, \$8, \$12 per setting. F. W. Kirkpatrick, Early, Ia. 4-6

MARTIN-DORCAS White Wyandottes—Chicks and breeders; catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 4-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—Heavy layers, \$1.35 15, \$2.35 30, \$6 100. Milton Frakes, Adel, Iowa. 4-5

SILKIES.

JAPANESE SILKIES—Eggs and stock for sale. George Kinter, Dillsburg, Pa. R. 1. 2-5

WHITE JAPANESE SILKIE Bantam eggs, 20c each; baby chicks, 40c; feathers valuable; cannot fly; unexcelled as mothers; get table eggs from the novelty fluffy pets; Chicago winners. Ella Wiley, Carthage, Ill., R. 5. 4

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BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade White Faced Black Spanish. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH stock and eggs. J. R. Galloway, Elwood, Ind. 2-4

WALKER'S FAMOUS Black Spanish stock and eggs; blue ribbon winners at leading shows. F. T. Walker, Box A, Blanchester, Ohio. 2-4

WHITE FACE BLACK SPANISH—Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.25; 100, \$5. Cockerels reasonable. Louella E. Jaqua, Portland, Ind. 2-4

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH eggs for sale. H. G. Probst, Walthill, Neb. 3-5

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH eggs, \$1.50 15, \$5 50, \$10 100; chicks, \$25 100. James Behmyer, Rockford, Ohio. 4-5

SUPREME QUALITY EXHIBITION Black Spanish, "worth while"; everlasting layers, high fertility; eggs, \$3 and \$5 setting, prepaid; descriptive folder. L. B. Pence, Conway, Ark. 4

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BLACK SUMATRAS—Trios; exhibition stock; hatching eggs \$2.50 setting. John Ohlman, Lakeland, Minn. 4-5

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LIGHT SUSSEX of good quality. Fifteen eggs, \$2. D. L. Wiegmann, Hoytlen, Ill. 2-4

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EGGS FROM PRIZE winning stock, \$5, \$3. Claud Taylor, North Canton, Ohio. 2-4

RED SUSSEX—EGGS, \$2, 15; \$10, 100. Cockerels, \$5. Vegetable plants, all kinds, in season. Lauer Bros., Queen City, Mo. 3-5

SPECKLED SUSSEX.

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade Speckled Sussex. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

GUARANTEED FERTILE eggs from Coliseum and National show prize winners. \$3, \$5 and \$8 per 15 eggs. C. A. Campbell, 1913 W. 59th St., Chicago, Ill. 2-5

SPECKLED SUSSEX cockerels for sale and eggs, \$2.50 per 15, from winners at West Michigan State show; all first, second, third and fourth. Wm. Matheson, 413 Pine St., Muskegon, Mich. 4-5

SPECKLED SUSSEX eggs, \$3 and \$5 per setting. Geo. Stoudt, Erie, Ill. 3-5

SPECKLED SUSSEX eggs, baby chicks; Chicago winners. Fields Brothers, Box A, Sandwich, Ill. 3-5

EGGS FROM PENS headed by prize-winning males at Madison Square Garden. "Heart of America" Chicago Coliseum, \$5 per 15, other pens, \$3, 15; \$5, 30. Stock. H. L. Bedford, Bailey, Tenn. 3-4

SPECKLED SUSSEX—60 eggs, \$10. Eva Light, Garden Grove, Ia. 4

SPECKLED SUSSEX EGGS—15, \$2. Dr. Barrett, Mansfield, Ohio. 4

CHOICE EGGS from vigorous, hen hatched stock, \$2.50 for 15. Schanzel & Powell, Hillside Ave., Bridgeport, Conn. 4-5

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ROSE COMB WHITE Orpingtons, Columbian Wyandottes, Mammoth Pekin Ducks, Buff White Fawn and White Runner Ducks, Embden and White China Geese, White Holland Turkeys, Pearl Guinea, stock eggs, baby chicks. Mrs. Wm. Lehnwebe, San Jose, Ill. 2-4

TEN WEEKS PULLETS—free Leghorns, Reds, \$1. Lone Elm Poultry Farm, Garfield, Ohio. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE, S. C. Ancona eggs, 100, \$6. Bronze Turkey eggs, 50c each, transportation prepaid. O. J. Austin, Pana, Ill. 2-4

SHEPPARD'S SINGLE COMB Anconas, Ferris Single Comb Leghorns; eggs, \$2 per 15; baby chicks, 25c each. A. P. Richter, Muscoda, Wis. 4

8 WEEK PULLETS—7 varieties, including English strain White Leghorns and Parks Barred Rocks from vigorous, free range stock; write for circular. Hill View Pullet Farm, Zeeland, Mich., Box 222. 4

LOOK! LOOK! EGGS \$1 per setting, \$5.50 100; 25 world's famous breeds and strains; no waiting when you order; price list free. Fleming Bros., Shelbyville, Ill. 4-5

ANCONA AND COLUMBIAN Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 and \$2.50 setting. Thos. Redourn, Cutler, Ill. 4-5

BABY CHICKS, EGGS—Single Comb White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks; stock selected the Quisenberry way; circulars free; chicks prepaid. Tony F. Till, Bellevue, Ia., R. 1. 4-5

EGGS, HOLLAND TURKEY, 10, \$4.50; White African guinea and Golden Sebright Bantam, 15, \$1.25. Ben Rilly, Gilman, Ill. 4

HATCHING EGGS—15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6; purebred Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Houdans, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Single Comb White and Buff Orpingtons; Fawn Runner ducks. Richard Wegner, Ladysmith, Wis. 4-5

EXHIBITION WHITE and colored Muscovies, 12 eggs, \$2.50; Brown China geese, 25c egg; White Barred Plymouth Rock, \$1.50 setting. May Meisner, Lockport, N. Y. 4-5

PRIZE WINNING, ROSE and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Speckled Sussex, Houdans, White Crested Black Polish, Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Rutchamps, Silkies, Golden Sebright, Buff White Black Cochins, Bantams, Geese African Chinese, Muscovy ducks, Pheasants, Golden, Silver, Chinese. Thomas Spachek, Pilsen, Kas. 2-4

WHITE ROCK HENS—Baby chicks and eggs. Bourbon Red Turkey and Toulouse Goose eggs for sale. Write Mrs. Morris Brooks, Glendale, Ky. 2-4

EGGS—BRAHMAS, Langshans, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$1.50 per 15, prepaid. Ducks and geese. Catalog free. M. H. Myers, Edom, Va. 2-4

BOSTON WINNERS—Pekin Ducks and Black Leghorns; settings. John A. Davis, Campello, Mass. 2-4

BREEDERS, HATCHING EGGS and chicks. Leading varieties. Chicks, ducks, geese, turkeys, guineas. Catalog free. H. A. Souder, Box A, Sellersville, Pa. 2-4

90 VARIETIES—POULTRY, eggs, baby chicks, dogs, pigeons, hares, parrots, errets, canaries. List free. Bergey's Poultry Farm, Telford, Pa. 2-4

EGGS! DARK BRAHMAS, Partridge Wyandotte, Silver Spangled Hamburgs. No hokkup. H. A. Okdale, Jewell, Ia. 2-4

EGGS, CHICKS, FROM purebred White Leghorns; also Reds. Prices very reasonable. LeRoy Wise, Grand Junction, Colo. 3-5

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LARGE STOCK FINE poultry, turkeys, geese, ducks, guineas, Bantams. Day chicks. Stock. Eggs low. Catalog. Pioneer Farms, Telford, Pa. 3-5

S. C. BLACK MINORCA, Ancona, Buff Leghorn eggs, from good strains. Some prize winners and stock. Chas. Richards, 1009 Pacific St., Omaha, Neb. 3-5

BUFFS AND WHITES specialized. Buffs, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rocks and Leghorns. Whites, Rhode Islands, Leghorns and Wyandottes. Mating list free. Henry Gruner, Pluckerville, Ill. 3-4

EGGS FROM THOROUGHBRED Light Brahma, Columbian Wyandottes, Silver Campines, 10c each; Rocks, Reds, \$1 per 13, \$2 per 30; Leghorns, \$1 per 15. S. G. Bealer, Coopersburg, Pa. 3-5

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ENGLISH RINGNECK EGGS for hatching from birds with size and laying qualities combined. Also correct markings. Males weighing 4 pounds; females with 92-egg record. Setting, \$4.50. Arlington Pheasantry, Arlington, Ia. 3-5

PHASANTS BANTAMS! Illustrated Pheasant Standard or care of Pheasant chicks, 75c. Eggs for sale. N. P. Elberger, Peru, Ill. 3-5

PEAFOWL, PHASANTS, young or old stock. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa. 3-5

TURKEYS.

AMERICA'S LEADING WINNERS in Giant Bronze Turkeys and Partridge Plymouth Rocks. See our ad on page 462. 1-22-17

BOURBON RED TOMS, Edgewood strain, young and old stock, booking orders for eggs, 50 cents each. Safe arrival and fertility guaranteed. Edgewood Poultry Farm, Bloomington, Ind. 9-4

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs. Miss Tucker, Merrybrook, New Brunswick, N. J. 2-4

Bronze Gobblers, \$10. Eggs, 10 for \$6. Aaron J. Felthouse, Goshen, Ind. 2-4

VIGOROUS GIANT BRONZE turkeys—Conner Bronze strain exhibition birds, and fine breeding stock at right prices. Unrelated stock furnished. No eggs sold. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leo Smith, Route 1, Independence, Iowa. 5-21-17

BOURBON RED, ALSO White Holland eggs. Mrs. Frank Spurling, Forest Park, Ill. 1-6

BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs, \$4.50 per 10. Mrs. Fred Simpson, Salem, Ind. 3-5

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs, 40c each. Matt Koch, Glendale, Ill. 3-4

10 NARRAGANSETT TURKEY eggs, \$5. Edgewood, Salem, Ind. 3-4

BOURBON REDS—Eggs from large yearling hens; well marked, rich red, record layers; \$6 per 9 from selected hens; 6 years a Bourbon breeders. Okey W. Drusel, Millersburg, Ohio. 4-5

FOR SALE—WHITE Holland Turkey eggs, 50c each, 12 for \$5. J. Jolman, Grand Rapids Road, Rt. 4, Muskegon, Mich. 4-5

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH Bronze turkey eggs from 2 year old stock; eggs, 40c each; genuine Mallard duck eggs, \$2 setting; eggs prepaid. Mrs. W. T. Loman, Tuscola, Ill. 4-5

PUREBRED BRONZE TURKEYS—Toms, \$10; hens, \$7; eggs, 10 for \$5. R. D. Mitchell, Parshall, N. D. 4-6

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs, 50c each, postpaid. N. G. Buxton, Johnston, Ohio. 4

GIANT GOLDBRAND BRONZE turkeys; eggs, \$5 per 10. Mrs. Fred Baynes, Salem, Ind. 4

MAMMOTH WHITE TURKEY eggs, \$1 per egg. Mrs. Saunders Wilburn, Artesia, Miss. 4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY eggs; some of America's best blood; sired by "Gold Coin" 2nd prize winner at Chicago Coliseum 1910; \$1.50 and \$2 each. Mrs. S. Owen, Owen Hill Farm, Seville, O. 4

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY headquarters, eggs, \$6 per 10. M. V. Caldwell, Lisbon, O. 4-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE, Bourbon Red and White Holland turkey eggs, \$5, 10. Ella Whitewood, Hudson, Ill. 4-5

TURKEYS—70 TO 75% of mine hatched, raised; 25 years no breeding tom lost! I use my Blackhead Remedy; mail, \$1 a box; circular free. Geo. L. Bennett, Edithboro, Pa. 4-5

McKEE OFFERS \$50 for best Bronze cockerel raised from their special pen, headed by 2nd N. Y. cockerel; mating list free. McKee Orpington Farm, Watertown, Tenn. 4

BRONZE, B. RED, W. Holland, Narragansett eggs, \$5 per 10. Oak Bluff Farm, Lakeland, Minn. 4

BOURBON RED BABY turkeys, 75c; eggs, 50c; from big red beauties; safe arrival guaranteed. Ella Wiley, Carthage, Ill., R. 5 4

GOLDEN BRONZE TURKEYS—55-lb. strain; 25-lb. cockerels, \$15; 20-lb. hens, \$10 each; eggs, 50c and \$1 each. Lorens Company, Perryville, Mo. 4

WOODSIDE BOUBRONS—\$7.50 per 11 eggs; mature stock; registered cockerel heading pen of best mature hens; weight at 9 months, 24 lbs.; thin; eggs here, 1 each; fertility guaranteed. Lottie B. Ames, LaPorte, Ind.; Woodside. 4-5

AMERICA'S BEST BREEDING Giant Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 462. 1-22-17

DUCKS.

GENUINE WILD MALLARDS, \$3 setting prepaid. O. Robey, Maryville, Mo. 2-4

MASON'S SUPER-TYPE Pekins—Eggs \$9 and \$12 per 100. Chester L. Mason, Early, Ia. 2-4

BIG TYPE, LONG bodied, Mammoth Pekins. Drakes \$4; 100 eggs, \$10. V. M. Bearden, Indianapolis, Ia. 2-4

PEKINS—EGGS, DUCKS, drakes, Southern Ohio Poultry Farm, Route 10, Cincinnati, Ohio. 2-4

OUR 250 EGG Buff Orpington ducks outlay runners. World's leading breeder. Catalog. Welayda, Seville, Ohio. 2-4

NEW 300 EGG Sevilian ducks. Coming breed. Large, white. Catalog. Welayda (Originator), Seville, Ohio. 2-4

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN ducks eggs, 12, \$1.50; 100, \$9. Buff duck eggs, 12, \$2. Colored Muscovy duck eggs, 12, \$3. Large, fine African goose eggs, 50c each. Ella Whitewood, Hudson, Ill. 2-4

DUCKS—ROUENS, PEKINS, Runners, Muscovys, Wild Mallards. Geese: Toulouse, African, China. Embden John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa. 2-4

PARDEE'S PERFECT PEKINS—America's Standard strain. Eggs. Ducklings. R. Pardee, Islip, N. Y. 9-21-17

COLORADO MUSCOVY DUCKS—Stock, eggs, Free catalog. W. H. Hankins, Stratford, Mo. 2-4

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN duck eggs, \$2 per setting; 3 setting, \$5; \$12 per 100. I. C. Gengler, Caladenia, Minn. 3-5

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS, Hatching eggs. Beauandot Duck Ranch, Sag Harbor, Long Island, N. Y. 3-5

COLORADO MUSCOVY and Rouen duck eggs, 12, \$2. Fred Kucra, Clarkson, Neb. 3-5

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS, 12 eggs, \$1.75, postpaid 5th zone. John Eyer, Kalida, O. 3-5

EGGS—MAMMOTH PEKINS, Rouens, Cayugas, Runners, Mallards, Swedish. Arthur Jarvis, Waveland, Ia. 3-5

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK eggs, 11, \$2; 50, \$6. M. Retherath, Stacyville, Iowa. 3-5

PEKIN DUCK EGGS from extra large purebred stock, \$2.25 per 11. H. Farley, Stacyville, Ia. 3-5

"BROOKLAWN" PEKIN DUCKS—America's Finest. Place orders now for April, May, June delivery. Baby ducks and hatching eggs. Write for illustrated circular D1 and price list. Brooklawn Duck Farms, Bensenville, Ill. 2-4

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK eggs from large, thrifty egg-laying stock, \$2 per 11. Mrs. Retta Shuhling, Princeton, Ind. 3-4

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK eggs for sale. Sunnyslope Duck Farm, Maryland, Ill. 3-4

WHITE PEKINS—Eggs, 11, \$3; 50, \$5; 100, \$8. Mrs. Frank Spurling, Forest Park, Ill. 3-6

WANT LARGE DUCKS, large white eggs and lots of them? Get Buff Orpingtons. Eggs, \$1.25 to \$2.50 per 12. John Hoeschouer, R. 2, Rossburg, Ohio. 3-5

INDIAN RUNNER EGGS 10c each. Dr. Barrett, Mansfield, Ohio. 4

FAWN RUNNERS—100, \$7. Mrs. Aug. Berger, Boaz, Wis. 4

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS—Prize winners; 12 eggs, \$1.75; 100, \$12.50, postpaid. Heldman Orpington Farms, Slaughter, Ky. 4-5

WILD MALLARDS—Guaranteed genuine; eggs now \$3 per dozen; birds are all sold until September 1. Wm. Stangle, Camden, Ind. 2-4

PURE WILD MALLARD eggs, \$2 11, postpaid. Loring Howell, Peterson, Ia. 4-5

MAMMOTH PEKIN EGGS, 15c. Woodford Farm, Madisonville, Ohio. 4-6

MALLARD CALL DUCKS—Guaranteed genuine; drakes, \$2.50; baby ducklings, 50c; eggs, \$2.30 per 12, postpaid. Mrs. Edwin Selver, Marquette, Neb. 4

BLUE MUSCOVYS—1st prizes all winter shows; eggs, \$4 per 11. Oscar A. Jose, 1160 Fairfield Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. 4-6

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN hatching eggs, 12, \$1.25; 100, \$7.50, postpaid. F. Richardson, Tolono, Ill. 4-5

FAWN AND WHITE Indian Runners; bred to lay; eggs, \$2.50 per 11, \$12 per 100; day old ducklings 50c each, prepaid. E. D. Hintz, Warrenton, Mo. 4

HORTON'S HIGH QUALITY Fawn and White Indian Runner duck and "Ringlet" Barred Rock eggs for hatching. Sylvan View Poultry Farm, Curryville, Mo. 4-5

GESE.

WHITE CHINA and Embden goose eggs. Ellis, Beaver Crossing, Neb. 3-4

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE, prize winners. Eggs, 50c each. M. Retherath, Stacyville, Ia. 3-5

NEW 100 EGG Sevilian geese. Big demand. Catalog. Welayda (Originator), Seville, Ohio. 2-4

MAMMOTH BUFF GESE—Largest of all. Color wonderful. Eggs. Catalog, Welayda, Seville, O. 2-4

TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS, 35c each. Miss Minnie B. Nash, Liberty St., Van Wert, O. 3-5

FINE TOULOUSE goose eggs, 7, \$3 prepaid. Free catalog. H. Hankins, Stratford, Mo. 3-5

GRAY AFRICAN Goose eggs, \$2.75 per 7, \$5 per 14. H. Delp, Souderton, Pa. 4-5

EGGS FROM PRIZE winning toulouse geese, 40c each. F. H. McCrory, Hamilton, Ill. 4

WHITE EMBDEN and Toulouse eggs from old geese, \$3 for 6. Helmer Paulson, Aurelia, Ia. 4-6

TOULOUSE W. EMBDEN, W. China, Brown China eggs, 50c; African Buff eggs 60c. Oak Bluff Farm, Lakewood, Minn. 4

BIG TYPE HIGH QUALITY mammoth Toulouse geese eggs, \$3.50 setting of 7. A. M. Stouffer, Wadonville Grove, Ill. 4-5

WATERFOWL.

EGGS FROM ALL varieties prize waterfowl and poultry. Lake Beulah Poultry and Game Farm, Lake Beulah, Wis. 4

PIGEONS.

PIGEON KEEPER—The best Pigeon Journal, \$1.50 a year, sample 15c (coin or stamps). Also fine colored picture—Doveland—19x26 inches, showing 125 kinds of pigeons, 75c postpaid. American Pigeon Keeper, Room 200, 736 Cornelia Ave., Chicago, Ill. 2-5

WANTED—5,000 HOMER or common pigeons. Pay at least 30c pair. Celluloid bands, 3c each. Going Light, Canker Cure, 25c. D. Gilbert, 1128 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1-22-tf.

I OFFER MATED HOMERS in any quantity at \$2 per pair. Beautiful White Homers, \$3 per pair. Get my prices on Runts, Carneaux, and Maltese Hens. Free booklet, Squab Manual, 50c. Charles A. Gilbert, 2210 Almond St., Philadelphia, Penn. 1-22-tf.

30 VARIETIES of fancy and squab pigeons; price reasonable. Thos. Snacheck, Pilsen, Kas. 3-5

WORLD'S BEST PIGEON Magazine—Tells how to raise pigeons successfully. Profusely illustrated. Special 6 months' trial subscription, 50c. Sample, 15c. American Pigeon Journal, Box A, Warrenton, Mo. 3-5

FANCY PIGEONS, parrots, canaries, etc. Forney's Stores, 1524 W. 3rd, Dayton, O. 4-6

PANTAILS, HOMERS, good stock; prices reasonable. Albert Hoff, Pekin, Ill. 4

WANTED—EVERY VARIETY pigeons; best prices paid. Pearson, 214 Larendon Bldg., Houston, Tex. 4-6

FOXES.

JOIN US—OWN some profitable silver foxes. \$5 monthly, \$300 total cost. Now have 70 members, want only 100. Details free. Silver-Plume Fox Association, Box 1210, Orange, N. J. 3-5

FOXES FOR SALE—Fully pedigreed and registered Silver Black Foxes; buy the best. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario. 4-5

PET STOCK.

BEAUTIFUL ANGORA KITTENS for sale. Stamp for replies. Bay View Farm, North Haven, Me. 2-7

RABBITS, SKUNK, FOX, Raccoon, Ferrets, white mice, rats, guinea hens, guinea pigs, collie dogs. Stamp for prices. Danger Bros., Sleepy Eye, Minn. 3-5

RABBITS AND HARES.

MAKE MONEY—RAISE purebred Belgian Hares for us. We supply stock and contract to pay you \$3 to \$8 per pair. Order your breeding stock at once. Pair \$11, trio \$15. Belgian Hare Farm, Port Trevorton, Pa. 2-4

MAKE MONEY EASILY and quickly—Raise Rabbits and Guinea Pigs for us. Large profits. We supply stock and buy all you raise. Our illustrated book, "Common Sense Rabbit and Guinea Pig Raising" contract and prospectus, 10 cents, tells all you should know to raise rabbits and guinea pigs successfully. Quarterly journal one year keeps you posted, 20 cents. Both book and journal, 25 cents. Write today. Outdoor Enterprise Company, Live Stock Dept., 600, Kansas City, Mo. 5-21-tf.

GRAY BELGIAN HARES, \$2 pair. Admeroy C. Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 4

PEDIGREED FLEMISH Giants and New Zealand. A. Kuchemann, Galena, Ill. 4-5

PEDIGREED FLEMISH GIANTS—"Guaranteed." Close's Rabbit Farm, Tiffin, O. 4-6

15 POUND GIANTS—Pedigreed New Zealand and Belgium; booklet on hares, 10c; Airedale and Boston Terrier puppies; real watch dogs; \$25. Canada's Stock Co., 258 York, Denver, Colo. 4-5

FOR QUICK SALE—100 purebred pedigreed Belgian Hares, New Zealand Reds, Flemish Giants; heavy weights, healthy, vigorous, western raised stock; safe delivery guaranteed; write free descriptive list big bargains. Grandview Rabbit Farm, 3114 Hamilton, El Paso, Tex. 4

CANARIES.

IT PAYS TO RAISE CANARIES—BIG demand; start at home in spare time. We show you how furnish choice mating stock, guarantee high grade songsters, Monarch Specialty Co., Evanston, Ill. 1-6

ST. ANDREASBURG Roller canaries, \$10 per pair; guaranteed singers \$8 up. Mrs. Edw. Burke, Good Thunder, Minn. 4

DOGS.

COLLIE PUPPIES—Write Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, Mt. Clemens, Mich., for thoroughbred, pedigreed Collie puppies, bred from farm trained stock, great watch dogs with plenty of grit. Puppies guaranteed. 2-4

PURE COLLIE PUPS, \$5 up. William Galbraith, Route 11, Chambersburg, Pa. 2-4

50 REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE puppies, Catalog stamp. Failing Poultry Farm, La Fargeville, N. Y. 3-5

BEAUTIFUL REGISTRABLE Collie pups, \$8.50, \$18.50. Meadow Farm, Coulterville, Ill. 4

PEDIGREED AIREDALE puppies for sale. Kathryn Malcolm, Bucyrus, Ohio. 4-5

PUPS FOR sale. Earl Shockley, Jamestown, Ind. 4

GOATS.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR grade Saanen kids. \$20 up. Avon Goat Farm, Unionville, Conn. 3-5

WILL SELL TWO Swiss grade milch goats coming with kids; reasonable. Jas Howorka, Phillips, Wis. 4

CAVIES.

LET ME START YOU RIGHT in the cavy business with correct foundation stock; \$10 buys 1 male and 4 females of breeding age, including my \$1 cloth-bound authoritative Cavy Book; will also buy your young stock at \$1.25 a pair when 4 weeks old, if desired; correspondence invited; best of references. Edwin F. Deicke, "America's Foremost Cavy Breeder and Judge," Lombard, Ill. 4-5

INCUBATORS—BROODERS—POULTRY SUPPLIES AND REMEDIES.

DORAN'S GAPE REMEDY, 25c. Guaranteed Agents wanted. Doran & Hicks, 1274 Everett Ave., Louisville, Ky. 2-5

DON'T CUT THEIR WINGS—Wardin's Flight Arrestor stops fowls flying. Three-foot fence keeps them confined. Will not injure plumage. Dozen, \$1.50. Wardin Bros., R. 7, Charlotte, N. C. 2-4

MAGIC EGG TESTER tells hatchable eggs before incubating; 100,000 sold. Guaranteed. Catalog. Welda, Seville, Ohio. 2-4

"BUILD ECONOMY hen houses;" \$10 complete, accommodating 20 adults. Particulars free. Fred King, Box 452, Peoria, Ill. 2-4

SALE—POULTRY COURSE books, feather brooder; satisfaction. Fred K Prosch, Aitkin, Minn. 4

PRINTING.

1,000 20-LB. HAMMERMILL Bond letterheads, \$3.75; 5,000, \$15. Distinctive display, highest quality workmanship and prompt service guaranteed. Waverly Publishing Co., Box 2031, Waverly, Ia. 2-4

DO YOU BREED WHITE LEGHORNS or Barred Rocks? My special catalog for each of these breeds, illustrated in two colors, is the best business-getter on the market. Send for sample, naming your breed; or baby chick circular for any breed. Thos. Nash, 632 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill. 2-4

PRINTING OF THE BETTER kind for particular poultry breeders. Highest quality, lowest prices, prompt service. Free cut service. Each job carries a distinctive, individual touch. Price list and samples free. Prompt Print Shop, Box 2131, Waverly, Iowa. 2-4

OUR FOLDING BUSINESS card is neat, tasty and different; samples free. Chilcote, Burlington Ave., La Grange, Ill. 3-5

POULTRY PRINTING—Lowest prices, better workmanship, prepaid everywhere. Being poultry printing specialists we invariably satisfy. Every order filled under our guaranteed quality service. 5,000 enthusiastic, satisfied customers. Send immediately for interesting samples and special bargain sheets. Enclose stamp, none free. Model Printing Company, Manchester, Iowa. 3-5

PRINTING FOR EVERYBODY—Write for samples and prices; stamp please. Mendel's Printing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. 4-6

HAVE YOU RECEIVED my new printing lists? If you are interested in neat printing and want quick service, write Jos. Jaske, 1609 Himrod, Youngstown, Ohio. 4-6

POULTRY BOOKS.

HISTORY, ORIGIN and standards, "The Russian Orloff," \$1, postpaid. G. M. Wagner, Water Valley, Miss. 4-6

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT and billiard hall for sale or trade for a chicken ranch, summer resort or a farm. P. Lingwall (F. B. 105), Edgerton, Minn. 2-4

EXCHANGE GOAT and harness for Runner ducks. Smith, R. 3, Morgantown, W. Va. 4

FOR SALE—ACKON WILLIAMS vulcanizer; brand new; will trade for purebred Barred Rocks or English White Leghorn baby chicks. F. R. Minford, Minford, Ohio. 3-4

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price, full particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn. 2-4

WANT TO HEAR from owner having a poultry farm or other property for sale; state cash price and particulars. John J. Black, 270th St., Chippewa Falls, Wis. 4

FOR SALE—400 Rhode Island and Connecticut farms. Send for my latest farm bulletin. William A. Wilcox, Westerly, R. I. 3-5

POULTRYMEN, GLENDALE, ARIZONA, in Salt River Valley watered from famous Roosevelt Dam, offers exceptional opportunities. Gort. Experimental Poultry Farm for entire southwest here. Mild, dry winters. Green feed all year. No snow, no sleet, no slush, no long, rainy seasons. Good markets. Not a one-crop or one-season country; land producing every month. Acreage reasonable. Fine schools, churches, wide-awake town; progressive community. Address Commercial Club. 3-5

POULTRY PLANT—Fully equipped, with an assured business; 20 acres; modern house; furnace, gas, French doors; screened porches; abundant shade. Five poultry houses, capacity for brooding 6,000 chicks, 12 cold brooder stores. Sale for pullets you will grow this year, and for your other purebred stock. Ten acres fruit; new spray outfit; auto truck and touring car; team, tools. An opportunity for competent poultryman to buy complete plant with ready sale for his output. \$2,500 will secure this place. Balance terms. Garrett Shirley, Rt. 11, Kalamazoo, Mich. 3-5

POULTRY FARM, NEAR city markets; complete modern equipment for hatching, brooding, rearing stock and housing layers. Write "Owner," 45 Beach St., Bloomfield, N. J. 4

\$300 GETS POULTRY FARM—Furniture, cows, poultry included; 60 acres adapted to poultry and general farming; 7-room house, barn; all \$950. See page 11 free catalog. Strout Farm Agency, Inc., 150 BE Nassau St., New York City. 4

LANDSEKERS' ATTENTION! Opportunity awaits you in Michigan; 10, 20, 40 acre tracts near bustling city; especially suited for poultry, truck and fruit business; general crops; \$15 to \$35 per acre; terms to meet your circumstances; write today for free booklet giving full information. Swigart Land Co., I-1259, First National Bank Bldg., Chicago. 4

\$1,500 PER ACRE are being made on small fruits and poultry; splendid locations at Muskegon, Mich. for poultry and small fruit farms, on beautiful cement roads, advanced to Chicago market by Goodrich boat; prices \$20 per acre and up. Porter & Wyman, Muskegon, Mich. 4

CHICKEN FARM, 22 ACRES, stone road, near Princeton; excellent soil for fruit, truck and grain; 11-room house, 2 miles from depot; 500 pullets and utensils, chicken house, large barn; \$10,000, half cash; also 81 acres, 6-room house, barn and out-buildings; plenty fruit; \$5,000. W. F. Peebles, Raritan, N. J. 4-5

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"CUCKOO" CLOCKS—Beautiful ornament; reliable timekeepers; hand carved; much prized and useful present. Price \$7, prepaid. W. B. Morrison, Box 134, Corpus Christi, Texas. 2-4

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POSITION WANTED—Poultryman well known and highly recommended by foremost poultry authorities, open for position on up-to-date farm; life expert both fancy and utility mating, growing and conditioning; have bred many of world's leading winners; only those requiring services of thoroughly competent, reliable man need to apply. Address W. W. American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill. 4

POSITION WANTED—Wanted to work on poultry farm near Chicago; married man. Andrew Schuler, 5119 N. Claremont Ave., Chicago, Ill. 4

WANTED—POSITION on poultry farm by experienced young man, 23 years, single. Marion V. O'Keefe, Puritas Springs Poultry Farm, Avon Lake, Ohio. 4

YOUNG MAN, 26, congenial, fair education, desires position on poultry farm with prospects of good wages; have one season's experience. Herman Voige, 22 W. Illinois St., Chicago, Ill. 4

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U. S. GOVERNMENT railway mail clerks get \$92-\$192 monthly; men, boys over 17; steady work; list positions free; write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. C 121, Rochester, N. Y. 4

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS—500 best early to late, including 50 wonderful New Prolific everbearers, \$4, prepaid. W. R. Craun, Angola, Ind. 4

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GLADIOLI—MAGNIFICENT FLOWERS. Easily grown. Thirty bulbs, assorted, including rare purple, \$1, postpaid. Illustrated catalog free. Howard P. Gillet, New Lebanon, N. Y. 2-4

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ANY MAKE USED or rebuilt; lowest cash prices; will accept pigs, poultry, chicks, part payment. Martindill, Manistee, Mich. 4-5

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Raise all your chicks—healthy, hardy—quickly, cheaply. Grow them into sturdy, well-developed cockerels and pullets, by using the brooders, that, like Prairie State Incubators, have been "first in efficiency" over forty years.

Several styles and sizes; coal-burning colony brooders; outdoor and indoor lamp-heated hovers. Order early from your own dealer—or from us.



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KILL LICE

THE BEST AND SURE WAY

Protect your fowls from the powerful and insidious lice and mites that suck the life-blood of your birds.

These parasites allowed to run rampant in a hen house will suck more blood, more vitality over night than fowls can replace by the assimilation of large quantities of food during the day—think this over.

Extra care must be taken that not only the birds are kept clean, but every crack and crevice as well.



Licecil

Kills Lice

**No dusting—No dipping—No painting
—Just hang up the bottle**

—and in a few days your entire flock and hen house will be rid of every louse and mite. Licecil leaves the bottle in powerful evaporating vapors which descend in a misty form, penetrating feathers, cracks, and crevices everywhere. Lice and mites have no lungs. They breathe through the pores of the body. The vapors from Licecil will quickly kill them. They cannot stand the odor of Licecil, and its presence in your hen house will rid you of these pests.

How to Use Licecil

Simply put a few drops in the nest and on the roosts, hang the uncovered bottle in coop or hen house. The powerful evaporating vapors which leave the bottle descending in mist form penetrate cracks, crevices, everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, roaches, bed bugs, ants, etc., will be destroyed by Licecil vapors. Will not injure chicks.

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL

If you prefer to fight poultry pests in the old way—it is certainly your privilege to do so. But your own best interest, and the success others are having, will lead you to give Licecil a fair, honest trial at the earliest opportunity.

1 Bottle, \$1.00; 3 Bottles, \$2.50; 12 Bottles, \$9.00—All Postpaid.

American Supply Company, Dept. 54, Quincy, Illinois



Chicken Mites Filled
With the Life Blood
of Faithful Hens.



THE END.

Evidence!

KEEPS ON USING LICECIL.

Please find checks for \$5 for which send me six bottles of Licecil. I have been using Licecil and find it O. K. This is the third order, which speaks for itself.

J. D. ALLEN, Lynchburg, Va..

WANTS MORE.

I am sending for some more Licecil. It is the best preparation to rid the place of lice I have ever found. Send as quick as possible, because I am all out now.

JOHN HOLTRAP, Lynden, Wash.

KEEPS ON USING IT.

Find enclosed money order for Licecil. I was well pleased with results from the other bottle I bought. Have over 200 birds and when I use Licecil lice are a very scarce article with me.

J. E. PLATT, Maywood, Ill.

LITTLE WORRY OR WORK.

Please send me three bottles of Licecil. Like it very much. With Licecil there is little worry or work. Enclosed find money order for \$2.50 for the three bottles.

BERNARD F. OSTERFIELD,
Dayton, Ohio.

SEND MORE.

Please send me three bottles of Licecil. I received the one bottle ordered recently, and have had splendid results. There is one thing sure, no lice or mites will stay on the chickens with the odor of Licecil about.

L. G. STAYNOS,
Sherman, Texas.

AMERICAN SUPPLY COMPANY

Department 54, QUINCY, ILLINOIS

Gentlemen: Enclosed please find \$..... for which send me

..... bottles of Licecil as soon as possible.

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Town

State

E. B. Thompson's Imperial Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks



Win at the Premier Show of All the World
Madison Square Garden
New York, 1920 and 1921



The Greatest Record of All Time



First Prize Sweepstakes Champion Cockerel
at Madison Square Garden, New York

Every Prize and Ribbon Offered

Cocks	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Cockerels	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Hens	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Pullets	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Young Pens	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Old Pens	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th

60 Prizes Out of 60 Offered at Both Shows

Sweepstake Championship Male and Female and Every Special Prize—This is the crowning achievement of their unexampled record at New York for more than 30 victorious years. At the five Garden Shows—1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921—THE IMPERIAL "RINGLETS" won 27 First Prizes out of 27 offered—Every Bird Bred on My Farm.

The competition at these shows was stronger in quality than at all the other shows of America combined—a fact that every breeder knows only too well.

Supreme at Madison Square Garden
Is Supreme Everywhere

IMPERIAL "RINGLET" EGGS

During the past ten years the matings on my farm have done more to improve the Barred Rocks of America than all the other matings of the whole country combined.

You want eggs to produce the Silver Cup and Blue Ribbon winners for next season's shows. No other Barred Rock eggs have ever produced the extreme high quality birds as my Imperial "Ringlets." Hundreds of old customers order eggs every year—these eggs have brought them rich rewards in Silver Cups and First Prizes, and proved the foundation for many a money-making business.

My Imperial "Ringlet" eggs will place you in position to win at next season's shows. You may raise a single chick worth hundreds of dollars—hundreds of my customers have done this. **MY MATINGS ARE UNEQUALLED IN AMERICA.** No such magnificent color and barring can be found on any living birds—as layers they stand pre-eminent.

I Ship Eggs From Finest Matings on My Farm

My Eggs Are the Best Money Can Buy — They Produce First Prize Birds

M. E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Got to have another setting of eggs to insure my reputation for another year. In the Walla Walla Show held in January I won 1st on Barred Rock cockerel, also grand Sweepstakes Champion, on the same bird, for best bird in the show of all breeds; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on pullets. These birds were hatched from the setting of eggs received from you last April. The IMPERIAL "RINGLETS" sure take the lead wherever shown. We showed against birds that had taken everything here for years.

Yours very truly,

Chas. C. Wright.

Grand Exhibition and Breeding Birds for Sale of This Richest First Prize Sweepstakes New York Blood. Elegant Catalog Mailed Upon Request.

EGGS From the finest exhibition matings in the world. One setting \$20, two settings \$35, four settings \$60, 100 eggs \$90

E. B. Thompson

Lock Box 510, AMENIA, N. Y.

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

VOL. 53

MAY, 1922

NO. 5



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Per Copy



Raise 'em The FUL-O-PEP Way

The Ful-O-Pep Way of Feeding chicks has changed the old expensive "grain feeding way" and has proven to poultry raisers that the old method of grain feeding is all wrong. The Ful-O-Pep way of feeding

Gives You 1 Pound of Gain at Cost of 2 Pounds of Feed

instead of only 1 pound of gain to each 4 pounds of feed, which is the basis of figuring cost of production arrived at by experiment stations covering several years experiments with grain feeding. Why continue to feed this old expensive way when the Ful-O-Pep Way will give you the same gains with only half the feed?

FUL-O-PEP GROWING MASH

Costs Less Per Pounds of Gain Made Than Any Other Feed

The Ful-O-Pep Way consists of feeding Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash from the very start—continuously keeping it before your birds all the time. Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash, because of the high feeding value of its Oatmeal, fish and bone contents goes twice as far as green feeds—every ounce is digested by chicks delicate digestive organs—there is no waste and when compared with results, costs only half as much in pounds of feed consumed for gains in pounds of meat produced. Furthermore, your losses from bowel and digestive troubles that arise from feeding hard, indigestible grains, will be very much less and your

flocks will be of even growth and development. Give the Ful-O-Pep Way a trial this season—it will reduce your feed costs and materially increase your profits. Your dealer can supply you. Write for Free Ful-O-Pep Poultry Calendar—learn all about the Ful-O-Pep Way.

The Quaker Oats Company

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What Users Say about The FUL-O-PEP Way

The Quaker Oats Co.,

Gentlemen:—Regarding results of your poultry feeds, I followed the instructions given in the FUL-O-PEP Poultry Almanac as a test. Fed nothing but Growing Mash, followed by greed feed, such as lettuce or sprouted oats at noon, and a good feed of your Chick Feed at roosting time, plenty of clean fresh water all day. Grit and charcoal was within reach at all times. The mash was fed in hoppers so the birds could eat when they felt like it. I tested the feed with a mixed flock of thirty birds made up of Black Minorcas, Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks, and I can truthfully say that I have never seen chickens mature so fast.

Very truly yours,

ALBERT T. HIXSON.

419 Hayes Ave., Jackson, Tenn.

The Quaker Oats Co.,

I have been feeding FUL-O-PEP GROWING MASH to my chicks this season and it is by far the best feed I ever tried. Cockerels 3 months old weighed 3 to 3½ lbs. Cockerels in one flock gained 1½ lbs. in 31 days, while some put on 1 lb. in 18 days. Yours very truly,

E. J. ACRE, Brazil, Ind.

The Quaker Oats Co.,

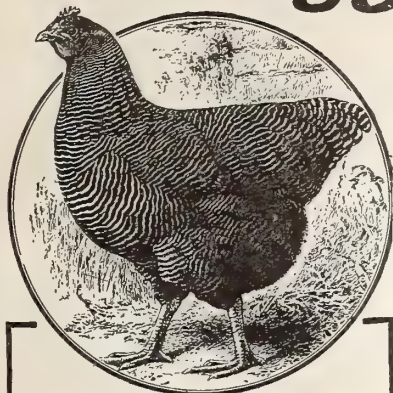
I began feeding FUL-O-PEP GROWING MASH to 58 chicks when they were one week old. To date I have not lost a chick, and at 5 weeks of age they average 13 ounces or more. FUL-O-PEP GROWING MASH surely puts "pep" in growing chicks.

Yours truly,

E. T. NEFF, Derby, Ohio.

What the Ful-O-Pep Way Does for Others, It Will Do for You

361 Eggs Between Molts World's Record!



Hatching Eggs from this Famous Strain at Special Cut Prices

You can now get eggs from the great Holterman "Aristocrat" Barred Rock Strain at cut bargain prices. Please bear in mind, these prices hold good for May and June only.

And remember, the fertility of these eggs is so great that I *absolutely* guarantee you will hatch ten chicks from every setting of fifteen eggs. Many customer report a full hatch of 15 chicks.

Send today sure for Special Bargain Egg List and Free Catalog.

YES, that is exactly what we mean! "BUSY BEE," a pullet hatched from a Holterman Barred Rock Egg, and owned by Mr. Gulick of California, *laid a total of 361 eggs between molting seasons*—probably a world's record.

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AND READ THIS!—"I hatched 10 chicks from the 15 "Aristocrat" eggs you sent me, and at Michigan's largest show 8 were prize winning birds." Think of it! *Eight winning birds from one 15 egg setting* That's the experience of Mr. G. E. Severance of Michigan.

Scores of letters like these prove the tremendous value of Holterman's method of mating pedigreed, linebred *Barred Plymouth Rocks*—finest for Exhibition and greatest in Egg Laying.

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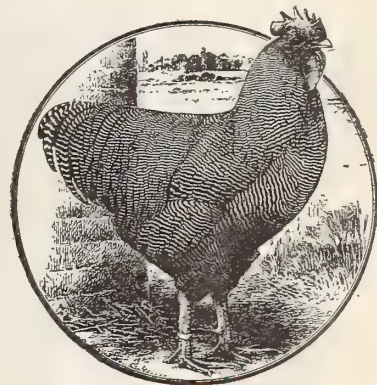
Send the Coupon Below for My New FREE Catalog and let me show you how you can have—not only one—but a *big flock* of Egg Record, Winter Laying Barred Plymouth Rocks.

The Most Amazing Breeding Males in the World Today

Yes, and I mean it. I truly believe no other group of cock birds in poultry history has produced such a big number of Prize Winning birds as have the famous males on my place today.

Reports from customers tell me of big victories in Canada, Mexico and every State in the Union—won by birds hatched from my eggs.

I want you to send for the FREE catalog and read all about my World-Famous Group of Breeding Male birds. These birds head my special matings, and from these same birds come the eggs to fill your order. You may yourself easily raise a chick from one of my eggs worth hundreds of dollars.



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Send this Coupon NOW

Simply fill in this Coupon and mail it to us, or, if you prefer, send your name and address in a letter or on a postcard. The day we hear from you we will at once send you the New 1922 Catalog and Bargain Egg List. Send the Coupon or write today sure.

W. D. Holterman, Fancier
Box A-5 Fort Wayne, Indiana

FREE COUPON

W. D. Holterman, Fancier
Box A-5, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

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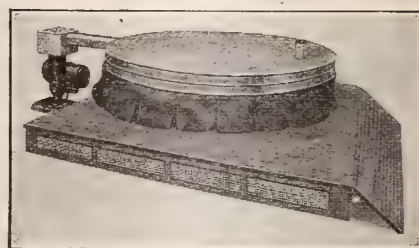
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C. S. BYERS.

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Remember that we are the originators, and for over 40 years specialty breeders of the justly celebrated WYCKOFF STRAIN of S. C. White Leghorns, the most prolific strain of poultry in America today. Place your order at headquarters and make no mistake.

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Queensbury S. C. White Leghorns

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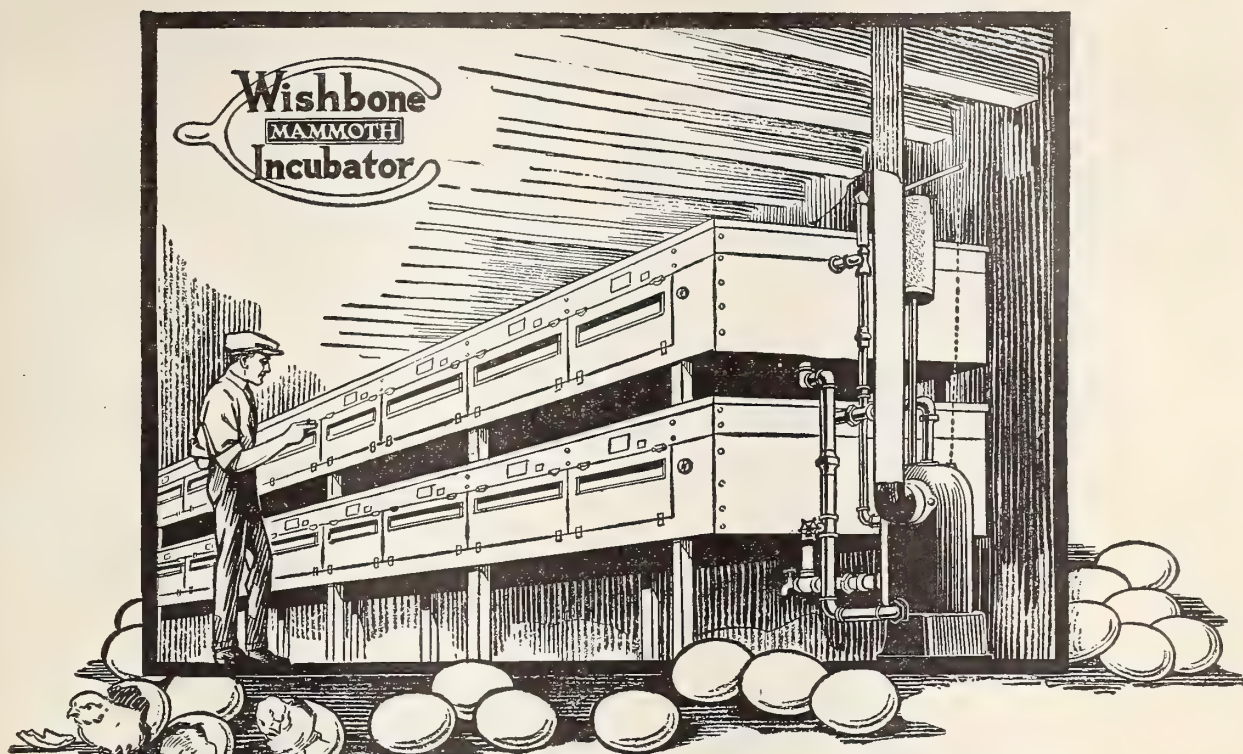
Our pullet 79-3 at the Vineland International Egg Laying Contest breaks all records for persistent winter laying. To date she has won certificates every month since last November and is still going strong. From November 1st to January 31st, she laid 75 eggs in the 92 most severe winter days of the year. The entire Queensbury pen—although handicapped by the loss of one bird by accident and being obliged to finish the year under these conditions—laid 317 eggs in February and thus winning highest honors for the month.

Queensbury birds are bred for winter eggs and they lay them. We have hundreds of vigorous, free range pullets with the same blood lines as the wonderful contest birds and we are offering them for sale at eight weeks and older at very reasonable prices. If you want to make money from hens get our famous pedigreed stock and make a reservation at once if you want them shipped promptly and even if you want them later, order now and be sure.

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30 Under Ribbons at Giant Club Show, Newark, Dec. 1921

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Circular and price list FREE. Big catalog—
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On Bronze Turkeys we won: 1-2-4 Cock, 1-2-3-4 Hen, 1-2-3-5 Cockerel, 1-2-3-4-5 Pullet. On Free Range on the "Highlands" in the natural home of the Wild Turkey is where our Giant "Goldbanks" grow and attain that vigor so necessary to produce offspring that will live and grow to maturity.

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Every element in this balanced mash is included for a special purpose determined by extensive experiments on our poultry farm—on our chicks, not on yours. **GLOBE CHICK MASH** is easily digested and readily assimilated. The quality is always dependable.

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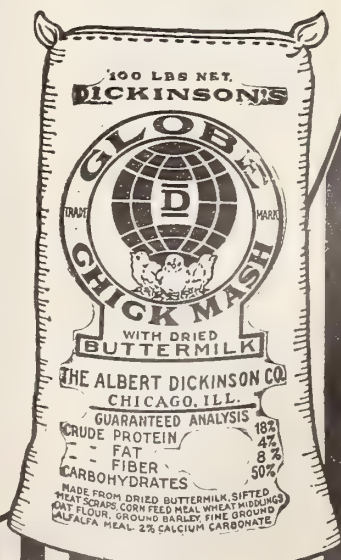
Feed your growing young birds on **GLOBE GROWING MASH**. It builds them up at low cost. Improper feeding now may set your flock back several weeks and keep you from getting top prices for your broilers and fryers.

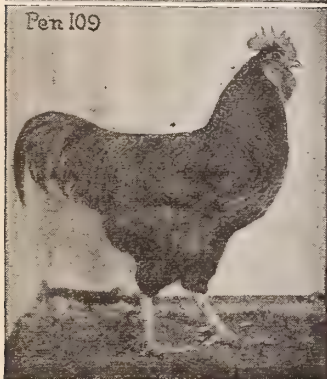
GLOBE GROWING MASH will develop your cockerels for market and your pullets for early egg production without the slightest injury to vitality. It promotes thrifty growth.

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Owen Farms

**S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
and BUFF ORPINGTONS**

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Their record as the foundation blood for other good flocks all over the World. Their show record in my hands or those of customers of Owen Farms at large and small shows all over this country and abroad. Their individual egg records in trap-nests and flock records as layers wherever they have gone. Their pre-potency, stamina and vigor; and their ability to make good for their owners, have all been factors in establishing their supremacy.

The permanency of Owen Farms' business has been assured by the genuine values given, and the "Golden Rule" treatment accorded to every customer. This is the reason that many hundred orders come each year from old customers, and why "Once an Owen Farms Customer, Always a Customer of Owen Farms" has become a truism.

The 1922 Egg Trade

Has taken every good shelled egg produced that has not been set here on the Farms. Many thousands of Owen Farms chickens are growing or hatching all over the country. The average quality will be the finest ever produced. Hundreds of these youngsters will develop into winners for egg customers of Owen Farms. Hundreds more will be hatched between May 25th and July 15th. June is the month of roses and also the month to hatch Red and Buff pullets that will be in bloom and will win the large shows from Thanksgiving week on. My customers who are ordering for June delivery are wise and will have pullets just ripe for hot competition and not gone by.

Those of you who have not already ordered for delivery after May 15th will be glad you did so if you order now and take advantage of the half price rate and hatch winning pullets during June and July.

I will hatch here until July 1st, or a little later, as I want pullets for January and February showing.

Half Price Egg Sale Commences May 15th

Look up my mating list. If you have not a copy of the list, it is yours for the asking.

Half price eggs from my finest matings will be \$12.50, \$9.00, \$6.00 and \$3.00 for 15. Combined sittings of Group 2 and 3 will be \$7.50 for 15. Group 3 eggs for \$30.00 for 100, and Group 4 eggs \$15.00 for 100, are wonderful value for a small sum.

Half Price Stock Sale

Will give you fine tested breeding birds for just half their value now. You can carry them over for 1922 breeding or showing. At no other time of year will your money go quite so far in securing choice birds at a low cost. Write me your exact wants, and, if you will, the amount you wish to invest; I will write you fully and advise you to the best of my ability. See how close we can get together through correspondence. Come and visit Owen Farms if you can. If this is not possible, come to me by mail.

OWEN FARMS

Maurice F. Delano, Owner

107 William St., Vineyard Haven, Mass.



AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

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No. 5

Review of the Standard Committee's Work

By Theo. Hewes

By Frank L. Platt

SINCE 1888 I have been directly or indirectly connected with the work of the Standard Committees that have had charge of revising the American Standard of Perfection. And since I have served longer on the Revision Board than any other one member of the American Poultry Association, a look backward at revision, and a review of the work that has been done by the Revision Boards, together with direct reference to the report that will be submitted by the present Revision Committee at Knoxville may be of general interest to the present day breeders of America.

When I first became interested, Standard revisions were made in connection with poultry shows where the American Poultry Association was holding its annual meeting. The first general Revision (aside from the annual meetings) was held at Fisher's Island, New York, and since that time the Revision Committee has met and prepared the text of the Standard at some place separated from the conventions of the Association, and their reports have then been submitted to the regular meetings of the Associations wherever such meetings were held.

During my time as a member of the Revision Committee, I have served with many of the best informed breeders and judges from all parts of the United States and Canada, and I can truthfully say that at no time have I ever served on a Standard Committee when there seemed to be a disposition on the part of any member to take advantage of his position and suggest and work for Standard changes that would be detrimental to the best interests of Standardbred poultry, and I know without question that there has never been a text prepared for any breed or variety that did not take into consideration the utility value of the breed and always have the Standard Committees aimed to so word the Standard text descriptions of the breeds that the best possible results would come from breeding birds of Standard type. The only exceptions have been in those cases where specialty clubs with large memberships have brought such pressure to bear upon the Revision Committee that their

(Continued on page 636)

THE Standard Revision Committee was still in session when the April issue of the Journal went to press. In fact, copies of the April issue were delivered to the hotel before the last of the committeemen left for their homes. It was necessary therefore, for us to hold over until this month a report on the last few days of the Standard Committee's work. That additional report appears on page 606 of this issue.

Before final adjournment, the committee reviewed its work, going over the stenographer's type-written copies with great care. A few points were reconsidered, especially the color of the Ancona male, and the undercolor of Red Sussex. We give these final changes in this article. Some comment on the work of the committee, as the same affects the different breeds and varieties, is also given.

It is the committee's desire that the breeders of the country shall have as full information on the proposed changes as possible, and for this information they will have to depend on the press. It was expected that every change made would be put in printed form and mailed to the membership of the American Poultry Association. This, however, can not be done. The President stated that the finances of the organization would not permit it.

We hope that the breeders will read carefully this review of the Standard Committee's work. A general revision occurs only once in eight years, and every breeder should gladly take the time once in eight years to carefully analyze the changes that are proposed in the Standard of Perfection by which all purebred poultry is judged.

The Standard Revision Committee will hold a meeting just prior to the A. P. A. convention which is to be held August 1922, in Knoxville, Tenn. At that meeting alterations may be made in the report that the Standard Revision Committee is to make to the convention. If any breeder has any suggestions that will make the 1923 Standard of Perfection a better Standard, he should submit them in writing to E. C. Branch, chairman of the Revision Committee, Lees Summit, Mo., so that they may be brought before the committee just prior to



American Wyandotte type is being seen to good advantage in Europe, as shown in the 1st White Wyandotte pullet at the Utrecht, Holland, show, December, 1921.

the Knoxville meeting. If any member has any objections to the report of the Standard Committee, the time and place for him to bring up his objections is the floor of the annual convention of the Association at Knoxville in August of this year.

The reason we urge every breeder to submit all proposed changes to Chairman Branch, so that they may be embodied in the report of the Standard Committee, upon consent of the committee, is this: At the Knoxville convention the presiding officer can entertain motions to accept, reject or amend the recommendations of the Standard Revision Committee, and it is not expected that he will throw open the Knoxville meeting to action on changes not regularly brought before it by the Standard Committee. The constitution reads: "The committee on Standards must report to the Association at each meeting, either favorably or unfavorably, on all such proposed changes." Action will be taken on those recommendations.

It is the desire of the Standard Committee to make the 1923 Standard the best edition that has ever been given to the breeders of America. You will find the committee not only willing but eager to do its level best. There are necessarily differences of opinion. These can be adjusted at the convention. For instance, the committee recommends that the back shape of the Wyandotte shall be changed from "short" to "moderately short." You may hold the opinion that the Wyandotte back is of "medium length" and the character of the plumage makes it look moderately short. You are at liberty to make your argument on the floor of the convention and ask that "medium length" be substituted for "moderately short." If the Standard Committee, however, had proposed no change whatever for back, no proposition to change the back could be entertained by the convention. The business of the convention is to adopt, reject or amend the proposals of the Standard Committee. If it were not so, no Standard Committee would be needed; the convention could meet, propose its own changes, and turn over its instructions to the editor of the Standard. As it is, the A. P. A. will pay out a thousand dollars to the members of the Standard Committee that met in Chicago in March, for the purpose of securing a report from them, and if you want any additional changes embodied in that report, you must submit them forthwith to Mr. Branch.

Varieties Declared Obsolete

White Missouri Fluffs, Rose Comb Black Rhinelanders, Slate Turkeys, Rose Comb Buff Leghorns and Red Pyle Leghorns were recommended as breeds which should be omitted from the 1923 Standard. Although these varieties are now Standard, having been admitted by the vote of previous conventions, and three of them appear in the present edition, they are rarely seen. When this matter comes up at Knoxville there will probably be no contest on Missouri Fluffs, as their distribution has ceased. Silky feathered fowls infrequently occur in many different varieties, such as Black Langshans, Rhode Island Reds, Black Orpingtons, White Rocks, etc., and when these abnormalities

are bred and perpetuated into a variety, such as the Missouri Fluff, it really has no place in the Standard, except perchance it should by some miracle become a decidedly popular variety.

There is one breeder of Rhinelanders in California. To all appearances, which is the only way a judge can judge, Rhinelanders look like Rose Comb Black Minorcas of lesser degree, having no distinctive breed characteristics. Although admitted to the Standard, this breed is practically unknown, and the Standard Committee will recommend that they be declared obsolete.

Slate turkeys are rarely seen.

Rose Comb Buff Leghorns are bred by a number of

breeders. There will probably be some protest on the action of the committee in recommending that they be dropped from the Standard. From the specimens shown at the last Madison Square Garden show this variety is not on as high a level as other varieties of the Leghorn breed. Red Pyle Leghorns virtually died a-borning. One breeder in New York state developed them, but it would be pretty hard to find one cataloged at the New York, Boston or Chicago shows in the past five years. Why carry such dead wood? It costs money to devote page after page in the Standard to obsolete or unworthy varieties. Of course, the United States and Canada cover a great deal of territory, with many millions of people. It may be that these so-called obsolete varieties are bred by many more members of the A. P. A. than the Standard Committee could imagine. If there are a dozen breeders in North America who are breeding and exhibiting



Striped feathers from the Columbian or Light Brahma male. The feather on the right carries the V-shaped stripe to be called for in the lower saddle of the males of these varieties.

any one of those varieties, who are enough interested to write Chairman Branch and set forth the actual status of their variety, the Standard Committee will most humbly consider their interest. Such was the attitude of the committee.

This marking of breeds obsolete is a serious business, and is intended to arouse breeders to put on their thinking caps. To make the matter more concrete the Standard Committee adopted a resolution to the effect that it is the sense of this committee that in future revisions, breeds which are neither adequately bred nor exhibited, so as to be generally known, shall be dropped from the Standard.

New Breeds Rejected

The Chanticleers were admitted at the Seattle convention, and their Standard proved to be one that described a distinctive breed. This writer had never been enthusiastic about this variety, but Mr. Robertson, of Canada, who is in touch with the breeders of this new Canadian breed, helped to word a Standard for it that is one of the best that has ever been given to a new breed, giving it a distinctive form and one that provides all that utility requires. Mr. Robertson admitted that the quality of feather in these birds is not good, and that some Wyandotte type prevails, but if the breeders will take this new Standard and "go to it," they will have a worth while breed. Time will tell.

This matter of distinctive type is most important. There is or should be, a limit to this (Continued on page 625)

The Best Growth Is Made on Fresh Ground

By T. S. TOWNSLEY

**Tainted soil makes sickly flocks
—Growing stock especially susceptible—Troubles that arise—
Vegetation necessary to keep the ground sweet.**

THE greatest menace to the poultry industry of America is the possibility of serious epidemics of disease brought about by the weakened condition of fowls caused by soil contamination. Much of the disease which troubles poultry keepers at the present time can be directly traced to lowered vitality caused by the poisonous effects of soil that has become tainted by fowl manure, and as the poultry industry develops the menace of disease is certain to become ever greater unless poultry keepers in general awaken to the threatening danger and take the necessary steps to prevent undue contamination of the soil on which the chickens live and pick their food.

The recent census report shows a fowl population of approximately one bird per acre in the most important poultry states, and these figures would indicate that there ought to be but small danger from soil contamination if the birds were properly handled with regard to this problem. However, anyone familiar with poultry keeping conditions must recognize that the fowls make use of but a very small portion of the enormous acreage in great agricultural states such as Illinois, Iowa and Missouri; and although the statistics show that there is an average of approximately one acre for each fowl kept in these states, soil contamination in the poultry yard is already a serious handicap to profits with a considerable number of flock owners.

Dr. A. J. Durant, veterinarian in charge of poultry diseases, Missouri College of Agriculture, reports that a very large per cent of the fowls sent to him for post mortem examination are infected with intestinal parasites, which shows that they have been raised on soil that was contaminated by the influence of other birds. He states that quite a lot of the mortality among adult fowls is caused by the direct influence of tape worms, round worms and other intestinal parasites that are gotten through soil contamination, and that without question the weakened condition of the fowls affected with worms paves the way for a considerable per cent of the roup and other diseases so commonly reported.

Not Only In Back Yards

The worst cases of soil contamination might logically be expected to be found in back yard flocks and in other flocks confined to a small area, but close observers report that the unsanitary condition of the soil in the poultry yards on many large farms cannot be exceeded by any back lot poultry raiser no matter how careless he may be. In spite of the fact that general farms of 100 or more acres commonly keep an average of only about 100 hens, it is by no means uncommon to find that poultry keeping operations on such farms are practically limited to a small plot of from one-fourth to one-half acre near the dwelling house. While in many cases the adult fowls have practically free range of the fields surrounding the homestead, it is quite commonly true that the young chicks are brooded year after year on the same small plot of ground, and the brooding yards are frequently in close proximity to the permanent laying houses where the old hens mingle freely with the growing chicks and keep the soil quite thoroughly impregnated with droppings.

No matter how much range the birds may have the presence of a patch of bare ground around the poultry building is a pretty sure sign of soil that is loaded with poultry filth. As long as grass or other vegetation can be kept growing, the poultry manure will be utilized in plant growth, but whenever the soil becomes bare the droppings from the fowls quickly form a coating over the surface and become mixed with the soil by tramping so that it is wholly unfit for the use of poultry.

The poultry keeper who has a limited amount of land commonly recognizes the dangers of soil impurities and either sweeps or scrapes off the coatings of manure or else carefully cultivates the land to assist in keeping it sweet, but many farm poultry keepers are so occupied with other duties

that they either do not recognize the dangers of soil contamination about the poultry houses and in the brooding yards or else they do not have time to correct the condition.

The effect of a soil poisoned by the excrement of other fowls is quickly apparent on young chicks and results in slow growth, uneven development, unthrifty condition, and a high rate of mortality. While the effect is not so readily noticeable on mature birds, the hens that range over tainted ground soon lose the brilliant color of their feathers and develop a sickly, unthrifty appearance. It is the nature of chickens, particularly of the growing stock, to pick up considerable quantities of earth, and those that have access only to soil loaded with poultry droppings are slowly but surely poisoned.

Grow Young Stock on Fresh Ground

Frank Hanley, a Brown Leghorn breeder of O'Fallon, Mo., had an experience last year which convinced him of the value of providing fresh uncontaminated range for the growing stock. He had been using as a brooder house for several years a small building near the main laying house and the range provided for the young chicks was a part of the lot ordinarily used by the mature hens. His first hatch last year was handled in this house and he suffered considerable loss from various chick diseases and the chicks that were saved were slow growing and exceedingly unequal in development.

By the time a later hatch had come off, Mr. Hanley had built a movable colony brooder house and had located it in the edge of a wood lot only a short distance away from the poultry yard but separated from it by a chicken-tight fence. The range around this house was fresh virgin soil, and the thrift of the chicks brooded under these conditions in comparison with the earlier hatched chicks brooded on the contaminated lot was quite remarkable. The mortality among the chicks on the fresh soil was practically zero and at six weeks of age these chicks were larger than those in the other lot were at nine weeks and the chicks on the fresh range were healthy and uniform in size and vigor in comparison with the scrawny, uneven bunch raised in the old brooding lot.

It is a well known fact that chickens raised on a new place do better than those that range over land which has been used by many previous generations of fowls, and this difference can be accounted for only by the evil effects of soil contamination on the vigor of the birds. The history of many poultry plants is that the first few years are exceedingly profitable because the chicks are easy to raise and the mature stock is highly productive, while with succeeding years the profits show a diminishing return due to the increased difficulty of raising the chicks and the decreased production of the laying stock due to decreased vitality. This condition is brought about by the weakening influence of soil that becomes tainted by the impurities thrown off by the fowls.

The best method of preventing soil contamination is to rotate the poultry crop just the same as other farm crops are rotated and use the land for poultry only part of the time. The Maine Experiment Station reports a rotation of chickens, a hoed crop such as beets, cabbage, mangels or corn, timothy and clover. Some such rotation as this will keep the soil comparatively clean and enable the poultry keeper to stay in business for a long period of years on the same plot of ground.

Under farm conditions the laying flock should be given free range during the whole season except a short time during the winter months, and the permanent laying houses should be so located that the fields surrounding them will be used in some good farm crop rotation, such as corn, oats, wheat and clover, with the chickens having free range over as much of the land as they may need at all times except when they might damage crops that are just coming out of the ground or for a brief period (Continued on page 614)

Poultry Meat Production Should Be Developed

THE farmer and the poultry raiser always scratches his head in a more or less complex manner when thinking about the fact that half of the chicks he has hatched are going to develop into cockerels, and only half of them will develop into laying pullets. These surplus males have always been somewhat of a problem. Our European, and particularly our English, friends have been in the habit of thinking of their poultry industry in terms of poultry meat rather than in terms of eggs, as has been our custom. At least in America the poultry raisers as a great group have been less interested in developing that side of their business than in building up efficient egg producers. But times are changing, and conditions within the poultry industry are changing also.

The writer recently had an opportunity of visiting a section of that little coast state of New Jersey, centered in Burlington County, an area of farming country that has developed many lines of agriculture, and of seeing on farm after farm flocks of big black hens, Jersey Black Giants. That region claims the distinction of having originated those fowls, and it is an honorable achievement, for the Giants are fast coming into their own. But be that as it may, those farmers, not unlike countless thousands of farmers throughout the country, are carrying along flocks of these black fowls, perhaps one or two hundred, not more, as a rule, along with other major lines of farm effort.

They have been gradually developing these black fowls through the years as birds that suited their especial purpose, and that purpose has been mainly to breed a type of fowl that would caponize fairly well, but that would be economical and efficient in egg production. Those farmers have been much interested in the possibilities of producing poultry meat at a profit, and they or their wives have been successful in many ways. They have no particular conditions which make possible better or great results in their section than are possible in any other section. And therefore a bit of their customs and practice might not only be of interest but of great value to any poultry raiser interested in breeding and growing any of the bigger, heavier types of fowls. And many of our egg farmers are putting in a few heavies as a side line, and they are glad to admit it. The writer has been surprised to note this wave of enthusiastic support of poultry meat production.

More Interest In Poultry Meat

Basing my arguments on the conversations and observations noted on that little trip as well as upon countless letters written on the subject, there appear to be several very good reasons why there is a turning of poultry public interest toward the meat values of hens and cockerels.

In the first place, there is a possible way to handle the surplus males that accrue on every poultry plant in order to dispose of them at a profit. Of course, such work must be carefully planned and carried out. In many instances in the past the surplus males have been a sort of necessary evil, as it were. Especially in those breeds in which the males may be developed to carcasses carrying good flesh,

By W. C. THOMPSON

Interest in the dual-purpose breeds increasing—Market of the cockerels as roasters or capons—Caponize early in the season—Range is desirable.

that is the heavier types, the males may be made even the most important part of the spring hatch, overshadowing the females in matter of profit. In other words the development of this side of the poultry business on a profit-making foundation is possible. It is being done in many places. At least it is safe to say that it can be practiced much more extensively than it has been.

Secondly, the growing of finished roasters and capons will supply a valuable and necessary contribution to the human diet. Of course, lots of people eat chicken now, but the public appetite for finished roasters and capons can and should be further whetted.

Thirdly, there are many poultry flocks that can be made greater profit makers by developing the economical production of finished roasters and capons.

Fourthly, those breeds in which roaster and capon production are possible furnish hens the carcasses of which after finishing the laying period, may be made into good meat in fairly good quantity.

Fifthly, the raising of poultry meat, which includes broilers, roasters, capons and fowls, helps to balance up the year for the poultryman. It aids him in managing so as to secure some income during each month. The main market for roasters and capons falls at a time when he needs more income than his table eggs are bringing in.

Essentials to Economical Production

In glancing about and studying a bit as to the probable essentials to the successful and profitable production of roasters and capons, the following points stand out as strikingly true:

First, the right kind of fowls must be raised. It is

not so much a matter of breed or variety as it is a matter of strain or family within either. The poultry meat producer should strive to get a line of fowls that possess certain characteristics, such as early and rapid maturity (comparatively, of course), economical use of range and food, efficient in fat and flesh formation during the finishing period, strong and vigorous as to health, popular in demand, and agreeable and satisfactory to work with. For those farmers visited down in Burlington county, N. J., the Jersey Black Giant fills the requirements. In other parts of the same state, R. I. Reds predominate, and in still others Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, and others are popular. The good old Light Brahma is still a long ways from being forgotten.

Second, whatever fowls are being raised the chicks must be hatched early in the season. One probable reason why some farmers have not secured as profitable results as they might have from their capons is to be found in too late hatching. Any rather large fowl should be hatched early, that is in March, probably, for most localities. A month's early start will do much toward securing bigger profits in the following winter.

Third, hatch the chicks from which roasters and capons are to be raised as near the same time as may be possible. This will work for uniformity and evenness in the flock, make feeding easier and more efficient, and make possible a neater, finer market product later on. (Continued on page 614)



The good size and substance of the dual-purpose breeds gives them a table value as well as an egg value.

Barred Rock Hen Lays 324 Eggs In Year

THAT modest appearing, business-like, Barred Plymouth Rock hen shown in the picture, was bred at the Oregon Experiment station. In making her record at the University of California farm bureau egg laying contest that closed Dec., 1921, she went about the business of laying an egg 324 times in one year. That is, she stopped to rest only 41 days during the year.

Perhaps she didn't consider it work to lay 30 pounds of eggs but to the onlookers the feat, like all great achievements, seemed to cost a great amount of effort on her part. The fact that her toenails—those animated poultry rakes—were worn off to mere stubs at the end of the contest is conclusive proof that genius, as usual, was well mixed with hard labor.

This remarkable bird is the result of the work in poultry breeding conducted at the Oregon Agricultural College by Professor James Dryden. During the last 10 years he has been at work developing pedigree-egg bred birds. A little over a year ago a pen of 10 Barred Rocks was entered in the California contest. This particular individual known then as merely "K-24," was one of the ten.

She didn't get off to a flying start, but after once getting started six eggs were laid in succession—something unusual for a pullet just beginning to lay. From that time on she never did stop laying for more than one day at a time, and an average of 28 eggs a month was made until molting time. Her record for the three months that include the molting period was 24, 23, and 25 eggs for September, October, and November, respectively. Most hens do not do that well even in the spring when, as it is said, "anything with feathers will lay."

An Egg-bred Pedigree.

"This record is not a freak occurrence but is the result of breeding from the best for years," says A. G. Lunn, acting

By **JOHN C. BURTNER**

Breeding "Best to Best" produced this high record hen—What she was fed—Feed cost of her 27 dozen eggs was \$2.50—They had a market value of \$12.15.

interest and expectation."

The hens entered in the California contest were kept under model conditions, yet the average cost of food for each hen was only \$2.50 a year, while the 324 eggs produced by the champion were worth \$12.15 at 45c a dozen. During the year this hen consumed 40 pounds of dry mash, 40 pounds of grain, 3 pounds of shell, and 7 pounds of grit. Kale and barley greens were the winter green feed

head of the poultry department of the Oregon Station. "Our 324 egg hen is a granddaughter of a hen that laid 303 eggs her first year. She is also closely related to a 308 egg hen, and her pedigree is full of individuals that have averaged well above 200 eggs a year. We have mated her to a male with high producing ancestors, and look forward to her progeny with



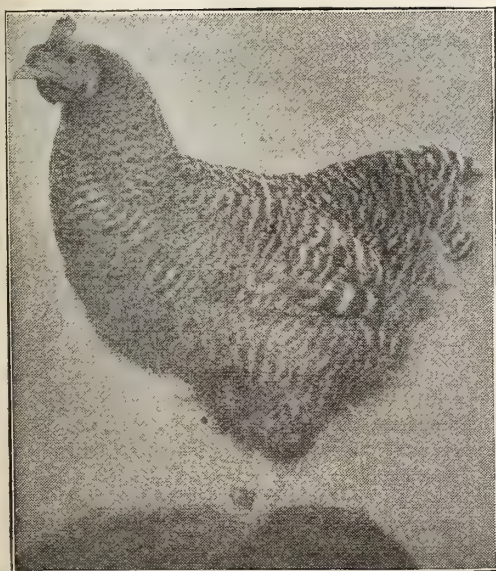
"Genius," as usual, was well mixed with hard work. Her toe nails were worn off to mere stubs.

while red clover was fed in summer.

The grain mixture fed was made up of wheat, barley, cracked corn, and milo. It was given to the hens at the rate of 4 pounds to each hundred birds, scattered in the litter morning and evening. The dry mash formula used was as follows: Bran, 240 lbs.; gray middlings, 180 lbs.; ground oats, 180 lbs.; meat scrap, 100 lbs.; soy bean meal, 80 lbs.; fine

HOUSE NO. Santa Cruz Contest.										MATCHED 3-6-20										FOWL NO. K24													
PEN NO.										VARIETY BARRED ROCK										#72 341K													
DATE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	TOTALS	
DEC.																																16	16
JAN.	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	28	44
FEB.	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	27	71
MAR.	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	29	100
APR.	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	28	138
MAY	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	28	156
JUNE	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	28	184
JULY	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	28	212
AUG.	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	29	241
SEPT.	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	24	265
OCT.	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	23	288
NOV.	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	25	313
DEC.	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	11	324
JAN.																																	

The official tally card. 324 eggs—count 'em.



With a record of 324 eggs in one year

charcoal, 20 lbs.; medium charcoal, 10 lbs.; salt, 4 lbs.

This mash was kept before them at all times except in a few instances when the fowls consumed too much.

Eight years ago the Oregon station startled the poultry world by producing a hen with an official record of 303 eggs in one year. A little later the first hen to lay a total of 1,000 eggs in a life time completed a record there with a total of 1,188 eggs. Since then a hen of the station flocks laid 1,300 eggs during her lifetime. This shows the actual possibilities of high producing hens that combine longevity and stamina.

These long distance records are really more significant of the work accomplished than first year records. It is this phrase of breeding that has been given most emphasis at the station.

One notable result was a pen of 20 Barred Rock hens, products of years of selective breeding for high fecundity. These hens were trap-nested for six years. The average production for each hen the first year was 235 eggs. A gradual decrease then occurred until, during the fifth year, they averaged 163 eggs each. Even their record for the sixth year, 107 eggs each, was well above the average production of all hens in the United States.

These figures indicate what could be expected in increased production and longer living flocks if poultrymen in general would practice selection and breeding of "best to best." The average poultryman cannot trap-nest his flock the entire year, but it has been found that trap nest records taken for the best two months—March and April—give a fairly accurate estimate of a hen's laying capacity. It is important (Continued on page 615)

Beginners Luck Not Equal to Perseverance

THE difficulties which arise in the pathway to successful poultry keeping are no greater than the obstacles along the way toward any worth while objective point. While difficulties will materialize most unexpectedly at times, many of them are avoidable and are encountered in proportion to one's attention (or lack of it) to all the details about the poultry plant.

The degree of success attending the poultry venture will be somewhat in proportion to the perseverance of the poultryman. The person of variable temperament whose spirits rise to sunny heights and fall to chilly depths is much like the incubator subjected to great variation of temperature.

When the damper keeps a-bobbing it is decidedly unwise to count the unhatched chicks. But for all that, an incubator under such unfavorable conditions may produce a good hatch and the high-and-low temperature man may likewise do surprisingly well with the chickens if he is as persevering as the incubator.

The first leg of the journey up the pathway to poultry keeping is smooth going. With good stock and proper rations it is a comparatively easy matter to gather the high priced winter eggs. The pathway becomes more broken and rocky as the poultry man to-be arrives at his first year of breeding and hatching. Bad hatches may be the first indication of bad breeding, just as blisters on the feet are evidence that the road has been getting somewhat stoney.

When the difficulties arise the back copies of the favorite poultry journal are taken down from the shelf and a cover to cover search is made for light on the perplexing subject, hastily skimmed over when the issues were fresh from the press, but now given close attention.

Each step of the way should be carefully considered. One should not skip steps going up for fear of a disastrous stumble. The persevering ones will now doctor the blisters and proceed a little more cautiously on the way toward poultrydom and in due time will arrive at the desired destination.

The difficulties of the poultryman are like the rats attracted to the poultry plant. When the young rats are allowed to grow, multiply and undermine the premises, they consume the feed and young chicks and germinate disease.

Just so will the little difficulties develop into big ones, undermine the bright prospects and consume the profits unless the poultryman keeps perseveringly after 'em. Perseverance of the aggressive sort like the pup in the cartoon, pursues the "pests" and puts the profit in poultry keeping. A rat-trap sort of perseverance may sometimes serve the purpose, but we like best the up-and-at-'em kind.

When the eggs fail to hatch well perhaps the breeding stock hasn't been properly handled or the fault may be located in the incubator—at any rate get the answer.—"Sic 'em 'Perse.'"

The growing pullets may not mature as they should. Are their mothers to blame or is the fault yours? "Bite 'em 'Perse.'"

If the laying stock has the roup, the litter may be damp or the ventilation wrong. "Shake 'em up 'Perse.'"

Maybe the mighty mite has reduced the egg record. "Eat

By C. E. ASHBROOK

Difficulties are like rats—Get after them aggressively—Enthusiasm and discouragement are like the variable temperature of an incubator—Keep the regulator working.

"They're laying fine" "We had a bad hatch."



'em up 'Perse.'"

How Do You Feed?

Having provided the properly balanced dry mash and scratch grains, the succulent feed, the grit, oyster shell and charcoal and the water, there is sometimes a tendency to shift much of the burden of further responsibility to the hens; but the observing poultryman, knowing something of her temperament, knows too that how to feed is quite as important as what to feed.

They go hand in glove, so to speak. In many little ways the hen may be induced to increase the consumption of raw material (feed) with a proportionate advance in the output of the finished product (eggs).

The ideal egg factory runs to capacity, with no part time, no shut down and with no overtime to wear out the hen machines.

Some little hints on feeding are here offered from the winter's experience; just little things that help to keep the egg record off the downward trend.

The other day a friend of ours built and put in his laying house a labor saving mash hopper; a hopper that held two hundred pounds of dry mash and required filling only now and then.

"Isn't she a 'beaut!'" insinuated our friend. "I call her 'Big Bin' after a well known alarm clock. She gets 'em up in the morning and they come a hustling for a place at that hopper."

"There's an alarm to it all right," we agreed, "but you'll find that attached to your egg record. Your big labor saving contrivance will serve about five hens. The more aggressive ones will fill up while the rest of the flock kills time and air their grievances on the side.

"You'll have a bunch of ill-tempered hens and they won't lay as well as formerly.

"The important thing is not how much you can get into a mash hopper, but how much mash you can get into the hens.

"So use 'Big Bin' for a storage bin and make some little round hoppers; keep them filled with fresh mash from your 'Big Bin.'"

We make the hoppers of lard cans. Cut them down to about six or eight inches in depth and turn over the sharp edge. Cut a piece of two-inch poultry netting to fit in loosely to keep the hens from scratching out the mash. A wire across the top holds in the netting.

Set the hoppers up off the floor on a wide shelf and they will not fill up with flying litter as they will if hung within reach of the fowls from the scratch floor.

Any of the various types of hoppers that provide about two inches of feeding space per hen are all right, but we like best the little round hopper.

The hens gather around it just like the family gathers around the dining table. A little table pushed against the wall, with some eating and some waiting would not be

a very popular dinner arrangement. The family soon would be hustling for preferential place just like the neighbors hens that feed at the "Big Bin."

We always thought the natural grouches sought the little wall tables in the restaurants but now we know 'twas the wall tables helped to make 'em grouchy and dispeptic.

To lay well, the flock must be contented and happy; whatever adds to the contentment of the (Continued on page 616)



Means of Providing Summer Shade for Poultry

POULTRY confined in runs in blistering hot summer weather suffer severely, fail to thrive, and drop off in egg production unless adequate shade of some sort is provided. This unprofitable state of affairs can readily be avoided or eliminated by a little thought and well-rewarded work on the part of the owner. Shade of some kind, either natural or artificial, is imperative if hens are to be profitably maintained at their maximum egg production and if growing chicks are to escape a severe setback or even worse as the direct result of lack of available shade. Here's why:

Reasons Why Poultry Requires Shade.

Authorities tell us that our present-day breeds of chickens originated from wild fowls found in equatorial regions having a torrid climate, sweltering sunlight and days and nights of almost equal length the year around. Therefore, we might reasonably expect that our poultry should be well able to stand extremely hot weather without discomfort or damage, but such is not the case. The truth of the matter is that domesticated chickens, as we know them, do suffer severely. Domestication under the radically different conditions of the north temperature zone apparently having cost them much of their original hardiness and "asbestor" qualities which were possessed by their wild ancestors. At any rate we know that scorching heat and summer sun together have a highly harmful effect upon the general health of poultry, and that certain serious disorders often follow prolonged exposure. No doubt the fact that fowls alone, of all domesticated farm animals, do not have sweat glands in their skin explains the condition at least in part, for their only provision for maintaining normal body temperature is by panting. The hard worked farm horse can perspire freely, thus cooling off quickly when necessary, but who has never noticed hens as they stood panting furiously in the scant shade of a fence post, wings slightly raised and beaks opened, sides heaving with each quick-drawn gasp? Such a condition as this cannot help but result in impaired vigor and lessened usefulness of the flock with an accompanying shrinkage in the monetary returns. Nor is that all:

Failure to provide shade will soon manifest itself in the poor condition of small chicks, and ducks and geese are especially liable to suffer from the ill effects of overheating. Young chicks, though they require a relatively high temperature while brooding, will be seriously affected if the heat becomes too great or if direct sunlight is not kept off. Good shade protects from heat and sun while permitting proper ventilation, an essential of profitable and successful poultry raising. Another point to be kept in mind is the great need of shade during the period of the summer molt. Fancy fowls, and particularly the colored varieties, must be well protected from the strong rays of the sun during and just after the molt when the

By J. H. H. ALEXANDER

Shade from rapid and prolific growing plants and vines.—Sunflowers.—Castor beans for dense shade.—The beautiful ornamental varieties

new feathers are just out. If this is not done the colors are liable to fade, a fault that will never be overlooked by the successful and experienced breeder and exhibitor of show fowls—nor by the poultry judge. But how can the necessary shade be supplied?

Plan for summer shade in early spring while there is still time to take the necessary steps, for eleventh hour attempts to provide shade usually meet with only indifferent success. Frequently on the average farm we find that the matter of shade for poultry receives but little thought, and still we seldom hear of injury resulting directly from intense heat when the flock is handled according to the common farm plan. Why is this true? Usually because on the general farm there is ample natural shade, and poultry running at large—as they usually are permitted to do—are free to seek shelter from the sun under shade trees and bushes during the hottest part of the day. As a nursery for young chickens the farmer's wife, who generally serves as foster mother of the feathered flock on the ordinary farm, chooses the orchard as the place for brooders

and colony houses. For this purpose the orchard is ideal. It serves as a protection from high winds and storms, supplies shade in abundance, and should be utilized wherever possible.

Looked at from a slightly different angle, a combination of fruit and poultry farming is a paying proposition that is gaining rapidly in popularity. Poultry raising with fruit raising as a side line permits the double

utilization of land, so to speak, to the mutual benefit of chickens and trees, the former contributing valuable fertilizer and the latter giving welcome shade. To those contemplating going into poultry raising on an extensive scale, one of the wisest possible moves is to plant trees, unless there are plenty already on the land, and fruit trees have a decided preference over others because they will serve a double purpose.

In this discussion we will concern ourselves entirely with emergency shade for poultry, and the means of providing it. The subject naturally falls under the two heads of (1) artificial shade obtained by the use of buildings, shelter roofs, or wooden or cloth sunshades; and (2) natural shade supplied by rapid growing, broad-leaf plants and annual or perennial vines that quickly produce dense shade over a large area. It is difficult to imagine conditions under which it would not be possible to provide shade of one or the other sort if the owner takes the matter in hand in time.

Artificial Shades and Shelters.

Where there are no trees to supply natural shade it stands to reason that some sort of "make-shift" shade must be provided if best results are to be expected from the flock. This can be done in several ways. For instance, colony houses or brood coops built with a board floor may be raised far enough above ground (Continued on page 609)



A flock of Light Brahmas enjoying a shaded retreat. Low bushes are more enjoyed than the shade of higher trees.

Editorial

Chickens and Vegetation

WITHIN recent months there have appeared in the Journal articles written by Harry G. Forster, author of the Y. M. C. A. poultry course, and Willard C. Thompson, professor of poultry husbandry at the New Jersey Agricultural College, on the importance of adequate land for poultry farming and the dangers of soil contamination. This month, T. S. Townsley, who is continually traveling the length and breadth of the state of Missouri as extension poultryman for the Missouri College of Agriculture, presents an article of the importance of fresh ground, particularly for growing stock.

Mr. Townsley's article, like those that preceded it, is a study of nature.

We are learning, slowly, costly, painfully, that we cannot successfully organize poultry operations against nature.

Nature made the little chick's feet to run on the ground, and if we insist on keeping the chick removed from the ground, its wings begin to droop, bowel trouble starts, its legs weaken, and at last death ensues.

Nature destined birds, including fowls, to possess the air, and if we insist on confining them in a close coop, without proper ventilation, growth slackens, colds develop and an epidemic of trouble follows.

Nature made the earth green with plant life, the plants feeding on the soil and air, and then she inhabited the ground with animals that feed on the plants. She intended that there should be a balance plant life and animal life. If we disregard the principle of balance, and taking a little piece of earth, crop it continuously to plants, it finally wears out, so that our crops starve and die. Or if we take the same little space of earth and crop it continuously to animals, including poultry, the manurial contamination taints the ground so that our poultry crop likewise fails.

The great epidemic that ravaged the once prosperous Londerzeel poultry district in Belgium, sprang from too great an intensification of poultry on the land. The accumulation of adverse circumstances over a series of years at last broke forth like accumulated waters, from back and behind, washing out a dam. Bacteriologists working with microscopes and staining glasses at Louvain University concluded that their work was useless until the growers of Maline chickens in and around Londerzeel stopped undertaking to grow 10,000 chickens on an acre of land.

Such intensification is not attempted in United States. But observing and analytical Townsley points out that there is an intensification in many back lots and on many farms that accounts for much of the annual loss amongst growing chickens.

A few years ago we were called to a farm, many miles out in the country, where it had become impossible to grow chickens. The loss of chicks had been 800 that year. The chicks were being started on the same ground on which chickens had been grown for forty years. That piece of ground laid between four or five big trees which served as outposts, and with the addition of smaller sticks driven into the ground, supported some 2 foot small mesh fence, which served to form an enclosure. The ground was barren of grass or other plant life. The few remaining chicks were droopy. We examined several. Light patches were on the liver. The owner thought that we should prescribe a nostrum that the druggist in town could supply for a quarter. Our recommendation was disappointing. We advised: "Tear down the five dollars worth of fence, get your chicks out of the old run and grow them on fresh ground."

Nature never pollutes the ground, or the waters, or the air. Man is the fellow who works havoc, and the less he

knows of the course of nature, the more he disregards her ways. At best we do not know much of nature, standing only ankle deep in knowledge, but no poultryman who has daily to deal with problems that arise from natural sources should stand dry shod.

Spring Time Once Again

Chas. A. Phipps, proprietor of Homestead Campine Farm, forgot his beautiful birds long enough to read the current news of the day, and then he wrote us in this wise:

"Why do you not write an editorial on the signs of the times; on the mismanagement of almost every walk of life; of every industry, including practically almost every thought of the human mind? The failure to enact good, reasonable, useful and sensible laws and the overwhelming enactment of useless, senseless and destructive laws; the unbalanced idea of paternalism in business, together with politics; the want of a true, honest and intelligent leader to help the President restore confidence, business and prosperity,—fair and good profit for labor, the farmer and the manufacturer. All should pull together for the heaviest production possible for the pay, at the least cost, so that the poor old consumer can get a lot out of life in his endless pursuit of happiness. Make the punishment fit the crime and God in his mercy will forgive us all."

The world is full of unrest. In one of the great cities of this country there is an average of one murder a day, one suicide each day, and nearly two deaths a day from motor propelled vehicles. Bad conditions are commonly blamed to "the war." But before the war, in the last century, there was injustice and guilt. Wm. Cullen Bryant, great American poet, who lived 1794 to 1878, wrote:

"Friend, if thou hast learned a truth which needs no school of long experience, that the world is full of guilt and misery, and hast seen enough of all its sorrows, crimes, and cares to tire thee of it, enter this wild wood and view the haunts of nature."

Nature has ever been to man that good nurse that knits up the raveled sleeve of care. The solution of half our troubles is to get away from the crushing, machine industry of modern life, and get out where the rains fall upon the fields, the warm sun shines, and spring unlocks the arteries of life and nature blossoms forth.

Here we are upon the crust of the earth. It is the part we know and come in contact with. In its relation to the whole, solid globe, it is thinner than the skin of the thinnest skinned apple.

Like dust upon a table the fertile soil lies upon this surface. It has been formed by innumerable changes throughout immeasurable ages, in which rocks have become cracked, and washed, and pulverized, and humus has been added as a result of decayed plant growth.

The seed germinates within this soil. It sends up its little shoot toward the sun, and its feeble root into the ground. The little hairs on that root, rarely seen, for when a plant with its root is pulled, they are left in the ground, being so delicate that if touched they collapse,—those hair roots absorb water and plant food from the soil.

The soil water passes up into the main roots, then into the stem of the plant, and finally reaches the leaves, where under the influence of sunlight, the food in the soil water is united with food taken in by the leaves from the air.

Plants breathe. There are numerous, very small pores on the under sides of the leaves. An apple leaf has a hundred thousand of these breathing pores to each square inch. Through these pores the outdoor air enters the leaves.

Stimulated to perform its function by the energy received from the sun's rays, the leaf takes simple compounds from the air and simple compounds brought up by the sap water from the roots, and builds them into more complex compounds. These are transferred to all parts of the plants,

causing the growth of more and larger leaves, more and larger roots, a bigger stem, and at last the seed.

From this plant food the bodies of animals are built. Animals, including poultry, live on plants and the grain which plants produce. This plant food serves as a source of motive power, the hen generating energy from the supply of energy stored in the plant. The hen develops the heat of her body, and maintains its temperature no matter how cold it may be, from the energy of the sun's rays which was stored in the plant. The chick grows and develops, and its bones, flesh and feathers are formed from the plant food it eats, combined with the water it drinks and the oxygen it breathes from the air. Plant products sustain animal life.

The poultryman and stock grower takes five pounds of plant products and converts it into one pound of chicken or animal. When we eat that meat, we enjoy the benefit of thousands upon thousands of years of soil making, of the energy of the sun in promoting plant growth, of the utility of poultry in transforming that plant food into the more highly nutritious and condensed form of poultry meat and eggs.

Poultry meat and eggs are efficient foods. The consumer of these products gets his energy in a condensed and easily assimilated form of meat food. First, the plants that are now turning green will labor for him for six months and produce a crop of grass and grain; then his poultry grows and fattens for six months on that plant food; then he utilizes the essence of all that program.

Nature has wonderfully provided for man. It is no longer necessary for him to live in a hostile world, seeking refuge in a gloomy cavern, like primitive man, ruled by ignorance, haunted by hate and fear and greed, with his only reliance, a club with a stone on the end. There are places where the sun shines, and the plants grow, and chicks peep through their shells.

Of course, the tax assessor will find you. There is no way to escape being a citizen. We can only try to get some of the sweet out of life, and try a little to make the world a mite better for having lived in it.

Feeding or Breeding, Which?

The egg is the result of the living tissues of the hen taking up the food nutrients that she takes into her system and converting them into yolk, albumen, shell membrane and shell. The good feeder provides a ration that is so balanced that the hen has as little difficulty as possible in making these different substances which form the complete egg.

Egg production depends on the hereditary constitution of the hen, which is governed by selection of parent stock, and comes under the head of breeding.

Egg production is also dependent upon the chief agents in the metabolic process, the intestines, liver, gizzard, blood, and all the inside mechanism, colloquially called "innards." The more intestinal development, the larger the inside organs, in proportion to the frame and muscle of the bird, the more capacity she has for egg production.

Given this capacity, with hereditary constitution, egg production becomes solely a matter of feeding and management.

Which is more important, the breeding or the feeding?

At the International Egg Laying Contest, Storrs, Connecticut, for the month of March, 1922, the 100 contest pens of 10 hens each laid and ate as follows:

	Mash	Grain	Total Feed	Eggs per pen
Plymouth Rocks	40.6	49.1	89.7	208
Rhode Island Reds	40.8	46.7	87.5	202
Wyandottes	34.8	44.9	79.7	188
Leghorns	36.8	40.7	77.5	186

Thus it appears that egg production was in direct ratio to the amount of feed consumed by those hens.

In the "Record of Performance for Poultry," established by the Canadian Government, it appears from the report for the past year, that of the 7511 birds entered by breeders,

30 per cent qualified for official certificates of performance, by laying not less than 150 eggs in 52 weeks, compared to 17 per cent that qualified the preceding year. That large increase in efficiency of one year over the preceding year must have been due to feeding, selection and management. It could hardly have been due to the slower process of breeding.

Unquestionably too many rash claims are being made for superiority of ability to breed for egg production. Enthusiastic new breeders may assume that they have laid down the judging stick by which the breeds were built in the long years of the past, to pick up the magic wand of utility selection, but let them remember that breeding is a subject to live with. Is not what they are accomplishing due more to feeding and management, which can be duplicated by anyone working under similar conditions?

The old breeders never went off on a tangent from the normal cycle of egg production, and paid fabulous prices for phenomenally high layers. Such birds have been appearing in flocks for years. Back in 1848, a Mr. Philips is reported to have had a Cochin China which laid 120 eggs in 125 days. There is no record of said gentleman having made history as a constructive breeder.

Many poultrymen are satisfied with fair egg production, and some breeders go so far as to grain-feed their hens so as to conserve their energy for the breeding season. Their customers often report records of production that are most excellent. Those records are plainly the result of feeding.

The influence of feed is illustrated by the naturalist who studied the recurrent vole plagues in Northern England and Southern Scotland. In the last of these plagues, 1890-92, the common field vole multiplied to such an extent as to threaten the farmers of Northern England with ruin. The most powerful agency in the suppression of these rodents proved to be short-eared Owls. Under the stimulus of this increased food supply, these owls developed remarkable fecundity. Normally laying 4 to 8 eggs, clutches of 13 eggs appeared, and instead of producing one small clutch of eggs a year, the owls laid two of the big clutches.

Another thing about wild birds. The number of eggs laid ranges from 1 to 20, according to the species; one in the case of the Guillemot, twenty in the case of the common Partridge. If these eggs are removed or destroyed, more are laid to take their place, and this replacement of eggs may be repeated many times during the season, until the maternal instinct is gratified or the bird becomes exhausted.

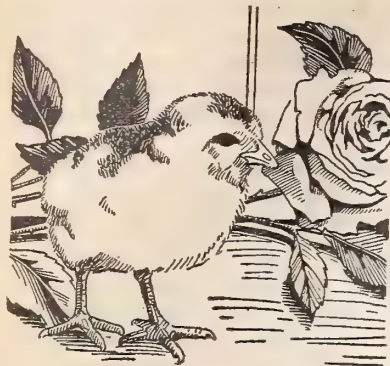
In domestic hens we have an every day application of these two conditions. First, an abundant food supply. Second, the systematic robbing of the mother hen's nest. This last point is not theory. When Professor Patterson was in charge of the Missouri Poultry Station, one of his experiments demonstrated that even a nest egg exerted an influence in promoting broodiness, which is always followed by a cessation of egg production.

Let us not in our ignorance and conceit pat ourselves on the back as breeders, forgetting the influences of feed and management.

Two years ago we purchased a hen at the New York state fair. She laid not more than 30 eggs last year. At this writing she has laid two eggs so far this year. We raised a pullet from her last season that is one of the best layers we ever owned, with a remarkably large, soft abdomen. That pullet was fed for growth and development. She developed large internal capacity for the consumption and assimilation of quantities of feed. Of course, her sire transmitted a constitutional trait of large capacity, and then feed developed it.

Feed has a marvelous influence on the species. The Gallus Bankiva, said to be the single wild type from which all breeds have descended, wandered forth in the deep recesses of the jungle to find such food as the primitive forests provided. Then man came to be the master of the species.

Did early man, limited in knowledge of heredity, recast that original type into domestic fowls of greater usefulness,



A Bright Eye

A BRIGHT EYE, sturdy legs, lots of life, distinguish the baby chicks from Sheppard's "Famous" Ancona Farms. One pleased customer says: "They are bright as a dollar."

Usually "Famous" chicks are waiting and eager to hop out of their shipping box at their destination—the minute the box is opened.

I am so certain that your order of baby chicks will arrive in good condition that I prepay the postal charges on all original orders for baby chicks of one dozen or more, and guarantee them to reach you at least 95 per cent alive. The particulars regarding this offer are in my catalog—mailed on request.

Buy "Famous" Hatching Eggs Now

When you set Sheppard's "Famous" Ancona eggs you are minimizing your own chances to lose. Eggs you buy from me not only are guaranteed to be fertile, but I give you my word they are gathered from thoroughbred stock, many of them prize winners at the world's greatest poultry show, Madison Square Garden, New York.

There is no better time to order your hatching eggs than right now.



H. CECIL SHEPPARD

BOX 525

BEREA, OHIO

President, International Ancona Club

by controlling its hereditary tendencies, or by feed and management?

He has failed utterly to recast the constitutional hereditary tendencies of pheasants. He cannot domesticate them and become the controlling factor in their inheritance by selecting each pheasant that shows special capacity for growth, or size, or fecundity. They do not yield to a grateful master because their organisms do not respond to improved conditions of food and shelter.

The stealth, muscle, and power of flight in the jungle chicken cock has given way to the docility, soft flesh, and contentment of the domestic American and English breeds; the capacity of the wild bankiva female to lay a clutch of eggs and reproduce her own kind has been expanded to where she opens the fountain springs of life and produces egg food in great excess of the actual needs of reproduction. The bodily organism of the species has yielded to improved methods of feeding and management.

More power to the instructors who are preaching better housing and balanced rations! More sales to the makers of mash feeds! To them belongs a large part of the credit for the uniformly good production that even beginners are today obtaining.

Poultrymen who have culled out healthy hens of small capacity from grain fed flocks have been astounded at the response in terms of eggs that those hens have made when put on feed that contained an animal protein supplement in the form of milk or meat.

If eggs alone are your desideratum, then breed only from healthy stock and specialize in a study of feeding and management. If breed quality and beautiful plumage is to be added to your flock, then your studies will be more extensive and the field of personal enjoyment and satisfaction will be broader. You will be more in the reflection of the Creator who made the shapely and attractive wild birds of North America, which, in addition to their beauty, serve the practical purpose of fighting worms and insects, working for and with mankind.

A Good Buff Leghorn.

Dean E. Roberts, Wisconsin, writes:

"As you were interested last season in the photograph of my Buff Leghorn cock bird Brother Bob, I am sending you herewith a photo of a cockerel, 1921 vintage, out of my 1921 pen that was headed by Brother Bob. This cockerel won 1st at the State Buff Leghorn meet at the Milwaukee National Show last November in strong competition.

"I have read with interest your comments on the birds at many of the principal shows for several seasons and having had the privilege of looking over most of these shows myself, I have grown to have a whole lot of confidence in your opinions about a Standard bird. Therefore it has occurred to me that it would be interesting to have a cut of this Buff Leghorn cockerel published alongside of the best White Leghorn picture you have—a picture not finished off by an artist's brush, and then have your comments on how many laps you think the Buff breeders are behind in type."

We thank Mr. Roberts for sending the picture. We appreciate his interest. We are pleased to comply with his request by presenting herewith his 1st prize S. C. Buff Leghorn cockerel at the Milwaukee show and the 1st prize



YOU can depend upon the law of heredity. That being the case you are as certain to secure thoroughbred prize winning, egg laying stock when you purchase from Sheppard's "Famous" baby chicks or hatching eggs as you are certain that the sun will rise tomorrow morning. Sheppard's strain of "Famous" Anconas have established a world-wide reputation as winners.

Winners at Madison Square Garden

For fourteen consecutive years Sheppard's "Famous" Anconas have swept the boards in their class at Madison Square Garden, New York. My customers win with "Famous" Stock. One writes me: "Have shown your strain of Anconas at seventeen shows and with one exception have always won the 'blue' and 9 large silver cups."

They Win In Egg Laying Contests

Not only are "Famous" Anconas handsome show-birds but they hustle for their "keep." They are heavy winter layers of large white eggs. This may not apply to the general Ancona family—but it does to Sheppard's "Famous" Anconas.

One customer writes: "My utility flock of 40 pullets laid during the month of February, 435 eggs and there was not a day during February that the thermometer registered above 20 below zero and about 10 days out of the month it was 40 below zero."

The accumulated experience, the inbred quality, the splendid records collected during the past fifteen years are back of every tiny "Famous" baby chick and every single hatching egg shipped. This year why not order hatching eggs or baby chicks from Ancona Headquarters? If you haven't my catalog—send for it—if you have, order from it.

H. CECIL SHEPPARD

BOX 525

BEREA, OHIO

President, International Ancona Club



S. C. White Leghorn cockerel at the last New York show.

Comparisons are often ill taken, and critical comments often make enemies of friends, however, Mr. Roberts is good enough sportsman to ask for both comparison and comment.

To begin with, the White Leghorn cockerel nicely portrays the new Leg-



Good type of Standard exhibition Single Comb Buff Leghorn cockerel.

horn type as approved by the Standard Committee for the 1923 Standard. How does the Buff cockerel compare with it?—Exceedingly well, and shows that progressive western, as well as eastern breeders, are producing the modern bird.

If we could make the Buff cockerel to order, we would give him a little more length of feather. The Standard says: "Hackle abundant, flowing well over shoulders." The hackle on this cockerel is a trifle short. With more length of feather he would have a little longer and fuller saddle.

How would you go about it to produce this feathering? By studying and selecting the females. We would select a female that has long, broad individual feathers in her neck and cushion of back, and this abundance of feather properties would be the basis for plumage development in her male progeny. In addition to longer and fuller hackles and saddles, her cockerels would begin to show an extra pair of lesser sickles, which would add grace to their tails.



Good type of Standard exhibition Single Comb White Leghorn cockerel.

Regal Dorcas Eggs

HALF PRICE



"Lady Jane"—Record 262 eggs in eleven months, American Egg Laying Contest, 1919.

More Regal Dorcas Prize-Winning Cockerels are hatched in May than in any other month of the year.

"WHY?" Because these Regal Dorcas White Wyandotte cockerels are so vigorous, so thrifty, and make such remarkable growth that many of them are fully matured in six months.

At the National White Wyandotte Club Meet at Kansas

City, Thanksgiving Week, 1920, I showed twelve cockerels in the Single Class and three in the Young Pen Class, all of my own breeding. Five of these cockerels were hatched in March and April, ten of them in May.

As the season is so advanced, I have decided to reduce egg prices earlier than usual. You can now get eggs from the same identical birds that produced these marvelous prize winners last season, for half price.

After May 8th, Egg prices will be as follows:—

PENS 1 to 10: (Exhibition Matings)

\$5.00 per 15; \$15.00 per 50; \$25.00 per 100.

PENS 11 to 20:

\$3.00 per 15; \$9.00 per 50; \$17.00 per 100.

PENS 21 to 40: (Dorcas)

\$2.50 per 15; \$7.50 per 50; \$13.50 per 100.

PENS 25 to 32: (Special Dorcas)

\$5.00 per 15; \$15.00 per 50; \$25.00 per 100.

ALL STAR MATINGS: \$10.00 and \$12.50 per 15.

UTILITY MATINGS: (as they run) \$10.00 per 100.

All eggs guaranteed 75 per cent or over strongly fertilized. These remarkably low prices will make a very heavy demand for the balance of the season. Rush your order direct from this ad, and produce some of America's Finest White Wyandottes.

FREE—Send for Catalog and Summer Sale List ready May 1st

John S. Martin. Box 51, Port Dover, Ontario, Canada

HILLVIEW STRAIN

S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS

AMERICA'S COMBINATION
EXHIBITION
AND
LAYING **GREATEST**

Half Price Sale

Eggs after May 5 half price

For a small amount of money you now have the opportunity to buy eggs from the finest exhibition matings in America. The very same from which we raised our sweepstakes winners for the Coliseum show, Chicago, 1921, as well as egg laying contest winners. Prices now are:

15 Eggs	\$ 7.50
30 Eggs	13.75
50 Eggs	22.50
100 Eggs	40.00

Eggs from all other matings reduced accordingly. Chicks at a very liberal discount after June first. Mating list free.

HILLVIEW FARM
Box 4004 Benld, Illinois



Official egg records: 257, 243, 263, 217, 251, 249, 202, 230, 243, 240, 246, 266, 221, 233, 203, 238

First Cock, Chicago Coliseum Show, Dec., 1921.

After the Buff cockerel received this kind of feathering, he would appear cobbier than in the present state of his feathering, just as the White cockerel, if he had skimpy feathering, would appear lanky, long and raw. The Buff breeder could then add to the length of his cockerel by breeding longer bodied females.

For many years Buff Leghorn males were low in station. The bird illustrated herewith is a distinct advance from the old squatty type. His comb shows refinement over the birds of a few years back. His tail carriage, together with filling in front of tail, is a sample of the splendid quality to be found in the variety today.

The Buff Leghorn variety is not finished. If it were there would be no incentive for breeders, nothing for them to study, nothing for them to look for or aspire to. If any variety should ever reach that point where all its specimens should absolutely meet an uncompromising rule of absolute perfection, enthusiasm would wane, and then all the points so arduously attained would deteriorate. It is the joy of overcoming, the satisfaction of mastery, the reward of victory that leads the breeder on in his study and his work.

When he has done the best he could, it is discouraging for someone of prominence to say that his ideals are aesthetic and not practical and that a bird that shows less refinement in breeder is more useful.

Controverting such a statement, P. D. Larrimore, White Leghorn breeder of Georgia, states in a recent booklet he has published: "Never sacrifice Standard quality for production; they should go hand in hand, and a breeder who is incapable of keeping up the quality of his strain will not be able to keep up the producing ability of his strain for any great length of time."

The Tariff.

The permanent tariff bill was at last reported to the Senate, April 11th. The rates that apply to agriculture are "designated to give to agriculture the same protection that is given to industry and are the highest rates of duty ever imposed."

The dutiable list includes the following:

Par. 711. Bird, live: Poultry, 3 cents per pound; all other, valued at \$5 or less each, 50 cents each; valued at more than \$5 each, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Par. 712. Birds, dead, dressed or undressed: Poultry, 6 cents per pound; all other, 8 cents per pound; all the foregoing, prepared or preserved in any manner and not specially provided for, 35 per centum ad valorem.

Par. 713. Eggs of poultry, in the shell, 8 cents per dozen; whole eggs, egg yolk, and egg albumen, frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved, and not specially provided for, 6 cents per pound; dried whole eggs, dried egg yolk, and dried egg albumen, 18 cents per pound.

The free list includes the following:

Par. 1507. Any animal imported by a citizen of the United States specially for breeding purposes, except black or silver foxes, shall be admitted free, whether intended to be used by the importer himself or for sale for such purposes: Provided, that no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed and duly registered in a book of record recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for that breed: Provided further, that the certificate

Green Sheen Strain Silver Campines

May is the month for hatching

The natural breeding season is here. Campines that are hatched in May and early June will make the finest show birds and winter layers. Remember the Campine grows faster than the Leghorn.

\$7.50 per sitting; which is 25% discount. Three sittings, \$20.00

Instead of waiting until June to cut prices, as has been the usual custom among breeders for many years, I am giving you a 25% discount this month, in the heart of the hatching season. My pens contain all of my great Chicago Coliseum winners, and you will receive excellent value for the money you send me.

My birds were again champions at the Chicago show last December for the tenth consecutive year.



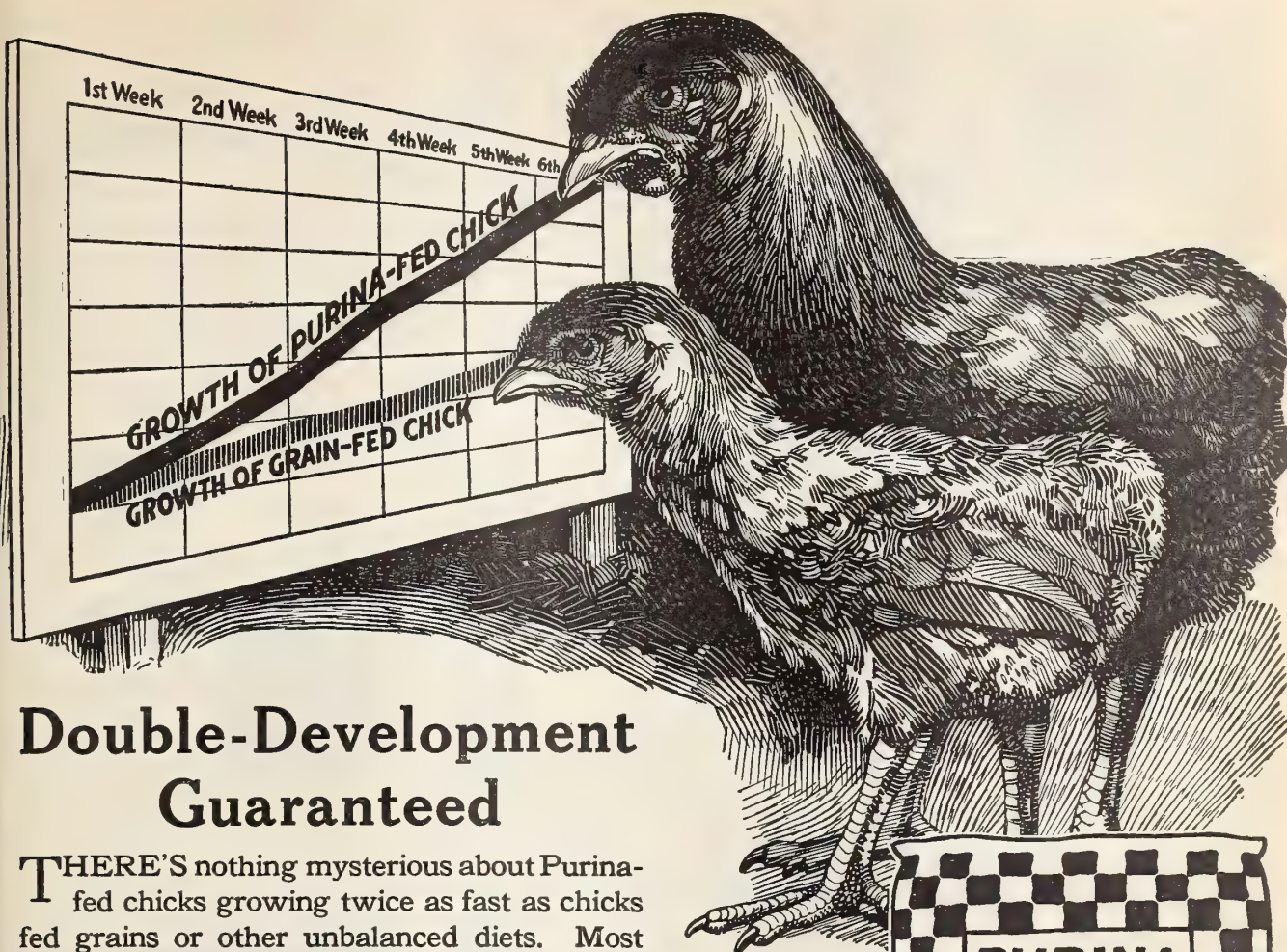
I have the largest plant devoted to the raising of exhibition and high record Silver Campines in the United States. My birds have been inbred on my farm over a series of years, housed in open front houses, and are fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous. I have had 89 males placed under ribbons at the Coliseum Show in the last ten years. During the same period, I have had 160 females placed under ribbons. This record is without equal in the history of the great Chicago show. It is a part of Campine history. Some good cockerels at \$5.00 each.

Mating list free. Your absolute satisfaction is guaranteed.

FRANK E. HERING Desk B SOUTH BEND, IND.

WM. COOK & SONS, Box A, SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J. ORIGINATORS of ALL the ORPINGTONS

RECOGNIZED HEADQUARTERS for the Best Orpingtons, all varieties, and the largest poultry breeders in the world. You will find our EGGS an excellent investment. As we MADE all of the Orpingtons, it is natural we know how to MATE for the best results and our customers derive the benefit of this knowledge and are sure of the best and purest blood from us as well as the best layers. An Orpington of our strain holds the world's official record by laying 339 eggs in twelve months. We have won over fifteen thousand first prizes. We keep Buff, White, Black, Diamond Jubilee and Blue Orpingtons, all of which we MADE. Several thousand stock birds for sale. Write full requirements for special quotation. SEND for price list today. SATISFACTION guaranteed and backed by a reputation of 49 years. Advice free.



Double-Development Guaranteed

THERE'S nothing mysterious about Purina-fed chicks growing twice as fast as chicks fed grains or other unbalanced diets. Most rations contain too much grain—too much carbohydrates or fat and heat-making elements—too little protein for muscles, feathers, nerves and vital organs. Ordinary rations also have too little bone-making materials.

Purina Chows

supply ALL the chick-building elements. That is why we can guarantee that *Purina Chicken Chowder* and *Purina Baby Chick Chow* will make baby chicks grow twice as fast during the first six weeks as when fed grain feeds, or your money will be refunded.

For Better Profits

Feed Purina Chows—the best is the most profitable. With it you will raise more and better chicks from your hatches. More of your pullets will lay the first winter. You will get more eggs through the moult. Your hens will be put in condition for heavy egg production during the winter. Call up the nearest Purina Dealer at once or write us.

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY

801 Gratiot Street

St. Louis, Mo.

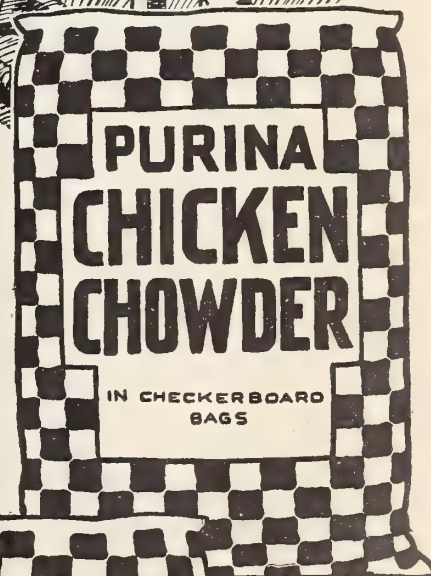
Ft. Worth, Tex.

Nashville, Tenn.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Purina Book

100 pages,
embodying
28 years of
poultry yard
experience
and scienti-
fic research.



**\$2,500
Prize
Contest**

There is still
time to en-
roll. Write
today.



GREENSHIELDS' Single Comb White ORPINGTONS

"THE FASHION PLATES OF
ALL ORPINGTONS"

—MAKE THE—

**GREATEST WIN OF
THEIR CAREER AT**

**Cleveland, Ohio
January 2-9, 1922**

The unanimous opinion of judges, exhibitors and visitors to the great White Orpington Club Meet was our exhibit without question stood out as the greatest display ever penned on the continent.

Our outstanding win of Best Display, Champion Male, Champion Female, Shape Special Male, Shape Special Female; Cock (33), 1-4-9; Hen (46), 4-6-7; Cockerel (46), 7-9-10; Pullet (47), 1-7; Old Pen (20), 3-6-10; Young Pen (25), 4-8-9-10; 403 entries; 22 exhibitors.

**—A NEW RECORD—
AT
Madison Square Garden, 1922**

In a class of 17 cocks we won FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, 2-3 hen, 4-5 cockerel, 4 pullet, 5 old and 4 young pen, champion male, shape and color special male. MORE PLACES IN SINGLE CLASS THAN ANY OTHER EXHIBITOR.

Send today for our dainty mating list of champion pens.

**Eggs That Hatch—Show
and Breeding Stock**

J.S. GREENSHIELDS

**Box A, 84 Pine Crescent
TORONTO, CANADA**

of such record and pedigree of such animal shall be produced and submitted to the Department of Agriculture, duly authenticated by the proper custodian of such book of record, together with an affidavit of the owner, agent, or importer that the animal imported is the identical animal described in said certificate of record and pedigree. The Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe such regulations as may be required for determining the purity of breeding and the identity of such animal: And, provided further, that the collectors of customs shall require a certificate from the Department of Agriculture stating that such animal is pure bred of a recognized breed and duly registered in a book of record recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for that breed.

The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such additional regulations as may be required for the strict enforcement of this provision.

Par. 1508. Animals brought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of breeding, exhibition, or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural, polo, or racing association; but a bond shall be given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Par. 1564. Eggs of birds, fish and insects (except roe for food purposes): Provided, that the importation of wild birds is prohibited, except eggs of game birds imported for propagating purposes under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and specimens imported for scientific collections.

Par. 1632 a. Pigeons, fancy and racing.

Extensive provisions are made for the administration of the tariff. Exporters shall be required to declare on their invoice the purchase price of each item in the currency of the purchase, and any other facts deemed necessary to a proper appraisement, and both the exporter's and importer's books shall be subject to the examination of inspectors of the U. S. Government.

Inasmuch as Canada breeds to the American Standard, it is to be regretted that Standardbred poultry from Canada is not to be received on the same reciprocal basis as fancy pigeons.

The protection on Chinese eggs is the minimum requirement.

In parts of China the population is so great that man has come into competition with animals. There is not enough plant food to sustain both, so animals have had to go. Each acre of land must support six human beings. They live directly on plant food, such as rice, and export their eggs. The United States could not compete with the Orient and needed protection on Chinese eggs. Oriental eggs are produced by scavenger hens feeding on the lowest forms of food.

It Was Ever Thus.

D. Lincoln Orr, past president as well as former secretary of the American Poultry Association, sends us some old clippings from the American Poultry Journal. We reprint below two of them. The first is from an old Journal when the 1898 edition of the Standard was under discussion, telling what a joke book that Standard of Perfection would really prove to be. It was headed, "Some Standard Absurdities," and was as follows:

"In Poultrydom, the ridiculously named Standard of Perfection is the code. There can be no standard of perfection of anything else that is based upon indefinite ideas and changed with every passing whim of those who make the rule.

"It would be more consistent if the American Poultry Association were to christen this book of the law 'A Struggle Towards a Fix-

1876

1922

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

For more than a generation
the products of

Grove Hill Poultry Yards

have been recognized as the highest examples of purity and quality. Winners at New York, Chicago and Boston. Send for mating list.

Wm. Ellery Bright

OWNER

Box A

Waltham, Mass.



"White Quill" WHITE ROCKS

The 200-Egg
Exhibition Strain

Champions at Chicago,
Milwaukee, Ill. State
Fair, Wisconsin State Fair, Minnesota
State Fair, etc.

HALF PRICE on hatching eggs after May 1st.
BABY CHICKS for June delivery from my
best matings at \$50.00 per 100; from my
second quality matings at \$25.00 per 100.
Place your order at once. Catalog free.

Adam F. Polt Dept. O. Hartford, Wis.



Baby Chicks

20 leading varieties, BRED FOR
HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION. Custom-
ers report pullets laying at FOUR
MONTHS. 50,000 CHICKS weekly.
19th season. Catalog free.

MILLER POULTRY FARMS

Box 665

Lancaster, Mo.

Kretsinger's Supreme S. C. Anconas

The quality strain. Write your wants to
B. R. KRETSINGER, EGAN, ILL.

Land & Water Fowls



Prize winning standardbred poultry, ducks,
geese, guineas, pheasants, Yokohamas, Pit
Games, Peafowls, 65 varieties, vigorous,
profitable, heavy laying fowls. Standard
poultry trios, \$12, \$14 and up; pens, \$20,
\$23, and up; 15 eggs \$3.50; 100 eggs,
\$12. Catalog 5c. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Write today. F. C. Wilbert & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Columbian Plymouth Rocks

"That do lay and are fit to show."
Mating list on request.

DUFFIELD FARM
Edward D. Duffield
Owner

LITTLE COMPTON, R. I.
A. C. Ballinger
Manager

ity of Ideals, with a View to Some Day Reaching Something Which Can Be Called Perfection."

The fact is, a Standard is impracticable, for the reason that there is no singleness of ideal in the minds of judges and fanciers. The book we call 'Standard of Perfection' is a collection of arbitrary opinions held by a majority of a very small committee; while the great mass of breeders hold a variety of different opinions.

"Besides, this book with a high-sounding title is a typical weather-cock, turning under the influence of every passing breath.

"The mission of American Poultry Association is not to make a Standard, but to create a wider influence for the good of the poultry industry. Its promulgation of a code is only an incident—although an essential one in the work undertaken by its members. The association is, indeed, the germ in the egg. It is the evidence of fertility in the undeveloped body politic of the fraternity. No one can tell exactly what sort of bird will issue every five years; and as surely as the lustrum rolls around, so surely will we see men trying to straighten the crooked back and twisted tail of the chick Standard. Some even try to pull the disqualifying feathers, and put the infant on its feet in the great show room. But no Standard has been—perhaps none ever will be—issued that is worthy of its name.

"Still, imperfect as it is, this book has a purpose, and serves a beneficial end. In spite of the handicapping conditions, it is accepted as the best result of commendable effort. Fanciers are fanciers because they fancy their own ideals. They wouldn't be true fanciers if they accepted other men's notions.

"It is this warfare of opinions which keeps alive the interest in competitive displays. If shows were to be done away with, the higher concern in poultry would soon die out. Men must fight for their ideals.

"But in this contest, as in the building of a code, there should be a recognition of one fundamental point, namely, the admission that Nature knows a little something about fowls. The real object of the Standard of Perfection should be not the demonstration of how varied and defiant of Nature a bird can be made to become, but rather how perfect the natural proclivities can be shown.

"That is to say, 'in Adam's fall we sinned all,' and the birds we see are but parodies on Nature's original. Man has neglected the feathered race. He seeks to reform it. So, instead of getting correct information as to what Nature desired to do he grows 'artistic' and tries to make the bird after man's own notions.

"As to Brown Leghorns, the burden is heavy. The new proposed disqualifications are: 'Shanks other than yellow, white in the face of cockerels or pullets'; this latter clause admits this defect comes with age. An early hatched pullet of 1898, perhaps the best of the year, is to be swept aside by one of inferior quality, the only cause being a defect of maturity. Of the many thousand Brown Leghorns produced each year, how few we see, even in the show room, that could not be punished for lack of color in legs. How consistent, 'Shanks other than yellow' turns down a Brown Leghorn to which nature would allot legs of another color. Blacks have but little more chance, while yellows have the advantage over them all. Far better to disqualify for lack of size and breed characteristics in all varieties rather than place a premium on adeptness at finding a shade of gray in any part of plumage."

Times haven't changed much. Twenty-five years ago, it was being said that the new Standard was wrong, the disqualifications were wrong, the Standard Committee was arbitrary, and the Brown Leghorns were being ruined. One would think that the date was 1922 instead of a quarter century ago, for are not the same criticisms heard today?

Through it all the purebred poultry business has grown, expanding and prospering more and more as the years

Down Go The Prices of Baby Chicks!

Only a few chicks left for shipment up to May 15th, @

25 chicks -	30c each
50 " -	29c "
100 " -	28c "
1000 " -	27c "

These are our wonderful **GRADE A** chicks, the kind that has made **LORD FARMS** famous. Uniform stock, early maturing, extra good size, laying extra

large eggs. Orders are very heavy this year; for May and June chicks we urge you to place your order immediately.

AFTER MAY 15th Genuine Lord Farms Grade A Chicks Will Be Only 20 Cents Each

This is the perfect time to get our strain of Leghorns. They mature in 4½ to 6 months, and will make splendid winter layers.

25 chicks @	22c each
50 " @	21c "
100 " @	20c "
500 " @	19½c "
1000 " @	19c "

LORD FARMS CHICKS have wonderful vitality—that means almost no losses in raising. They lay steadily, and will give you a higher **FLOCK AVERAGE** than other strains. That's what tells the profit story. **LORD FARMS CHICKS** are the cheapest chicks you can buy.

Our Grade B Chicks

The same strain as our famous Grade A. Not as carefully selected stock, but a good quality. They are bred from our Grade A's by one or two of our largest customers in our immediate vicinity, not picked up from every Tom, Dick and Harry to be hatched and sold as the finest quality chicks. At the prices the quality cannot be duplicated elsewhere. Prices: 3c less than for Grade A, up to May 15th. AFTER May 15th, 2c less per chick than the Grade A.

80-page illustrated catalogue full of real information for poultrymen. Write for it.

LORD FARMS

61 Forest Street

METHUEN, MASS.



UHL'S DAY-OLD CHICKS

Founders of First Successful chick hatchery. Our 22nd Season.

The largest and oldest successful hatchery. We produce chicks from free range stock that are strong, vigorous and full of pep. Years of experience have taught us how to hatch chicks that are satisfactory to our customers. If you want the best, we have them, all pure bred and at the most reasonable prices. We have the most popular varieties.

LEGHORNS, ROCKS, WYANDOTTES, ANCONAS, MINORCAS, R. I. REDS, BUFF ORPINGTONS AND BRAHMAS

100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Write for catalog and price list.

THE UHL HATCHERY, Box A, New Washington, Ohio

Putnam's Light Brahmas

win Silver Cup for best display at Chicago Coliseum. Bred for heavy egg production, standard quality, mammoth size and vigor.

RANGE FLOCK

Eggs \$3.00 per 15; \$12.00 per 100. Chicks \$9.50 per 25; \$35.00 per 100.

EXHIBITION

Eggs \$5.00 per 15; \$10.00 per 45. Chicks 75c each; \$31.00 per 50.

ALL STAR MATINGS.

Eggs \$10.00 and \$15.00 per 15. Chicks \$1.50 each.

Order direct from this ad or write for descriptive list.

O. L. PUTNAM

Ayer St. S. E., Harvard, Ill.



CHICAGO KING II
Picture true to life... 1st cockerel Chicago Coliseum 1921

Post's Anconas Eggs! Eggs! Chicks! Chicks!

Come to official headquarters for world's best egg and show strain. Order now at special reduced prices. Write for our free catalog and secure your winners for 1922-23 egg and exhibition contests.

E. R. POST, SWEET BRIAR FARM Box 30, Ontarioville, Ill.

BUFF ORPINGTONS

with a 1922 prize record at the great Chicago National Show that cannot be surpassed and has never before been attained by any Buff Orpington breeder.

EVERY PRIZE AND EVERY SPECIAL—70 birds under ribbons.

EGGS HALF PRICE after May 15

Illustrated catalog free. Mention American Poultry Journal.

Bonnie Brae Orpington Farm

L. BLACK, Prop.

SANDUSKY, OHIO

Roger's White Leghorns

Eggs 1/2 Price Now is Your Chance to Raise Show Birds from my Boston and Chicago Coliseum winners. Act quick. **BIG 32 PAGE CATALOG FREE.** Send for it today. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. **Roger's White Leghorn Farm, F. D. Rogers, Owner, South St. Road, Elgin, Ill.**

Schwegler's THOR-O-BRED Baby Chicks

"Bred From Purest Stock." Free book on baby chicks, a hatch every week, 25 per cent deposit books your order. We ship chicks when you want them by special delivery. Parcel post charges paid, order direct from this ad.

	Per 100	Per 50	Per 25
White and Brown Leghorns.....	\$17.00	\$ 9.00	\$4.75
Rhode Island Red, Barred Plymouth Rock, Buff Leghorns.....	\$19.00	\$10.00	\$5.25
Anconas, White Plymouths Rock, White Wyandottes.....	\$20.00	\$10.50	\$5.50
F. A. SCHWEGLER	208 NORTHAMPTON ST.	BUFFALO, N. Y.	

rolled by. The reason is that after the smoke of controversy clears, it is found that the Standard is a pretty good old book after all, worthy of acceptance as a code by both judges and breeders.

The second clipping taken from those sent by Mr. Orr, conveys the attitude of the public after a revision is over and the controversial issues have been finally settled. It is from the American Poultry Journal of March, 1904, and reads as follows:

"After it is now all over the members of the American Poultry Association and all other fanciers so vitally interested in the work can surely congratulate themselves on the new Standard, which has been evolved from the hard work and many perplexities of its Revision Committee. We believe a Standard has now been accepted that should be a pride to every breeder and the A. P. A. No changes have been made of so radical a nature as to disturb existing conditions, and the many improvements and additions will serve to build a still stronger foundation for an enduring prosperity."

May we not trust history to repeat itself and again give us a Standard that will "build a still stronger foundation for an enduring prosperity?"

Busy Summer Ahead.

A meeting was held in Philadelphia, April 10th, with the following in attendance: D. Lincoln Orr, Sec'y. of the New York and Washington shows; R. O. Lipton, Sec'y. Newark show; H. S. Thompson, Sec'y. Baltimore show; and H. W. Britton, Sec'y. Philadelphia show. An organization was formed to be known as the "Allied Poultry Show Secretaries of America."

The meeting voiced its approval of Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, Black Giants and Rose Comb Barred Plymouth Rocks. The secretaries of specialty clubs representing these four varieties, as well as secretaries of all other specialty clubs wishing to have their varieties listed in a new Standard, are requested to submit their breed standards to H. W. Britton, Sec'y. of the Allied Poultry Show Secretaries of America, Moorestown, N. J.

It is proposed to place these Standards in a new copyright book which is to be known as "The Ideal Chicken, by the Associated Poultry Breeders of America, the Standard for Judging."

Thus a new organization appears upon the horizon.

While this was happening in the east, Thos. F. Rigg, President of the American Poultry Association, sent out a clarion call as follows:

"During the next twelve months several questions of vital importance to the very existence of the American Poultry Association must be met and settled. I believe in preserving the integrity of the American Poultry Association as an organization for and by the fanciers and breeders of Standard-bred fowls."

There is no mistaking that declaration of an American Poultry Association for the breeders of Standardbred poultry. It now rests with Mr. Rigg and the breeders who elected him to rededicate the A. P. A. to the principles of its early founders. That will mean harmony.

Tom Rigg has laughingly said: "The A. P. A. is saved once a year. Each August the life-saving crew goes to the convention to save the old ship."

This time, however, instead of nail-

Prices Smashed!

*Now is the time to order "Kerlin-Quality"
English-American 265-270 Egg Strain.*

Single Comb White Leghorn BABY CHICKS

Sioux City, Iowa.
April 1, 1922.

Kerlins:

The 1,200 "Kerlin-Quality"
Chix arrived o. k.
A very fine bunch. There
were 1,203 alive.



Look for the "Kerlin-Quality"
Trade Mark
It is YOUR protection.

Albuquerque, N. Mexico.

Chix arrived Mar. 24, 1922,
and believe me they are sure a
sturdy bunch. There were only
two dead chix and the "extras"
took care of that. Chix are now
18 days old and are larger than
a neighbor's hen-hatched chix
that are five weeks old.

Ninety per cent of our Hatching Capacity booked for May

Drop a Postal Today for Our 1922 Catalog Which Fully Describes:

Our "English-American" Eggs,	Our Free Service Department.
Chicks and Matured Stock.	Our FREE FEED Offer.
Our Special Reduced Price.	Our 100 per cent Guarantee.
Our Free Formulas and Methods.	

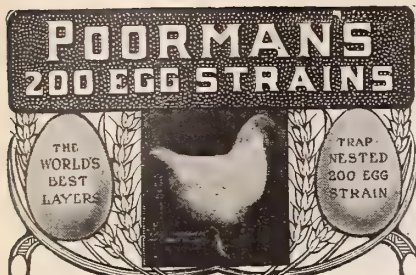
*"Kerlin-Quality" Chicks, hatched in May will be laying
in September! STOP "Keeping" Chickens—Let "Kerlin-Quality"
Chickens "Keep" you.*

Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm

CENTER HALL

ROUTE No. 3-A

PENNSYLVANIA, U. S. A.



Lady Alfarata—Record, 301 Eggs

18,000

Customers can vouch for the Superior laying qualities of my White and Barred Rocks, White and Buff Oringtons, Rose and Single Comb Reds, White Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns. I am now offering

Baby Chicks —and— Hatching Eggs

in most breeds for shipment within five days after receipt of order.

Free Instructive Catalog

My 21 years' experience, results attained by my customers and descriptive matter of my plant by the leading poultry journals is all yours for the asking. My catalogue has helped others and will, undoubtedly, help you.

Write for it today.

JOHN G. POORMAN
Box 100 Tinley Park, Ill.

ing on a few extra planks, setting a few sails at cross purposes and fighting for a place in the pilot house, the old boat is to be stripped down to her hull and rebuilt. At least such is the intention of the following resolution to be presented at the Knoxville meeting:

"We, the undersigned members of the American Poultry Association, request the appointment, by the President, of a Committee of five to revise the Constitution and By-laws of this association. The intent is a general constitutional revision.

H. P. Schwab
E. C. Branch.
Geo. Robertson
Theodore Hewes
Walter Burton
Frank L. Platt
A. C. Smith
A. A. Yoder
D. E. Hale
John H. Robinson."

As you probably suspect, no two of the above signatories perfectly agree on how to make the ship sea worthy and at the same time equalize its carrying capacity to its cost of operation. That is why they chose to delegate to the president the honor of naming a committee that should provide a plan by which the millennium could be ushered in.

We will let you in on a secret. There are more holes in the present constitution than in a Swiss cheese, and the dollars run out faster than the sands in an hour-glass. Of course it would not be democratic to say it, but privately the feeling is growing that a close central control should be delegated to the real poultry breeders of America.

The adoption by the Knoxville Convention of the resolution authorizing the President to appoint a constitutional revision committee, the purpose being a general revision of the constitution, would place in Mr. Rigg's hands the absolute power to remake the A. P. A. It would grant to him the opportunity to hand-pick five men who could write a constitution for a breeder's organization. We believe that he would use that power wisely and well, not without great criticism of course, but not without great benefit to the pure-bred industry.

Co-operative Egg Marketing.

Some may say that the business of the producer is to produce, and maintain that the shipper is not a producer, that he is a distributor, and has no relation to production. That is like saying that the boy who delivers the evening paper is not a producer. While the last, not the first, he is as much a producer of that paper as the man who made the newsprint, or the ink maker, or the editor, or the printer who set the type, or the pressman who fed the sheets, for as far as the consumer of news is concerned that paper is not produced until it is placed in his hands.

There is no moral or business reason why producers should not ship their own eggs to market if they can do so successfully and advantageously. No advantage is to be gained in some sections. The marketing machinery is efficiently organized and economically operated. This seems to be true in the northern half of Illinois.

In the southern counties of the state, except in the St. Louis district, it appears that buyers take the attitude that the eggs are in the country and must be

WHITE DIARRHEA



Don't Let it Kill Your Chicks. Remove the Cause. Stop the Infection. Save them now—Act Quick.

Here is a sure guaranteed treatment for this contagious germ disease that kills more chicks than all other diseases combined. Don't lose a single chick this year. Raise every one you hatch. Keep them healthy and strong and growing fast. Get after the cause of White Diarrhea. Then your battle is easily won.

"Diles"

"POULTRY-TONE"

is a safe and effective preventive and treatment for all bowel germ diseases. It combats the germs that cause white diarrhea and it tones up the system so the chicks can resist disease.

"Diles" **POULTRY-TONE** positively prevents White Diarrhea. For Chicks already affected, it affords prompt and permanent relief.

Money Back Trial Offer

We want every reader of this paper to try Poultry-Tone without any risk. Simply send your name and address. Send no money, unless you wish. Say whether you want 50c size for average flock or \$2.50 size which is ten times larger. Pay the postman (plus few cents postage) on arrival. If it doesn't do everything you expect it to do, you will owe us nothing. Your money refunded on request. Send today sure.

GILES' REMEDY COMPANY
1915 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
Agents Wanted in Unoccupied Territory.

**Reliable Standard
BLUE FLAME HOVER**
1922 model. Adjusted at the factory. Produces well controlled heat; automatically controlled. Burns ordinary kerosene with a clear, even blue flame. No soot; no odor; no smoke. Our Reliable wicks to trim; no odor; no smoke. Our Reliable Incubators, Brooders, Hovers, Poultry Appliances and Fixtures are all backed by our positive guarantee. Write us for Catalog, Our Dealers Everywhere. Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co. Quincy, Ill. Box 1

DANDY BONE CUTTER
FEED AND GRAIN MILLS
Feeding green bone is one of the first steps to gain a big egg yield. But the bone must be cut right. The Dandy cuts across the grain of the bone, enabling the hen to digest the nutritive elements better and convert same into eggs, blood and feathers. No money in advance. 15 days' free trial. Big reduction in prices. Write for free booklet. Stratton Mfg. Co., Dept. G., Erie, Pa.

SPIRALETS LEG BANDS
Know your birds on sight. Made of best grade celluloid and will stay on. Will last a life time. Red, White, Blue, Light Blue, Pink, Green, Yellow, Amber, Black and Ruby.
Prices for Single Coil 25 50 100 250
Baby Chicks 20 35 60 \$1.25
Growing Chicks 20 40 75 1.75
Leghorns 30 50 90 2.00
Rocks and Reds 35 60 1.00 2.25
Prices are postpaid. State color and breed. Poultry Supply catalog and samples free. Prompt service.
American Poultry Supply Co., 487 Main St., Canton, Mo.

Drive Vermin Away
Sprinkle cedar sawdust around your nests and roosts. They don't like it. Sample, postpaid, for a ten cent stamp. The Standard Red Cedar Chest Co., Inc., Altavista, Virginia

Now's The Time
to prepare for more poultry business. Better advertising gets it, planned by experienced poultrymen, ads to catalogs "catchy" envelope to cover designs. Rates reasonable, state wants plainly. Poultry Service, Box 33 D, Dodgeville, Wis.

Keep Your Chicks Alive

Others are doing it, so can you. Don't let the chicks die like drowned rats with White Diarrhea and other diseases—give them WACKER'S CHICK TABLETS in the water from the start, then you'll see them grow. Others will wonder how you do it.

Better Than Green Food

Just dissolve WACKER'S B. T. G. F. Tablets in the drinking water, you get better results, larger eggs and better production; ask any one that uses them. No meat then needed. Try Wacker's Roup Tablets, they will not fail you. WACKER'S TABLETS MUST PRODUCE RESULTS OR YOUR MONEY BACK. C. O. D. orders promptly filled. All tablets, 600 for \$1; 1300 for \$2.

Wacker Remedy Co., Box 157-2, Camden, N. J.

sold. Accordingly they are disposed to buy on a low cost basis.

E. F. Murphy, head of the poultry and egg division of the Illinois Agricultural Association, has made a careful survey of this situation, and after a year of preparation has opened eleven co-operative egg marketing depots in low price districts of the state.

The result has been that local buyers have immediately put up their paying prices for eggs. Advances of 3 to 8 cents a dozen have been reported.

Mr. Murphy is able to equip a receiving station for about \$85. This includes 100 cases and fillers, and all incidentals ready for shipping. The money is secured by a \$3 membership fee from each farmer-shipper.

The eggs are bought on a quality basis. That is the point on which country buyers have erred. They have done nothing to encourage the producer of more and better eggs, by recognizing quality and paying a remunerative price for same.

Mr. Murphy found in the beginning that his stations received 10% of dirties, cracks and checks. His latest report, in spite of prevailing wet weather necessitating more litter in houses and nests, shows that the dirties, checks and cracks are now down to 7%.

The poultry shipping season has not arrived, but on a sample shipment of ten coops in April, he netted \$60.03 over paying prices of local poultry buyers. When this news got around, local prices went up from 18 to 21 cents a lb.

Just as it is said to be "good business" for the man who buys to buy as cheap as he can, so it is "good business" for the man who sells to sell for all he can get. Co-operative egg and poultry marketing is here, has an excuse for being in existence, and whether it is to sweep the low-price districts like a prairie fire rests with those local buyers who are quoting prices.

The future of co-operative marketing also rests with those who are supposed to know what co-operation means. Co-operative enterprises do not develop financial strength. Their surpluses are divided and are never accumulated. This means the co-operators who draw their dividends in fair weather must stick in gloomy weather. That is the meaning, the demand of co-operation.

Another thing. Co-operative movements do not develop strong merchants. They develop branch managers. The co-operators themselves must assume the responsibility of leadership. They must know what co-operation means. Do people really know?

Mr. Murphy is shipping his eggs to the Chicago market. He figures 1 1/4 cents per dozen for cases, flats, fillers and pads. Expense of carriage to Chicago is about 2c per dozen by express, 1 cent by freight.

He requires no farmer to agree to deliver all his eggs to the co-operative stations for a period of three or five years. He knows that his competition may, and has, put up local prices, but he believes that only service will make for permanency, and whenever the organized machinery of buyers can do the job more efficiently and economically than he can, he is willing to be succeeded by them. That is fair enough.

The Illinois Agricultural Association, which employs Mr. Murphy, is a state organization of country farm bureaus, and is the state unit of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

YES! Egg Prices did take an awful tumble

Which spoiled a lot of people's plans. However, with over 33 years experience in the up and downs of the business we can see no serious reason for alarm. You know poultry and egg prices have more than held their own throughout the readjustment stage.

Sure, they went too low, which is proven by the fact that they are already climbing back up. We need such experiences as these, however, to eliminate the fickle ones from the industry. It gives the progressive fellow a chance to move forward.

There is no wiser saying in any business, than the time to start in or to expand is when the other fellows are discouraged and going out. Just as potatoes as a rule go into the ground cheap and come out dear, so with eggs at hatching time.

We plan on raising the largest number of birds we ever raised. We did this several times when eggs were extremely low in the spring, and found the country facing a shortage in the fall and breeders willing to pay us good prices.

PARKS' STRAIN BRED-TO-LAY AND-DO-LAY Barred Plymouth Rock Customers

Make their real money from their Winter Egg Yields. That's the time of the year—there's no argument about the price. Our ROCKS are the most popular layers today. They are more extensively bred and advertised than any other strain, and there's a reason. They have simply layed their way into universal popularity. Having made and hold about all the world's Rock Laying Records.

EGGS—CHICKS

Prompt shipment, safe delivery guaranteed. 16-page circular sent FREE.

May and June after all are conceded to be the most practical months for hatching and rearing.

The weather is then settled. Nature has provided plenty of green food and bugs, and chicks can be out on the ground from the start, and birds started and brought up under such conditions quite often surpass the older lots. Our Rocks as a rule come into laying maturity at 5 to 6 1/2 months, and are especially adapted to late hatching.

BREEDING STOCK—After May 20th we will start breaking up our breeding pens; at the time we will sell some of our best birds at one-third less than list prices. Birds that we could have sold dozens of times at attractive prices earlier in the season.

16 Page Circular FREE.

72 Page Catalog 25 Cents

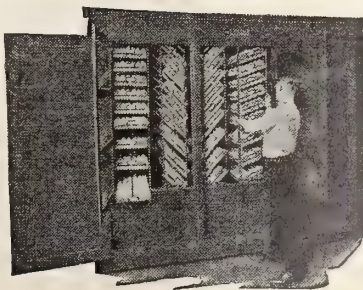
J. W. PARKS Box J ALTOONA, PA.



BUCKEYE MAMMOTHS

THE BUSINESS INCUBATORS

Remarkable success has followed the use of Buckeye Mammoths, this season again showing their wonderful economy and the unusual quality of Buckeye hatched chicks.



WRITE FOR YOUR CATALOG NOW

As the demand has exceeded our manufacturing facilities for two seasons, we urge that you write for our new Mammoth catalog at once and prepare your order as early as possible.

The Buckeye Incubator Company

711 Euclid Avenue

Springfield, Ohio

CHICKS

as you want them to be

CERTAINLY you would like to see every one of the little chicks you've taken so much trouble to hatch, live and develop into healthy productive birds; see the whole brood grow into a flock of splendidly developed, profitable chickens, which you would be proud of.

Poultrymen all over the country write us that every **H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED** fed hatch is a "Banner Hatch."

H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED
Saves the Lives of Baby Chicks

contains the proper proportions of muscle, energy, bone, heat, blood and feather producing elements needed by the little chicks. The grains are cut to pin-point fineness and steam-cooked. This process so prepares **H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED** that it is readily digestible.

Chicks are not subject to Bowel Trouble, White Diarrhea and kindred ailments. They can digest this feed easily and get the nourishment they need; they grow and develop in record time.

Your chicks too, will live and develop into the finest chickens you have ever had if you will feed them **H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED**.

It is now packed in the handy five-pound packages obtainable at your local grocer's; or get a supply from your feed dealer.

Sample of this wonder feed and literature, free on request.

THE H-O CEREAL CO., INC.
Feed Dept., Desk 10 Buffalo, N. Y.

CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

1922 and 1912.

A friend on the car the other morning remarked on the possibility of the poultry business declining with the decline in market egg prices.

Today a gentleman informed us of a poultry plant that has this spring decided to go out of the business of shipping eggs and chicks, and doing a strictly market egg business "as it is equally as profitable and less bother." The egg market has its attractions for this poultryman.

When anyone talks about the poultry business weakening at this time, we are reminded of ten years ago. In 1912 we made a trip to the egg markets of St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Eggs were selling that spring at 18 to 19 cents in St. Louis. When we reached New York we went down to Chambers street and called on Frank Urner, egg statistician and editor of the Produce Review. Mr. Urner ventured the opinion that St. Louis dealers were paying too much for eggs, that 19c meant that they had to go into storage in New York at 22c and such prices might lead to a disastrous season for refrigerator brokers.

Now, here is the point: Those were considered good prices that year, and the poultry papers reflected the general prosperity of the poultry industry. American Poultry Journal for March, 1912, contained 252 pages. Breeders were doing business, and the poultry shows, even more numerous in 1912 than in 1922, had big entries and were well attended. Such was the condition of the purebred industry on a 19 cent egg market in St. Louis and a 22 cent egg market in New York.

No one should expect war-time prices of eggs and grain to have continued indefinitely. It was not necessary that they should.

Utility.

Utility is not new. D. Lincoln Orr sends us a book written by that great old English fancier, John Bailey, which was published in 1852, and from which we quote:

"The Malay fowl, though formerly much fancied and sought after, has of late years been suffered to decline. However unpalatable the truth may be to some who recollect the palmy days of competitions, it must be said, this bird has fallen before the spirit of utility; it was not useful and it has lost ground."

It was ever so. The fit survive. At the present time we know of one breeder of Malays, he living in Buffalo, and breeding stock which descends from a recently imported base. He likes the breed, its cruel expression of head, its height, its distinctive body type. A fancier of this kind gets a little soul expansion out of his birds, a little psychic pleasure and satisfaction, but a race of live stock, including poultry, that is to enjoy widespread popularity must have decidedly utility propensities.

F. W. Kazmeier In New Position.

F. W. Kazmeier who for several years had been poultry husbandman, Texas Agricultural College, has resigned his position to take over the editorial work on the O. K. Poultry Journal, Oklahoma. Mr. Kazmeier will make his home at Bryan, Texas.

Wise Mr. Philips.

At the Purdue University egg show, first week of May, there will be "classes for eggs of any fowl, including freak eggs."

Professor Philips, in charge, knows that exhibitions are never all utility. The public wants to be interested and amused as well as educated. The state boards of agriculture



RADFORD BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Radford Barred Rocks are the birds that satisfy back lotter, farmer and poultryman alike because they are fine to look at, vigorous, early maturing—layers and meat producers. Radford Farms stupendous win of ten out of twelve Firsts competed for at Milwaukee National November, 1921, proves their wonderful exhibition quality.

Big Catalog FREE

Tells all you want to know about Barred Rocks—history, mating, etc. It also gives full information about Radford Farms—their winnings—their eggs for hatching—100% fertility guarantee—their baby chicks. All handsomely illustrated. Write for your catalog today.

RADFORD FARMS Box A Oshkosh, Wis.

New Way of Hatching Makes More Money!

A small Porter Incubator earned \$225 in 8 hatches for Mrs. K. Pfaffenberger, Gillette, Ark., an inexperienced operator. Hundreds tell of similar profits. YOU, too, can make easy money with a

Porter SOFT-HEAT INCUBATOR

Gets a plump, healthy, perfect chick double from every good egg. Moist warmth keeps glass shells brittle and membranes tender. No top suffocation, no cripples. Center heat round egg chamber. No tubes or pipes. Egg ALL CONTROLS AUTOMATIC.

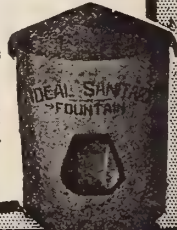
Saves 300% in money time and labor. One filling—8 to 4 gals. of oil—to a hatch. Only 2 minutes' daily care needed. Children succeed with Soft-Heat. We pay express.

Free Book Tells all about Soft-Heat and how it will make money for you. Send name for free copy today. **PORTER INCUBATOR CO.** 35 Porter Bldg., Blair, Nebr. 100 to 600 Egg Sizes

Increase the Egg Yield

Because the Ideal Sanitary Fountain keeps water at the right temperature in zero or the hottest weather, it conserves the health of the hens and greatly increases the egg yield.

The Ideal is made of galvanized iron and built to last a lifetime. See your dealer. Write us for complete information. **Rockford Poultry Supply Co.** Lock Box JE 201 Rockford, Illinois



MASON'S MOVABLE POULTRY YARDS \$16.85 AND UP

All Steel. Comes Complete—Fence, Posts, Gate—Everything ready to put in place. Easy to put up and take down. Any size. **SOLD ON A SIXTY DAY'S FREE TRIAL.**

The prettiest and most durable yard you can buy. Send now for Our Free Catalogue, Plan Book and direct factory prices. **MASON POULTRY FENCE CO., Box 46 LEESBURG, O.**

Becker's Anconas

Special discount on orders for eggs during May. 8 to 12 weeks old pedigreed cockerels for sale at \$2.00 each and up. Send for circular. **A. M. & O. E. BECKER, R. 3, Vineland, N. J.**

have learned this trait of human nature. They may spend thousands of the state's money in educational exhibits at the state fair, but the biggest crowd is always in the midway, where the fakirs are presenting the fat lady, or the snake charmer is to be seen for a dime, or the midgets are dancing.

Professor Philips will find a crowd around the midget eggs, the double shelled eggs, the soft shelled eggs, asking "why are they so?"

* * *

Grow Them All.

The chick rearing season, the best of all the year, is here again.

One back-lotter, who hatched a brood of twelve remarked: "Now if I can grow ten of them." Why not grow twelve of them?

Nature meant them all to be strong. The fewer you grow, the poorer those are that remain, for something was wrong with your methods of handling or feeding.

We know of one breeder who hatches 200 a year. The mortality from hatching day to fall show time is from 4 to 8. That covers the entire flock. It is a record hard to duplicate but it should be the poultry raiser's aim to match it.

It is not necessary to pamper. That does not produce the best results. But proper shelter, green runs, and easily digested food are necessary if the young birds are to develop the strength and vigor to sustain constant growth.

Neglect, poor care or economy in feeding young stock is an expensive mistake. Many well bred birds will sell at a low price, or go to the pot, because they were not well grown.

Bread softened in sweet milk is a good starting food, together with oatmeal flakes. With more size, occasional boiled grain, supplemented with milk of meat scrap, will promote good growth.

* * *

Feather in Barred Rocks.

In producing barred beauties that represent the best modern quality, not only the kind of barring, but the kind of feather is important. Haldie Nicholson who has produced several winners at Boston and New York sends us a feather from the neck of a Barred Rock pullet which is 1 inch wide, also a feather from her back that is 1¼ inch wide. He writes:

"I read your article on the Boston Show, and fully agree with you that the time has come when we have to have broader feathers upon our Barred Rocks, so as to have them mature faster, and eliminate any tendency to weakness. Am enclosing you four feathers from a Barred Rock pullet. I entered her in the Boston Show, not expecting to win, but to simply show some of the Barred Rock breeders the kind of feathers in width we should have upon a Barred Rock. This pullet weighs 7½ pounds, hatched in May and was laying the end of November. The male was a Standard-bred cockerel, female pullet bred."

Feathers in Barred Rocks can be too narrow. The new Standard, as prepared by the Standard Revision Committee, will call for a moderately broad over-lapping feather in both wing flights and main tail; also a moderately broad feather in back of male, for it is felt that if you get the right quality of feather in back, the right quality of feather will follow in breast and other sections.

In many varieties the feather pattern is quite largely dependent upon the size and shape of the individual feathers. This is an important point.

* * *

Slab-Sided Non-Sitters.

The Connecticut Agricultural College sends out a press bulletin telling poultrymen to put a celluloid leg band on every hen that becomes broody, and every time the hen gets broody to put on another band, or to change the color of the band, so at the end of the season he can eliminate the hens that have shown a broody tendency.

The Kentucky Agricultural College sends out a press circular in which it is stated that cull hens should go to market, and that



Eggs all winter

can now be had by any poultryman by coming direct to the source of the great winter egg layers. You are purchasing the progeny of a strain that is 32 years old, thus assuring you that you are obtaining the very best that can had anywhere for the same money. Our prices are extremely low.

SUNNYSIDE EGGS and CHICKS

The parent stock has been line bred and pedigreed and Hogan tested for prepotancy and high egg capacity for the past 32 years. We can supply you with the following varieties.

White, Buff Leghorns; Barred, White Rocks-White Wyandottes; R. I. Reds and White Orping; tons. *The best are the cheapest.*

EGGS PER 100		CHICKS PER 100	
180-200 egg bred	\$10.00	180-200 egg bred	\$25.00
210-248 egg bred	12.00	210-248 egg bred	30.00
240-256 egg bred	15.00	240-256 egg bred	40.00

PULLETS, 5 Months Old, 108-200 egg bred \$2.75; 210-248 egg bred \$3.50; 240-256 egg bred \$4.00. 12 Weeks Old, 180-200 egg bred \$1.75; 210-248 egg bred \$2.00; 240-256 egg bred \$2.25. COCKS, (Same Records), \$5.00, \$10.00, \$15.00. HENS, (Same Records), \$2.75, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Start now with Eggs, Baby Chicks or Mature Stock that will produce big dividends for you.

"INTERESTED OXFORD OWL'S BOY"

Best Jersey Bull Calf in Vermont for Sale

SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM

Box 1002, BRISTOL, VT.

R. C. Blodgett, Prop.

HALBACH'S WHITE PLY. ROCKS

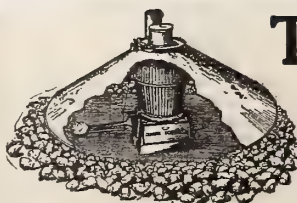
"THE PROVEN LEADERS"

None Compare in Beauty—None Compare in Production



At Chicago National 1922—Cocks 1-2-3-4-5, Pullets 1-2-3-4-5, Old Pen 1-2-3-4-5, Hens 1-2-3-4-5, Cockerels 1-2-3-4-5, Young Pen 1-2-3-4-5, Champion Male and Female Shape and Color, Male and Female Champion Plymouth Rock entire show. In the Bro to Lay Class our peerless layers won 1-2-3-4-5 prize. EGGS from these wonder birds at \$3, \$5, \$10, \$15 per 15; \$15, \$28, \$52, \$90 per 100 eggs. Good hatch guaranteed. BABY CHICKS \$10, \$16, \$25, \$48 per 25; \$35, \$55, \$90, \$175 per 100. You want the greatest value for your money. Why not get these—THEY ARE THE VERY BEST. Book your order today by sending a deposit of 25 per cent now and the balance when you want your order shipped. Mating list free.

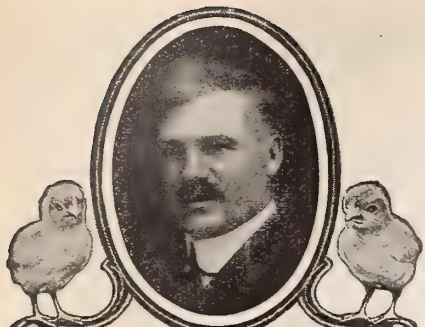
H. W. Halbach & Sons, R. R. 1, Dept. S, Waterford, Wis.



The Magic Brooder

Self-regulating, efficient and high-grade throughout. Built with top and bottom draft; gas-proof chamber; rocker grate; improved thermostats. OUR GUARANTEE: Will refund money in 30 days if brooder does not do all we claim. Write for free catalog describing the Magic Brooder. Live agents wanted in territory not taken.

UNITED BROODER COMPANY, 348 Pennington Ave, Trenton, N. J.



Dr. David Roberts Poultry Tablets

A combination of sulphocarbolates of calcium, sodium and zinc for the treatment and prevention of White Diarrhea and all intestinal infections of baby chicks, as well as poultry in all stages of life and productivity. Drinking water for poultry should be medicated to overcome and prevent disease. The annual poultry loss by disease is stupendous—over 50 per cent.

Save Your Chicks

Serve in fresh water. Aids digestion. Permits food to nourish them through their babyhood, the non-productive period when hardy bone and strong muscle is needed to give them a good start in their race for the laying period. They will reward you manyfold later on. Give them proper protection and you will find there is big money in poultry. Sold in tablet form.

50 Tablets 50 Cents

Poultry will drink when too sick to eat. Baby chick organs are peculiarly sensitive. They need something to ward off disease, particularly that most dreaded and destructive disease white diarrhea.

A Tablet A Day

Keeps Disease Away

One package, 50 tablets, enough to medicate 50 gallons of water, a most effective and economical preventive, for only one cent a gallon. Use Dr. David Roberts Poultry Tonic, Louse Powder, Poultry Cholera Medicine, Poultry Roup Paste and Disinfectant, all known and tried prescriptions. Sold by our druggist, dealer, or direct.

Dr. David Roberts Practical Home Veterinarian, a veterinary doctor book, regular price \$1.00, tells you how to treat your own poultry, also describes our 44 prescriptions—a prescription for every animal ailment. We will tell you how to get it FREE.

Our Special Introductory Offer Send 25 cents, just one-half the regular price, for one package Dr. David Roberts Poultry Tablets, sent you postpaid, providing you give us the name of your druggist or dealer.

**DR. DAVID ROBERTS
VETERINARY CO.**
131 Grand St., Waukesha, Wis.



in picking the good layers from the culls it should be observed that "the deeper and more slab-sided the bird feels, the more apt she is to be a heavy layer."

On the one hand we are told that we must not keep hens in which the maternal instinct is developed to the point where they become broody, and on the other hand we are told that we must keep the hens with high breast bones, slab sides and poor fleshing quality.

What are the professors attempting to do,—Leghornize the breeds of this country? Then why bother with the big breeds? Why not simply take the Leghorn with its high breast bone and non-sitting character, and breed more size into its carcass?

The popularity of the American and English breeds is due to their dual-purpose natures. They naturally should have full breasts, not slab-sides, and they should become broody and rear their own young. They are a family fowl, producing eggs, yielding up their carcasses as poultry meat, and giving their owners hen-hatched and hen-brooded chicks.

If you do not like these qualities, breed some other race of chickens, but do not spoil the great dual purpose type.

It is not necessary to recast the dual-purpose type. This writer has three Red Sussex pullets, which are half sisters, each being from the same sire but each out of a different dam. They are in one pen together. They were hatched the first of May, 1921. On December 1, one of them weighed 7½ pounds, being 7 months old. On April 10, 1922, she weighed 8½ pounds. One of the others also weighed 8½ pounds on April 10. The third is about a half pound lighter. If we were called upon to tell according to our best knowledge and belief what their egg production had been from December 1 to April 19, we would affirm that it was approximately 100 eggs per pullet in the 140 days of winter.

Now get this: Those birds are not slab-sided. You can bet on that and win. A good Sussex is never a thin breasted, high breast boned bird any more than is a good standard exhibition Rock, or Wyandotte, or Orpington. These breeds combine flesh and egg qualities together with splendid temperament. It is the height of folly to recast their type.

* * *

The Name of Your County.

The Railway Mail Service has asked shippers to complete the address on all parcels by giving the name of the county as well as that of the town in which the addressee lives, so that there will be no question about the package reaching its destination promptly. In order to carry out this request, buyers should give the seller the name of the county in which they reside.

* * *

Licensed Poultry Judges.

A great deal of criticism has been directed against the policy of the American Poultry Association in granting licenses to judge all Standard breeds of poultry. We recently had the opportunity to talk over with E. C. Branch, head of the judges' licensing committee, the matter of licensed judges.

Considerable good work is being done by this committee, and the policy of examining candidates has been developed to the point where, we believe, that if the same energy that has been expended in criticism in the past is now devoted to improving the system, satisfactory results will be obtained.

The written examination at present is pretty stiff. The applicant is required to write the answers to fifty printed questions. There are no catch questions, but several are extremely difficult, especially when the applicant is asked to state the weights of several of the different breeds. Few judges know all the standard weights. Memory is tricky on little items of this kind, and before cutting a bird for weight the average judge would refer to his standard or tabulated list of weights such as he might carry in the pocket of his duster.

Some of the questions are practical and desirable queries to make of a prospective judge. One question asks how much white should be allowed in the earlobe of a Ply-



Chicks--Eggs ANCONAS

It's a safe investment to buy chicks or eggs of me. Sheppard's Strands supreme as America's most wonderful layers and exhibition quality. Chicks, 25, \$7.25; 50, \$13.75; 100, \$25.00. Eggs, 15, \$3.00; 30, \$5.50; 50, \$8.00; 100, \$15.00. I guarantee 85 per cent eggs to test fertile. 100 per cent chicks. Catalog free. Parcel post paid, guarantee satisfaction.

MID-OAK POULTRY FARM

R. F. D. 4, Box A, Bloomington, Ill.

How to Keep Chicks Growing

SAVE FEED—PREVENT LICE AND MITES.

The simple methods and secrets used successfully by thousands of successful poultry raisers are outlined in a free book, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business," which will be sent free to every reader who writes before they are all gone. Write today to Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, Dept. 2062, Kansas City, Mo.—Advertise. ment.



EVERLAY Brown Leghorns

holds world's record American Egg Contest. Leading winners Chicago, New York. Hardy, vigorous money-makers. Chicks, eggs, any number, attractive prices. Catalog. H. V. Tormohlen, Box 2 Portland, Ind.

Sold Out!!

of Baby Chicks. Must sell limited number of our pedigreed, trap-nested breeders, records 130 to 261—in order to make room. Booking orders for pedigreed cockerels and pullets. Write for prices. BIRCHDALE POULTRY FARM, RAMSEY, N. J.

Fix'Em with Fix-Em

and they will live. Don't let white diarrhoea kill your chicks. Raise every one with "Fix-Em" diarrhoea remedy and regulator. It will not fail. One bottle will prove it. I guarantee that every chick will be protected from this deadly disease. 50c postpaid. Special poultry farm size of one gallon \$5.60 postpaid.

WAYNE A. BROOKS REMEDY CO.
3322 24th St. Detroit, Mich.



Colored Big Double Number Poultry and Pigeon Bands; New Coil Baby Chick Bands—not numbered, 12 colors. Try the modern way, you will like them. Very efficient—SAMPLES FREE.

Arthur P. Spiller, Box A, Beverly, Mass.

Trade Marks — PATENTS — Copyrights

I make a specialty of patents on poultry devices. Ten years' experience—prompt and reliable service. Register your Trade Mark. Lester L. Sargent, Pat. Atty., 524 Tenth St., Washington, D. C.

mouth Rock before the bird should be disqualified. One applicant for a license, whose examination papers we examined, was unable to answer this question correctly. A man who does not know that any positive enamel white disqualifies specimens of this breed is undeserving of engagements to judge poultry shows. The judge's examination brought out this unfitness. That is good.

Mr. Branch plans to add two features to the examination. He is going to have the examining judge test the applicant for colors. Men who are color-blind have actually applied for licenses, and Mr. Branch has concluded that the number who are unable to differentiate between the gradations of colors is much greater than is generally supposed. Again, the examining judge is to be asked to report on the personal fitness of the candidate. Men may "know chickens" yet not be qualified by temperament and disposition to become successful adjudicators.

The judges committee has devoted much effort to making the examination a good test of the candidates qualifications. Few or those who take it are able to pass. It can already be said that the A. P. A. is granting licenses without the odium of selling them, and that the moral hazard of a lost sale has been eliminated. It is now the aim of the committee to make a judge's license a degree of preferment that will command the respect which should go with a rank of official standing that has been conferred by a diploma after careful examination.

* * *

New Express Rates.

Some time ago the American Railway Express Company gave notice that it would file with the Interstate Commerce Commission a new traffic rate on poultry shipped to and from exhibition rooms and upon Standard-Bred Poultry shipped for breeding purposes.

President Rigg of A. P. A., advises that the only actual change in rates is a reduction giving the rate of one and one-half times the regular first-class rate to fancy poultry shipped in strawboard coops. Under the old or present rate they paid double the first-class rate the same as in cloth covered coops. This is a concession and a reduction in rates.

Other changes in the classifications and rates are entirely by way of more accurate statements of the present regulations under which shippers have been accustomed to get the rate on market poultry for shipment of poultry for exhibition purposes. The only increase in rates is in the form of making rules in regard to declaration of value so strict as to prevent putting a market value on poultry actually having greater value and not intended for market.

* * *

Poultry and Egg Receipts.

Receipts of eggs at the four principal markets of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, from Jan. 1 to April 15, 1922, are 4,860,704 cases, which compared to 4,933,800 cases for the same period of 1921.

Receipts of dressed poultry at the same markets for the same period are, 56,655,176 pounds, compared to 52,548,514 pounds for the same period of last year.

Eggs in storage in the United States, April 1, 1922, were 949,000 cases, which compare to 1,926,000 cases on the corresponding date of 1921.

Dressed poultry in storage, April 1, 1922, was 68,480,000 pounds, which compared to 62,315,000 pounds for the same day last year.

* * *

Mr. Rolf's Article.

The article in this issue on the way some birds are being conditioned for showing in utility classes, written by A. F. Rolf, formerly of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at one time acting head of the Louisiana College of Agriculture, and well known as a Leghorn breeder and Secretary of the National White Leghorn Club, should be read by every reader of the A. P. J.

The poultry business has lived through many crazes. First it was the Cochins China fowl, as big "as a barrel and as tame as a kitten." Then it was that mythical institution, the broiler farm. Then came the little



NABOB JUST-RITE Baby Chicks

1,500,000 Chicks in 1922

We have 40 breeds of chicks and 4 breeds of ducklings that are the finest line of poultry that ever graced a poultry yard. We have two grades: Exhibition and select and each is backed up by our iron-clad guarantee.

95% Live Arrival Guaranteed and a Month's Feed FREE—Post Paid

To make real money you must have our chicks. Accept the liberal offer today and start on the road to success as a poultry man. If you pass this offer by we are out nothing, but you may be out the difference between a good chick and a poor one.

Send today for catalog—stamps appreciated.

NABOB HATCHERIES

Department 19

Gambier, Ohio



Special Prices for May

As has been my custom for years I am giving reduced prices during the month of May.

U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

are more popular than ever. In fact many claim they are the best egg producers possible. May is a good month and especially this late Spring to hatch and rear chicks.

EGGS FOR HATCHING:

Sale Flock: , \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30, \$15 per 100.

Yard Mated, \$5 per 15, \$25 per 100.

Special Bargains in Breeding Pens and Flocks. Write me your wants please.

BABY CHICKS that live and thrive: 35 cents each. (Safe Arrival Guaranteed)

SIX WEEK OLD CHICKS: \$25 per dozen.

Booklet Free.

U. R. FISHEL

Box A

HOPE, IND.



Klean Drink Fountain.



Colored Leader Adjustable

Popular band combining color and number; supplied in red, white, blue, pink, yellow and green at better than pre-war prices. We also make Smith Sealed and other Standard bands.

Drinking Fountains: Most popular style, rust-resisting zinc basins, wire frames. No. 1 size (brooders) for 1 qt. Mason jar; No. 2 (poultry) for 2 qt. jar. Keep water cool, sweet and clean; prevent chicks getting wet or chilled. They hang up, no litter in basins. Davis combination does not require Mason jar, any jar or bottle will do. Prices: No. 1, 20c each; \$2.25 per dozen, f. o. b. Battle Creek; postage, single, 10c, average per dozen, 30c.

Prices: No. 2, 25c each; \$2.75 per dozen, f. o. b. Battle Creek; postage, single, 10c; average per dozen, 50c. Free sample band and booklet on bands and fountains on request.

THE KEYES-DAVIS CO., INC.

16 Hanover Street,
The Rideau Specialty Co., Smith Falls, Ont., Canadian Dist.

Battle Creek, Mich.

Davis Combination Food and Water Fountain.





EGGS!!! from the World's most famous Birds —at HALF PRICE!

—It's a fact! During May and June only you can get Keeler's Rare Quality Hatching Eggs at one-half the regular price. These Eggs come direct from selected matings of my Splendid Group of Prize Winning Chicago Show Birds—26 prizes won at the great National Chicago Exhibit.

Keeler's Champion WHITE WYANDOTTES

—Keeler's Wyandottes are internationally famous—without an equal for Show purposes and wonderful Record Egg Layers. Here is your opportunity to secure the finest Eggs my Champions produce at just the proper hatching season. And remember, I also have a limited number of fine Show Cocks, Hens, Yearling Males and Females at bargain prices for this sale.

Write for Free Bulletin and Cut Prices

—Write today sure for FREE Cut Price Bulletin. It is yours for the asking, and describes every bargain of this great sale.

CHAS. V. KEELER & SON, R.F.D. No 11 Winamac, Ind.

First Cock Chicago

"Winner produce Winners
Write today for Bargain Bulletin on Quality Eggs and Show Stock Remember, every egg and every stock bird direct from America's Finest White Wyandottes.

This is my great annual sale of guaranteed quality Eggs and Bargains in Fine Show Stock. By all means don't miss this.

KEIPPER Exhibition YOU WIN Coops Help

Nearly all of the up-to-date poultry shows in the country used Keipper All-Wire Coops last year. The added attractiveness they lend to the exhibits makes the shows a better success financially.

Exhibitors are demanding Keipper All-Wire Coops and give preference to shows where they are used.

Neither the bird nor the shows look right in old fashioned, solid-partitioned coops. The Keipper All-Wire, electric welded, Collapsible Coops are a boon to the fancier.

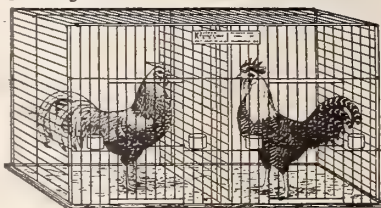
For conditioning and training before the shows you should have a few of these coops. Then your birds will feel at home in the show room.

Write for FREE BOOK of poultry specialties including, egg boxes, shipping coops, trap nests, fountains, feeders, etc. Tells how to condition birds for shows.

Rented to Fairs
and Shows
with Purchase
Privileges

They are
Collapsible

Vermin
Proof



The principal winners at the National White Leghorn Meet, Milwaukee, 1921, were conditioned and shown in Keipper All-Wire Coops.

KEIPPER COOPING CO. 1401 First St. MILWAUKEE, WIS.
BRANCHES — JOHNSTOWN, N.Y. — JACKSONVILLE, FLA. — KANSAS CITY, MO.

OSSEGE'S DAY OLD CHICKS ARE BETTER



We furnish pure bred Chicks of the finest quality from high egg producing stock. Flocks built directly from laying contest winners.

This season we will ship not less than 600,000 big, strong, healthy Baby Chicks that live, of the following varieties: Silver and white Wyandottes, white and barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, black and white Minorcas, Anconas, white, brown and buff Leghorns.

Write for our free illustrated catalog and price list.

PREPAID TO YOUR HOME BY PARCEL POST

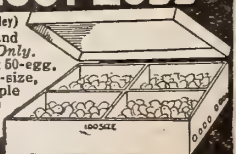
J. W. OSSEGE HATCHERY, Dept. 1 Glandorf, Ohio

Ship Eggs and Chicks Without Loss



In Brower's Save-All Chick and Egg Boxes. (Formerly Called Rippler)
Made of strong corrugated card board. Stand weight of five men. Sold in Dozen Lots Only.
EGG BOXES—size 15-egg, \$1.75; 30-egg, \$2.50; 60-egg, \$3.45; 100-egg, \$5.50 doz. CHICK BOXES—25-size, \$1.25; 60-size, \$1.75; 100-size, \$2.40 doz. Sample 15-egg or 25-chick box. 5c. Postpaid. Save delay—order from adv. Write for Catalog of Poultry Supplies. Special discounts on large orders.

BROWER MANUFACTURING CO., Box 100 GRAFTON, ILL.



LIGHT BRAHMACHICKS AND EGGS

Winners at largest shows. Bred for heavy egg production, standard requirements, mammoth size and vigor. Book your order now for baby chicks—\$7.00 for 25; \$13.00 for 50; \$25.00 for 100. PREPAID, 100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. Write for free catalog.

W. H. HANKINS (Light Brahma Specialist)

Box A-3

STRAFFORD, MISSOURI

coop craze by which "60 hens in ten months on a city lot 40 feet square would return \$1,500." It actually paid to spend \$100,000 a year advertising this system.

In addition there was the Indian Runner duck craze. Walter Burton says that craze paid for a farm for him. Then there was Tom Barron and his English White Leghorns which have been reported to have taken \$200,000 out of the United States. Now, we are in the trough of production classes with the waves rolling high. Sailor Rolf, who has weathered past storms, has run up a periscope and tells you what he sees. It is worth reading.

* * *

Guarantees.

A great deal is expected of poultrymen who are sellers and they do a creditable job of discharging the responsibility that is placed on them. Buyers of seeds expect much less. They are willing to take a parcel of seeds from a seedsman with the following understanding:

"That — Company gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned."

That release of responsibility is printed on the cartons of one of the largest seed houses in the country.

Considering what sellers of poultry undertake to do as to warranty of the "description, quality and productiveness" of their eggs for hatching, buyers should always be reasonable. Do not expect all the eggs to be laid on "the first of April," so that every order can be promptly filled at that time. And if you are buying baby chicks, remember that the seller is dependent upon fertility and hatchability. With him is not a question of stepping to the sugar barrel, scooping out and weighing two pounds of sugar and passing it over the counter to you. He is dealing with life and reproduction and his most carefully laid plans may go awry.

* * *

Additional Standard Changes.

The Standard Revision Committee remained in session fourteen days, and the following changes were made by the committee after the April issue of the Journal went to press:

Andalusians.

Blue Andalusians. A new standard adopted. Type to express a bird high in shoulders, declining to tail, with elimination of concave cushion in female, slightly more narrow across saddle than shoulders. Color of male to be blue laced in neck hackle and saddle; female to be medium shade of blue in ground color, heavily laced to produce strong contrast. New weights are to be, cock, 7 lbs.; cockerel, 6 lbs.; hen, 5½ lbs.; pullet, 4½ lbs. The birds are to narrow from shoulders to rear.

Scale of Points.

Scale of points. American and Asiatic classes, 2 points taken off comb, reducing its value from 8 to 6. Earlobes remain at 2 for shape of comb not more important than shape on comb goes to new section, wattle shape.

Mediterraneans. Reduced comb to 6, add 2 to shape of legs and toes. This makes shape of comb not more important than shape of back, tail or breast; and more importance is given to the foundation the bird stands on, four points be allotted to leg shape.

English class, comb reduced to 6 points.

Pictures

Albert Angell, Jr., Quaker Oats Co., had moving pictures made of the Revision Committee at work. Twelve reels of films will be made and each reel shown three times a week in the educational films of the Quaker Oats Co., all over the U. S. during the year. Another big move that shows Mr. Angell is not only "on the job" but has breadth of vision and is interested in Standard bred poultry.

Houdans

Houdans to be tipped in same proportion as Mottled Anconas. Edging of white on male tail to be no longer a designated Standard requirement, and illustration in Standard to be altered to conform. Tail of female to be lower a little.

Eggs~now half price!

Here Are Four Big Reasons for Choosing Oak Dale White Leghorns

1. MONEY-MAKERS: Al. Shultz, a boy living in Almstead County, Minn., started with 9 settings of eggs at \$3.50 per 15. He sold \$137.50 worth of surplus stock and made a net profit of \$300.30 on an investment of \$72.20.

Mrs. Edwards, a farmer's wife living in Bottineau County, N. D. with a farm flock of 125 hens, sold \$645 worth of eggs, chicks and stock. Labor and feed cost \$227.87, leaving a net profit of \$417.13.

For economical egg production and beauty the Standard-type White Leghorn is supreme.

2. PRIZE-WINNERS: Supreme at Madison Square Garden is supreme everywhere. At the last Madison Square Garden show, *all 1st, 2nd and 3rd* prizes were won either by customers of Oak Dale, by men breeding the pure Dan Young blood lines, or by men breeding Young and Owen Farm blood combined. The Oak Dale Strain (Young & Owen) is undefeated in the world's greatest shows.

EGGS HALF-PRICE

Under Mr. Lamon's management, every egg shipped from Oak Dale is sold on honor, from the pens you select, newly-laid, fertile. Try Oak Dale's 1922 matings and you will re-order next year. Write today, hatching eggs now half-price.
\$20 eggs now \$10; \$15 eggs now \$7.50; \$10 eggs now \$5; \$7.50 eggs now \$3.75.

Order your Eggs and Chicks now. Take advantage of this half-price offer today. Then next fall when the youngsters are grown-out and are ready for the show pen or trap nest you will delight in the size, wonderful feathering, grand head-points, massive saddles, snow-white color of the cockerels and the symmetrical bodies, sweeping lines, deep pelvic formations and refinement of the pullets. Remember, that the pens which produced them were mated by Lamon, "the master breeder" and that the breeding birds in these pens make up the *Greatest Foundation Flock of Single Comb White Leghorns In the World*—the flock conceded by all to be the greatest winning strain, bar none!

Send for Free Illustrated Mating List

Sit down and write for Free Illustrated Mating List. It means money—more eggs, more silver cups, more blue ribbons. And remember, Mr. Lamon personally guarantees a square deal. Need one say more?

3. EGG-PRODUCERS: In a 365-day test on the Government Breeding Farm, Beltsville, Md., a pen of 30 Standard-type Single Comb White Leghorn pullets produced eggs at a feed cost of 6.7 cents per dozen and made a profit of \$3.41 per pullet over feed cost. It's economical production that counts! Don't be misled by sensational egg records. Remember that during the past six years the 6,000 hens of all breeds in the official Storrs, Connecticut, contest averaged to lay 157 eggs. Don't be buncoed.



PRESS COMMENT

"It has been almost impossible to exaggerate the wonders of Oak Dale Farm at Le Roy, Minn. The great flock on this farm now come under the hand of a master. Harry M. Lamon will not only raise the Standard... but will give prestige and stability to the entire poultry business. Harry M. Lamon we welcome you. There will never be too many like you." O. R. Ernst, Pres. Leghorn World, in April issue.

4. GUARANTEED: Oak Dale Farm is under the direct personal supervision of Harry M. Lamon, who, until March 1st, was Senior Poultryman in the Government poultry work—an arrangement which assures complete satisfaction to every buyer of Oak Dale Leghorns. Every one of the thousands of poultrymen who know Mr. Lamon know that his word is as good as a bond.

CHICKS PRICES REDUCED

Under Mr. Lamon's Management, every chick shipped from Oak Dale will be bred on Oak Dale, from the group you select, strong and husky. Shipped via parcel post or express, guaranteed. Order chicks today; prices reduced.

Chicks from general flock (sired by males worth \$25 to \$50) only 20 cents each.

OAK DALE POULTRY FARM

Box A

LE ROY, MINN.

HARRY M. LAMON, Manager



ORLOFFS

MAHOGANY
SPANGLED
WHITE

You want the best?
Kennedy Has Them
ALL EGGS HALF PRICE
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Finest Stock For Sale
Get My Prices at Once
Handsome Announcement
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Biggest Hatches



Strong Chicks

That's what you'll get with a Champion Belle City Hatching Outfit. My Free Book "Hatching Facts" tells how—gives newest ideas and quickest ways to make poultry pay big with my

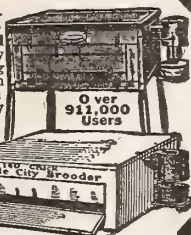
\$13.95 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator

Double Walls Fibre Board—Hot-Water Copper Tank—Self-Regulated Safety Lamp—Thermometer & Holder—Egg Tester—Deep Nursery. **\$7.95 buys 140-Chick** Both only Hot-Water Double-Walled Brooder **\$19.95**

Express Prepaid East of Rockies

I ship quick from Buffalo, Minneapolis, Kansas City or Racine. With this Guaranteed Hatching Outfit and my Guide Book for setting up and operating you can make a big income. You can also easily share in my **\$1000 in Gold**

Without cost or obligation. Save time—Order Now—or write today for my Free Book, "Hatching Facts". It tells the whole story.—Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 27 Racine, Wis.



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Save half of your tire cost by using Double-Mileage, Double-Tread Tires, Guaranteed 6000 Miles. We lead, others try to follow. They are reconstructed of highest grade material—hardly ever blow out. They are only guaranteed for 6000 miles, but have run from 8000 to 10,000 miles. Order today at these low prices:

Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3	.....\$4.75	.....\$1.60
30x3 1/2	.....5.75	.....1.75
31x3 1/2	.....6.00	.....1.85
32x3 1/2 S.S. only	.....6.25	.....2.00
32x4	.....7.25	.....2.25
32x4 1/2	.....7.50	.....2.40
32x4 1/2 S.S. only7.752.60
34x48.002.60
34x4 1/29.253.00
35x4 1/210.253.16
35x4 1/210.753.40
37x512.753.75

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Send \$2.00 deposit with each tire ordered, balance C.O.D. Tires shipped subject to your examination. State whether S.S. or C., plain or non-skid is desired. All-weather price. By sending full amount with order you can save 5 per cent—our special cash-with-order discount.

DOUBLE MILEAGE TIRE & RUBBER CO.
2035 W. Harrison Street, Dept. 63, CHICAGO, ILL.

Buttercups

To go in Continental class as red lobes would not be consistent in Mediterranean class. Weight to be, cock 6 1/2; cockerel 5 1/2; hen 4 1/2; pullet, 4 lb. More than 1 lb. underweight to disqualify. Spangled changes to elongated spots as "spangles" would not conform to definition of this word in glossary.

Pearl Guineas

Admitted to Standard in 1918, but no tentative Standard or historical data was submitted. It was impossible for the committee to recommend a Standard for these fowls for inclusion in the Standard of Perfection.

Turkeys

Recommended that Slate Turkeys be declared obsolete and dropped from the Standard. Narragansett and Bourbon Red Turkey pullets increased two pounds. A new Standard for African Geese. In illustration of Toulouse, head and dewlap to be altered; tail trifle low; keel little short; pictures to show more massive type.

Javas.

Color of Mottled Javas changed from black and white splashing to a black ground color, each feather ending in a white mottle, larger than the Ancona tip, and more like the old Houdan mottle. Such birds are now being bred and shown. The new description will modernize the old Mottled Java and eliminate cross-breeds.

* * *

The Judges' Section.

Walter Burton, Texas, Secretary of the Judges' Section, of the American Poultry Association, writes:

"At the recent meeting of the Revision Committee, there were a number of remarks on the difference of opinion held and applied by different judges. Members of the Standard Committee felt that there should be some plan worked out by which there could be more pronounced uniformity in the awards made by judges; and I have thought it would be a good plan we make arrangements at the Knoxville convention to have assembled an exhibit of birds and then have a general discussion among the judges. Judges are continually traveling over the country and talking with breeders and naturally their ideas should be worth a great deal. I feel certain that if we could adopt some plan by which our awards would be more uniform, or so understood by the exhibitors, it would be a great step forward for the association."

* * *

Suspicion of Judges.

It is always regrettable when dissension is stirred up in the fraternity. There is no easier way to do this than to impeach the motives of judges.

In live stock shows the exhibitors lead their own cattle into the ring. In the Chicago Coliseum poultry show the names of exhibitors are written on their exhibition coops. Both impress us as good practices, designed to remove suspicion, and put the judges on their mettle.

* * *

In the South.

The interest in purebred poultry is increasing in the south, and poultry shows are becoming more numerous. The Keiper Cooping Company announce opening a warehouse at Jacksonville, Fla., in charge of D. C. Stine.

* *

Our Cover.

The bold, wide-standing, full breasted male on the cover this month is a White Laced Red Cornish. The Cornish is an English breed, originated by breeders in Cornwall, England, from the Azeel fowl of India, from which the Cornish derives its type. The White Laced Red variety of the Cornish breed was originated in America by W. H. Card, Connecticut.

Short, narrow feathering is characteristic of the breed, and the birds are heavier than they may appear. Standard weights for White Laced Red Cornish are: Cock, 8 lbs.; cockerel, 7 lbs.; hen, 6 lbs.; and pullet, 5 lbs. These weights are not excessive; and the sturdy fowls, with stout, muscular legs, very broad breast, great width of back, covered with short, firm plumage, are bred to the standard weights without difficulty. There is a tendency in Dark Cornish variety to breed birds very short in leg, but this type does not prevail in the White Laced Reds.

The pair of white, crested fowls on our cover last month were White Polish, a variety not widely bred, yet one of the most practical of all the crested breeds.

STOP White Diarrhea

bykilling the cause



GALLI-CURA

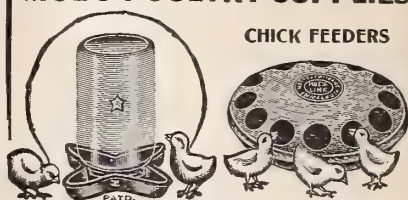
produces satisfactory results in either prevention or treatment or YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED. \$1.00 per package, postpaid. Sufficient for 12 1/2 gallons of material. Simple yet effective. Used by the largest hatcheries. Supplied by the producers of

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CHICK FEEDERS

USE Moe's Good Poultry Yard Fixtures.

Practical, Money Saving Devices. Star Fountain 10c. Round Feeder 6 inch, 15c; 8 inch, 25c. Ask your dealer and write for catalog.

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Poultry Leg Bands



The "Best Yet"
Aluminum—Not colored. Will stay on. 12, 20c; 25, 30c; 50, 50c; 100, 90c. State breed.



Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
Baby chicks, Pigeons	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.25	2.25
Growing chicks	.....15	.30	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
Leghorns, Anconas	.....20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
Rocks, Reds, etc.	.....20	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
Asiatics	.....25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
Turkeys, Geese	.....30	.50	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00

Aluminum Marker Works, Dept. 5, Beaver Falls, Pa.

THREE TIMES

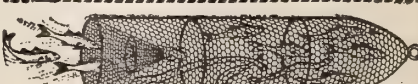
The Improvers have won Best Display at the Chicago Coliseum Show. My 1921 winnings were: Cocks, 1-2-4; Hens, 3-5; Cockerels, 1-3-4; Pullets, 1-3; Old Pen, 1; Young Pen, 1-3. The Improver Strain is a trap-nested exhibition strain of quality Layers and owes no apology to either the show room or the egg basket. Catalogue.

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Improver Strain White Wyandottes
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No. 1 Mill for grinding Dry Bones, Oyster Shells, Grit and Grain for poultry. Phosphate Mills, Green Bone and Clover Cutters, Feed Mixers for Poultry Feeding. Mills of all sizes for all purposes. Hand and power. Write for illustrated Catalogue and prices.

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Catch Fish, Eels, Rabbits, Skunk, Weasel, Mink, Muskrats etc., in large numbers, with our new, folding, galvanized Steel Wire Traps. They catch like a fly-trap catches flies. Made in all sizes. Strong and durable. Write for Descriptive Price List, and our Free booklet on best bait known for attracting all kinds of fish.

J. F. GREGORY, Dept. 58, LEBANON, MO.

Summer Shade for Poultry.

(Continued from page 589)

to permit chickens to find shade and shelter under them. This simple plan is used to advantage by many poultry raisers, works well, and really serves the combined purpose of providing a cool and shady retreat on hot days and protection from sudden summer showers and thunder storms. Since poultry, especially young chickens, are far more likely to run under the coop than into it when seeking shelter from rain, it is important that this space be a few inches above the level of the surrounding ground. If this precaution is taken serious losses which may result from drowning are prevented.

Another form of artificial shade frequently resorted to by poultrymen consists of specially constructed "sunshades," low flat roofs supported by corner posts but not enclosed at the sides. These may be built in a great variety of shapes and sizes, according to the special needs and inclinations of the builder. Likewise they can be constructed of such materials as canvas, muslin, burlap or cheap matched lumber. The latter is preferable to the others, as it is less likely to be damaged by wind, and will afford protection from rain if built with a slope or "pitch" of 1 foot in 8. A useful and inexpensive shelter of this sort may be built 12 feet long, 8 feet wide with the boards running the short way of the roof, and supported by cedar posts set in the ground at each corner. Letting one of the long sides make the front, posts here should be $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground; in the rear $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, giving a slope that will shed rain nicely. Avoid building shelters too high above ground; chickens prefer having them low down.

Fast Growing Plants for Shade.

Fowls prefer the shade of growing plants to that of buildings or specially constructed shelters, nor is it impossible to cater to this preference. Trees of course take first place in the list of natural shade producers, but they take years to grow to be large enough to be really useful if they are planted for the purpose. In the meantime other rapid and prolific growing annual plants and vines may be called into service to advantage with every assurance of satisfaction.

Sunflowers are greatly favored, making fine shade for poultry runs and also providing large seed heads that may be hung in the scratching sheds in winter where chickens get much needed exercise by jumping up and picking out the seeds. The usual plan is to plant the sunflowers a yard apart and 18 inches away from fences of chicken runs. A single row will serve but a double row makes denser shade and seems to be the favored custom. Sunflowers may also be used inside the yards, but in this case the young plants must be screened to protect them until well started or they will be scratched out and destroyed. Though the choice of varieties lies between the single flowering and the branching kinds, there seems to be little difference as regards the amount of shade produced. The main consideration is to get a variety that grows rapidly to a height of from 6 to 8 feet and that produces a profuse leaf growth.

Climbing tomatoes, though not frequently used for the purpose, may be made to serve to advantage as border shade around chicken runs where soil and climate are favorable, provided the poultryman is willing to go to the bother of pruning and training the vines. Willingness to do so is amply rewarded by a crop of choice large fruit for market or for home consumption.

Castor bean plants that make a growth of 6 feet or more in a single season are perhaps the best annual plants available for planting outside of poultry fences. The broad, large leaves cast a dense shade and the wide spreading habit of this plant leaves but little to be desired in the way of protection from sunlight and heat, serving the purpose fully as well as a tree which it resembles greatly in habit of growth.

Where both utility and beauty are required, a narrow bed of Caladium (Elephant's Ear) and annual hollyhocks will give a strikingly pretty effect. The former plants grow to a height of 2 or 3 feet under good conditions from well established roots and the mammoth leaves cast a dense shade. The hollyhocks

HAROLD TOMPKINS' Rhode Island

Single Comb Reds Rose Comb

Win at the two foremost Red shows of the world. National meet of the Rhode Island Red Club at Boston, January 1 to 6, 1922. Madison Sq. Garden, January, 25 to 29, 1922.

20 blue ribbons out of a possible 24.

BOSTON

Single Combs

1-3-4-5-8-9 cock
6-8 hen
1-2-3-7 cockerel
1-10 pullet
1-2 old pen
1-3-4 young pen

Rose Combs

1-4-5-9-10 cock
1-3-5-7 hen
1-2-4-5-8 cockerel
1-2-6-8-9 pullet
1-2 old pen
1-2-3 young pen

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Single Combs

1-2-3 cock
1-4-5 hen
2-4 cockerel
1-3-5 pullet
4 old pen
5 young pen

Rose Combs

1-2-3-4 cock
1-2-3-4 hen
1-3-4-5 cockerel
1-2-3-4 pullet
1 old pen
1-3 young pen

Best display in both Single and Rose Combs at Boston and Madison Square Garden the same year. My combined exhibit contained 153 birds and 130 of them in the awards. These sensational winnings made not in the small classes, but among the greatest collection of show birds ever exhibited.

Grand Matings for Hatching Eggs

No other matings ever contained such wonderful specimens as mine this year. Not only do they contain my great winners at Boston and Madison Square Garden but the tested breeders that produced them. The same blood lines and as near as possible the same birds that produced these winners last year are mated again this year, making the most reliable breeding combination for the production of show birds and heavy laying stock ever offered to the buying public. Hatching eggs from these grand matings furnish a splendid opportunity to procure this blood at reasonable prices.

Send for **FREE Mating List Containing Photographs and Particulars About this Great Strain.**

HAROLD
Tompkins
BOX A CONCORD, MASS.

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HALF PRICES on Eggs and Chicks FROM PURITAS SPRINGS WORLD'S GREATEST

LADY LAYER—Laid 326
Eggs in One Year

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Trapnested for over 10 years without missing one day. Every nest on our farm is a trapnest. On and after May 15th Eggs from Puritas Springs wonderful layers will be half price. On and after June 1st, Chicks from Puritas Springs wonderful layers will be half price.

Now Is Your Chance to Get Eggs and Chicks at Half Price FROM THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAYERS

We could not supply the demand for Eggs and Chicks for March and April delivery. The demand for Puritas Spring Chicks, Eggs and Stock has been greater this year than ever before. If you could come and see our Breeding Stock you sure would want some of their offspring. June and July Chicks will be laying before Christmas if you give them special care. Send for our reduced price list on Eggs and Baby Chicks. Please mention if you have our 1922 Instructive Catalog. If you do not care to raise Baby Chicks, get 8 to 12 weeks old Pullets. We have a grand lot of them. Get our 8 to 12 weeks old Cockerels. It is the best way to introduce new blood.

PURITAS SPRINGS POULTRY FARM, Box F-111, Avon Lake, Ohio

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Formerly of Berea, Ohio

TRAP NESTS

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Galvanized Iron nests are positively sanitary and in purchasing such a nest you are rendering yourself a service that will pay for itself in a short time. Why run the risk of having your birds become infested with lice and mites when you can buy a galvanized trap nest that is positive proof against parasites? The same is true of every Neimann product.

Our Products are all made substantially of galvanized iron, are easily taken apart and packed for removal and the prices at which we sell them make their purchase the most economical way of securing fixtures. Write today for catalog showing prices of these attractive poultry fixtures.

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Portable Runways,
Henneries, Brood
Coops, Trapnests, Col-
ony Coops, Setting
Coops, Fences, Ex-
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tening Crates, Fireless
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UNOBSTRUCTED VISION

PATD 1916 LOCK

This design embodies all latest improvements. Used and recommended exclusively by world's leading Agricultural Colleges and experts. Guaranteed superior to all others for novice or experienced, or money refunded.

Dear Sir: Cuyahoga, Fall, (....), Mar. 3, 1922.

"I must tell how I got along with Unobstructed Vision Instruments—the only tools to buy. I made 200 capons, did not kill a bird and only had two slips. How is that for a beginner?" (Signed) J. J. Canavan.

Full set and instructions \$5.00; Remove alone and Instructions, \$3.50. Order direct from this ad or send 5c in stamps for illustrated descriptive literature, prices, etc.

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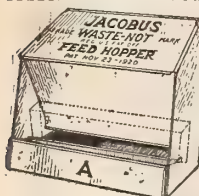
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Purebred stock. Quality guaranteed. Thousands weekly. Banded Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$13.50 per 100; White Rocks, White Wyandottes, \$14.50; Anconas and Buff Leghorns, \$14.00; Black Minorcas, Buff Rocks, \$15.00; Buff Orpingtons, \$15.50; White and Brown Leghorns, \$12.00; Broilers, \$11.00. Postpaid; 97% live arrival guaranteed. Order direct for quick shipments or write for catalog.

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Jacobus Waste-Not Feed Hopper

Make two bags of poultry food do the work of three. Catch tray A, collects waste and returns it when inverted to close hopper against rats and mice at night. (See dotted lines.) If your dealer cannot supply you send for circular and order direct.

M. R. JACOBUS

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Breed Feathered Symbols of American Gameness

The utmost in Game Fighting Fowls. "My Southern Guards, Cuban Muffs, Mugwumps, Hennies, and beautiful Marines" have measured steel with the best in all the world and are at the top today. Send for free circular.

ALFRED F. GRAHAM

CAMERON, N. C.



give but little shade, being chosen more for their beautiful blossoms than for their foliage.

There are any number of annual vines that may be called into service where quick growing suitable natural shade is desired. Trained to grow over buildings, along fences or on specially constructed trellises they are very attractive as well as useful. The simplest plan is to plant seed 18 inches outside of the fence, then as the plants grow train them up on wires or strings or laths stuck into the ground and slanted to meet the woven wire fence 3 feet or more above ground. This is necessary, as chickens will quickly peck off every green tendril or runner if vines are planted close to the fence and begin their upward climb in reach of hungry beaks.

Several varieties of beans may be grown against poultry fences, though pole limas and cornfield beans give most shade as well as a food crop always welcome on the farm table. Scarlet runner beans, with their red blossoms, are purely ornamental but desirable where appearance is placed ahead of utility, but as shade producers they serve very well.

As a quick and rank grower, perhaps none of our common climbers compare in popularity or general distribution with the wild cucumber, nor are there vines that can be grown so easily. In fact it may be truthfully said to "grow like a weed" in any kind of soil, and once established will come up each spring from self-seeding. The vines grow amazingly fast, produce a dense shade, and the extent to which they will climb seems to depend entirely upon the height of the trellis or fence. Nobody can go wrong in choosing this vine as a shade producer, and the children find a never ending source of joy in its queer prickly seed pods.

Gourds of a great variety of shapes and sizes of fruit, but all having a desire to "hit the high spots" by climbing to the top of fences or buildings, may be utilized for both shade and ornamentation. A few packets of mixed gourd seeds will hold in store one surprise after another for the grower as they reach the bearing stage and gourds of every conceivable shape take form on the vines. Some are like white or striped eggs, some large and long like baseball bats, some that are calabash pipes in the rough, some are orange and some green and some striped, but all are interesting and useful and a great source of delight to the "kiddies."

Cucumbers, squash and melons must not be overlooked in a discussion of this kind. In addition to their crop producing value they can be made to produce shade, though we have become so accustomed to seeing them growing spread out flat on the ground that we have forgotten that they are really climbers by nature. As an old gardener friend once put it, "They grows flat 'cause they has to, but show 'em a ladder an' up they goes." To specify varieties that can be grown in this way would be unsatisfactory, due to varying conditions of soil and climate in the wide territory occupied by our readers, but it is safe to specify that only those varieties known to make a profuse growth of vines should be planted. Avoid especially the large fruited, dwarf vined melons; they have been carefully developed by selection for growth under field conditions, so will not give satisfaction as shade makers.

Where beauty as well as shade is desired, a choice may be made from a number of flowering vines whose blossoms give a pleasing and colorful effect. Sweet peas do not serve the purpose well as they make an insufficient leaf growth and produce little shade. Nasturtiums are somewhat better, but far from ideal. Morning Glories are an old stand-by that has earned highly deserved favor; they will grow almost anywhere and bloom for a long season. The robust vines attain a length of 30 feet or more, and the luxuriant, dense and varied foliage casts ample shade. Another flowering vine that is not so well known, though it is rapidly gaining in popularity, is the Giant Moonflower. When grown in rich soil in a sunny location and supplied with sufficient moisture while making growth, the vine will reach a length of from 50 to 75 feet in a season. The best varieties produce immense blossoms 7 or 8 inches across in great profusion from July until frost, and the large, densely matted foliage of deep green heart-shaped leaves really places this

Here's More Proof THAT

BASIC FEEDS FOR POULTRY

Do Insure Poultry Success

WILBURTHA POULTRY FARM JERSEY BLACK GIANTS



**Low
Mortality**

Basic Feeds Company, Lockport, Ill.

April 13, 1922.

Gentlemen: I have just finished inspection of our baby chicks and growing stock which numbered today 2723. Six hundred of these are out on range and have been eating No. 452 Basic Growing Mash for over a month and I want to tell you that I have never seen a finer lot of chicks in my life—in fact, this season's hatches have been the best in the history of the farm, which fact I attribute largely to Basic Feeds.

Kindly include three tons of Growing Mash, with car which is to be shipped next week.

Yours truly,

Trenton Junction, N. J.

M. I. CHAPMAN,

THE NATIONAL S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CLUB



**Even
Growth**

Basic Feeds Company, Lockport, Ill.

New Orleans, April 12, 1922.

Gentlemen: The feeding problem has been one of the most serious troubles I have had to solve here in the south. It has given me much worry and trouble in the past, but thanks to Basic Feeds Company, I believe we have found a solution at last.

I am especially pleased with your No. 452 Basic Growing Mash, although your other feeds have given such satisfaction that my White Leghorns are on an exclusive Basic ration.

You may be interested to know that the 1922 mortality list to date, has been less than 4 per cent. This figure isn't based on a small bunch, but applies to the more than 700 chicks hatched to date. I have never seen a bunch of White Leghorns grow as fast as these chicks have this year—ample bone and frame, but free from coarseness and over-development of head points.

Wishing you the success you deserve, I am,

Yours for White Leghorns,

Secretary of the Club

A. F. ROLFE.

WHITE WYANDOTTES



**Perfect
Finish**

Basic Feeds Company, Lockport, Ill.

April 11, 1922.

Gentlemen: The past show season, 1920 and 21, I furnished my White Wyandotte customers scores of first prize winners; first prize males, first prize females, and first prize pens. These prize winners' breakfasts were your No. 502 Developing Wet Mash—in fact, practically all of their feeds were feeds made by you.

Yours truly,

Winamac, Ind.

CHARLES V. KEELER.

Such a group of unqualified endorsements by breeders with reputations such as those mentioned above, is a most instructive sermon pointing a moral of the importance and necessity of Basic Feeds, to such men and breeders as Rolf, Keeler and Chapman. You, too, Mr. Poultryman, can secure the same feeding results as obtained by these Master Breeders. Fill out and mail coupon today. Let us tell you how you can get these same feeding results.

BASIC FEEDS COMPANY

Dept. 325

Lockport, Illinois

BASIC FEEDS COMPANY,

Dept. 325, Lockport, Ill.

Gentlemen:

Please tell me without expense or obligation to me, how I can obtain your wonderful feeds and secure the same feeding results as obtained by the Master Breeders in this advertisement. Send me your free bulletins on Chick Welfare, etc.

NAME

POST OFFICE

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Would You Spend \$1 to Make \$20

Put Down Cheap Summer Eggs In K. & G. Egg Preservative Now. Have Fresh Eggs To Eat and To Sell All Winter

Don't Sell Your Eggs Now. The price is too low to make you a profit. You can make every cheap summer egg be worth three times as much to you. Cut the high cost of fresh winter eggs. Save every egg now that you possibly can. When eggs are scarce and high next winter, you can get winter prices for summer eggs. Each 50c package of K. & G. Egg Preservative should add \$10.00 to the value of every 25 dozen eggs you preserve. You can never make money faster than that.

K. & G. Egg Preservative Keeps Eggs 100% Perfect



K. & G. Egg Preservative is guaranteed to preserve clean, fresh-laid eggs perfectly for one year. No change whatever takes place. No foul odor, strong or stale taste is imparted to eggs. The eggs can be used for all purposes. The yolks do not break down. The whites will whip perfectly.

The Perfect Egg Preservative

K. & G. Egg Preservative is not liquid glass or any other slimy solution. It comes in powder form; ingredients highly endorsed by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Makes a clear solution, clean, cool, and pleasant to put eggs in or take out. You don't have to use boiled or distilled water. Just take big crock or jar, put in 3 gallons ordinary water, direct from pump or faucet, add one 50c pkg. K. & G. This will preserve 25 dozen eggs. K. & G. is cleanest, most perfect egg preservative in the world.

Read these Testimonials from Satisfied Users

"We used K. & G. Egg Preservative with very satisfying results. We consider it superior to water glass. Eggs preserved are in very fair condition at this time." (Jan. 1, 1922.) J. L. Miller, Comm. Dept. Food & Drugs, State of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.

"I invited all my neighbors to see the wonderful results obtained with K. & G. Bought eggs at 15c; put down 56 dozen. Began using when eggs went to 30c. Your K. & G. is wonderful. Don't see how farmers can be without it." John Bitzer, Waco, Texas.

"I sent for a package of K. & G. Egg Preservative last year and tried it out. Every egg was just fine. Used the last egg a short time ago. I know what it can do. Please send me some advertising matter and agent's terms." W. W. Wallen, Farmer's Live Stock Shipping Association, Taylor, Wisconsin.

Order K. & G. Without Delay

No reader of this paper can afford to be without K. & G., for it is the perfect egg preservative. Triple the value of your present egg supply. Preserve them now in K. & G. Egg Preservative. Next fall and winter when eggs are high, you will have plenty to eat and to sell. Big Package, enough to preserve 25 dozen eggs, 50c postpaid. Send your order today for all the K. & G. you need. Free Treatise on Egg Preservation with order.

10,000 Agents Wanted

We want to make K. & G. known everywhere. It's the best help to increase profits the poultryman can get. Everyone who raises chickens for eggs, and for profit, needs K. & G. We want an agent in every county in the United States to help us make our product more widely known. Our proposition to agents is very attractive. If interested, be sure to write at once.

K. & G. Laboratories Company, Inc.
334 E. 51st Street, Chicago, Ill.

remarkable vine in a class by itself as a shade producer.

Still another valuable vine, with star-like flowers and delicate fern-like foliage, is the Cypress vine. When grown to make shade it should be paired with some other climber that makes a more dense leaf growth. This applies also to Allegheny vine (Adlumia) with its pretty rose colored, tube-shaped blossoms and fern-like foliage. Though it grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet, it is better to supplement it with a vine like the Morning Glory or Wild cucumber to assure dense shade. Dutchman's Pipe is also a remarkable grower and a fine shade producer, with large heart-shaped leaves forming a solid background for the oddly pipe-shaped blossoms—that are a constant source of pleasure. Japanese hops is a quick growing climber that attains a height of 20 feet or more in a month from seed, differing from common hops in this respect. The foliage is luxuriant, making a dense covering for trellises or fences, and having the special advantage of being almost immune from insects as well as being highly resistant to drought and extreme heat.

Perennial Vines for Shade.

Hardy vines that survive severe winters have a distinct advantage over the annuals in that they provide shade earlier in the season and that, once well established, they need but little attention. For general purposes, perhaps the best plan is to set out roots or cuttings of perennial vines at points where they can later be trained to climb over walks and driveways, trellises, along fences, or even over permanent buildings where desired. Then, while the hardy vines are getting a start, plant the seed of any one of the several quick growing annuals nearby to make shade during the ensuing season. In this way the perennials, in one year or in two years at most, will be far enough to give all the shade that is needed.

Perennial vines fall naturally into two classes; (1) those that lose only their leaves in late fall and (2) those that die down to the ground, then grow up again from hardy roots the next season.

Grapes deserve first mention in the class that does not die down in the fall. As we write we have in mind a poultry and fruit farm where well established grape vines of varieties ranging from the hardy and rapid growing native wild to the so-called "tame" or vineyard kinds in purple, red, green and white in assorted sizes arched the driveways, festooned the fences, and draped the buildings, and served the triple purpose of supplying shade for the flock, augmenting the appearance of the establishment, and turning otherwise waste space into welcome dollars.

Woodbine, also called Virginia creeper, is another of the dependable hardy vines that leaves nothing to be desired so far as quick, dense and profuse growth is concerned, but it lacks the commercial value of the fruit produced by grape vines. Growing in a light, sandy soil in a very dry summer it may occasionally lose some of its lower leaves, but usually it manages to make normal rainfall suffice for its needs. With this in mind, however, it is well to tide over dry spells by soaking down the ground at the roots in extremely dry weather.

Trumpet vine and Honeysuckle deserve more than passing mention, and though not generally used, there is no reason why they should be reserved mainly for shading and beautifying porches on residences. Both are quite hardy, give the amount of shade desired, and are additionally attractive on account of their fragrant and attractive blossoms.

It may be well to advise against using Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis) for covering trellises or fences even in regions where it grows well. This beautiful vine is really intended by Nature to grow against walls of stone or brick where it can grip the rough and creviced surface with its sucker feet. It is not a twiner; neither is it supplied with tendrils as are grapes and woodbine, and for these reasons it is not well adapted for use on trellises, arbors or fences.

The hardy vines that survive by means of roots from which a rapid growth springs up in early spring are highly desirable except for one objection, though not a serious one. The dead growth that remains each fall should be removed by rights, and anyone who has per-

A LOUSY HEN NEVER PAYS

"Don't expect a lousy hen to pay a profit," says Henry Trafford, poultry expert and breeder, for nearly eighteen years Editor of Poultry Success. Keep poultry houses, roosts and nests thoroughly sprayed but don't stop there. It's not enough. Give every bird in your flock individual insurance against chicken lice and watch your egg production double. One application of YURMO POULTRY OINTMENT takes less than a minute per bird and is usually enough to keep that bird absolutely free from lice for three to six months. YURMO is just the thing to prevent or end head lice on young chicks, and is really wonderful for treating Scaly Legs. Should be in every Poultryman's medicine chest. H. J. Baker, California Poultryman, writes: "I have never seen or heard of anything that does away with lice like YURMO. Is everything you claim." A big can containing enough to last average breeder six months sent postpaid for \$1.00, or, if more convenient, send no money, just your name and address, and postman will collect on arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Circular sent free.

STANDARD POULTRY SERVICE COMPANY, 860-2-K, HERALD BLDG, BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.—Advertisement.

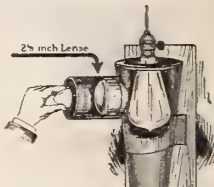
BABY CHICKS

PLACE your order now for Baby Chicks. Our flocks have been culled by the Hogan system or Lay-Bone method for years and have the lay bred in them. From standard bred flocks that are true to name. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas and White Leghorns from \$10.50 up. Send for catalog. Postage prepaid with 97 per cent live delivery.

SIEB'S HATCHERY

Lincoln

Illinois



PERFECT EGG TESTER, patented, two-in-one, electric or oil lamp; has powerful bulb's-eye lens; makes testing easy. Single tester, \$1.50; double tester, \$2.00, postpaid. Circular free. Dealers wanted. C. LINGEMANN, 3110 Elliott Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.



Pagel's Sanitary Non-Freezing Fountain

Keeps water warm in winter and cool in summer. If not at your dealer, send for circular and testimonials from pleased customers.

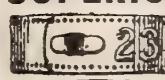
Manufactured by the Originator
FRED PAGEL
Box R6 Rockford, Ill.



America's Most Popular
Poultry Magazine
4 MONTHS' TRIAL 20 cents
FOR 1 YEAR 60c
FOR 2 YEARS \$1

The one poultry magazine for the fancier and commercial poultryman. Gives complete awards of leading shows, and treats on all phases of poultry raising—a journal for the "back-lotter" as well as farm owner. Stamps accepted. Everybodys Poultry Magazine, Box 104, Hanover, Pa.

SUPERIOR LEG BANDS

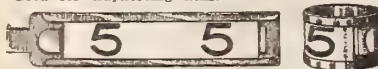


Aluminum Sure Clutch	Spiral Celluloid
12 - \$.15	12 - \$.15
25 - .25	25 - .30
50 - .35	50 - .50
100 - .65	100 - .95
250 - 1.50	250 - 2.00
500 - 2.50	500 - 3.25

Also, colored number bands. Baby chick bands. State breed and sex. Postpaid. Cat. free.
AURORA BAND CO., 77 LaSalle St., AURORA, ILL.

Bourne Leg Bands

Are easy to use and can be read ten feet away. Large numbers printed on seven colors of celluloid and held in an aluminum band. Edges rolled so as not to hurt the legs. Good for trapezing hens.



Numbers from 1 to 300 on white, red, yellow, blue, cerise, pink and green celluloid. Numbered from 301 to 1,000 on white only. Send for sample and circular. Price 3 cents each.

BOURNE MFG. CO.

231 HOWARD ST.

MELROSE, MASS.

formed the tedious task of stripping dead vines from trellises or from fence wire will agree that it is not a job to be idly classed as a pleasant pastime. Really it is a "chore" that requires time, patience, and more or less acrobatic ability and agility. This objection aside, the following vines are admirably suited to serve as shade providers, and contain among their numbers the most remarkable growers known.

Japanese Kudzu vine must be awarded the first place as our most rapid growing hardy climber. It will grow 8 to 10 feet from seed the first year, but its really miraculous growth takes place after the roots have become fully established in later seasons. There seems to be no set limit to the growth of old plants, 50 feet or more in a single season being not unusual. Its dense and leafy foliage covers well to make fine shade, and its purplish-red, pea-shaped flowers give a very pretty effect in late August.

Cinnamon vine is a beautiful hardy climber for any location where the vines can twine, growing 30 feet or more in a season from established roots. The leaves are thick and glossy green, making dense foliage that is always clean, healthy and free from insects. The white flowers, though insignificant in size, emit a delightfully delicate cinnamon-like perfume over a long flowering season.

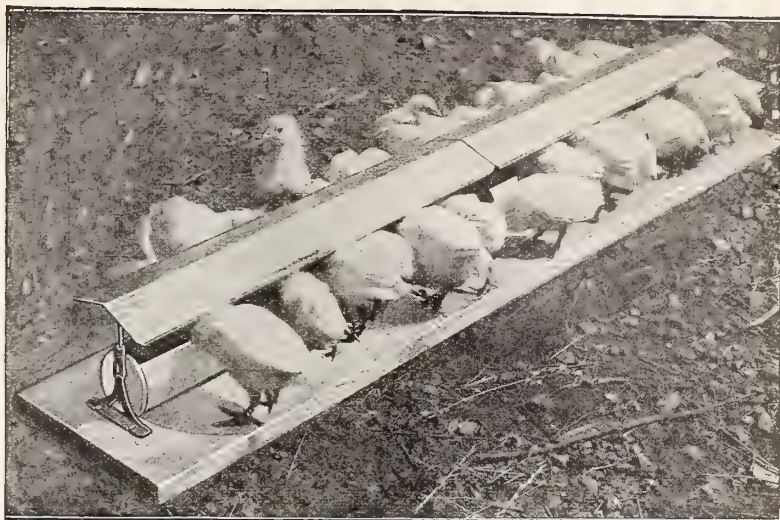
Large-Flowering Clematis, to our eye at any rate, is not equalled in attractiveness by any other climbing plant, but its special requirements are somewhat different from those of most other hardy vines. For this reason it is not well suited for use unless proper conditions such as rich deep soil, perfect drainage, and an abundance of water can be supplied. For farm purposes this is seldom practicable. Virgin's Bower (*Clematis paniculata*) falls far behind its queenly cousin in beauty of blossom coloring, but more than makes up for this defect in hardiness and general thrift. As an emergency shade producer it serves our purpose well, growing rapidly from roots that require neither attention nor the ideal soil conditions demanded by the large-flowering relative. Its small leaves mat closely together to form dense and cheerful green foliage against which the tiny fragrant white flowers appear in great profusion in August and September. It would be difficult to imagine conditions under which it would fail to thrive; for this reason, as well as for its other good qualities, we give it our unqualified indorsement as a climber that is fully able to "shift for itself."

Wisteria is one of the most beautiful of the hardy climbers, producing in May or June great clusters of pure white, violet-blue, or deep purple blossoms depending upon the variety. Seen in full bloom the massive trusses of flowers seem to occupy the vine to the entire exclusion of leaves, the loose panicles measuring as much as 3 feet in length. The foliage is delicate and lacy, however, producing less shade than several of the vines already mentioned. For this reason it would hardly serve our needs unless grown in combination with some other more leafy climber. Still, we cannot pass it by without at least giving it the mention it so justly deserves as a beautiful vine with which to bedeck porches, trellises and arbors.

In conclusion let us simply call attention to the necessity of placing orders for seed of any kind, or for cuttings of roots, as early as possible. Late ordering often results in serious delays that make for poor service and uncertain results. Also, take our advice and order only from reputable seedsmen; those advertising in this paper may be safely considered, and dealt with with full assurance of satisfaction, honest, and integrity. Avoid unknown dealers or obscure ones. Avoid likewise poor, antiquated stocks of seeds in local stores. These are often consignment stocks that have lost much of their vitality and germinating power through years of drying in show cases. Get the best. Get it fresh. Know what you are buying. It may cost a bit more, but it will be cheaper in the long run.

Chicks In May.

May is the best month of the year for hatching little chicks. Feed them well, provide shade and water this summer, let them roost in open-air houses, and if, in addition, you have a green patch of ground for them to run on, your May hatch will produce splendid chickens.



If you raise Chicks the above real photograph will convince you of the vital necessity of The Conkey-Norwich Chick Feeder

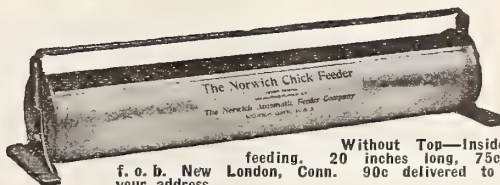
Feed outside—protect the feed in this wonderful device from Showers, Sun, Rain; from the older birds and from pollution—and watch your chicks develop. As one user expresses it: "The growth of my chicks this season, fed outside in your feeder with Conkey's Growing Feed, is astounding."

**Order one or one hundred. We guarantee
ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION or Money Back.**

Use for Feed, Milk or Water



With Rain Top for
outside feeding. 20 inches long,
f. o. b. New London, Conn. \$1.15 delivered to
your address.



Without Top—Inside
feeding. 20 inches long, 75c,
f. o. b. New London, Conn. 90c delivered to
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The Norwich Automatic Feeder Co.

7 Trumbull St.
New London, Conn.

410 Washington St.
St. Louis, Mo.

THE GEO. E. CONKEY CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO
OTTO WEISS MILLING CO., WICHITA, KANSAS

America's Best Wyandottes, Silver Golden and Whites

Winners of hundreds of prizes at Madison Square Garden, Boston and Chicago. Fancy cockerels to spare. Eggs from the finest exhibition matings; also Utility eggs from heavy layers, \$16.00 per 100. Also Golden Sebrights. Circular.

IRA C. KELLER, Box 75, PROSPECT, OHIO.

SURE QUICK DEATH FOR RATS AND MICE

**Remarkable Triple Strength
Virus Kills Every One
Not A Poison**

Marvelous French Discovery

Rats are your enemies. They destroy your building, eat your grain, kill your poultry, start fires and spread disease in every community. You need no longer suffer these losses—You can now, in a week's time, easily kill every rat, mouse or gopher with Rat Virus, the great French discovery. Our triple strength virus is the most powerful concentrated deadly virus known, the only sure, safe rodent destroyer.

Triple Strength Virus is absolutely safe to use anywhere—positively not a poison. No danger to chickens, horses, cattle, hogs or dogs. Harmless to children or grown persons. Affects only rodents.



Triple Strength Virus is prepared in a scientific laboratory and contains only Virus germs deadly to rodents. The bottle and corks are sterilized and sealed air-tight, so that all other germs are excluded. This is why Triple Strength is so deadly. It is tested on rats, mice and gophers before shipment—it cannot fail.

Rats Die Outside

Triple Strength Rat Virus is easy to use. Simple directions show how. A simple rat eating the virus gets sick with a contagious plague disease that affects and kills all rats and mice in the immediate vicinity. Rats flee because they become infected with a plague that affects the heart, blood vessels, and lungs, destroying the blood corpuscles and causing suffocation. The rats rush outside where they get fresh air and water. When the diseased rats get outside, they never get back for the disease is then so far gone it kills them. No odor, no dead rats to handle, no live rats to kill.

Special Introductory Offer

We want to prove to you our claim that Triple Strength Rat Virus is the most potent, most powerful—yet non-poisonous and absolutely safe—rat virus on the market. It is a TRIPLE STRENGTH Virus. Contains more living rat virus germs than any other rat killer made and will go one-third to one-half farther. To introduce this powerful Triple Strength Rat Virus, we will make every reader of this paper—for short time only—a special offer of a regular \$2.50 bottle for only \$1.00 postpaid. This \$2.50 bottle Triple Strength Rat Virus is enough to clear a poultry house, home or yard of rats and mice. Should you have several buildings infested with rats, it will pay you to send \$2.00 for our big \$5.00 Jumbo Size bottle. This Jumbo size bottle contains three times the quantity of Triple Strength Virus as our regular \$2.50 bottle sold for \$1.00. Send order today sure.

Money Back Guarantee

Your money back if it fails. Take no chances this year with traps or rat poisons. Triple Strength Rat Virus will positively kill rats, mice and gophers and be absolutely safe and sure. Give it according to directions—if after 30 days' trial you find any rats or mice—we will refund your money without question.

If not convenient to send money today—just send your name and address, a postal will do—pay postman on arrival. Remember it costs you nothing if it does not do all we claim.

Agents Wanted in every community

Gold Seal Laboratories

3842 W. Lake, Dept. 21 Chicago, Ill.

The Best Growth is Made on Fresh Ground

(Continued from page 585)

at harvest time when they might cause considerable waste.

The problem of keeping the soil sweet in the brooding yard can be easily solved where colony brooders are used if the brooding houses are moved at frequent intervals. A satisfactory manner of handling the brooder is to bring them up close to the dwelling during the early spring season when the chicks are small and the fires require considerable attention. At this time a plot fall seeded to wheat or sown to early spring seeded oats makes an ideal pasture for the young stock, and the growing crop helps to keep the soil purified. Later on, after the chicks have passed the stage where they require heat, the brooder house can be moved out into the edge of the corn field or some other location where the growing stock will have free range and will not be molested by the mature birds.

For the poultry keepers who have stationary brooder houses the soil can be kept in fairly good condition for the growing stock by fencing off as much space as is available around the brooder house and by keeping this cultivated and planted in some quick growing crop while the chickens are using it. After the brooding season is past all poultry should be excluded from this lot and the land be seeded to wheat or rye to help dispose of the accumulated manure.

For the poultry keeper with very limited range the very least that can be safely done is to provide alternate pens and cultivate one and sow it to some quick growing crop while the birds have the range of the other lot. When plenty of land is available intelligent care is the only thing needed to prevent soil contamination, but where the area is limited hard work is the only means of salvation from the dangers of tainted soil.

Poultry Meat Production Should Be Developed.

(Continued from page 586)

Fourth, caponize early in the season. In many sections this operation is delayed until midsummer, when the weather is hot. The writer in several different tests has proven that caponizing done in June is preferable to later summer work. There are reasons why. The weather is more favorable, a great help in cutting down mortality, and preventing any setback. The capons have time to heal and get started again, for caponizing does retard for a few days at least, before the heat of summer really begins. And then the other important reasons lies in the fact that the youngsters are given that much better start toward development.

Fifth, range and field room over which capons and roasters can roam during the growing season is a great advantage and cuts down materially on cost of production. This is perhaps the best reason why poultry meat production is of greater interest to the farmer with many acres than it is to the intensive poultry producer with a very limited acreage to fall back upon.

Sixth, a well balanced growing ration fed rightly is essential. Capons and roasters do not make quick and rapid growth on nothing. They need feed and lots of it. A grain ration of cracked corn, two parts, and one part each of wheat and clipped oats makes a good growing scratch. Give them free access to green food, in pastures, preferably, and plenty of sour milk. These latter two foods contain vitamins that enhance and force growth.

Seventh, room is required. The young males, either caponized or not, should be summered separately from the pullets. It is also better to keep the capons separate from the uncaponized males.

Caponizing.

There is little doubt but that in most instances caponizing pays. It is not a difficult operation. It necessitates special instruments but these are not expensive, and soon pay for themselves many times over. It requires some practice to acquire skill or speed. In

LICE?

With their scissor-like jaws they bite constantly—thousands of them at one time—irritating the fowl almost beyond endurance, robbing it of blood and rest, cutting down its vitality and rendering it an easy prey to disease. No wonder lousy chickens never do well for themselves or their owner. When a fowl seems restless and picks at itself, look for lice.

Go After Lice Quickly with Conkey's Lice Powder. It comes in a handy package with a sifter top, making it easy to dust the powder thoroughly into the feathers. Body lice don't like it—help to keep your flock free by occasional dusting.

Conkey's Lice Liquid helps to rid your fowls and houses of mites. For painting roosts, fittings, nest boxes and wherever mites congregate. We guarantee it to satisfy you.

Conkey's Lice Fix is an ointment—a new and very effective way of fighting body lice.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment helps to overcome the head lice that "eat up" baby chicks.

Insist on Conkey's. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us. Send 6c in stamps for Conkey's Big Poultry Book.

The G. E. Conkey Co.
6531 Broadway Cleveland, Ohio (75)

Conkey's Lice Powder

Feed Baby Chicks Soon As Hatched

Prevent White Diarrhea

Baby chicks, when hatched, must be given a preventive against white diarrhea, which is responsible for 90 per cent of the loss to poultry raisers.

Dr. E. J. Netherton, a veterinarian of 30 years' experience, has prepared a feeding which is to be given as soon as hatched. Chicks and turkeys fed this the first thing do not get white diarrhea, and thus you save 90 per cent of every hatch.

Dr. Netherton is so confident that he will send a dollar package to any honest person. Send no money; do not pay the postman; but if satisfied with results, after fair trial, remit one dollar. If not pleased you owe nothing.

Take advantage of this liberal offer today. Simply send name to Dr. Netherton, N.-&-H. Co., 384 N. Seventh St., Kansas City, Kan.—Advertisement.

FORDS run 34 Miles



on Gallon of Gasoline

Wonderful new carburetor. Guaranteed to reduce gasoline bills from one-half to one-third and increase power of motors from 30 to 50%. Start easy in coldest weather.

Sent on 30 DAYS' TRIAL

Fits any car. Attach yourself. Fords make as high as 34 miles to gallon. Other cars show proportionate saving. Send make of car and take advantage of our special 30-day trial offer. Agents Wanted.

AIR FRICTION CARBURETOR CO.

3304 Madison Street Dayton, Ohio

Oat Sprouter \$2.49

For \$2.49 you can build the simplest, most efficient, easiest to operate and best oat sprouter ever constructed. A boy can make one in an evening with no tools but saw and hammer. Thousands in successful operation. Plans with plain directions for building, 10c postpaid.

I. PUTNAM, Route 505-O ELMIRA, N.Y.

BUY FEED DIRECT SAVE MONEY

We furnish extra quality ingredients for your own mixing. Also highest quality "Ready Mixed" Buttermilk Poultry Mash—Hog and Dairy Feeds—Pure Dry and Semi-Solid Buttermilk. Write for Price List No. 110

THE SIMMONS MILLING CO.
7 to 15 W. WATER ST. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

planning to caponize the surplus young males, bear the following points in mind:

First, operate when the youngsters are about one and one-half pounds in weight. Do not go by age, but by weight and development.

Second, starve, by withholding both food and water for forty hours previous to operating, in order to empty the intestines. This will make the operation much safer and faster and easier.

Third, a barrel with one solid end still remaining intact makes a good operating table. Stretch the birds over the table, and fasten down. The area between the first and second ribs from the rear should be in full view.

Fourth, in making the incision make one clean, quick cut rather than clip a little at a time, cutting through both skin, muscle, and clip the membrane, exposing the intestines and organs to be removed.

Fifth, learn to remove both organs from one side, thus doing away with the necessity of making two incisions, one on either side.

Sixth, operate quickly and smoothly, being sure to remove both organs and all of each.

Seventh, mark the capons after operating.

Eighth, give soft food and water upon completion of operation. Keep cool.

Ninth, watch out for wind puffs on the sides, piercing same.

Make the surplus of the heavier breeds transform feed into flesh at a profit for you.

Barred Rock Hen Lays 324 Eggs

(Continued from page 587)

to select the best individuals each year, for even in a well bred flock having a high average production, the variation in individual hens is great.

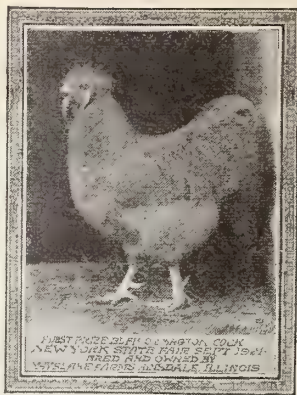
The value of all poultry products in the United States is more than a billion dollars a year, yet the average production of each hen is about 70 eggs a year according to the latest federal census. Oregon's 324 egger produced four and one-half times that number and she comes from a family that by scientific breeding has been made to lay more than three times the average number of eggs.

If the simple plan of always breeding from the best could be universally followed it would add one third to the value of this country's poultry products. This might mean cheaper eggs but it would increase consumption, give the producer a larger return from his feed, and would reduce the cost of renewing his flocks.

[Note: There is evidence to show that egg production is higher on the Pacific coast than in the eastern and central states. When Pacific coast birds are shipped to eastern egg competitions, they fall about 40 eggs below the coast records. If climate did not play a beneficent part, Pacific coast poultrymen would be badly handicapped in being far removed from eastern markets; and for business reasons poultry plants would all be established near the grain supplies and markets. As a result of their extra 40 eggs a year, the situation is somewhat equalized for them. F. L. P.]

Insurance for Poultry.

One of the advantages of belonging to the Poultry Club, England, is the privilege of insuring your fowls with Lloyd's. The manager of the Western department of Lloyd's Underwriters, Springfield, Ill., advises us that he has set aside a special deposit of \$25,000, with a surplus of \$100,000, and will write insurance on purebred poultry. Fire will be covered by one to three year policies, and death from shipment to show by one, three or twelve month policies.



Mayslake Buff Orpingtons

One of the Oldest and Leading Winning Strains

Eggs Half Price May 1st

On and after May 1st the following prices go into effect:

From Champion Exhibition Matings.

\$5 per 15; \$9 per 30; \$14 per 50; \$25 per 100 eggs. Selected from 10 choicest matings. \$7.50 per 15; \$14 per 30; selected from any one best matings.

From Combination Exhibition and Heavy Layers.

\$4 per 15; \$7.50 per 30; \$11 per 50; \$18 per 100.
BABY CHIX at twice the above prices—90% live delivery guaranteed.

All Unhatchable Eggs Replaced Free.

Our illustrated Mating List will convince you that Mayslake Orpington eggs are your best buy of the season.

Mayslake Farms

F. S. PEABODY, Owner
F. F. CONWAY, Manager

Hinsdale, Ill.

DE JONGE'S ^{8 to 12} Weeks Old PULLETS Baby Chicks, Eggs and Stock

Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds and Tom Barron Strain S. C. W. Leghorns from winners at egg laying contests and show room. We hatch our own chicks, so we can guarantee thoroughbreds prepaid to you, all alive.

DeJONGE'S HATCHERY, 16 Eastern, Box 6, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Baby Chick Pure Bred for 1922



Bred-To-Lay from flocks selected for standard quality and production we offer exceptional values in the following varieties: Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, W. Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas and Anconas. Our prices are right, when quality is in consideration as this should be the main point of view. Get our big catalog of Baby Chicks, Brooders and How to care for Your Chicks after you have them. It is FREE for the asking. Write today.

Wolf Hatching & Breeding Co., Dept. No. 1, Gibsonburg, O.

HANSEN'S RUSSIAN ORLOFFS

Undeclared Champions of America. Still stand supreme, winning at the Chicago Coliseum, 1921, 1-2-3 Cocks, 1-2-3 Hens, 1-2 cockerel, 1-2-3-5 Pullet. This win at one of the World's Greatest Shows with the records made in the National and American Egg Laying Contests proves the worth of these great Cold Weather Fowls. My new 1922 booklet describing the Orloff mailed free on request. Am now booking egg orders for spring delivery.

DR. M. A. HANSEN, IMPORTER AND BREEDER, OSAGE, IOWA.

BABY CHICKS ^{8 to 12} Week Old PULLETS

S. C. Anconas, White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, White, Buff, Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas. Best Laying Strains. Prompt delivery. Write for circular.

HOLTZAPPLE HATCHERY

Box 42

ELIDA, OHIO

KILL THEM ALL

Every Rat and Mouse easily destroyed by New Discovery Not a Poison

Absolute freedom from rats and mice is now assured everyone. No more trapping and poisoning just a few. Clean out the whole bunch, old, young, big and little.



Hick's Rat Killer kills every rat or mouse on your place. Most wonderful of all it does not harm anything but rats, mice, gophers, and other rodents. It is harmless to children, pets, poultry and all kinds of stock. It can be spread anywhere and will kill only rats and mice. This death bringing disease rapidly spreads and quickly destroys all the rats and mice. There is no smell or odor for they run outside for water and die away from the building.

A Trial Costs You Nothing

Mr. Hick is offering everyone troubled with these pests the chance to get rid of them at no cost to themselves. He will send three large double strength, one dollar bottles for the price of one. You keep one for yourself; the other two you sell to your neighbors at one dollar each, thus getting your own free and in addition making a dollar profit. Send \$1.00 today (currency, money order, check, etc.) to Chas. M. Hick & Co., Dept. 884, 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. If you prefer, send no money, just your name and address, and pay postman \$1.00 and postage on delivery. If after two weeks trial you are not absolutely satisfied, write Mr. Hick and your money will be refunded.



Have established their undisputed supremacy by winning 76 out of a possible 83 ribbons at Washington, Philadelphia, Trenton State Show and Trenton Inter-State Fair. My free illustrated circular describes these conclusive victories in detail. Send for your copy today.

I am offering choice hatching eggs from 20 wonderful matings at \$15 per 15; \$28 per 30; \$40 per 50; and \$80 per 100. Above prices reduced to one half after May 15th. Also great reductions on my choicest breeding birds at same time.

NEWTON COSH
Box A Vineland, N. J.

FREE! **WRITE US NOW**

BABY CHICKS **BABY CHICKS** **BABY CHICKS**

BABY CHICKS GUARANTEED

for FREE Booklet, "How to raise 90% of your CHICKS," also interesting catalog, describing convincingly WHY you should buy our BETTER HATCHED CHICKS. Postage Paid. Live Arrival Guaranteed. Write TODAY.

Co-Operative Breeding and Hatching Co.
Box A Tiro, Ohio

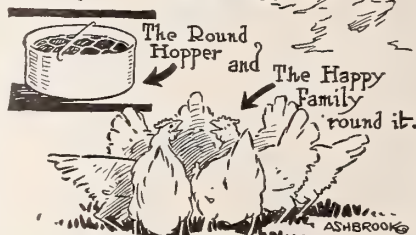
Bred Right, Hatched Right and Shipped Right.

Beginners Luck Not Equal to Perseverance.

(Continued from page 588)

hens boost the egg record.

The chemists tell us that both hen and egg are more than half water; it is rather clear



then that the water supply should be never failing. Where water is available only at intervals as is the case in winter when provision is not made to keep the water unfrozen, the egg factory suffers a partial shut down, and when the water supply is still more irregular there is a complete shut down.

What has been said of mash hoppers is equally true of water fountains or pans. They should provide drinking space for a number of fowls. When the winter non-freeze fountains are put in use two or three one-gallon cans rather than one large can.

Set the watering device up off the floor or ground so the fowls can not track in and out, and make the water unfit to drink.

When the fowls are watered out doors the fountain should be placed in the shade and the ground around should be kept in a sanitary condition by frequently cleaning and disinfecting the soil.

Clear, fresh water at all times in fountains that will serve a number of thirsty fowls without waits will help to keep the egg record from slipping.

Don't compel the fowls to form a water line as shown below.



Last but not least on our feeding schedule is the grain fed in the litter.

Those who keep chickens confined depend very largely upon litter feeding for properly exercising the fowls. They must be induced to exercise if they are to be healthy, active and profitable.

Corn should always be cracked to the size of the wheat and oats. A crop full of shelled corn is too quickly picked up and with too little effort.

Litter soon becomes packed, but it should never be discarded until dirty, as the fowls get their best and hardest work out in packed litter. Fresh litter is easily kicked aside and the grain eaten off the bare floor.

SAVE THE LIVES OF BABY CHICKS

50 Cent Package FREE

Just because a lot of the baby chicks you have hatched or bought each year die the first month or so, don't think such condition unavoidable or that you cannot raise at least 90 per cent of your chicks to market and laying age.

Have your chicks this year strong, healthy, active, vigorous, with no white diarrhea or other bowel trouble, colds, leg weakness, droopiness, etc.—the kind that develop into early layers and big, husky broilers. Try feeding

Chicklivia

the safe and harmless but active toning and energizing agent for young chicks up to three months of age, and watch them live and grow like weeds. W. H. Hall, Washington poultryman, writes: "Last spring I brooded 1,000 chicks with CHICKLIVIA and lost only 67, so think it O. K." For assisting chicks over "the danger period," giving them strength and vigor and aiding the building of flesh, feather and bone and tissue, its action is really wonderful.

To prove that CHICKLIVIA does save the lives of baby chicks and keeps them strong and healthy, we will send to any poultryman who has never used it one 50 cent package free if you will cut out this notice and mail it with 10 cents to help pay distribution expenses to The Standard Poultry Service Co., 860-K, Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y. Send at once and you will receive a regular 50 cent package without charge or obligation to buy more. Only one package to an address.—Advertisement.



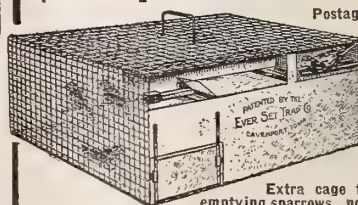
1st pen cockerel, Coliseum 1921

Palmer's Barred Rock Bargain Sale

Hatching eggs and breeding stock, priced at an approximately 50 per cent reduction in price. This is your opportunity to hatch winners from some of America's finest Barred Rocks. Our present and past winnings prove that statement too. Write for illustrated printing matter and special bargain sale prices. D. F. Palmer & Son, Box 36, Yorkville, Ill.

\$4 Sparrow Trap

Postage Extra



Extra cage for emptying sparrows, no charge. Fifty sparrows eat 1 bushel of grain a month. Ever-Set Trap stops grain losses, saves money. One man caught 65 one day; another 1,005 in two months. Galvanized wire mesh; lasts indefinitely. Guaranteed satisfactory or money back. Free instructions for setting, baiting. Order direct today. Ever-Set Trap Co., 1002 W. 15th St., Davenport, Ia.

KILL LICE ON POULTRY

with PINCH-DIP

Can be used in dry form as powder or mixed with water for dipping. Pure chemical. No adulteration. Every bit of it kills lice. 75 cents pound by mail postpaid. Agents wanted. Home Products, Inc., Rahway, N. J.

Unless there is a window beneath the dropping board the litter will pile up back there as the fowls work with heads to the lighted front and kick the litter to the rear. If it is necessary to rake the litter forward before scattering the grain, rake it up roughly in little hills.

But the hen should be deprived as little as possible of this form of exercise. Let her shake up the litter whenever possible.

Now if the grain is all scattered at once most of it will be on top of the litter and the fowls will need to work only for the last few

"Let her shake up the litter"



grains. We throw out a little grain, then wait a moment or two for the flock to start digging. When the litter is well loosened and a-flying the rest of the grain is thrown in and will now work well into the litter where every grain has to be dug out.

Sprouted oats are litter fed to some extent, for our oats are fed when sprouted about one-half inch.

The Runt.

A target for cullers, condemned, hustled to catching coop and market, the much maligned runt hen in spite of her bad reputation is often neck and neck with the best layers in the flock.

Such is the writer's opinion of and experience with hens that fail to weigh up to standard.

The cull may be a runt, but lack of standard weight is not necessarily indicative of constitutional weakness so the runt may or may not be a cull.

The human runt when called upon to defend himself draws upon history to prove that some of its most exciting chapters were put there by those of Tom Thumb-like stature from before Napoleon down to "Bud" Fisher's famous little Jeff. Those who are familiar with "Bud's" team know that it is not the abbreviated Jeff but his big partner who is A. Mutt.

While there is no "Biography of Famous Fowls" there is ample record of runt hen performance and it should earn for her a complete apology from poultrydom.

Such a record is to be found wherever egg-laying contests are held. Among the winners will be found hens that fail to attain standard weight by ounces, numerous enough to classify them as plain runts.

It is said that the runt falls an easy prey to disease, that she lacks vigor and breaks down.

That has not been the writer's experience. Invariably from two to five per cent of the flock will be undersized birds, which, if



Nobody loves a runt.

they have "pep," are put in the laying house, work through the winter under lights, lay and hold up as well as their heavier sisters.

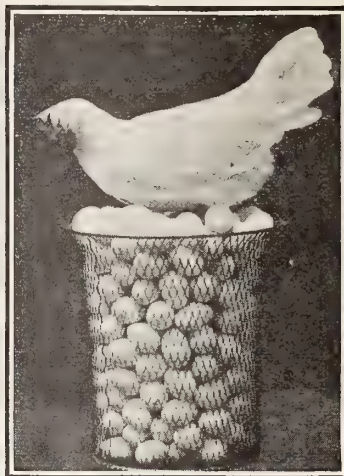
For obvious reasons where selective breeding is followed only birds of proper weight qualify for the breeding pens.

One reason is that from a breeding standpoint, unless size is maintained by selection, the size of your birds will diminish, and with

Chicks—Chicks—Chicks

At Reduced Prices
After May 15th

Double Your Poultry Profits
with our famous
EGG BASKET STRAIN



EGG BASKET MAID, a Record Layer

of English 250 Egg Strain S. C. White Leghorns. Thirty years of careful breeding for heavy egg production, large size, and beauty makes them far superior to ordinary Leghorns. They are the long, deep-bodied typical birds with large lopped combs. Foundation stock imported from Tom Barron direct. Purchase our day old chick of quality and be one of the thousands of our satisfied customers making great profits like Mr. D. J. Powell who writes: "The pullets we raised from your May chicks gave 60 per cent egg yield in December and January and 70 per cent in February and are now laying at the rate of 80 per cent and better." We have hundreds of similar letters. We are consistent winners of hundreds of prizes at leading EGG LAYING CONTESTS and Poultry Shows. Send for our large illustrated catalog, worth many dollars to you and tells about our winnings, testimonials, and shows our large plant with its thousands of layers. EGG FARMING FOR PROFIT fully explained. Write for it—it's FREE.

**PRICES ON OUR EGG BASKET STRAIN CHICKS
FOR DELIVERY AFTER MAY 15**

Grade A.—Chicks are from selected hens direct descendants of pedigreed stock. Hens are typetested, selected for large size, beauty, and are high record layers mated with pedigreed sires of high record dams. These are very high quality chicks. Prices, \$18 per 100 or \$17 in 500 lots.

Grade B.—Utility matings are high grade selected females. They are long, deep bodied birds with large lopped combs, mated with excellent males, direct descendants from our pedigreed stock. Prices, \$13 per 100 or \$12 in 500 lots.

WE GUARANTEE 100% ALIVE DELIVERY POSTAGE PAID

Order direct from this advertisement. A 10% deposit will book your order. Delivery dates, May 16, 22, 29, and June 5, 12, and 19. 15,000 weekly. Send for our large catalog. You cannot afford to be without it.

GRANDVIEW POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY
Q. DE VRIES, Owner ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

VEACH'S BARRED ROCKS
Rhode Island Reds
(BOTH COMBS)
Mammoth Bronze Turkeys
EGGS FOR HATCHING
(\$2.50 TO \$15.00 PER SETTING)

54 Pens of Breeding Birds, including our COLISEUM PRIZE WINNERS, and MOST ALL OF THE BIRDS THAT PRODUCED THEM. This the NINTH consecutive year in which we have won more FIRST and special PRIZES than ALL OUR COMPETITORS COMBINED. We guarantee 100 per cent fertility and 75 per cent HATCH. Write for 1922 FREE Mating List.

J. D. VEACH POULTRY CO., Helena, Montana

**DAVEY'S MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
AND BOSTON WINNERS**

Another Grand Win at Madison Square Garden, 44 Birds Under the Ribbons—White Rocks, S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes, White Leghorns. White Rocks won 4 cock, 1 hen, champion female, best shape female, best headed female, 4th cockerel, best headed male, 1st pullet, 2 and 5 old pen and 2nd young and have added 1st cock, champion male; best shape male, a bird of straight Greystone breeding, making the greatest win of all times.

White Leghorns, 1st cock, 5 hen, 4 pen. Silver Wyandottes again best display. S. C. Reds, best display at Philadelphia. Grand breeding and show birds at \$10 to \$25. Eggs \$10 and \$15 per 15. Heavy layers at \$5 per 15; \$20 per 100. Mating list ready.

Eggs Half Price after May 15th

F. H. DAVEY Box 40 GREYSTONE, YONKERS, N. Y.

First
Oil-
Burning
Brooder

Who Originated the First Oil Burning Canopy Brooder?

There has been some confusing statements made with regard to who originated the oil burning canopy brooder. In order that the poultry raising public may know the FACTS we show here the FIRST one ever made. It was made by H. M. Sheer years ago, and tested for several years before being offered to the public.

From this first and original brooder the now famous Sol-Hot Brooder was perfected—all of the improvements are covered by patents issued to H. M. Sheer.

The Only Heater With Positive Oil Control

The Super Sol-Hot is the only heater on the market with a positive oil control—it is accomplished with a patent thermostat and float (like on a carburetor) which maintains a constant oil level that insures an even burning flame all the time. Sol-Hot requires no regulating—it has no valves or springs to adjust—it is automatic. It is equipped with patent non-carbonizing Metal Vaporizer which does away with the old-fashioned troublesome wicks and asbestos ring vaporizers.



Super Sol-Hot Heater for Canopy Brooders and Incubators

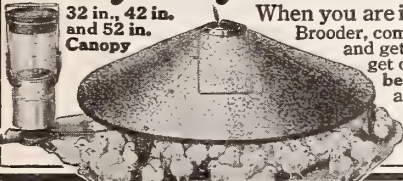
Equipped with Patent Metal Vaporizer

Why Buy Imitations — Get the Best

32 in., 42 in., and 52 in. Canopy

When you are in the market for an Oil Burning Canopy Brooder, come to the originators for it, be on the safe side and get the best. Send us your name and address and get our free descriptive folder telling all about this better heater and canopy brooder. Get the facts and you'll never buy anything but Sol-Hot.

H. M. SHEER COMPANY
Dept. 26, Quincy, Illinois (25)



this decrease will go flesh value. The small, precocious bird is the first to lay, and rarely attains the full size that is characteristic of her breed. She commonly lays a small egg. It such females are used for breeding, it is likely that not only the size but the strength of your strain will diminish. While bantams are strong, they are strong because they are true to their natural size. There is a size or weight that is characteristic of every pure breed. Great variations from that standard size are not desirable in breeding birds.



Don't judge a hen by her inches.

But, from the standpoint of what the little bird will do, from the mere standpoint of how well she will lay, irrespective of her breeding power or her influence on the variety, it will be found that a small size does not make her less productive. In point of fact, she is often an especially active, good laying bird. Therefore, in culling a runt for egg production, pass up the foot rule and judge by performance.

Light and Dark Barred Rocks

Let me add my humble mite in protest of the proposition to divide the Barred Plymouth Rock into two distinct kinds, the light and the dark. Being a young breeder and immediately concerned with whatever action is taken in this respect I feel I am entitled to express my view on such an important subject.

To begin with, were I absolutely ignorant of the subject I would, as a matter of decency, take heed of the sound and practical viewpoint of such Barred Rock breeders as E. B. Thompson and Judge Newton Cosh, who are recognized authorities on the subject of Barred Plymouth Rocks and are most emphatic in their disapproval of such division.

Everyone knows that the breeding of the Barred Plymouth Rock is one of the most specialized sort of businesses. Anyone telling you different is ignorant of how to breed the breed. Practical experience has proven that in order to obtain the best results the double mating is the proper channel. Now, I would like the effort of the breeders to be directed more and more, instead of less and less, toward standard or single mating, because, the breed should be made ever easier to breed. There are a million poultry keepers, but comparatively few breeders, and in the case of the farm flocks, the number of farmers keeping poultry as a side line is considerable, yet they do not know a single thing as to how to mate the birds. They take the most promising cockerels and head their flocks with them and let God and Nature do the rest. Of late years the right kind of education has been broadcasted and the beneficent results are apparent on every side, but even with this education there are legions who know absolutely nothing about mating chickens.

Therefore in the case of unicolored birds the results are not so apparent, but when it comes to particularized or varicolored birds in some instances, the degeneration both in color and general appearance is tremendous when the varieties are left to amateurs.

I stop now to laugh at the mediocre specimens which won when I was a boy; birds that I exhibited. They were good, as good perhaps as were commonly produced 13 years ago, but far from the present day Standard; and the improvement that has taken place has certainly not been due to the efforts of the gentry presently crazed over this idea of division of the breed into light and dark classes, but only and only due to the consecutive work of such masters as Thompson and Cosh.

It is a Godsend, this delay of a year in considering the question. Let us hope that the younger element who voted lightly and in most cases unknowingly, on the question as presented by the club will reconsider their mind and reverse their former vote.

To recognize two varieties would be a case of the young, the amateur, the inexperienced, dictating to the matured, the past masters, and at the expense of the most wonderful breed of poultry ever developed.

Mass.

L. D. DeVillieracy.

A Hatch
for Every
Day

BABY CHICKS

One Million
Per
Season

QUALITY CHICKS THAT WILL MAKE YOU REAL LAYERS. Our chicks are making good for thousands of customers in 43 states. Be on the safe side and buy chicks only that are guaranteed. Order today. One-fourth cash books you, balance two weeks before shipment. Postpaid and 96 per cent live arrival guaranteed. Our tenth season.

	25	50	100	500
S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Br. Leghorns...	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$12.50	\$60.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, R. C. Reds....	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$14.50	\$70.00
Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, Anconas, Black Langshans	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$16.00	\$77.50
Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes	\$5.00	\$9.50	\$18.00	\$87.50

Our foundation stock is from the foremost strains in America. Big, fluffy chicks, hatched in Buckeye mammoth incubators, and are chuck full of vitality and pep. From tested layers of outstanding quality in each variety. Order from this ad.

CATALOG ON REQUEST.

BOOTH FARMS & HATCHERY,

Box 268-A,

CLINTON, MO.



MAY and JUNE CHICKS

from our quality bred-to-lay

S.C. White Leghorns

will start you right. At least get our catalog before ordering elsewhere. Our prices will surprise you.

THE ELLIOTT POULTRY FARM Route No. 7, Box No. 87 MANSFIELD, OHIO

ANCONAS

McLAURIN'S MOTTLED MODELS

Remember: Eggs now at half price. This gives you Columbia, Newark, Baltimore, and other winners at prices from \$1.25 to \$5.00 for 15. 25c additional if by parcel post, prepaid. 75 yearling hens NOW \$3.50 to \$5.00. Worth double, but young stock must have room. Last opportunity.

G. G. McLAURIN

P. O. Box 93

DILLON, S. C.



HIAWATHA Chicks-Eggs

WINTER LAYING S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS Eventually you will decide that the WINTER LAYER is the BREAD WINNER. For EGGS—EGGS and EGGS the year around is what makes poultry pay and pay well, therefore do not delay and start right now and order your HIAWATHA CHICKS and EGGS for the 1922 season. At prices that you can afford to buy. Write today for illustrated price list and circular. Address HIAWATHA POULTRY FARM, Box 94, Crystal Lake, Ill.

Still Hatching Eggs Time!

VERY FORTUNATE is the Poultry Industry and all persons who are engaged in it, because of the fact that the most valuable breeding results in this business can be safely transported almost anywhere in the form of EGGS FOR HATCHING. By reason of the great VITALITY of Hollywood Farm Stock and our method of packing their eggs for shipment, the GUARANTEE 90% fertility, covering all shipments made by us.

IT IS A FACT, Reader, that the World's-record highest individual Leghorn layer—336 eggs—not only was hatched from Hollywood pen-sisters with trapnest records of only 250-259 eggs, but it also is TRUE, absolutely, that ANY CUSTOMER of our Farms that season for Hatching Eggs might have received that identical egg in a low-cost setting! Such chances occur frequently in cases where there are years of rigid, selective breeding immediately back of these moderate-yield but highly vigorous specimens.

ALSO IT IS A FACT that from our record-breaking Hollywood Pen No. 5 that produced TWELVE 300-eggers and better in ONE SEASON and the ENTIRE number of pullets from which that were trapped AVERAGED TO LAY 255 47/74 eggs in 365 days—that FROM THIS unequalled mating of high-producers we sold fully one-half the eggs FOR HATCHING, doing this throughout the breeding season and sold them at live-and-let-live prices. Following have been our 1922 prices for hatching eggs, with the records of the birds that are producing them:

Price of Hollywood S. C. White Leghorn Eggs

200 to 229 Eggs by Males from 250/259 Egg Dam.....	\$ 5.00 per 15, \$25.00 per 100
230 to 239 Eggs by Males from 260/269 Egg Dam.....	7.50 per 15, 35.00 per 100
240 to 249 Eggs by Males from 260/269 Egg Dam.....	10.00 per 15, 50.00 per 100
250 to 259 Eggs by Males from 275/279 Egg Dam.....	12.50 per 15, 70.00 per 100
260 to 269 Eggs by Males from 283/290 Egg Dam.....	15.00 per 15,
270 to 279 Eggs by Males from 283/290 Egg Dam.....	20.00 per 15,
280 to 289 Eggs by Males from 298/304 Egg Dam.....	25.00 per 15,

Half Price Egg Sale Now On

Starting May 6th and lasting throughout the rest of this season, you can cut the foregoing prices SQUARELY IN HALF, or for each sum of money listed we ship you TWICE the number of eggs—your choice. Ninety per cent fertility guaranteed. You can order with perfect safety directly from this advertisement, provided you do not delay. All orders filled within 24 to 48 hours after receipt. Telegraphic orders accompanied by payment given prompt attention.

Eggs Shipped One Thousand to Three Thousand Miles

Lakewood, Fla., April 4, 1922.
Hollywood Poultry Farm

I thought you would like to know what kind of a hatch we had from the three sittings of eggs we bought from you. We got twenty-nine chicks, one was a cripple which we killed, and one died on the second day, leaving twenty-seven. They are sturdy little fellows and growing fast. We think we have had very good results considering the long distance these eggs traveled. Very truly,
E. Hawkins, R. A, Box 163.

Hollywood Poultry Farm: Berlin, N. Y., April 10, 1922

Received 105 eggs on March 16th, not a cracked egg in the lot. Put them in the incubator the same day and I tested out eight on the seventh day and four on the fifteenth day. On twenty-second day took out 80 chicks, 79 of which are hale and hearty. I think this is a remarkable hatch for the distance they came. My own eggs which I put in at the same time hatched 62 per cent, so you see you can ship them three thousand miles and then beat me. You will hear from me later after I have trapnested these pullets. Respectfully,
William Bell.

Boerne, Tex., April 2, 1922.

Hollywood Poultry Farm:
Let me tell you how I came out with the sitting of eggs we got from you lately. The hens broke the two extra eggs you sent me, so I put the remaining fifteen under one hen and after testing them I found one infertile egg and therefore hatched fourteen strong chicks and am very much pleased. I am strong for the Hollywood strain and shall not be satisfied until my entire flock is pure Hollywood. Very truly yours,
E. G. Fortune.

Our thirty-two page, well illustrated catalog free to any address on request.

Hollywood Poultry Farm

Box A

Hollywood, Washington

PURDUE BULLETIN
RAISE ALL YOUR BABY CHICKS

Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk

Is the best feed for baby chicks; 100% digestible milk solids. Contains lactic acid in same portions as in fresh buttermilk. The best appetizer and feed for intestinal troubles.

Triple Your Egg Production

Startling information given in Purdue Bulletin No. 258.

Shows Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk triples your egg production. Sold in 50 and 100 lb. sacks. Write for free booklet today.

Collis Products Company
29 So. 19th St.
Clinton, Iowa



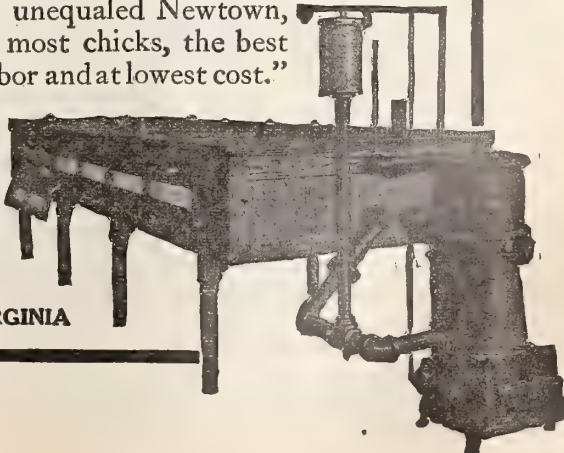
This season's biggest hatches of sturdiest chicks are from Newtown Giant Incubators

If your present hatching equipment has failed and you know you must change; if you are planning for your first big machine; or to increase your plant, your *one safe bet* is the unequalled Newtown, that "hatches the most chicks, the best chicks, with least labor and at lowest cost."

Write NOW—early action will be to your advantage

NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATOR CORP.

21 Warsaw St.
HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA



DAY-OLD Chix-Dux

1887-1922

Our **EARLY MATURING NIAGARA STRAINS** reach full development from three to five weeks sooner than the average strain, having been mated by the Hogan test along these lines for over sixteen generations. They are of special value to the poultryman or woman who purchase their chix at a time when weather conditions are most favorable for the successful rearing of chix with the least possible time and labor.

Burt, N. Y., Mar. 8, 1922

Gentlemen: I have 34 pullets raised from chix purchased of you last season. They commenced to lay in November and have averaged 21 eggs per day all winter. They have done the best of any chix I ever had. **THEY WERE JUNE HATCHED CHIX.** Yours, Mrs. G. C. McCarthy.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1921

Gentlemen: On the fifth day of August one of my pullets raised from chix purchased of you this season, laid her first egg. She was just **THREE MONTHS AND TWENTY-FIVE DAYS OLD** and I consider this a world's record for White Rox. Very truly yours, J. E. Donovan.

White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas; Pekins and Indian Runner Dux all bred with painstaking care along the lines above mentioned.

Pullets

Order May hatched White Leghorn pullets for July delivery NOW. **PRICES RIGHT.**

NIAGARA FARM

W. R. Curtiss Company, Proprietors
RANSOMVILLE, N. Y.

Worth Millions to POULTRY

Thirteen years ago, I lost 3,800 fowls in three weeks from Roup, Cholera and White Diarrhea, when a Scientist in a few days—by a newly discovered formula turned my PEST RIDDEN fowls into the prettiest flock I ever saw. I bought his formula and named it "OCULUM." Now, Disease has no horrors for me, I have cured fowls by the thousands.

As a test, I put sick fowls with a well flock and "OCULUM" healed the sick and kept the well ones well.

"OCULUM" makes hens lay and retards setting. I do not have 2 setting hens in 5 all summer. My fowls molt quickly and often lay during molt. Some hens lay while raising their brood—Roosters keep PRIME and broilers grow big and fat.

My "OCULUM" takes the place of ALL TONICS AND REMEDIES, and has spread to 5 continents. Journals, Experiment Stations and Fanciers praise it. This Journal O. K.'s it.

Bradley Bros., Lee, Mass., of world wide fame, say, "OCULUM" has NO EQUAL." They have used it for 10 years.

The Baltimore Sun says, "OCULUM" is a wonderful remedy and highly recommended." H. C. Miller, Judge A. P. Assn., Akron, O., says, "OCULUM" made 48 hens jump from 8 to 42 eggs a day."

It is cheap and harmless. Feed only one drop a day per hen in the feed. When fowl is sick you inject it.

Sample 10c, Bottle 50c and \$1 postpaid. Booklet free. The "Oculum" Co., Salem, Va., Box B. Dealers handle. Guaranteed. Agents wanted.—Advertisement.

Start Early on Red Mites.

One of the simplest, easiest and most valuable things I have found in the last twenty years relates to how to get rid of the common red mite for all time. Just take common, cheap, even rancid lard and melt it and while hot add same amount of common coal oil and apply while hot to the roosts, perch supports, and all cracks around the roosts, nests, corners of the brooders, brood coops, and colony houses. One good application early in the season with a flat paint brush will last the whole season, and I have known one application to last two seasons. Not a sight of a mite in that time.

The only precaution that is necessary is when using around the nests of breeding pens, remove all nest material and replace with fresh straw after the application. It would be bad for hatching eggs should any of the grease touch them, but that is easily avoided.

The explanation is simple. Any kind of grease is fatal to a mite and should any mite eggs be left, as soon as they hatch, and the small mites crawl out and touch the grease it is "good bye" mite, and none is left to tell the tale. Be careful to use the emulsion freely on the underside of the perches and the supports.

Wisc.

W. A. Hoyt.

Feeding Little Chicks

Excellent results can be obtained by keeping buttermilk or clabbered skim-milk before the little chicks from the time they are first placed around the brooder until they are at least four weeks old—and longer if you can obtain the milk. During this period, the chicks will thrive better without any water to drink.

After the chicks are forty-eight to sixty hours old, fine scratch feed can be fed. This can be either a good grade of commercial chick feed or a home-made mixture of equal parts by weight of rolled oats, corn cracked fine, and cracked wheat. This scratch feed can be fed five times a day for the first day or two—giving the chicks all they will eat up readily each time.

Then a dry mash can be placed before the chicks, made up in these proportions: 3 lbs. wheat bran; 2 lbs. corn meal; 1 lb. dried buttermilk; ½ lb. bone meal; ¼ lb. charcoal.

The charcoal may be omitted after the chicks are two weeks old. If the chicks do not eat the mash readily, it can be fed once or twice a day moistened with buttermilk.

One or two light feedings each day of hard boiled eggs, ground up, shell included, can also be fed. Eggs tested out of the incubators as infertile and even those containing dead germs, if the latter are not too far advanced, can be used for this purpose.

Do not be alarmed if the odor of these eggs is offensive. If they are thoroughly cooked, all harmful bacteria will be destroyed. The chicks like these ground eggs and will thrive on them. Quite frequently the number of eggs tested out of the incubator is limited. Where this is the case, market eggs can usually be fed to the little chicks economically for the first two weeks.

If their scratch feed is fed in short

8000MILES GUARANTEED



**No Rim Cut—
No Stone Bruise**

Better Tires For Less Money
Big Hand Made Oversize Tires. Built to stand rats and weather. None better. The big tire companies no longer guarantee mileage. Our ALL ROAD TREADS are Guaranteed 8,000 Miles and adjusted on this mileage basis. Positively Brand New and Firsts at lowest prices ever offered. The absolute limit in tire bargains.

Read These Prices

Size	Tires	Tubes
28 x 3	\$ 7.70	\$1.25
30 x 3	7.60	1.30
30 x 3½	8.80	1.50
32 x 3½	11.35	1.75
31 x 4	12.10	1.80
32 x 4	14.10	2.00
33 x 4	14.95	2.10
34 x 4	15.45	2.15
34 x 4½	20.25	2.50
35 x 4½	21.50	2.60

Send No Money

Order now. You risk nothing. Just send name and address and size and number of tires and tubes wanted. We ship C. O. D. Pay only on arrival. Tires shipped in original factory wrapper. If after examination you are not perfectly satisfied that they are the finest, most serviceable tires made and the greatest tire bargain you ever saw, return them. We will promptly refund your money, including postage. Take advantage of this liberal offer now while these low prices last.

All orders shipped same day received.

NEW TIRE CO., 3457 Michigan Ave., Dept. 67, Chicago, Ill.

DON'T

stare up the steps
but step up the stairs
TO SUCCESS
with

**Bartlett's S. C.
White Leghorns**

**HATCHING EGGS
at HALF PRICE after
MAY 15th**

CATALOG ON REQUEST

EMORY H. BARTLETT, Box 19, Enfield, Mass.

30 Days' Free Trial

Select from 44 Styles, colors and sizes, famous Ranger bicycles. Delivered free on approval, express prepaid, at Factory Prices. Save \$10 to \$25.

12 Months to Pay if desired. Partial deposit. Boys earn small payments. Detroit Brooders, too. Double wheels, hot water heated. Write for special low prices and terms.

Mead Cycle Company Write to us today
Dept. M267 Chicago



Detroit Incubator \$1245

140-Egg Size—Guaranteed—has double walls, copper tank, full-size nursery, automatic regulation thermometer held so that chicks cannot break it when hatching. Detroit Brooders, too. Double walled, hot water heated. Write for special low price on both machines.

Detroit Incubator Co.

Dept. 2 Merritt St., Detroit, Mich.



MORE EGGS—MORE MONEY
Feed **CRY-CO.**
A purified shell grit (cubical) guaranteed 99% Pure Carbonate of Lime.
Need no oyster shells or other grit, better results, less cost. Fine for little chicks. Highest endorsements. Write for booklet.
W. A. RUSSELL & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

clean litter, the little chicks will get plenty of exercise. Be sure there is plenty of sunlight and fresh air in the brooder house. A little runway or yard in front will encourage the chicks to take further exercise in the open.

A little clean, sharp sand spread on the floor will furnish the chicks the necessary grit. Sand which contains clay or other foreign materials may become hard and packed.

It is a good plan to thoroughly sterilize all chick fountains and feed pans daily.

Chicks do best if given green food. However, if none is available, satisfactory results can be obtained if alfalfa or clover, chopped fine, is used as litter.

Good results will be obtained if the temperature is 100 degrees F., when the chicks are first placed around the brooder. The heat can be reduced one degree each day until the temperature has been dropped to about 80 degrees F. The thermometer will give the correct readings if hung about six or eight inches in from the edge of the hover and two and a half inches above the floor.

This is the method used by the Iowa State College Poultry Plant, and is based on experiments carried on last year by the Poultry Section of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.

189 chicks, under this system of feeding, weighed 90.5 pounds at four weeks of age.

Skimmilk or buttermilk can be figured at 25 cents per 100 pounds. Where this milk is selling at more than this price it will be necessary of course to charge the price in your community.

Stock beets, mangels, sugar beets, or garden beets when fed to the poultry as green food may be charged up at 75 cents per 100 pounds. J. J. Warren.

Prices for Exported Fowls.

Just noticed in April A. P. J. "A Mexican Breeder's Complaint." May I contribute just a brief word on this subject for the benefit of your readers? Away back in the 80's we sent to a well known firm in England for 3 White Minorca pullets. The Minorca craze was raging greatly in America at the time. But we were young and inexperienced in the chicken business and considered \$3 each a good price to pay for ideal specimens of any variety.

We ordered the 3 pullets at a cost in England of about \$10. In the meantime our expectations ran high, as we thought of the arrival of the 3 English beauties. But, lo, and behold, when the consignment arrived from across the sea, and we were privileged to look into the hamper, we were crushed with disappointment and disgust. Three miserable, delicate, undeveloped white birds, called White Minorca females. Total charges, including purchase price, \$31.50. We were in our boyhood days, and had accumulated that \$31.50 from the credit side of our poultry account the year before, as the result of raising a bunch of Silver Wyandotte youngsters and advertising them in a farm paper. We had simply met our "Waterloo." But we had some important things to learn. We are older now, and realize that at that particular time, good specimens of the White Minorca variety could not be bought under \$10 to \$25 a bird.

Now the writer has observed in his experience of later years, that prospective buyers in foreign countries, particularly in the southern Lands, do not fully appreciate the fact that a \$10 bird cannot be bought for \$2 and \$3 each. Excessive transportation charges doubtless constrain them to make the first or initial cost as little as possible, but in this they are not wise. Not only in the foreign countries, but also in our own land, people need to be instructed in the knowledge of relative values that obtain in thoroughbred poultry. We all sympathize with Francisco Beltran, Jr., and by no means commend the breeder who sent the culls to him, but may we all become wiser from Mr. Beltran's experience.

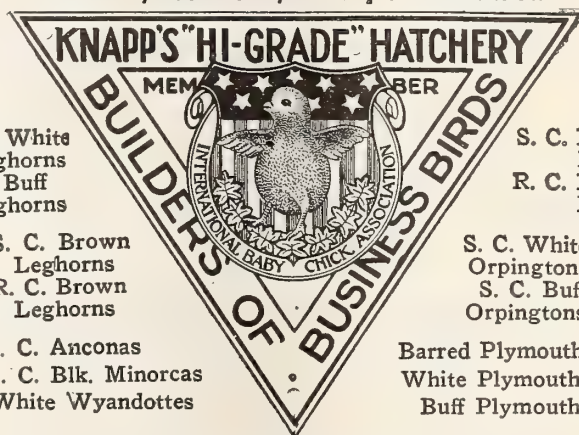
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White Wyandottes

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Reds
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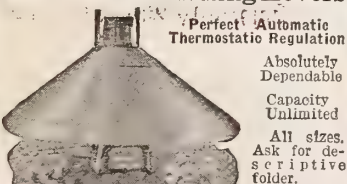
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Fitting Utility Birds for Shows

By ARTHUR F. ROLF

Secretary National Single Comb White Leghorn Club.

Some astounding methods employed—"Production Classes" would encourage the practices—Egg production should be tested in egg competitions.

THERE certainly is a great deal of truth in the old saying: "We live to learn."

One beautiful day, perhaps a year and a half ago, the writer "learned" something which was a great surprise, almost a shock, in fact. Having a little time to spare in a certain town, visited on a business trip, I took the opportunity of visiting the poultry farm of an old friend. This farm carries a good flock of White Leghorns and has been successful in a financial way, both through the sale of market eggs and some hatching eggs and stock. Although this breeder has never, so far as I know, exhibited in the Standard Exhibition classes of any show, he has "pulled down" a good many ribbons in the "Utility Classes" at some good shows.

Stopping at the house, the good wife told me that her husband was "out back" somewhere. Instead of her calling him, I told her I would go on back and find him. I went first to a large stable where she thought I would find him, and in looking around for him I went into a room where I heard the noise of some chickens. And, right here was where I started to "learn."

I saw, confined to a string of exhibition coops, a number of hens which had some sort of a metal contrivance attached to the rear portion of their body. I couldn't make it out, so you can well imagine that this was one of the first things I asked about when I located the owner. You should have seen the look of consternation which came over his face (as he mumbled, "Who in H— left that door unlocked?")

But, having known each other for years, he finally agreed to tell me something about the situation after I had promised never to divulge his name, or to give away the "secrets" until such time as I found them being practiced on other plants. I shall fulfill my promise not to divulge his name, but as I have since found his "secrets" being practiced elsewhere he has agreed that I am not under any obligation to continue to hold back about the methods.

Without, at this time at least, specifying which of the practices mentioned hereafter were being practiced by this particular man, and which of them were discovered on other farms at a later time, I have finally agreed to set forth some of the practices which are enabling certain exhibitors to win ribbons in the Utility Classes of our present shows. I have hesitated about doing this, for many months, for two reasons: First, I do not know what percentage of our Utility Exhibitors are following these, or other, methods with similar objects; second, I doubt the advisability of disseminating information which might lead still others into undesirable, unethical practices. Until the time of the recent meeting of the Standard Revision Committee at

Chicago, I kept my knowledge to myself, but, certain things which were said at that time caused me to "open up," and I finally gave in to the requests of Frank Platt, and several leading breeders,

and agreed to prepare this statement for publication. I shall endeavor to state the case briefly; to avoid the use of names or such specific references as would identify the parties under discussion; and to call a spade a spade without any glossing over.

Utility Class and Fakirs

During the time elapsing between the day first referred to, and the present, I have found five exhibitors using part, or all, of the practices mentioned, and they have told me that they knew of other Utility Class winners using the same methods. From these observations, I honestly believe that there is more faking being done in the Utility Classes today, than there ever was in the exhibition classes.

I know that metal spreaders have been devised, and used, to stretch the skin of the vent, to produce a fowl which will show the large, loose-skinned vent desired in the Utility Classes. I know that metal spreaders have been devised, and used, to increase the width of the pelvic arch, adding one, or more "finger" width to this "production measurement."

I know that hens have been successfully fattened to an extreme point, and then by frequent massage of the abdomen, while on a ration which would cause them to lose this excess fat and flesh, the large, flexible, abdomen has been retained for the Utility Show. I am told that this same practice enables one to increase the "finger" capacity between the breast bone and the pelvic arch.

I know that shanks, beaks, and more or less exposed portions of skin have been, and still are being chemically bleached to produce the "lack of color" which shows "heavy production" in the Utility Class.

I know that at least one Northern exhibitor has been shipping hens to one of these Southern "conditioners," in order to get the enlargement of comb and wattle which results from the Southern climate, together with the abundance of animal life available here.

I know that certain of these "conditioners," both in the North and the South, have adopted the practice of "conditioning" their hens in rooms which are heated artificially, supplemented by the liberal use of raw meat, to obtain that enlargement of head points which is such an important factor in the Utility Class.

I know that growing youngsters are being purposely over-fed with animal proteins to force growth of these same head points to an excessive stage, in order to make a sales "appeal" to a certain class of buyers who think they know what "big combs" mean in the Utility Class.

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Fulfills every requirement in the successful raising of hens. It is based on plain facts which everyone can understand and practice. Thousands of poultry raisers are proving its worth every day. Its housing and feeding instructions include all the modern improvements that twentieth century science has been able to develop.



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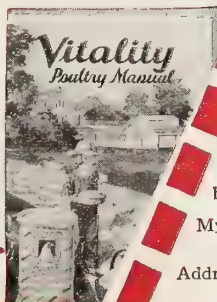
"I was not properly posted on what kind of feed was the best for chicks, so the results were failure after failure. I even put up my own feed. Yet I had poor results—weak, sickly chicks. Then I gave Vitality Chick Mash a chance with some more Brown Leghorns I bought. *In one month they outgrew the others.* It also stopped the white diarrhea and roup for my older hens by growing them more rapidly for early laying maturity. I find that by using Vitality Chick Mash I can buy chicks late in the spring and yet have early laying hens. In the fall I feed Vitality Egg Mash and get eggs throughout the winter."

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Made from pure, dried buttermilk, fine ground meat scraps, bone meal, old process linseed meal, corn feed meal, wheat bran, wheat flour middlings, pure ground oats, pure ground barley, corn gluten feed, and calcium carbonate.

Vitality Egg Mash

With Dried Buttermilk

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Made from cracked wheat, sifted cracked corn, cracked Kaffir corn, millet seed and steel cut oats, with or without grit.

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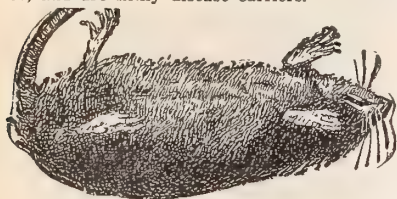
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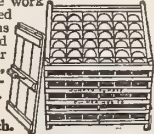
You need send no money; just your name and address to the Imperial Laboratories, Room 256, 2110 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., and pay the postman \$1.00 and a few cents postage, when the two bottles arrive. It costs you nothing if it does not do the work, as they positively guarantee to refund your \$1.00 any time after 30 days if you are not satisfied.—Advertisement.

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I know that birds are being plucked, periodically, in order to obtain birds to show in the Utility Classes, apparently in the peak of egg production and "in the midst of a gradual, late molt," the replacement feathers being in different stages of growth according to the time they were plucked.

I know that feathers have been unnaturally soiled, roughened, and broken, just prior to showing them in the Utility Classes, in order to cater to the idea that the heavy layer "must" be in rough plumage.

I know that at least one of these exhibitors has discovered a chemical solution which will both bleach the skin, and given this same desired result in the plumage, except that it makes the plumage "too white," but he easily overcomes that by soiling it before it is fully dry.

These things I know—have positive, personal knowledge of them. Other things I have been told, by these same "exhibitors" in trying to prove that they were no more guilty than others.

One breeder, in whom I have much confidence, assured me that he successfully performs an operation on the pelvic bones, decreasing their thickness and increasing their flexibility. This, I do not know from positive, personal knowledge, but mention it as one of the factors these men have in mind, whether they have actually accomplished it yet, or not.

Another, boasting of his ability to "put it over" the Utility Judges, stated that the hen with which he had won first, as well as two specials, the previous year in a "big" show, laid but 76 eggs in her pullet year, and was doing still worse in her second year. However, he stated, that this particular hen (a White Leghorn) was "very large, both in body and frame," and showed a foundation on which he was able to build—condition—fake—select your own word, the final structure and appearance which would "catch the eye" of the expert who could judge capacity and production performance from external characters.

Intelligent Breeding Needed

Now, let me repeat—I do not know what proportion of the Utility Exhibitors are using such practices. I do know that the practices are in use, and have been successful in misleading judges, competitors, and visitors to poultry shows. I do know that the practices are increasing in volume, and if certain of these very "conditioners" are telling the truth some of the practices are becoming rather general.

Let me emphasize, also, that I have made this exposure, not as a criticism of the value of external characters in culling the average flock, nor with any idea of discouraging legitimate constructive efforts to increase the production ability of our fowl. On the contrary, I wish we could see a more general use of the trap-nest, and intelligent breeding, being practiced among all of our breeders.

I am convinced, however, that there is no useful purpose served by the so-called "Utility" or "Production" classes in the show room, as at present conducted.

Who ever heard of a "race horse" man showing his horses in a "horse show" to be judged on the basis of

Sabrina *Standard Type Heavy Laying*

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Bred from my pens of Palace and Garden winners. Blue ribbon winners at Madison Square Garden including 1920, 1921, 1922. Hatching Eggs.

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Those wonderful "Hedgewoods"—Blue Ribbon Winners for years at Chicago Coliseum and Madison Square Garden. Developed for breeders who love "Quality." FRANK C. STIER, The Ancona Specialist. 1107 Nicholson Ave., Lakewood, Ohio. Treasurer United Ancona Club.

speed. He knows, full well, that the race track offers the competitive ground on which he must meet others, and prove performance ability. He knows, full well, that if any man could judge "performance ability" accurately, from external characters, that man could "break" every book-maker in the United States.

You know how impossible it is to judge "performance ability" of Pit Games, in an exhibition class. We can often designate likely looking specimens, but the man who could, by an examination of external characters, determine actual performance ability among a number of Pit Games of close quality, could "clean up" a fortune betting on the results of the Pit Contests (Oh yes! there are still lots of mains being pulled off, in this part of the country).

Just as the race track is the proper place to determine the "performance ability" of the race horse; just as the cocking main is the court of final judgment in determining the "performance ability" of a Pit Game; so is the Egg Laying Contest the public competitive ground on which "performance ability" of egg production should be fought out.

Review of the Standard Committee's Work.

By Frank L. Platt

Continued from page 584)

new breed business. The pork-hog breeders get along on four breeds. The beef cattlemen have three great breeds. The dairy cattle men have four breeds. Great industries in hogs, beef and milk center on those breeds. On the other hand the pigeon men have an unknown number of breeds; no one knows for sure how many. The breeding of purebred pigeons is a hobby, not a livelihood. What course is the purebred chicken business to take? The Standard Committee said: "Let us lay down some rules; let us set up some principles; let us define the policy that underlies standard making, going back to the beginning." Accordingly, a new general introduction was prepared for the 1923 Standard. That introduction states it is one of the fundamental principles of the A. P. A. that: "No more breeds should be recognized than can be readily identified."

That is what defeated the Rhode Island Whites and the Black Giants and the Rose Comb Barred Rocks. The Black Giant men will not admit defeat and are already swinging into action every force they command. Personally, we like the Giant and have been its friend ever since we went into Burlington county, N. J., in 1911, discovered it, and wrote about it.

If you call the S. C. Rhode Island White distinctive in type and admit it as a variety of the Rhode Island breed, then a Red Plymouth Rock will be in order; and if you call the R. C. Rhode Island White distinctive in type and admit it as a variety of the Rhode Island breed, then a Red Wyandotte will be in order. Breeders will be at liberty to exhibit them and if they comply with the constitution of the A. P. A., they can be admitted to the Standard.

The time has come to accept a policy on this new breed business and establish a precedent. You will either accept the recommendations of your Revision Board on Rhode Island Whites, or you will reject those recommendations; you will either accept, by your votes at Knoxville, the policy that your Revision Committee has sought to establish, or you will turn over the Standard to recognition of breeds without end which characterizes the pigeon fancy. The members of your Standard Committee have brought down upon their heads the wrath of two thousand Giant, Rose Comb Rock and Rhode Island White breeders, but that committee was faithful to the principles that it believes should underlie your standard.

The Constitution of the A. P. A. specifically states that the Standard Committee shall adequately protect breed type, and the committee spent a great deal of time in considering the proposed Standards for these proposed new varieties in an effort to render an absolutely unbiased report. The convention can either accept or reject that report; but should the



Supremacy, 1st Madison Square Cockerel, 1920, 1st Madison Square Cock, 1921.

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At Madison Square Garden, 1922

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Why not get real Tom Barron Leghorn Chicks and Eggs

from a firm that has Imported direct every year since 1915 at prices but little higher than the Commercial hatcheries charge for common stock. Chicks, \$15.00 per 100; \$13.50 per 100 after June 1st. Eggs, \$8.00 per 100 with free replacement of all non-fertiles returned. Orders filled promptly from this ad or send for descriptive list to

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Is this not distinctive Rhode Island Red type? This is a likeness of the first Rose Comb Rhode Island White pullet at the Plainview, Minn., Show, December, 1921. She scored 95 1/4 and was the champion pullet of the entire show. Members of the A. P. A. will be asked to decide whether the Rose Comb Rhode Island White shall be admitted to the Standard. There are at least 400 breeders of this variety in Minnesota and Iowa, and many more in the southwest. How will you vote? Photo, courtesy W. J. Stephan.

Standard Committee be lax in its examination and play politics in preparing its report, that committee would receive the hearty condemnation of every breeder and fancier, as well as of the poultry press, just as soon as the mix-up of breeds became apparent in the poultry shows.

The Rose Comb Barred Rock was rejected. It was hard for your committee to do this. There was a matter of sentiment involved. There are men and women who have spent years of work on this variety, and they are in the sunset days of life. Your committee would have liked to have seen their efforts crowned with official recognition. Just as the tears of a woman in the south-west were shed in a letter she wrote about the admission of Rhode Island Whites, so the R. C. Barred Rock people touched the human side of your Standard Committee. John H. Robinson in his report of the committee's work has truly said that no Revision Board was ever confronted with such a hard problem in connection with the recognition of breeds.

As one who sat in that committee, we can only say that your committee tried to do its duty, in the light of what was best for the purebred poultry industry of America, now and in future years.

Your committee believed that the rose comb was a breed characteristic of the Wyandotte, and that the single comb belonged to the Rock. If you vote to overrule the recommendations of the Standard Committee, and admit the Rose Comb Barred Rock at Knoxville, you will find a year hence that the Single Comb Silver Laced Plymouth Rock must be admitted, for the breeders of these single comb Silver Wyandotte sports have already filed their petition.

If, as may be likely, the Black Giant Standard is recommended, carrying as it does the same dark eyes, single comb, red lobes, black plumage, and black shanks with yellow bottoms to feet that are now called for in the now Standard Black Java, then there is no right or moral reason why the Rose Comb Rhode Island White standard should not be recommended, carrying, as it does, the same red eyes, rose comb, red lobes, white plumage, and yellow shanks of the now Standard White Wyandotte. The same would apply to the Single Comb Rhode Island White in its relation to the White Plymouth Rock. And, the Rose Comb Barred Rock advocates could say: "Breed characteristics? Tell us what you mean!"

If you admit one, you must admit all, or be inconsistent with yourself and unfair to the new varieties. Personally this writer would like to shut his eyes and vote for these new varieties, but he believes that a principle is involved; and though the committee wrestled with it for hours, it was unable to solve or circumvent it.

Such is the issue and such the argument. Perhaps harder things will be said on the floor of the convention. But let not the champions of Black Giants, Rhode Island Whites and Rose Comb Barred Plymouth Rocks be now dismayed. There has never been a time when a new variety has not been subjected to scrutiny and criticism, yet never

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has a new variety, supported by a thousand ardent breeders knocking at the door for admission, been denied entrance. No hand had been extended in welcome, and no voice has been heard to say: "Step thou up here." The thousand breeders below have pushed it up. The case this time is different and the issue vital to the future policy of standard making, for breed characteristics are the issue. But, after all, the history of practical action by the conventions is on the side of the new claimants for recognition. It is easier to poll a two-thirds vote in a convention than it is to secure a majority vote of a small committee.

Spurs.

We are in receipt of a letter from Karl A. Wernle, Illinois, who says:

"I received my American Poultry Journal yesterday and read your article 'Revision Committee Prepares 1923 Standard,' with considerable interest.

"Under the section of 'General Changes' on Page 530 is the following: 'Spurs or Absence of Spurs on Cocks—Are to be Made Defects.' If that applies to triple spurs, I, as a fancier and breeder of Sumatras, wish to register a protest against the adoption of same. According to the oldest breeders of Sumatras, triple (and sometimes more) spurs are considered a breed characteristic and mark the purity of the breed. The old time Sumatra seemed to have had triple spurs even more often than the present day bird. One of the spurs (the center one) is always as fully developed as a single spur on an ordinary bird and the others are located above and below and are usually shorter. As a rule they do not appear until the second year, or until the center spur has reached the length of from one-half to three-quarters of an inch. I have always bred my birds for that feature and it has taken quite a little culling to bring them to the point of reproducing same among the majority of the offspring."

This writer called the attention of the committee to triple spurs on Sumatras. The committee, however, was undecided as to whether multiple spurs were desirable as well as natural. Mr. Wernle's letter indicates that they are desirable and a point he aims for in breeding. We shall be pleased to again bring this matter to the attention of the committee.

Mr. Wernle concludes his letter by saying: "I would also like to see an illustration of the Sumatras in the Standard but that may be asking too much as the birds are probably not bred by enough breeders to warrant such expense." That is a very sensible view to take. The association cannot afford the expense at this time. The committee has ordered \$750 worth of new pictures and alterations in old pictures that will cost probably \$750 more.

Tail Carriage.

The degrees above the horizontal at which the tails of the different breeds are to be carried will be determined later by the committee. It was decided that after the pictures, drawn in accordance with the new Standard text, were finished, the profiles of the tails should be measured in terms of degrees, and the figures should then be inserted in the Standard text. It was found that artist Sewell had measured the degrees on a different basis than Mr. Schilling; and Mr. Schilling was instructed to make a new picture to take the place of Figures 40 and 41 in the present Standard. The degree at which a tail is said to be held depends altogether on how you measure it; therefore, this matter is to be more carefully dealt with in the new Standard.

Symmetry.

A motion was made to omit symmetry from the scale of points, and carried. It was pointed out that symmetry was nothing more or less than the harmony of parts, and if every section were perfect and harmonious within itself, the result would be a perfect and harmonious whole. The vote to drop symmetry was reconsidered, however, and lost. The argument was that the 1915 Standard Committee dropped symmetry and went to a great deal of trouble to rearrange all the scales of points, and then in open convention one member told of a sober army having symmetry and a drunken army lacking symmetry, while another member told of cupolas giving symmetry to a barn, with the result that the convention voted symmetry back into all the scales of points, and the Standard Committee had to remake all of its scales of points. As long as there is a division of opinion on this question of symmetry being given a separate shape valuation in the scales of points, it seemed better to leave the old joker in, lest a whole day's

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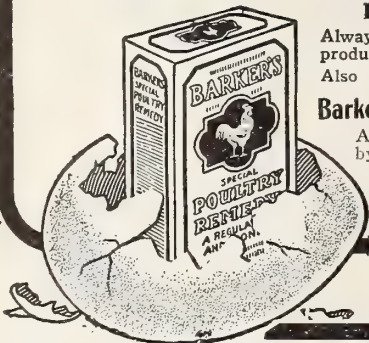
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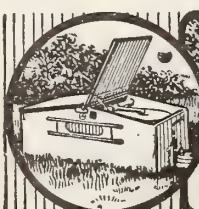
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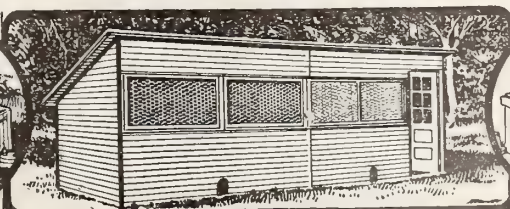
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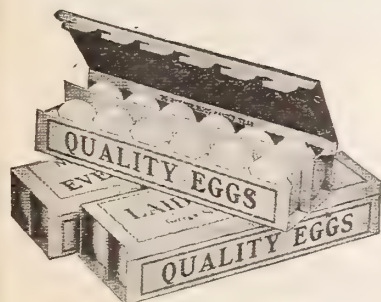
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hard work on the part of a committee of seven men be knocked into a cocked hat by a convention in fifteen minutes.

Capons.

Capons are to be recognized by the Standard. The Kansas City Convention two years ago referred this matter to the Standard Committee, and the Committee decided that capons are as legitimate exhibits in a poultry show as steers in a fat stock show, and every livestock man knows that steers are an important entry, with great interest centering around their class. Therefore, the word capon is to be defined in the glossary as a castrated male chicken which is easily distinguished by undeveloped and pale colored comb, wattles and lobes. In "Instructions to Judges," it is to be stated that capons shall be judged only by comparison, and on the following basis: (a) Quality and distribution of flesh; (b) weight proportionate to the breed; (c) breed type; and (d) breed characteristics. It is realized that the young cockerel that shows stubs or a side sprig or a little off color will be the one that will be caponized, therefore the technical disqualifications are not to apply, and as long as the birds show pure breeding, they should be eligible to win. This recognition of capons on a strictly utility basis, consistent with pure breeding, is a new departure in standard making. It should go a long way to prove that the Standard breeds are not merely built up on "feathers;" it should go a long way to convince the public that all the breeds cannot be built to suit the egg faddists who insist on selecting for high breast bones, with slab sides, that denote the poorest possible type of poultry for fleshing purposes; and the exhibits of capons in the dual-purpose breeds should drive home the reason that the great popularity of these breeds is based on a combination of meat and egg qualities. The apparent effort of some people to Leghornize the dual-purpose breeds by breeding out the broody tendency and selecting the slab-sided birds, has its origin in ignorance of the economics of American agriculture and the place the dual-purpose breeds have in the best systems of American farming.

Judging Eggs.

Chairman Branch was appointed a committee of one to prepare a scale of points and brief rules for the judging of brown-shelled, tinted and white eggs. The committee of forty left this matter in the hands of Professor A. G. Philips, who rendered no report. It was proposed to give a specific standard color and weight to the eggs of each variety, but the Standard Committee was opposed to this theoretical nicety and practical absurdity; however, realizing that the displays of eggs are an attraction in many shows, and judges are called upon to judge the entries of eggs, it was decided to formulate some rules that should govern such judging. To specify, however, that a particular variety of Wyandottes, or Rocks or Orpingtons shall produce a particular color of egg shell is to make a joke of the whole thing. What judge could tell that Minorcas not Leghorns laid the white eggs, or Langshans not Wyandottes produced the deep brown eggs?

Minorca Weights.

The report of the committee of forty called for an increase in all Minorca weights to the level of the S. C. Black variety. This was an error. This writer made the motion in the committee of forty, and was careful to state that it covered the S. C. Buff Minorca variety only. Lloyd C. Mishler appeared before the Standard Committee to protest raising the weights of the Rose Comb Black variety. He stated that a decrease in egg production would follow an increase in weight, and that he was interested in selling the most useful type of chicken. The Standard Committee did not increase the weights of any Minorcas except the S. C. Buffs. After doing this, so many letters of protest were reported by the chairman that the committee became doubtful of the real attitude of the Buff Minorca breeders. The matter was, therefore, reconsidered, and what report the committee will make will depend on the evidence secured between now and the Knoxville convention.

Anconas.

The Standard Committee had its hands full with this variety. Western and Southern breeders have been loyal to the Standard and showing birds tipped one in five. The winners at New York, Boston and Chicago are 80 to 98% tipped. You wouldn't think it to look at them, but when you count the feathers you find the best pullets are close to 80% tipped and the best hens are close to 100% tipped. The reason that nearly every feather is tipped, yet the birds look dark and lustrous green in the ground color, is because they carry a long feather in their

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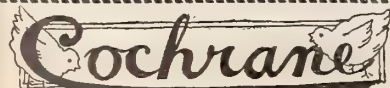
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back that has much room for the greenish black; and this feather narrows at the point, so the white tip, even though it extends clear across the point of the feather, is very small. It is the character of the feather that influences this color type. Where a round, short feather is bred, the white tips are much larger, and one in five of these tips makes about as light a bird as wins in New York or Chicago where there is more tipping, but the white tipping is neater and smaller in proportion to the black ground color. The Standard Committee, therefore, settled on one feather in two in the female to be tipped, except on the head, where one feather in three is to be tipped. The schedule adopted for the male was one in two on breast and one in three on hackle and saddle; but in the careful review of its work, the committee found that this one in three in hackle and saddle was inconsistent. While the avowed intention of the committee was to draw up a standard for a Mottled Ancona, not a Black Leghorn with a few white flecks, it found that it was going backward, for the 1915 standard called for every feather of the male's saddle to end in white tips. The matter was, therefore, again reconsidered and the committee now recommends one tipped feather in two on female neck, back, wing bows and breast; one tipped feather in two on male neck, saddle, wing bows and breast. The back of the male is to be tipped one in five. The heads of both sexes, one in three. We hope that some of the breeders who have been showing at New York and Chicago Coliseum will ship some birds to Knoxville so that convention may see that this new description is, after all, exactly what the breeders want, and some breeders already have. Some breeders may feel that they are going to have a hard time to hold sound wing flights with a one in two tipping, but this does not appear to be the case when the right shape or character of feather is bred. In the preamble to this breed, which was rewritten, it states that a clean, well defined, neat white tip is desired, and the even distribution of tipping over the entire plumage as seen by the eye is more desirable than the counting of the feathers. The lobes of Anconas are to be white, the same as other Mediterranean varieties. "White or creamy white" is indefinite and allows more latitude than a "Standard of Perfection" should grant. The same with shanks: "Yellow or yellow mottled with black" is not a specific requirement. "Yellow" shanks are really the ideal; therefore, the standard committee confined its descriptions of shank color to the ideal, "yellow." Yellow shanks are required on Black Leghorns and Black Wyandottes; they should be more easily secured on Anconas, for white is allowed in their plumage. The committee recommends that Anconas more than one pound underweight be disqualified.

Red Sussex.

The original motion was to give this variety a red under color. This writer did not vote on this question, feeling that he should abide by the decision of the committee. If he had voted he would have tied the vote. We got to thinking about the matter after the vote was cast, and decided that we owed it to the breeders of this variety to express an opinion. The committee permitted this question to be reconsidered and voted to allow a bar of slate in the under color. We believe this is right and proper. Slate under color as called for in the present standard is too strong a dose of black; it breeds black ticking in the females and black spangling in breasts of males. More red is needed; however, for the pendulum to swing to clear red is too long a stroke considering the history of the variety which records slate from the earliest records. We believe the committee acted wisely in reconsidering this matter and adopting a red under color with a bar of slate.

Barred Rocks.

The secretary of the Barred Rock Club has publicly stated that the A. P. A. convention at Knoxville, Aug., 1922, would vote on the club's two variety standard for Barred Rocks. This is an error. It arises from the club secretary assuming that a standard prepared by a club must be submitted without change, by the Standard Committee, to the convention. This is not a fact in this case, for the chairman of the Standard Revision Committee has ruled that the Barred Rock Club's standard calls for a recognition of two varieties of Barred Rocks; therefore, according to the constitutional provisions covering the recognition of new varieties, the club's standard cannot be acted upon until one year from August, 1922. Moreover, the Standard Revision Committee unanimously voted not to recommend two varieties of Barred Plymouth Rocks. To override this veto will require a two-thirds vote of the entire 1923 convention. A two-thirds vote is always hard to secure, especially when the issue is clean cut and there is strong opposition.

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It appears that the Barred Rock will continue to advance under the same standard that has been in force these many years—a standard that was drawn up by the greatest Barred Rock breeders who ever lived.

The Standard Committee has decided to include a detailed reference to the pullet-bred male and cockerel-bred female in the preamble to the breed. This is done to meet the clamor for some reference to these two breeding birds. It seems to be necessary to do something of this kind at this time, but in the judgement of future years we are not sure that it will prove to be a thing wisely done. It is pretty hard to write a description for a breeding bird. You might see a beautiful Light Brown Leghorn male, but before you bought him as a breeding bird, you would want to know what his dam and sisters were like.

Several years ago this writer judged the Barred Rocks at the Washington, D. C. show. R. J. Waldon won 1st, 2nd and 3rd on three beautiful, snappy barred pullets. He also won 1st and 4th pullet bred cocks. After the judging he asked us what we thought of the 4th pullet bred cock. We replied: "He has no underbarring at all." Then Mr. Waldon said: "I have sold better looking ones for \$5; but I paid \$35 for him and he is the sire of the pullets which you have placed 1st, 2nd and 3d." Friends, there is something else besides "looks" in a breeding bird, and that "something else" is pedigree.

Single Mated Dark Brahmas.

F. M. Prescott of New Jersey, asked the Standard Committee to allow white mottling on the breast of the Dark Brahma male. It is true that some of the best pullet breeding males have weak colored breasts. But, no breeder would select a male for the purpose of producing good penciling in his female progeny, simply on the strength of a mottled breast. He would first want to know if that male was out of a well penciled female. Looks are not infallible indications of pedigree.

It seems like going backward to standardize a mottle-breasted male in Dark Brahmas and Silver Penciled varieties. If such a thing were done, and Mr. Prescott, Newton Adams or Dr. Lott should walk into the Garden show, their comments on the birds would be more uncomplimentary than what Mr. Prescott wrote about the last Garden show.

The breeding proposition is important. But the Standard must set an ideal, and the material used in producing that ideal, while valuable to the point of being indispensable in the breeding yard, cannot always be "standardized." To do so would result in lowering the standards in many instances. It is to be expected that commercialized breeders, hatcheries, shows and publications will continue to clamor for standards that will make it possible to sell every kind; no culling being necessary, only grading from low priced to high priced grades required on the part of the clever salesman. That is a condition that must be met more and more as the poultry industry grows bigger and bigger; and those who seek to preserve the high ideals of the past, must expect to meet the strongest opposition, supported by the most alluring arguments.

It is our opinion that the breeding proposition in Silver Penciled varieties was met as fully as possible by the Revision Committee. The male is to be allowed some white in the lower feathers on the sides of his body. He is to have a slate undercolor that shades light at base; and under this rule the male whose under color of neck and saddle stops short of a pure, positive white will not be defective. Such a concession has not before been made in the Standard. The 1905 Standard called for a black or slate undercolor in male. The Silver Penciled female is to have distinct penciling in her neck, it being realized that penciling is the first property of the female. The problem is no longer aggravated by insisting on a striped hackle in the female.

The ground color of the female is described as gray in the present Standard. We all know that the whiter the ground color the better the bird. The Standard Committee, therefore, adds a separate clause calling for contrast between the ground color and the black pencils. The committee then changed the ground color from "gray" to "steel gray." We believe the breeders will want a cleaner, whiter ground color than "steel gray." It is now for them to suggest the term. If the Standard Committee had not made some change from the word "gray," the matter could not be finally corrected at the Knoxville meeting. Action there can only be taken on the recommendations of the committee; whole standards cannot be written at Knoxville.

It rests with the breeders to name the kind of ground color they want in the Silver Penciled female.

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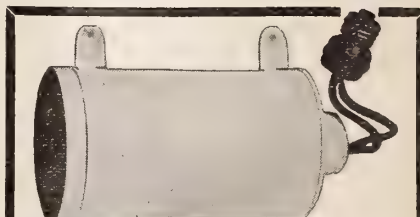
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The committee realized that the Standard has worked a hardship on this beautiful and wonderful color-type. The Standard has been materially altered, as above. It is now up to the Silver Penciled breeders to write E. C. Branch, Chairman, Lees Summit, Mo., endorsing the changes made in the male, and stating precisely what is wanted in the female ground color; otherwise do not be disappointed with whatever action may be taken by the Knoxville convention.

R. I. Red Female's Neck.

The report has gone forth that the Standard Committee eliminated black ticking from the lower hackle feathers of the Rhode Island Red female. The fact is, this particular vote was reconsidered, and the ticking of the female was left as in the present Standard. Considerable was said on this subject. The argument which prevailed was that the Standard calls for a black tail and as much black in the wing flights as is carried by a Brahma and it is unreasonable not to allow the rudiments of striping in the lower neck feathers.

The other side contended that if you allow it in the female, you should allow it also in the male; that R. I. Red males, particularly cocks, already carry ticking in their lower hackle to considerable extent, and the only way to clean up those necks is to get the ticking out of the female neck. Then the red color question came up. It was said that the Reds are becoming too dark, and to take the black out of the neck would help to bring about a brighter red color. The fact is, a neck that carries a positive black stripe may be of an orange color. Striping or ticking has nothing to do with the ground color of the neck. The vote was therefore reconsidered and the ticking in the lower hackle feathers of the Rhode Island Red female is left as in the present Standard.

Considerable discussion arose over the proper shade of red. The Standard is very elastic on this point, calling for a "rich brilliant red" which may be of almost any shade desired by the judge. It looked for a time as if the shade would be described as a "deep claret" color. However, Mr. Robinson brought in a color-card and it was found that this word description would not fit. The red color was, therefore, left as in the present Standard, but the preamble to the breed was rewritten to call for an even red color not so dark to have a brownish or violet hue. Some of the birds are so dark that they have a purple or "blue vitrol" color, others are a flat brown. The Standard Committee believed that neither of these were in keeping with the Standard requirement of "rich, brilliant red."

Columbian or Light Brahma Color

The present Standard calls for bluish-white undercolor in the breast of the Columbian and Light Brahma male and female. The Revision Committee made the undercolor bluish slate in all sections.

The present standard calls for the two top main tail feathers in the female to be black, laced with white. On account of the tendency toward white sickles in the male's tail, the Columbian Wyandotte Club asked for solid black main tail feathers in the female. The committee agreed that completely laced top main tail feathers was too extreme, so decided to call for slight edging of white on these two top feathers.

We are also going to quote the exact language adopted for the back and saddle of the male. This section has been argued for years. We believe that the committee adopted the best word description ever applied to this part of the male. The new text is: "Black, surface color white; cape black and white; saddle white, except lower saddle feathers extending from points of wing to root and sides of tail which should be white with a very narrow 'V'-shaped black stripe at end of each feather tapering to a point near its lower extremity; this 'V'-shaped stripe increasing in width, length and density as it nears the tail coverts."

That does not call for a striped back, neither does it call for a striped saddle; it simply calls for a little V-shaped ticking in the long, lower saddle feathers. That is desirable from a breeding standpoint; moreover, it gives finish to the male's color-type, and allows the saddle to blend harmoniously into the laced tail coverts. Such a description is badly needed as the following will indicate:

The illustration on page 584 shows four feathers from four Columbian males. The long feather on the left is reproduced from page 283 of the Wyandotte Standard, published by the A. P. A. The reader of that book is informed that it is a saddle feather. That is a mis-statement. It is a lesser tail coverts that grow from beyond hips, near tail. The second feather from the left in the illustration on page 584 is also from the Wyandotte Standard and is said to be from the back of a Columbian male, which is recommended as the type to use in produc-

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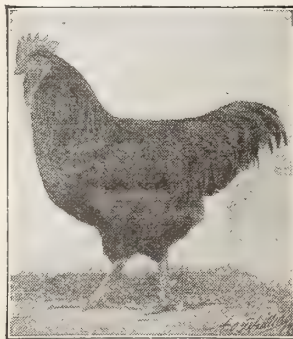
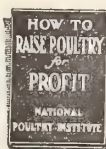
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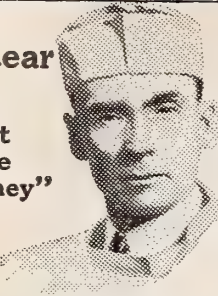
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ing exhibition pullets. That is another piece of mis-information. A male with a heavy black stripe of that kind in his back would produce pullets full of black in their backs. The Standard states that black spots prevalent in the back of the female shall disqualify her. Why recommend a striped back for a pullet breeding male? It is nonsense. This writer wrote the chapter in the Wyandotte Standard on mating Columbian Wyandottes, and the editor of that book spoiled the chapter by injecting the picture of that feather in it, for never would we recommend using such a stripe-backed male to produce pullets. The third feather from the left on page 584 is reproduced from page 282 of the Wyandotte Standard. It illustrates a feather from "an exhibition male's saddle." Nonsense again. No Columbian or Light Brahma judge would tolerate such a feather as representing a model saddle, or even a good average saddle. The saddle feather that is wanted is the one illustrated on the extreme right, page 584. There you have the V-shaped stripe, terminating in a point near the lower extremity of the feather; you have the pure white center, as desirable in an exhibition bird as in a breeding bird; and you have the bluish-slate under-color.

Some ten years ago we judged the Light Brahma Club show in Philadelphia. The first cockerel had lower saddle feathers marked with this V-shaped stripe. He was taken into the Columbian Wyandotte Club meeting, which was held during that Philadelphia show, and since then Ralph Woodward, Harvey Wood, Chas. Balch, Hendrickson, and other progressive breeders have been asking for that V-shaped stripe. Some breeders in the West have said: "Don't get the backs striped; beware of those eastern fellows." Frank Johnston was present at that Philadelphia meeting and he knows that that V-shaped stripe in the lower saddle does not make a dark bird. Gentlemen, if you will accept that V-shaped stripe as described in the Standard Committee's recommendation you will have a beautiful male, one you can breed to advantage; and you will eliminate the danger of such ignorance as is displayed on pages 282 and 283 of the Wyandotte Standard.

The picture of the Columbian Wyandotte male on page 88 of the present Standard of Perfection, illustrates the ticking in the lower saddle as described by the committee. The Light Brahma male's lower saddle does not meet this description, moreover the illustration is faulty in other respects, and the committee authorized artist Schilling to make a new Light Brahma male illustration; also to cut off a little of the Langshan type in the Dark Brahma male.

Earlobes, Shanks and Undercolor

All breeds in the American class are to be given the same lobe disqualifications as applies to Plymouth Rocks, which is, any enamel white in lobe shall disqualify the specimen. Perhaps there are some breeders who will object, but the committee feels that all breeds in the American class have outlived the formative period. If any enamel white in lobes has been a good disqualification for Plymouth Rocks, it will be an equally good disqualification for Wyandottes and Reds. Of course, there is the other side. It was stated in the American Fancier, March 17, 1897, as follows: "I do not think a little white the size of a pin head in a Plymouth Rock earlobe should disqualify a way-up specimen, and allow a poor lop-sided, long-backed specimen by the side of him that happens to be free from this defect to win a premium over him. There are a lot of places where judgment must be used in order to make judging of poultry what it should be."

No one of today would go back and tolerate white in the lobes of a Rock. Should not the other breeds in the American class be promoted to the same high level?

Shanks and undercolor are the stumbling blocks in a number of varieties. It is difficult to get yellow shanks in Anconas, Part-ridge and Silver Penciled Wyandottes and Rocks, Black Wyandottes, Black Cochins, etc. Yet, in each of these cases, yellow shanks are a breed characteristic. The Barred Rock men, with considerable black pigment in their birds, get yellow legs. Then why not the other breeders? So yellow shanks were adopted for the above named varieties, and it will be up to the breeders to pay more attention to color of legs and toes.

Earnest effort was made to handle the undercolor problem in a sensible way. Black pigmented fowls with black shanks, such as Langshans and Minorcas, are to have dull black undercolor. Black plumaged fowls with yellow shanks are to have slate undercolor, which may run to light slate in old cocks and not be defective. Varieties carrying considerable white in their plumage, such as the Silver Laced and Silver Penciled Wy-

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dotte males, are to have slate undercolor that shades lighter at base of feather.

Leghorns

The underline of the Leghorn is to be mentioned, which reference with the $\frac{1}{2}$ pound increase in Leghorn weights, and the new disqualification clause of more than 1 pound underweight, should tend to impress on breeders the fact that substance of body is important in this breed. There is no assurance that these recommendations on the Leghorn will be adopted. There is a large number of little, topky birds in the country, that look good to their many owners, and they may out number those who know that the utility Leghorn has size and the winners at the Chicago Coliseum and new York shows have size, substance and under line as well as top line.

Complete new illustrations are being made for Leghorns, similar in outline to those made by Artist Schilling for the Brown and White Leghorn Clubs. The back of the Leghorn female, instead of rising in a "concave incline to tail" is to rise in a "concave sweep to tail." The Silver Leghorn men asked for more green sheen in the color of their male, which was granted. White ear lobe color that leaks slightly into the side of the face is not to be termed "white in face" and disqualify. It appeared that some judges were too harsh in applying the old disqualification clause.

We are in receipt of the following letter from H. J. Muschewski, Iowa:

"In your report of the Revision Committee's work, under the caption 'Leghorns' it reads thus: 'The Browns are to be recognized in three varieties only; S. C. Dark and Light, and Rose Comb Brown only.' Now I don't quite understand this last phrase: 'Rose Comb Brown only.' Does this mean that the Rose Comb breeders will not have the same fair chance in exhibiting their birds as Light and Dark Browns as the Single Comb breeders will have? Will it force us Rose Comb breeders to mate our birds under the ancient double mating system in order to exhibit both males and females? If this is the case, it will work a hardship on us and will hinder us in popularizing our variety."

The Standard Committee does not recommend that the Rose Comb Brown Leghorns be recognized as Light and Dark. The Rose Comb Brown breeders have not petitioned the Association for the recognition of their pullet bred male and cockerel bred female. The committee, therefore, was unable to take up this matter even though it had been disposed of to do so. The sense of the committee was unfavorable to splitting up any other variety until the S. C. Brown breeders had had more time to demonstrate the way the Light and Dark proposition was going to work out. Theo. Hewes and this writer were both favorable to Light and Dark S. C. Brown Leghorns, when that issue was fought out three years ago, but from reports that reached the Revision Committee, from both the east and the west, it would appear that the dark line is growing darker, with black shawls around the lower hackles of many of the males, and the light line was not showing the quality that it should.

Orpingtons

The White Orpington Club asked for a number of changes in the wording of the Orpington Standard. D. E. Hale appeared before the Committee and said that the trouble was more in the judges than it was in the present Standard of Perfection. After going over the proposed Orpington Standard, it was found that the club had asked for more changes in wording than of meaning. Some of their wording was not in harmony with the language of the Standard. The Committee granted the incline to tail in the female which takes the place of the "concave sweep to tail" in the present Standard. The club asked that the body feathers cover from view not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the shanks of the male, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the shanks of the female. As this might tend to indicate that the breeder should make these measurements, in which case the long-shanked bird would have an advantage, it was decided to put these fractions in the preamble to the breed, supplementing them with the statement that these proportions should not be obtained by breeding shanks longer than called for in the Standard text. The old preamble was rewritten and breeders were cautioned to maintain Standard type, and warned that massive-ness should not be obtained by extreme Coching feathering; that the "sides of the body, sometimes erroneously referred to as the fluff, should be moderately smooth, with full, not profuse feathering."

Golden Wyandottes

Melvin F. Uphoff, Secretary National Golden Wyandotte Club, writes:

"Am mighty glad to see the recommendation for a richer ground color and my class



How to Raise Finest Chicks

The real satisfaction-giving youngsters, that grow steadily and rapidly from the time they kick their way out of the shell until they are ready for market, the laying house or the exhibition cage. That's the kind you should have—can have if you will keep up chick-health and chick-vigor.

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Then they are sure to grow, to develop strong, well-fleshed frames and abundant plumage, because this remarkable "baby food for baby chicks" contains exactly the food-elements that make muscle, bone and feather, with scarcely any indigestible fibre. Buttermilk in liberal quantity and finest quality. It saves chicks—raises chicks—prevents loss—brings the profits.

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EGGS—CHICAGO COLISEUM QUALITY MATING, \$6.00 for 15; \$11.00 for 30; \$33 for 100.

STANDARD MATINGS, \$3.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 30; \$15 for 100. Infertiles replaced free. Here is a Big Golden opportunity—so order NOW!

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Bickett's Barred Rocks

All eggs after May 1st, at one-half price. From best pullet mating, \$4.00 per 15; from our quality farm range flock at \$1.00 per 15, or \$5.00 per 100. Remember our birds win at Chicago, Indianapolis and Dayton, Ohio, shows. Send for mating list. LEIGH W. BICKETT R. R. 9, XENIA, OHIO

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White Diarrhea is caused by the bacillus *Bacterium Pollorum* transmitted through the yolk. There is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. The germs multiply very rapidly and one infected chick may infect the entire brood. The germs can be killed by the use of preventives. Intestinal Antiseptics to kill the germs should be given as soon as the chicks are out of the shell. It is much easier to prevent than it is to cure.

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Dear Sir: I have raised poultry for years and have lost my share of little chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I learned of Walker's Walko Remedy for this disease, so sent for two 50c packages to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 646, Waterloo, Ia. I raised over 500 chicks and never lost a single one from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor—they develop quicker and feather earlier. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail. Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind.

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Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send 50c for box on our guarantee—money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 646, Waterloo, Ia.

2 Sy-fon Chick Fountains and 1 Chick Feeder \$1.00

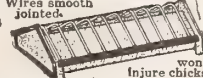
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Has two compartments. Wires smooth jointed.



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THE KLEIN-LAMBERT CO., 515 Traders Bldg., CHICAGO

show that a majority of the larger breeders are much in favor of the change. The Standard Committee took another long step in advance when it suggested red at base in under-color, for the best exhibition and breeding males are so marked. I would suggest "golden tinge at base," instead of "red." Believe this wording would be more in keeping with the general phraseology of the Golden's color description."

Spanish

That ribbon-like wattle and a face which is good when it is long, better when it is longer, and best when it is longest, is not the Standard Committee's conception of Spanish welfare. The Committee prepared a new preamble to the effect that the face should not be subjected to abnormal development, but should be developed to attractive proportions. A number of communications from Spanish breeders were read, but the following eloquent appeal from Clarence Hewes brought the vote:

"The White Faced Black Spanish breeders of America have no specialty club nor other organization through which to present to your committee their wishes and suggestions concerning changes in the forthcoming edition of the American Standard of Perfection. Therefore, I address you thus as an individual as I believe you would wish.

"I attach hereto a list of suggested changes in the present Black Spanish Standard and have tried to make these suggestions definite and specific. I would like to present here briefly the reasons for these suggested changes that your Committee may understand my attitude and weigh my proposals in the light of your experience as poultrymen and your acquaintance with the history of Black Spanish, particularly during the last thirty years.

"During the active lifetime of the present generation of poultrymen, Spanish have been bred to a Standard which placed great emphasis on the size of the face. To develop a fowl's face beyond a reasonable extent is to render this section first distinctive, then novel, then abnormal and finally grotesque, and such development can only be obtained by a closeness of selection in the breeding yards that can but result injuriously to the health and stamina of the fowl. Extreme development of novel and distinctive characteristics imposes an undue burden on practical qualities. Such development of any quality can only be obtained by subordinating in the effort every other quality. If success is reached in such effort the result is a one-sided, freakish creature. To saddle onto a Standard bred fowl an abnormal development of one distinctive trait is to emphasize that trait to exaggeration and to render less valuable and less noticeable every other trait.

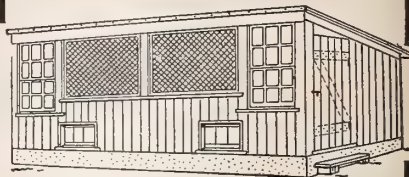
"After several decades of observing Spanish bred to excessive size of face, the poultry public has wellnigh forgotten that this breed ever possessed any other claim to distinction. In their minds the Spanish exists as an ultra-fancy breed, made novel and grotesque by extreme development of the large, pendulous face. That Spanish have a century old reputation as prolific layers of superior eggs is a fact that has been obscured by the giving of too much consideration and too much publicity to the fostering of a purely incidental characteristic.

"The white face must always remain a distinguishing characteristic of the Spanish. Sensibly and conservatively preserved it should always be a trade mark of pure Spanish blood, but it need not, and should not be encouraged in its development beyond a point consistent with genuine beauty and sane breeding practices.

"I would much prefer to see the emphasis placed on purity of color of the face, and smoothness of texture of the face, since these are qualities of the face that stand for real beauty and are consistent with other standard and useful qualities. Extremely large faces are actually a burden to Spanish males as I am sure every one of your committee has observed; they can only be kept in condition by special care and attention, and instead of being attractive are more nearly ridiculous; they are a tribute to the patience and breeding skill of the man who produces them and nothing more. The large face is so palpably developed as an oddity and novelty; it is so plainly void of any quality of usefulness; and is so extreme in its development that the average poultryman is inclined to place the Spanish with the ornamental rather than the useful breeds.

"On the other hand, picture a face of medium size, pure white in color, smooth in texture, placed in contrast to jet black plumage and coral red comb. Place a value on the face that gives it its just due and no more. Let the development of other qualities be encouraged, and can we now again make Spanish real beauty features of our shows around which we Spanish breed-

KIRCHNER'S Sectional Buildings



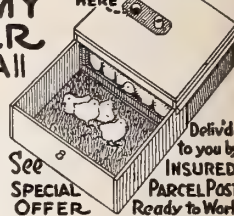
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Light and Dark Brown LEGHORNS

Buy some of my choice Single Comb Brown Leghorn eggs for hatching and raise some winners and layers. Price of eggs from mated yards are \$2.00 to \$10.00 for 15, and from range flock \$1.50 for 15, and \$8.00 for 100. My strain originated mostly from Tormohls and Grove Hill's best birds and are surely fine. Baby chicks for sale also. John W. Moore, R. F. D. No. 1, Dept. M., Poplar Bluff, Mo.

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ers can congregate and discourse concerning the beauty and usefulness of our favorites? For more than thirty years clauses have been written into the Standard text making large faces practically obligatory in exhibition Black Spanish. During that time the breed has steadily decreased in popularity until even in our largest and foremost shows an entry of Spanish is a rarity, and on the farms and among the lay poultrymen Spanish are not seen in a month's travel and are only referred to "as a breed we used to have when I was a boy."

"Spanish have suffered in hardiness and vigor as a result of the long continued selection and breeding for extreme face development. It is my experience that this belief is well founded and that the breed is in need of rejuvenation; that it needs a period of wide-open breeding for vitality and vigor, unhampered by any extreme standard requirements. I believe that a revised Standard that places a premium on a well balanced, vigorous appearing bird, that places on face the only value necessary to preserve that character as one and only one Spanish requisite, will work to the vast practical improvement of the breed, and will in a few years result in the production of Black Spanish that excel any we have ever seen in real genuine beauty, a beauty that comes from the possession of physical qualities that we associate with health, vigor and usefulness."

"The present Standard scale of points contains no allowance for valuation of the Spanish face, and in absence of any such allowance, judges and breeders have borrowed from all sources all the valuation they thought necessary to give face the dominant position among Spanish qualities that it has had during many years past. Face and lobes are so plainly one and the same section in this breed that I consider it surprising that the proposal has not been previously made to link these two sections together and I make this suggestion here that these two sections be made one and be given a definite allowance—an allowance that is ample and yet one that plainly and clearly limits the valuation to be placed on face."

Cornish

Fred H. Bohrer, Secretary of American Cornish Club, writes:

"Personally, I feel that the attitude of the Standard Committee on Cornish shape is O. K. and believe that for the future welfare of the breed that we must come to it; however, I know that there are a great many fanciers of the breed who will maintain that we are putting the breed back where it was 10 to 15 years ago, when long-legged, sparrow-bodied birds were common; but this past year, both at New York and Boston, I found the bulk of exhibitors and lookers-on more firmly convinced that something must be done to bring about that "graceful" type in Cornish."

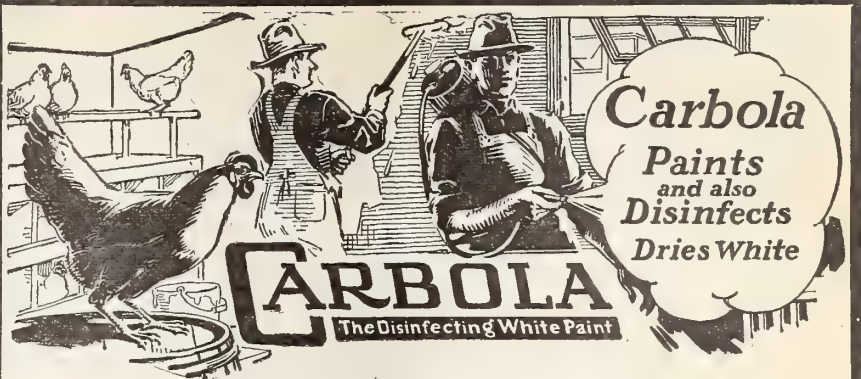
"The greatest opposition will come from the old time breeders, I fear. It is the younger breeders who seem to care to make the breed popular, and who are not satisfied with that sluggish type which we know is detrimental to satisfactory egg production."

"If possible I am going to get to the Knoxville convention in August. I thank you kindly for all you are doing in behalf of the breed and assure you my support as I know that you are a believer in making the beautiful useful and useful beautiful."

The changes made by the Committee in the Cornish Standard will not affect one percent of the birds of today. The birds that it will affect are the low set, azeel-type birds which are mostly imported from England at long prices. The big, strong, broad shouldered, heavy breasted bird will win. Of course, some will say: "You will ruin the breed"; just as some said eight years ago: "If you put the Cornish in the English class they will be bred with the long feathering of the Dorking and the Orpington." However, the long feathers have not materialized. Neither will the slab-sided bird appear as a result of the Standard Committee's recommendations on Cornish.

Poor Hatches.

Many reports indicate that the fore part of the 1922 hatching season has not been favorable to good hatches. With May 1st, we enter the middle of the season. Up to this time the weather has been backward, but now we can count on more favorable hatching and rearing conditions. Nearly half, and perhaps more than half of the best birds of the year will be hatched in May. Because of the campaigns of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the State Agricultural Colleges, to hatch early, the egg-buying season has been set ahead two weeks. The May issue now carries bargains in hatching eggs that some years ago came out in June announcements. This is to the advantage of the buyer. May is the natural brooding and hatching month; fertility is high, hatches come out like corn popping, and the chicks do well in the balmy spring weather



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a white paint and disinfectant combined, in powder form. It is ready to apply with a brush or spray pump just as soon as it is mixed with water. It will not clog the sprayer. It doesn't blister, flake or peel off. It is harmless to the smallest chick and is used regularly and recommended by agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

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and get better results with less labor. Use the dry powder as a louse powder. Apply it directly on the birds and sprinkle it in the nests, in the dust bath and in the litter on the floor. You will never regret giving Carbola a trial.

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Showing only Light line at Chicago Coliseum, National Club Show, December, 1921, "Lady Beautifuls" win as follows: 1st, 5th pullet-bred cocks; 2nd, 3rd pullet-bred cockerels; 1st, 2nd Exhibition hens; 5th exhibition pullet. At Baltimore, Md., same week, in a hot class, they won as follows: All firsts and all seconds but one on exhibition females and pullet-bred males.

Have added several Dark Matings to my flock of "Lady Beautiful" birds which I have been quietly breeding for several years. Have but few eggs to spare from these matings this season.

All Eggs are \$10 per 15; \$18 per 30; \$28 per 50
\$50 per 100—from matings as they run.

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BY PARCEL POST, PREPAID, 100 PER CENT DELIVERY GUARANTEED
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White Faced Black Spanish

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A DISCOUNT OF 40% on all orders for Eggs and Chicks received after May 15th. All chicks delivered 3 weeks after ordered, as we will only hatch on orders after May 15th. Setting dates May 16th and 25th, June 7th and 19th.

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Easy to use.

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saves money for you by exterminating
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ONE GALLON MAKES 100 GALLONS
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The most satisfactory method of pedigreeing. First use Ideal No. 1 on chick's leg, in proper time remove to its wing, and you have a permanent mark. Sizes arrange same as celluloid bands: 12, 15c; 25, 25c; 50, 40c; 100, 75c; 250, \$1.75; 500, \$3.00; 1,000, \$5.75.

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1 Baby Chicks...	.10c	20c	35c	.60	\$1.25	\$2.25
4 Growing Cks...	.15c	25c	45c	.80	1.75	3.00
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10 Brahmas, etc...	.25c	40c	65c	1.20	2.80	5.25

Victor Bands, 4c each. Colored Leaders 2c each.
Circular and variety of samples mailed for 10c.

FRANK MYERS, Box 40 Freeport, Ill.

CRESENT FARM White Orpingtons

Our winnings the past show season were made at the two greatest White Orpington shows in America—New York State Fair and Cleveland. At these two shows 495 of the world's best White Orpingtons were out for prizes—over a hundred more than at any other two shows in the United States or Canada. In this stupendous competition **CRESENT FARM** WON.

Hatching Eggs from these superb winners at \$15, \$10 and \$8 per 15, parcel post prepaid. Fertility guaranteed. Free mating list.

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Box 443 Evansville, Indiana

Review of the Standard Committee's Work.

By Theo. Hewes
(Continued from page 583.)

influence was greater than that of Committee itself. I will cite one case here: suggestions of the White Wyandotte Club when they insisted on shortening the back and body sections, and for a time injured the variety as egg producers.

Knowing the sound policy of the Revision Board which exists not alone today but which has existed for a third of a century, I naturally could not be in sympathy with the Committee of Forty in their recommendations for a utility standard that my best judgment told me would not prove successful, and the recommendations were coming from men that I did not believe had had sufficient experience to warrant their ideas being accepted as Standard but in justice to the Committee of Forty, I am free to say that they did offer some good suggestions and every suggestion that was offered by them was carefully considered at the Revision Committee meeting in Chicago. Where their suggestions were turned down there were good reasons for so doing, and in our report that will be made at Knoxville, these reasons will be explained to the Convention. We will leave it to you breeders and members to be the jury to decide by your votes whether your Revision Board acted wisely. Remember, our report is not final. It must be adopted or rejected by you, but where we are recommending Standard changes, it requires a two-thirds majority to vote down your Committee.

Every member of the American Poultry Association will have an opportunity at Knoxville to examine in detail the report of the Revision Committee. Every point submitted to Chairman Branch in the mean time will be carefully considered at the meeting of the Revision Board a few days prior to the Convention, and if considered worthy, will be submitted to the Convention as a part of our report, but one thing I want to impress upon the minds of every poultry breeder in America, and that is: the Revision Committee that met at Chicago are interested in but one thing and that is to give to the poultrymen of this country the best standard that was ever published and one that you can follow, knowing that the breed or variety that you are interested in will be improved, not alone from a fancy standpoint, but from a commercial standpoint as well.

Don't come before us in an antagonistic way, but lay your cards on the table, face up and you will find ours in the same position. We do not want to hurt any breed but we are not going to sit idly by and see a few fanciers ride hobbies to death and spoil any good breed of fowls.

It is natural for one to accept the company that he is in, but after thirty years on the Revision Board and leaving myself entirely out of it, I want to say to the Standard-bred poultry breeders of this country that there never has been a Standard Revision Committee that surpassed your committee of 1922. There are more men on this Committee who understand the little things that go to make up the perfect specimen in every breed from Bantas to Turkeys than I have ever found before on a Revision Board. There are men on this Committee with broader visions, who can see farther into the future, and have suggested improvements that mean more to the poultrymen than any suggestions that have ever been made, and I do feel that the standard of 1923, if adopted, with such slight changes as may be submitted by breeders of experience at Knoxville, will be a Standard that will last for a quarter of a century, with but very slight changes.

When our committee convened, Messrs. Lewis and Coates reported absent and Mr. Frank Platt was added to the Committee.

While Mr. Platt is one of the youngest members that I have ever served with, he is one of the best that I have ever served with. In fact, his knowledge of some of the breeds and varieties that are seldom met with was a revelation to me and in this respect, he certainly took the place of W. C. Pierce of the 1915 Revision Board.

I don't want to single out members of this Committee for comparison, but I name Mr. Platt because he was added, and it certainly would not be fair to the Canadian fanciers if I did not say that in Mr. Geo. Robertson, you gave to the Revision Committee one of the best informed men that I ever worked with. You can't lose that boy on any breed, either in shape or color, and in addition to that, he was a prince of a fellow to get along with. In work of this kind, there is a certain amount of give and take and we found Robertson absolutely

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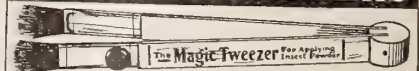
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fair and always looking to the best interests of the fanciers.

Of the important recommendations that the Committee will make, perhaps there is none of more vital importance than a clear definition of feathers and the effect of size, width and texture of feathers on many of the important breeds. The color schemes were harmonized as far as possible and the Standard was so worded that a definition in one place is the same definition in any other place where the same color applies. A clear and more definite description of breast, back and body shape, the proper angle of tails as shown on living models without set rules by the compass, I am sure will meet the approval of the down-to-the-minute breeders, while the introductory pages and instructions to Judges, together with improved description of technical terms, I know will meet with the approval of every fair minded breeder in the United States and Canada.

There is in this country today, an imaginary difference, which in reality is no difference at all. For years we have had men working at cross points, because they did not take the time to find out just what the other fellow wanted. As an illustration of this, there were three factions, each wanting a color description in Anconas and each faction believing the other two factions wanted another color description. The facts are that all three of them wanted the same thing and fortunately, the majority of the Committee wanted the same thing.

The Barred Plymouth Rock breeders, through their club representatives have asked for a division of the Barred Plymouth Rocks so that they may be classed as Dark and Light Barred Rocks. This brought out what was probably the strongest fight of any one thing that has come up in recent years, but their recommendations came before the Committee too late to be considered in connection with the 1923 Revision for the constitution of the A. P. A. has set up certain limits. After patiently working with both factions, I find that there is but little difference, and the old stand patters, so-called, were willing to concede the points that were asked for, providing they did not sub-divide the variety; and in the preamble or preface, that will be recommended as the introductory page of the Plymouth Rock Standard, you will find a color description of your cockerel bred female and your pullet bred male.

This is not a part of the Standard color text, as Mr. Branch ruled that according to the Constitution, the club's report asking for two varieties could not be acted on at this meeting, but I believe if both factions in this Plymouth Rock fight will come before the convention at Knoxville and ask that this part of the constitution be waived, and further that the American Plymouth Rock Club will agree to the description in the preamble becoming the standard text, and not ask for a division of the variety, that it will be granted.

Now boys, the Revision Committee will never vote for a subdivision of Barred Rocks, calling one the Dark, the other the Light Plymouth Rock, neither do I believe any convention will ever vote it, or at least not now, and not until the Brown Leghorn boys have had at least ten years to try out their color scheme, but I do believe that every member of our Committee, if they thought it was the wish of both factions to transfer this color description which is proposed for the preamble, to the color text for the variety of our 1923 edition, would seriously consider doing so.

Please don't come to Knoxville for a fight but come to Knoxville with the best interest of the breed at heart and you are going to find that convention ready and willing, in the right way, to help you improve your breed and bring harmony and good will into your Club and send you away from Knoxville a booster for the American Poultry Association.

The Rhode Island Whites have asked for admission for both Rose and Single Comb varieties. They have a strong club backing them and have complied with all of the provisions of the constitution, but the majority of the Committee did not concur in a recommendation to admit them. The argument was, and it seemed to be well founded, that there was not sufficient difference in type of the Single Comb variety and the White Plymouth Rocks and the Rose Comb variety and the White Wyandottes and that inferior specimens of one breed might win in the other classes.

It was stated that William Halbach, the White Rock breeder, had exhibited White Rocks as Rhode Island Whites at one of our Western shows and had been awarded prizes on them as Rhode Island Whites. If this is true, then Mr. Halbach has made a very serious mistake, in my opinion, and should be reprimanded for his conduct. I must add, however, that Mr. Burton came back with a statement that when breeding Partridge Wyandottes, he had calls for his single comb sports to be shown as Partridge Rocks.

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9	Large Leghorns.....	20	35	60	1.00	2.25	3.75
11	Rocks, Reds, etc.....	20	35	60	1.00	2.25	4.00
12	Asiatics.....	25	45	75	1.20	2.75	5.00
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9	Large Leghorns.....	30	50	90	1.50	3.25	5.75
11	Rocks, Reds.....	30	55	90	1.50	3.40	6.00
12	Asiatics.....	35	65	1.10	1.80	4.15	7.50
14	Turkeys.....	45	75	1.35	2.10	4.90	9.00
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There is perhaps no one breed that is not recognized by the Standard that has a follow-
ing anyways near as strong as the Rhode
Island Whites. Their year book, just issued,
surpasses that of any specialty club that we
have received to date. There is an immense
amount of money invested in them, and per-
sonally, I would have liked to have seen
them admitted; but the majority of our Com-
mittee, after all facts were submitted, and
every member had a right to a full and com-
plete discussion, voted them down, and our
report will be unanimous as against their
adoption, as I for one believe in a demo-
cratic form of Government and that a ma-
jority should rule. However, if the Rhode
Island White breeders come before the con-
vention with sufficient strength, a two-thirds
majority vote would admit them to the
Standard.

Your Committee will recommend separate
breed standards for six of the important
breeds and if it is feasible to do so, will
recommend a reduction in the retail price
of the general Standard to \$2.00, and a breed
standard that will retail at 50c.

Come on to Knoxville and help us do this
big job and do it right, to the lasting credit
of the purebred poultry industry of America.
In so doing you will have helped pull the old
Association out into deep water where the
sailing will be easy.

Standard Orpington Type

By E. F. Doty

The Revision Committee appears to be
working in the right direction and I am glad
to note they have turned down the Club's
recommendations to include the "forward tilt,"
which is a purely fancy point, and with
proper construction of body, breast and back
and properly set on the legs this recognition
of "forward tilt" is not necessary in order to
describe Orpington type.

It is very encouraging to note the active
interest taken in the proposed Standard de-
scription by the Orpington experts who met
during the recent New York show to discuss
this project and it is greatly to be hoped that
in the final analysis a suitable description will
be developed as to what is really wanted in
the perfect Orpington which can be clearly
understood by the novice.

Undoubtedly our Orpington experts know
exactly what is required in the perfect bird
and are pretty well agreed on the important
features; for that reason I hesitate, as an
amateur breeder, to break into print, and it
is solely under the plea that greater care
than usual should be taken in preparing de-
scriptions which will be absolutely beyond
question as to what is wanted.

I rather regret that the New York assembly
have apparently endorsed the Committee
of Forty's description of back shape, and
that they intend to describe a back which
in top view tapers from its greatest width
across the shoulders to a width of "nearly as
great as between wings at shoulders," across
the saddle. This is absolutely a description
of a wedge shaped body in a plan view, which
tapers from its greatest width across the
shoulders, towards the tail. I do not believe
that this is what we are really aiming at, and
even if a bullseye is rather uncommon, that is
no reason why we should not shoot at it and
endeavor to breed birds with as great width
across the saddle as across the shoulders.
Notwithstanding how the new Standard may
read I intend to breed such backs if it can
be done; and if it can be done I expect to
win with them over the birds with wedge-
shaped backs, under our best judges, other
things being equal.

Another point in back construction which
merits attention is in connection with breadth
of base of tail and spread of tail. This has
to do with the shape of a bird's carcass at
the end of back, which must be wide and
square in order to provide a base for the
wide, well spread tail to spring from.

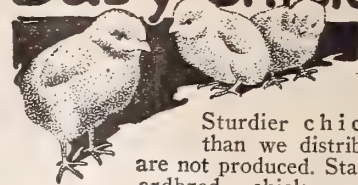
Thus it will be seen that shape of back is
highly important from the utilitarian stand-
point as well as for the presentation of breed
type, for the wide, square backed carcass
means more meat and greater egg capacity.

Glad to see your remarks on page 347 of
March issue of A. P. J. regarding flat backed
and flat tailed birds not being wanted and it
is to be hoped that if the angle of tail car-
riage is lowered as it should be, that it will
not be with the result that these horizontal
top lines will be favored as against a bird
with the proper concave sweep which might
result in a tail carried slightly above, the
orthodox angle.

There is still another feature which has an
important bearing on back shape and breed
character and that is wing carriage.

The New York conference is reported as
having favored a description which includes
"carried on the level of body." Now, what
does this mean and what part of the wing
is to be carried on the level of body and on
a level with what part of the body? I do

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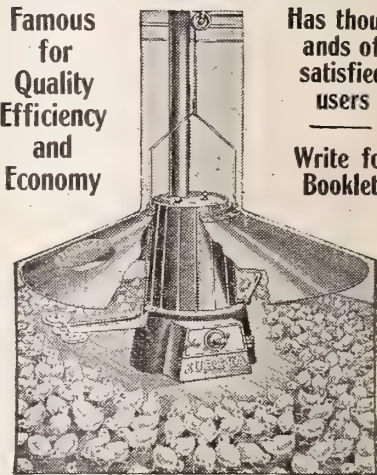
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not pretend to understand this description at all.

If it is intended to mean the upper line of the wing, it certainly is not carried on a level with any part of the body; and if it is the lower line of the wing then what part of the body should it be level with?

I am inclined to think that the lower line of wing is what the conference referred to and if this is the case it should say so and make it plain as to what part of the body it should be level with.

Perhaps they mean that the underline of wing should be level or parallel with the underline of the body or what would possibly be a better description would be "parallel with the ground or surface on which the bird stands," as the underline of many birds is, on account of the profusion of plumage, not exactly discernable as they stand in the coop.

At any rate the description should be made clearer and it should also be brought out that the wing points should be carried well up as this style of wing carriage assists considerably in adding to width across saddle; as the wing points tend to spread out the saddle feathers where they hang over the wing points.

Still another point on which there should be no mild mannered description is the neck.

The neck should be short and stout or thick with very profuse covering of plumage which is responsible for the well arched neck like a well bred draft horse.

"Moderate length" or "rather short" is too indefinite; we, of course, do not want them with the head growing right out between the shoulders and no length of neck whatever, but don't believe there is any likelihood of breeding them this way.

In humans as in Orpingtons and all animal life a short thick neck is the natural accompaniment of wide, thick shoulders, large breast development and a robust constitution.

The short, well arched neck harmonizes with other important Orpington characteristics and I think breeders and experts will agree that there is no danger of breeding them with necks that are too short, while a long, straight neck upsets the proportionate balance of an otherwise good bird.

Mr. Moore's proportionate dimensions as explained on page 347 of March A. P. J. are interesting and look to be about right, except, as I have expressed the opinion above, would like to see the cocks ten inches across the saddle.

However, dimensions of this kind can only be approximate and cannot be used in judging as they apply only to a bird as it stands still in the coop, or in other words, as it poses in as nearly a perfect attitude as it is capable of. As soon as a bird moves all of the dimensions change more or less.

I would also like to see ideal illustrations of birds in addition to the profile or side illustrations in the present standard. A front view, rear view and top or plan view of a perfect bird would be very enlightening to us amateurs and perhaps to some of the experts.

I would suggest that in order to provide such drawings without materially increasing the cost for same that outlines only are necessary to show the shape properly, with just sufficient fillings in the drawing to indicate wing lines and such details. The time necessary to develop such shading of the drawing as is used to illustrate the present standard could thus be applied to making the extra views.

It is also to be hoped that the new illustrations will be entrusted to an artist who is thoroughly familiar with Orpington type and can bring out just the right lines that denote character, otherwise the illustrations will represent little more than a picture of a large bodied meat chicken.

Net For Catching Chickens

I have never seen anything in print with reference as to an easy and practical way of catching chickens, and thought perhaps the following suggestion would be of interest to those who have experienced trouble in catching them as I did before I conceived the idea: Use an ordinary minnow dip net with handle long as desired, and you can catch them with as much ease as catching minnows and it will not frighten or injure them. I raise Leghorns and all know who have had experience with them, that they are hard to catch unless you have them quartered in a close place; and no matter how close they are quartered, I find the above method a labor-saving device. Try it.

G. M. Martin.

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It means better fowls, more eggs, better growth in chicks. Chicks are coming along now. Don't let them be pestered to death. Sprinkle Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer in the feathers, in the nests, on roosts, about pens, coops and yards. Be sure to keep it in the dust bath all the year 'round. That means louse prevention. When setting the hen sprinkle it in the bottom of the nest before adding the litter and the eggs. Then your brood will come off free from lice.

An excellent bug killer to use on cucumber, squash, and melon vines, slugs on roses, etc. Guaranteed.

1 lb. 25c

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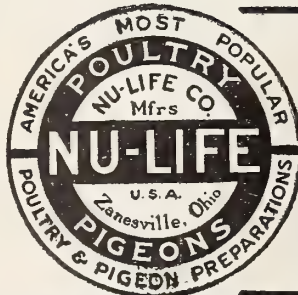
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FREE Every poultryman needs an Auto-Spray for disinfecting incubators, brooders, colony and laying houses, also for spraying garden crops and fruit trees. Our Spraying Guide describes over 40 Auto-Spray outfits, including hand, knapsack, wheelbarrow and traction styles. Over 750,000 satisfied users.

Write today asking for Guide and Spray Calendar prepared by Cornell Specialists.

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891 Maple St.
Rochester,
New York.



How to Build Poultry Houses

A new book just out, devoted exclusively to the building of poultry houses of all kinds and descriptions. Besides telling how to build the houses properly, it tells how to make feed troughs, nest boxes and water troughs. It gives complete plans, as well as the approximate cost of construction. It also contains plans of roosts and dropping boards; the brood coop; the brooder house; the fattening coop; the winter brooder house; the fattening coop. 75c postpaid. American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill.

LEE'S LICE KILLER

Kills lice, mites, head bugs, etc., affecting poultry. Spray or pour on roosts, etc. Gets body lice on chickens, too. Works while they sleep. No fasting, dipping, greasing or handling. Saves lot of unpleasant work. At most towns, stores handling Live Poultry Supplies. Write for information and FREE Book. **GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. P-2 OMAHA, NEBR.**



I have been a very interested reader of your Horticulture for Poultry Keepers in the American Poultry Journal for some considerable time, being a regular subscriber; and I want to know if you will give me your advice as to the best sort of winter apples for British Columbia. I intend to plant out three acres and would like to have the Golden Delicious and Red Delicious if you think they would do here. I have a light gravelly soil on a southern slope, overlooking the Fraser river. Would also like your advice on the best kind of plum trees. Would like to use Stark trees. I intend to raise young chicks in the three acres, so I might as well use fruit trees for shade as anything else. Also would like to know the address of the firm that publish the "American Fruit Grower." I have heard of a monthly publication of that name.

British Columbia, Canada.

The Red Delicious is an extremely hearty apple tree and is fruiting far to the north where the thermometer drops to fifty degrees below. I have picked apples from the Delicious trees three hundred miles east of Quebec, Canada. It remains to be seen whether or not the Golden Delicious is hearty enough for extremely severe climates. I advise you to make your planting largely of Red Delicious, King David, Senator, and the balance of the orchard I would by all means plant a few Golden Delicious as I believe that it is the best and most profitable of all yellow apples.

You will find the Omaha, Terry and Surprise plums very profitable. They are extremely hearty. You should have a number of Professor Hanser's Hybrid plums. You can secure these of the Gurnsey Fruit and Seed Co., Yankton, South Dakota.

* * *

1. Can scions and buds of native American plums, such as Wild Goose and Forest Garden, be grafted and budded onto wild American plum seedlings and sucker sprouts?
2. Are common cherry seeds, such as Montmorency and Richmond, suitable to plant for seedling stocks, to be grafted?
3. Can concord grape cuttings be grafted onto wild grapevines?

Illinois. Norman S. Kare.

Answering your questions in the order as asked:

1. Yes.
2. Yes.
3. No.

* * *

Will you be good enough to advise me if 6 to 12 year apple trees can be moved or transplanted? I live on the east shore of Lake Washington, 17 miles from Seattle. Some of my friends have suggested that transplanting old trees would be successful if one pruned the trees vigorously and be careful to place in the same relative position, i. e., that part of the tree facing north should be to the north after it is set.

Washington. C. S. Jackson.

Apple trees six or twelve years old can of course be removed but as a general proposition this should not be attempted. If removed in the winter a large ball of earth should be attached to each. Transplanting can be successfully accomplished.

* * *

About a month ago I bought five acres at Muskegon, Mich., for \$1,650. Or rather I am buying it on monthly payments. There is a four-room house and a barn, also a well on the place. I intended to raise chickens and truck. At the time I looked at the place, there was about three inches of snow on the ground and I, being a "city farmer," did not think to look at the earth under the snow.

Now I have learned from a Michigan farmer that the place is nothing but sand and he

says that I cannot raise anything on that place. He says that I may get it up out of the ground, but before it is any good it will dry up for the want of water.

What do you think about it? The land is level and was worked once by someone. There is about one-half acre of young oak trees and shrubbery also.

What can be raised on sandy land in that locality? There are other little five-acre farms around there—they must be making a living somehow.

Let me also say the wife and I are both 30 years old with no children. We are full of "pep" and not easily discouraged, but we can't live on sand if that is all there is to be had there.

Illinois.

W. L. Cooper.

Your experience is a very common one. There is an organized band of real estate sharks in Michigan who have successfully prayed upon city men and women who have formed the idea that about all the joys in life can be found upon small fruit farms not far from Chicago. I am of the opinion, however, that the land that you have purchased as you describe can have small fruit and vegetables grown thereon. It is possible that a living and a competence can be made on five acres of land as a successful fruit farm, but as a general proposition this cannot be done. I advise you to make a thorough investigation of the fruit farms in your immediate vicinity. By so doing you will be able to ascertain whether or not it will be wise for you to attempt to operate this land for this purpose.

* * *

What is your opinion of a small orchard located here to supply local markets with apples, plums, cherries, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries? Can these be raised successfully and profitably here?

Kindly name some varieties of each that you would recommend. What is your opinion of the everbearing strawberry as a commercial variety?

Iowa.

Orwald Joseph.

A fruit farm located as you suggest should be profitable if properly managed. I advise you to plant the following fruit:

Apples: Henry Clay, Dutchess, Wealthy, Patuns, Greening and Delicious.

Such a planting will give you fruit from very early until very late.

Plums—Omaha, Terry, Surprise.

Cherries—Early Richmond, Montmorency.

Strawberries: Senator, Haveland, Gibson, Sample.

Raspberries: Royal Purple, Cumberland.

Blackberries: Snyder.

Would advise you to refrain from planting the everbearing strawberries as a commercial proposition.

* * *

I am contemplating starting a fruit and poultry farm about 20 miles from Cleveland, and would thank you very much for your advice as to setting out as well as varieties. My location is quite rolling, sloping to the east and north. Clay loam, heavy clay subsoil. I have planned to set out about six acres of apple orchard and about six acres of peach, cherry, plum and pear trees, also grapes. I had thought to set out my apple orchard, for the main, long lived trees, such as Baldwin, Greening, Northern Spy, Belmont, etc., planting them in squares 40 feet apart. Then plant in quick bearing apple trees every 20 feet, intending of course to cut out the quick bearing as soon as they begin to crowd. Would it be better to plant them all about 30 feet square? Is there any advantage in dynamiting where the subsoil is heavy before planting? If so how much and how deep.

I want to set out about 2,000 grape. What varieties are best, also what varieties of other fruits would you advise? What are some of the best works on horticulture.

Ohio. A. A. Bolles.

The theory of planting an apple orchard with fillers is a good one. However, in practice it does not work to advantage in many cases. I strongly advise you to plant your apple orchard with trees 30 feet apart each way. For the first few years you can clear revenue from this ground by planting sweet corn, potatoes, or anything which will require constant and thorough cultivation up to about July 15. By so doing you will bring the orchard to bearing in perfect condition, the trees being hearty and well grown.

I would not plant the varieties you name. Instead I would have the orchard composed of Delicious, Golden Delicious, King David, and Senator. These are apples of exceptional quality, heavy producers and demand the highest market prices in the market.

For commercial vineyard I would advise you to plant Concord and Warden, making the vineyard two-thirds Concord and one-third Warden. Your land as described is especially well adapted to the raising of fruit.

"The Apple Orchard," "Small Fruit Growing" and "Commercial Fruit Culture" are books which you should read carefully. You can secure these through your local book dealer.

Leg Weakness

By Geo. W. Miller

Baby chicks can be reared as successfully in February or March as in April or May, and that without being allowed on the ground or being given any green feed!

To most poultrymen this statement sounds like romancing of the wildest description. Indeed, one of the great handicaps to winter egg production, they will tell you, is the high mortality in early hatched chicks. True, the advent of the stove brooders lessened this mortality somewhat. There still remained a percentage of loss, however, not only from mortality, but from weakness engendered in brooding that made serious inroads on the profits.

Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has made a discovery this year, the tests in connection with which gives the fullest proof to the statement in the first paragraph, and is another evidence of the excellent work that is being done by the poultry department of this famous institution.

Two years ago the College authorities at Ames, Iowa, were carrying on some experiments to discover how long calves would live and how fast they would grow if fed on cows' milk alone. The calves came along splendidly until they were about six months old when rickets, a mal-nutrition ailment that showed itself in a softening of the bones, would develop, and each affected calf would die in two or three days after the disease made its presence apparent. After several calves in the test had died, another one developed the trouble, and its death was expected. Accidentally or otherwise, a can of tomatoes was spilled into the feed of milk, and milk and tomatoes were given to the calf. The herdsmen were surprised next day to find it had recovered entirely, and was apparently as well and strong as ever. Tomatoes were mixed with the milk in feeding the

WORLD CHAMPION LAYERS!

MAY REDUCTIONS

30% to 50% on HATCHING EGGS

Effective May 1st

15% on DAY-OLD CHICKS

Effective May 10

FROM HEAVY-LAYING STRAINS THAT HAVE PROVED THEMSELVES

CONSISTENT CONTEST WINNERS

S. C. W. Leghorns, White Wyandottes, S. C. R. I. Reds

ever since contests began. Leading current contest for heavy Winter laying here and abroad. Add the blood lines of OFFICIAL CHAMPIONS to your flock NOW—while you can do it at these reduced prices. Write for "The Story of the 300-Egg Hen," which gives full details and records of all our Contest Winners—a complete list of which is much to large to mention here. Price 10 cents, which is deducted from first order.

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ACT NOW!

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306 eggs per year

Most Profitable Poultry Known

WILSON'S TRAP-NESTED STOCK

WHITE LEGHORN

Baby Chicks and Eggs

All chicks and eggs we offer are from trap-nested hens that have proved ability to produce offspring of same or better laying capacity. That's why my stock makes such big records and why customers buy from me year after year. My stock made a clean sweep at the January Chicago show, making the fourth straight win for cockerels.

PRICES 1922

CHICKS	
25 Chicks ...	\$ 4.00
50 Chicks ..	7.75
100 Chicks ..	15.00
500 Chicks ..	72.50
1,000 Chicks..	140.00
HATCHING EGGS	
50 Eggs	\$ 4.50
100 Eggs	8.00
1,000 Eggs	70.00



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100 per cent Live Delivery Guaranteed

No loss to figure. You get every chick you order. I also guarantee my chicks to be from 180 to 290 egg strains. Genuine Wilson Single Comb Leghorn chicks. From strong vigorous pure white birds with fine texture combs, long low backs, well-spread tails—standard weight and over, as per "Standard of Perfection." No scrubs. Only one grade, the best. Small stock on hand and orders will be filled in rotation. Stock now, from prize winning strains and make your poultry yard pay big this year. Save time by ordering direct from this ad at prices quoted above.

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Half Price on Hatching Egg and Baby Chicks



FROM HENS WITH EGG RECORDS FROM 200 TO 295 EGGS IN ONE YEAR. TRAPNESTED PEDIGREED and LINE BRED SNOW WHITE, 8 to 14 weeks old, PULLETS and COCKERELS \$1.25 each and up. We guarantee 100% fertility on eggs.

Royal Single Comb WHITE LEGHORNS

Have been trapnested for 7 years without missing one hour in the day. Every nest on this farm is a trapnest. We have the HOME of the world's greatest layers. 1,000 pullets laid for us 236,000 eggs in one year. They are bred to lay and will do the same for you. Give us your order, we are prepared to make immediate shipment. Send for big catalog and reduced prices.

ROYAL POULTRY FARM

I laid 295 eggs in one year. Box A-72 New Lebanon, Ohio

Raise Your Chicks and Hatch Them With Hens

The Safest and Cheapest Way

PRICE'S PERFECTION BROOD COOP

WILL SOLVE YOUR CHICK RAISING WORRIES. Large, light and sanitary, economical. Made of HALF INCH LUMBER. Rat proof, storm proof. The cheapest and best brood coop on the market. Write for descriptive literature and prices. PRICE MANUFACTURING CO., Box A, CARY STATION, ILL.

EDGEHILL GIANT SINGLE MINORCAS

SALE OF BREEDERS AT REDUCED PRICES—Can supply single birds or full strings to win in any competition desired. A number of extra fine utility pullets from egg-record stock. Write for catalog.—EDGEHILL FARM, Box A, SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.

You, too, can make extra dollars
to spend and to save with



PAPE'S Single Comb BLACK MINORCAS

because, they combine the three essential factors prolific production of Glorious Large White Eggs, Delicious Meat, and Dependable Prize Winning Qualities. Pullets frequently lay at the age of 4½ months, require no fancy quarters, nor force feeding nor artificial light to produce 200 or more eggs annually. Four hens owned by Massachusetts customer produced 284, 289, 291 and 300 eggs from November 1, 1920 to September 21, 1921.

If a chick could choose its birthday it would be in May or June. Nature's best months for hatching and starting. Our free catalog illustrates our winners, quotes at greatly reduced prices for quick delivery. EGGS THAT WILL HATCH. DAY OLD CHIX THAT LIVE AND THRIVE. partly matured chix, prepotent males, layers and well mated pens. A golden opportunity for every one to own a beautiful flock, insuring a steady cash income and healthy, happy prosperous families.

State requirements please.

CHARLES G. PAPE

Box B-74

Fort Wayne, Ind.

calves from then on, and no more of the calves died.

Now, rickets in calves and leg and wing weakness in chicks are kindred troubles, and Prof. Graham reasoned that what would prevent the one would likely prevent the other. With the first lot of incubator chicks that were hatched at the College in January he made the experiment of introducing canned tomatoes into the dietary.

The first feed was made of equal parts of cornmeal and wheat shorts, moistened sufficiently with tomatoes—the kind you buy in tins at the grocers—to make it crumbly. The second feed was also cornmeal and wheat shorts, but moistened with equal parts of buttermilk and eggs ("egg nog," Prof. Graham calls it). These two mashers were alternated for the first six or eight weeks, nothing else except buttermilk to drink being given. No scratch grains whatever were fed. The mashers were given on pieces of boards, some rolling into the alfalfa litter which covered the floors. This the chicks later found amusement and exercise in scratching for.

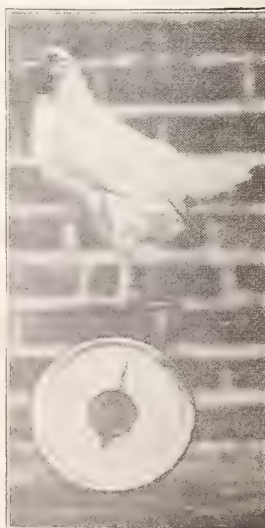
As usual in all such tests at the O. A. C. careful records of the weights attained at successive periods by the chicks were kept, and it was found that the growth of this lot was steadily thirteen percent above the normal curve.

This increase in growth rate, of course, was most satisfactory, but there still remained the more important result that mortality was practically wiped out and no cases of leg weakness or drooping wings developed.

Prof. Graham, with his usual modesty, is not making any great claims as the result of these tests, but his staff are satisfied that he has made in this one of the greatest discoveries for the advancement of economic poultry keeping ever made at the O. A. C. One thing is certain, never before on March 25 has the brooding at the College come through with such low mortality or has such high general vitality in the chicks been so apparent.

Early Crowing Leghorns

The accompanying illustration is of a S. C. White Leghorn cockerel that

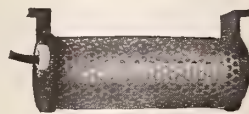


Age six weeks. Weight one lb.

nesses will bear out these facts and records. Mr. Quisenberry in his works shows a cockerel crowing when 7 weeks, 2 days old; weight 1 lb., 2 oz. If that is phenomenal, then is this not an unusual record?
Calif. Harry D. Barnes.

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60 Watts for
brooder 14x14-
x10 inches, 12
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Made in various sizes up to 500
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No dirt—no odor—never goes out and always at the same temperature. Just a turn of the switch and you have heat. Why go along with dangerous and unreliable kerosene or alcohol lamps in your brooders when you can install electricity for less than cost of an old style brooder. All you need is a box and one of our heaters. Easily installed by two screws. Used on any Socket, alternating or direct current, 110 Volts for city use and 32 volts for the farm. Heating element guaranteed for one year. Prices postpaid. Write for literature and additional information.

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USE "FUMO"

"Fumo" is a medicated, volatile disinfectant. Its vapor is healing, soothing and agreeable to fowls and humans, but death to lice and microbes. Prevents and relieves colds, roup and other infectious diseases. Set the vaporizer going; it holds a pint of oil and

Burns a Week without Attention

doing the work perfectly and without effort. Putnam Vaporizer, \$2.50. "Fumo," \$1.00 a can. Ask your dealer. If he doesn't have it send me his name and \$3.00 and I will send you complete outfit consisting of one can of "Fumo" and a Putnam Vaporizer. "Fumo" is not available, so give your nearest express office. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE REMEDY for Roup, Pip, throat and respiration affections in chickens and other domestic fowls.

Your druggist can supply you or drop us a postal card and postman will deliver and collect 75 cents for small or \$2.00 for large bottle.

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A most singular instance of a normal Blue Andalusian hen whose feathers changed to white has been reported by Professor William A. Lippincott of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. By citing her breeding performance he declares that the change might serve as an example of the independence of the body-plasm and the germ-plasm.



Blue Andalusian hen at end of season's molt when first showing change to white plumage

What seemed to be a normal Blue Andalusian hen was obtained from the University of Wisconsin. This hen was from a pedigreed family whose members had not shown any unusual traits. Soon after she reached Kansas it was noticed that some white feathers were coming in on her neck and a little later that her developing primaries were white. In other parts of her body new feathers were coming in that were normal blue. By this time she had completed her molt.

During the next July when she molted, all of her old feathers, whether blue or white, were replaced by only white. When she finished her molt she was entirely white throughout.

Before she had shown any tendency to change color, she was mated to a Blue Andalusian male. Of the five chicks hatched, one was blue-splashed and four were blue. Later, while her neck and wing tips were white, she was mated with a White Wyandotte. Of the 28 chicks, 13 were blue and 15 black. The next season when she was



Same hen after she had changed to solid white plumage

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3 PANS 75c
Postpaid

12 PANS \$2.50
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The small holes in the top pan prevent the chicks from getting into the feed or water—prevent them from crowding too close around the feeder and prevent dirt and droppings from polluting the contents. There is absolutely nothing in the construction of these pans to become loose or broken—they overcome every objection to the ordinary Mason Jar pan and are the most desirable of all feeding and watering devices. Order them today. Sold and guaranteed by

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are heavy, large egg producers and hardy non-setters. At the recent Milwaukee and Chicago Coliseum shows my birds carried away the best prizes.

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from these very same prize winners can now be had at very attractive prices. When you buy from me you are getting the best in both egg laying and show records—Sperber's Blue Andalusians are America's Best. Send today for catalog.

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Won first and fourth cockerels; first and third pullets; first hen; second old pen; second young pen; best display; champion male; champion female; again they prove their superiority against 23 competitors, showing 236 entries—think of it—at the greatest show of the country, Madison Square Garden. If you want real quality Leghorns, eggs or stock, write for our catalog and price list. Eggs Half Price after May 15th. Address

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FIRST PULLET NEW YORK 1922

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1922

OF AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL, published monthly at Chicago, Ill., for April, 1922.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared James W. Bell, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the American Poultry Journal, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—James W. Bell & Co., 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Editor—James W. Bell, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Managing Editor—James W. Bell, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Business Manager—James W. Bell, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

James W. Bell, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

H. M. Bell, Congress Park, Ill.

Henry G. Eisert, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

B. M. Eisert, 4040 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)—None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and security in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner, and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown herein is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

JAMES W. BELL, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirtieth day of March, 1922.

(SEAL) ALICE A. SHEHAN, Notary Public. (My commission expires June 20, 1924.)

A Straight Draught Without Any Turns

Cantleak Chimney Flange

Patented August 17th, 1920

can be set up on any roof and it will give you straight draught, from your fire up thru your chimney, and a straight draught without any turns is what you want to keep a fire going properly.

Lord Farms, the inventors and manufacturers of the Cantleak Chimney Flange, have been experimenting for a number of years and at last have found the way to obtain a straight and steady draught for the coal burning brooders and mammoth incubators, or wherever a fire is used in an out building.

No wire stays to support chimney—easy to slip it into place and it will stay there. Takes less than two minutes to set up and take down. Write today for one and forget your chimney troubles.

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We are extending our barn equipment business to include a full line of poultry equipment (such as dry mash feeders, waterers, metal nests, complete system of ventilation, etc.) and need a man to take charge of the development of sales of this particular department.

A thorough knowledge of poultry raising, and the poultry industry, in general, is essential, together with executive and selling ability.

If you are interested, write us for full information. At the same time, please give full details of your experience, stating your age, and giving references.

Address E. W. Simons,
JAMES MANUFACTURING CO.,
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No Substitute for Gem Grit



3 sizes: Baby, Growing and Egg Grit. \$1.25 per 100 lb. bag; 1 bag each for \$3.00. Chick Grit Feeder free. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Mrs. Trion made a 96% hatch with a 1922, 300 egg Gem Incubator.

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solid white she was mated to White Plymouth Rock. Of the 25 chicks, 7 were blue and 18 were black. During the next season, she was mated with a White Wyandotte. Of the nine chicks, three were black, four were blue and two were white. It is clear from these results that although the hen was solid white she continued to breed as a Blue Andalusian.

III.

Geo. F. Paul.

Care of the Growing Stock

The average person thinks that after the chicks have been hatched and brooded, up to the time that they can do without the mother hen or the brooder stove (which ever the case may be) that they can then care for themselves, and need little or no attention. This is where a big mistake is made. Unless you give your growing stock special care in feeding, housing and general management, you cannot expect to raise a flock of birds that will win at the shows, or that will shell out the eggs in a profitable number and at the season of the year when prices for eggs are highest. We are too quick to blame the incubator or brooder we use, or the poultryman whom we bought the eggs or chicks if our birds do not come up to the standard we thought they should, when we ourselves are to blame for not giving our growing birds the proper range, feed and care when they most need it.

The main idea in growing young stock is to feed and care for them in such a manner that they will be kept steadily growing (never having a setback) and in this way will mature into healthy, well developed birds.

When feeding growing stock remember the feed which you are giving your birds now contains the material that is to build up a strong body, strong organs and a strong constitution, and unless you think of this now and feed and care for your young stock accordingly, it will be useless to wish you had done so later on when you discover that your birds have not the constitution to stand up under heavy egg production and therefore will not make themselves a paying proposition. Growing stock should have a grain feed, dry mash, sour milk or butter milk, green feed and water. Feed the grain and dry mash in hoppers so that your birds can get all they want and know that it is there for them whenever they want it. Have you ever noticed a flock of growing stock that was hand fed? When you go out in the morning to feed them they are waiting to fill up on the grain and then seem satisfied and will not get out and scratch and dig for their feed as they would if they were hopper fed. Where you feed your birds by this method they will get out and dig for worms and bugs and after they have a fill of these they will return and go to the hoppers for the grain and mash.

Sour milk or buttermilk is one of the best things you can feed growing stock; you can use it to mix up a wet mash with, and feed about noon besides keeping it before them at all times. It is best when feeding milk to always feed it sour and not feed sour milk at one time and sweet another. When feeding buttermilk always feed it in either

earthenware or wooden ware. Do not feed it in metal dishes.

Green feed is very essential and is one of the best tonics you can give your growing stock, the birds should be given range with all the green feed they want; when they are confined such greens as sprouted oats, alfalfa, clover or cabbage should be fed in generous quantities daily.

Water is one thing that is often neglected. Your birds should have clean fresh water before them at all times, and in the hot days of summer care should be taken to see that it is kept in a shady place.

Your growing stock should be properly housed. These should be built the colony style, so that they can be easily moved from place to place as you need them, and also for to furnish the birds with new range and shade where the ground has been sown to some kind of grain or planted to corn. No definite style of house is recommended as long as it is dry, well ventilated and built so it forms a good protection for the birds during the stormy weather. A



First prize S. C. Ancona cockerel at Baltimore, 1921. Owned by G. G. McLaurin, Box 93, Dillon, S. C.

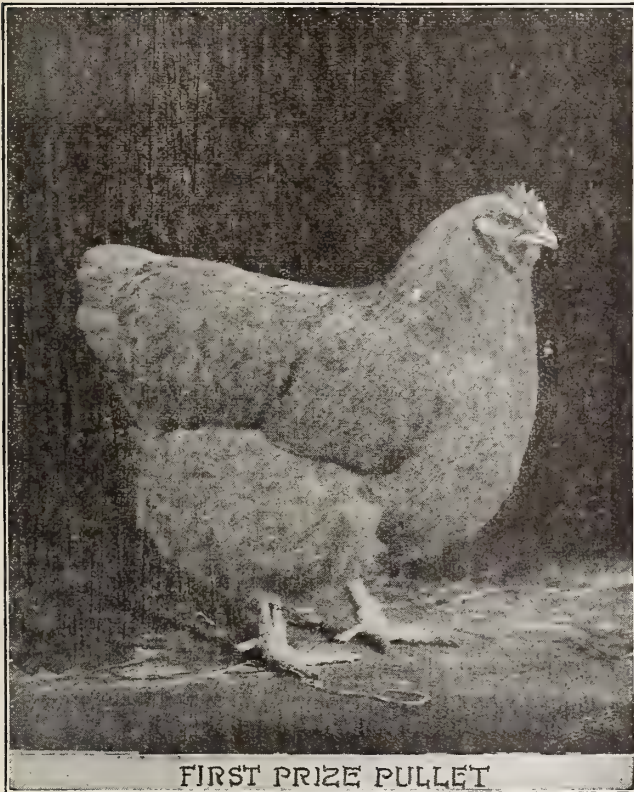
very common mistake and one that cost many a poultryman a great deal, is in crowding the young stock in the colony houses. Remember your birds are growing rapidly and care should be taken to give them plenty of room, keep the flock well culled out, and remove the cockerels, and whatever you do, do not crowd too many birds in one house.

Growing stock should have free range, they will make more rapid vigorous growth, and the cost of feeding birds that are kept on range is considerable less as they find other feed on the range such as bugs, worms and wild seeds.

Shade is very essential, if you have no shade for the stock, plant corn and let them run in this or put up a temporary shade, as the birds should not have to stay in the heat of the sun all day.

Keep the houses and yards clean and sanitary. Unclean buildings and yards breed disease, and make a breeding place for lice and mites, and birds that are infested with vermin and have to spend their time scratching and digging after these parasites lose lots of time that they should be out looking for bugs and feed, and lose their rest at nights. As soon as the birds are large enough to tell the cockerels from the pullets, the young males should be culled and

those not intended for breeders should be fattened and placed on the market. About a month before time for the pullets to start laying, move them to their permanent laying quarters. Do this early. If you wait until they start laying you are apt to throw them into a fall molt from which they generally do not recover until spring, thus being an expense for you to feed during the winter months when eggs are high and when you need a full egg basket the most. As these pullets start laying, if you will trap nest or keep track of the early layers and mark them so that you can tell them when they are matured you can use them in your breeding pen and in this manner you will be raising stock from your best layers each season.—J. C. Taylor, Calif.



FIRST PRIZE PULLET

First prize Buff Orpington pullet at Chicago National Show, 1922. Owned by Bonnie Brae Orpington Farm, Sandusky, Ohio.

The View of a Poultry Judge.

By W. E. Stanfield

At the recent session of the Standard Revision committee a petition was drawn up and signed requesting the coming Knoxville convention to authorize President Rigg to appoint a committee to revise the present constitution of the American Poultry Association. This looks like a move in the right direction. That there are a few things about the present constitution of the A. P. A. that should be changed none of us question. No doubt a thorough job of revision should be done, and in order that this may be accomplished let us hope that the coming convention to be held at Knoxville will look at this matter of revising the A. P. A. constitution with a serious attitude of mind; and let us hope that a good piece of work will be accomplished. The committee appointed to do this work should be an able committee, a committee that will have full conception of the great possibilities of the American poultry industry, and the part that the American Poultry Association and Standardbred Poultry should take in building and extending this great American industry.

We want greatly increased membership in the A. P. A. for one thing. We need to have plans inaugurated that will get this membership. In the United States and Canada there are masses of people that would be boosters of Standardbred poultry and all that this class of poultry stands for, were they but given an opportunity.

I have never been very keenly interested in the affairs of the American Poultry Association, especially in a political way. I frankly admit this to be sort of a confession that one in my position should be ashamed to make. However, it is more or less true, with exception perhaps of the past year. During this time I have watched with interest the various movements that have been carried on in connection with the American Poultry Association affairs. Particularly has this been so with reference to what has transpired with the national organizer's position, Mr. Ed. L. Hayes. I feel that his efforts will result in enlightening the membership to the possible failures and probable opportunities in connection with the old Association, and this may mean more for the future welfare than we fully realize at the present time. Personally, I feel it of vital importance that we, as younger men, holding the interests of the American Poultry Association at heart, exert proper effort and in the right way, in an attempt to save the old Association. Now I think that there is still hope, but the hope rests on radical changes which will have to take place without much further delay.

There is one thing that I want to take time to remark on in this letter to you and that is on the question of utility poultry. If the time ever comes that the American Poultry Association, through its Standard of Perfection, recognizes this utility proposition it will have a strong tendency to undo to a considerable degree what has been accomplished in years past—namely, to gain a better attitude toward Standardbred poultry, which means better poultry on the farms. Today the farmer is looking with favor on Standardbred poultry—more so than ever before. The farmer who has been given proper information, and I might add inspiration, knows that Standardbred poultry is good looking poultry, uniform in quality and productive.

Now what is going to happen if the Standard recognizes so-called production classes of poultry? I can tell you what I think will happen. The bars will be down and the farms will be flooded with a type of poultry that will be anything but representative of what is supposed to constitute good poultry of the various breeds. The hucksters have done enough of this already. What will they and others do if they can use this utility camouflage to help spread their wares? I think if the tendency is strong enough towards utility and utility poultry and egg records irrespective of established Standard quality, this class of breeders should get together and perfect their own organization.

I feel considerably peeved at what is being said about utility White Leghorns. Those glaring page ads of 370 egg hens with their high tails and big combs are creating altogether too much interest right here in the State of Minnesota on the part of prospective White Leghorn breeders, even though we have in the State of Minnesota quite a large number of extensive and very successful White Leghorn farms, of which most of them are breeding a Standard type of Leghorn and seem to be satisfied with their actual egg records.

Four years ago when I first came to this State for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, I well remember my first trip to Barnum, the famous White Leghorn District. I was rather discouraged at the general average quality of stock found there. They were of the beefy type, big in comb, with horizontal bodies and high tails. I plead guilty to having started in at once to urge a better type of Leghorn for them. Two weeks ago I spent the large share of a week in this Barnum District, at which time I was called upon to certify 38 farm flocks running from 150 to 1,000 in a flock, yearling hens, from which eggs for hatching and baby chicks were going to be sold through the new organiza-

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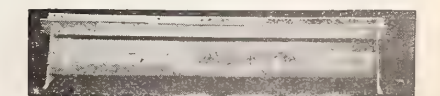
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tion known as the Barnum Poultry Association. The refreshing thing about my recent visit is the fact that the improved Standard quality of the Barnum Leghorn was nothing short of astonishing. They have been securing good male birds from the outside, from breeders of Standard Leghorn stock.

I am positive that we can adhere strictly to Standard requirements in any breed recognized by the American Standard of Perfection and by breeding along these lines according to quality, also develop an egg yield high enough to satisfy the ordinary human mortal, and at the same time retain general vigor and vitality in the flock.

I have written much more than I intended, but you can readily see that I am more or less concerned over the present situation of affairs in connection with the A. P. A. As a member of the American Poultry Association of a number of years standing, a licensed judge, and employed in a position which demands my every effort in helping advance Standardbred poultry which means better poultry, it is only natural that I am vitally concerned over the present condition of the American Poultry Association and what the possible outcome may be. There is one point that the general public should not overlook; we fellows who have spent the first twenty years of our active life in the poultry business, and look forward to spending the remaining twenty years in poultry; we fellows who have studied, and labored and come up, and whose future now rests on this business, are surely entitled to full confidence. We are not desirous of retarding progress. I stand for progress. I want to see more Standards printed, sold and put in the hands of poultry raisers.

Breeders and fanciers, the A. P. A. hangs in the balance. Is it to progress? I will refer to the famous breed book proposition, the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte breed books respectively. A lot of money has been squandered on these Mother Hubbard encyclopedias that cover about everything. Few are buying these breed books. Personally, I have seen but one Plymouth Rock book in the hands of a Plymouth Rock breeder, and I cannot recall to mind of ever seeing a single copy of the Wyandotte book in circulation. There is no one thing that would advance Standardbred poultry more rapidly than a breed standard, but let it be a breed standard and nothing else, cutting out all ancient history, as well as long drawn out articles revealing various poultry secrets and

advice, from curing pip, on up to how to build a complete hennery. Who is there that doesn't realize that a pinch of oyster shell and grit is magic buncombe for helping the disposition of the specimen that is being crated and shipped to show? Why in the world is it necessary to include such a line of poultry information in a breed standard? The average poultry keeper gets this kind of information as regularly as his daily meals. What he needs in a breed standard is a book that illustrates and tells just exactly what is required in the way of size, form and color for the breed that he may be particularly interested in. No addition to this is necessary.

The publication and the distribution of actual breed standards that sell for 25c a copy would result in an increased knowledge on the part of the great run of poultry keepers toward their chosen breeds that we can little realize, and who is there that can measure what such a knowledge on the part of beginners, farmers, back-lotters and new breeders would mean toward advancing Standardbred poultry? Think this over and try to figure it out. Any judge knows and will tell you that ignorance (if we may be permitted to use that word) on the part of the average poultry breeder who exhibits in the small shows, on the general knowledge of Standard requirements of his breed, is often appalling. How about those who have never even reached the point of exhibiting. Put out a breed standard that will be sold and used—then watch the advance made in breeding Standardbred poultry.

Doesn't it stand to reason that the influence of instructive knowledge spread broadcast is bound to have material and decided effect along the right line? On the other hand what progress can we hope for so long as we can meet and come in contact with poultry breeders galore that know not what a Standard of Perfection looks like?

What we have said relative to the breed books, which in recent years have been published, and which an attempt has been made to sell at \$2.50 a copy, applies in lesser degree to the present Standard of Perfection, which we all admit is a wonderfully good book for its purpose but has never enjoyed the wide distribution it should have received. When the American Poultry Association puts out a small individual breed standard, true and sure progress is bound to take place. As the American Poultry Association stands today it is of little benefit to the poultry breeders at large.

Rearing as Important as Breeding

So much attention has been concentrated on selective and scientific breeding and the importance of systematic mating has been so emphasized (one is almost inclined to write exaggerated) that other important points hardly receive the notice they merit and in some cases they are in danger of being overlooked altogether. One can fully realize how essential it is to breed for eggs, but unless the birds have been reared well and the feeding and general management are on correct lines the best bred birds will yield but disappointing results.

In the first place it is not sufficient to mate high class birds together to get the best results. The conditions under which breeding stock are kept have a great bearing on the results. Get as near nature or natural conditions as you can with your breeding stock. To breed well birds should be both healthy and happy and unless the conditions under which they are kept ensure the maximum of health and vigor the succeeding generation will suffer in some way. Environment tells to some extent and although birds kept in close confinement under cover, may breed well the progeny can hardly be expected to equal those from similar stock running on a free range. Fertile eggs are not the only consideration of the wise breeder. Chicks should be hatched with an abundance of vigor and vitality which will enable their inherent productive qualities to be developed to the highest degree.

Whether troubles and accidents during the period of incubation can seriously affect the constitution and the



Some of the great foundation Single Comb White Leghorn Males on Oak Dale Farm, LeRoy, Minn.

productiveness of the stock raised is a question upon which opinions may differ. It seems only natural to expect any mishap during incubation which results in the death of a number of the weaker germs to have an injurious effect on those which survive. Faults in incubation which lead to a larger percentage than usual of dead in the shell must be regarded as detrimental to the future well being of the chicks under hatch. We have heard this "dead in the shell" business described as a kind of blessing in disguise because it kills off the weaklings. We prefer to kill the weaklings off ourselves in a way which does not endanger the health of the rest of the hatch. When the "dead in the shell" trouble has been reduced to a negligible quantity and we are able to hatch almost every fertile egg we can consider our artificial methods are nearing perfection and under such conditions we can rest assured our chickens are starting life with vitality unimpaired.

It is not putting the case too strongly to state that all the efforts spent on breeding stock and all the care in selecting suitable birds for mating can be made unfruitful by faulty rearing. In the larger domestic animals the first year, and especially the first winter, is the critical time. The animal is either made or marred during that period. The growing period of a chicken's life is of equal importance. The chicken that gets stunted or even temporarily checked can never be just the same as one which goes right ahead without a check. It matters not what your system of rearing is so long as you can keep disease at bay and maintain a satisfying rate of progress throughout. Some breeders may have a liking for the survivors of an epidemic but we would sooner back the best of a batch which had suffered no casualties. When losses are numerous it can be taken for granted something is being done, or left undone which is having an injurious effect on the whole batch. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that however well a bird may seem to recover from an attack of any kind of illness it can never make up for the lost time.

There is no denying the fact that rearing may have some effect on the size of the stock. Birds which have received a severe setback during the growing period will never attain to the size and weight they might have done had they been properly attended to. Just as breeders of bantams keep birds from growing as they otherwise would by feeding on selected foods so other poultry keepers may influence the size of their stock by careless feeding.

The size of frame has some influence on the size of the egg. A small bird may lay a fairly large egg and a large exhibition bird may lay a very small one but these are in the nature of exceptions. By rearing badly one can produce a bird which lays an egg of inferior size even when the dams and granddams have been large egg hens. It is a well known fact that very late hatched birds often prove layers of small eggs. Their development is arrested by the approach of winter before they have finished growing and they rarely attain the size and weight of their sisters hatched in the early part of the season. In their case it is the weather which arrests development but there is no reason why other factors, such as incorrect feeding, may not have like results.

If these points are weighed over carefully it will be seen that it is quite possible for a bird of excellent breeding but reared badly to be excelled by an inferior bird which has been reared so as to attain to its maximum capacity or production. The moral is to hatch and rear so that the full capacity of every bird is reached and by so doing reap the full reward of skillful mating and selection.

John W. Moore.

Prospects for Farming.

A wholly false impression regarding the situation is being developed in that what is undoubtedly true of a certain class of farmers is made to appear as true to all engaged in farming. As a matter of fact, conditions as they affect the farmer generally are good when compared with almost any other industry in the country today. The one-crop farmer working on high-price land, raising grain, or cotton, for instance, has suffered a serious setback. But the average small general farmer with eight to a dozen cows, a few hogs and sheep, a flock of poultry and with fair-price land producing diversified crops, is in a pretty comfortable position.


The high cost of labor, which is the determining factor in so many industries, cuts a very small figure where the general farmer is concerned. Government statistics show that of the more than 6,000,000 farms in this country, only about 7 per cent. employ hired labor in any form. That means that more than 90 per cent. of the farmers actually are profiting through the high cost of labor, because the labor they are buying is their own, and the diversified products of their farms, despite reduced prices, are giving them a good labor income.

On the average dairy farm there are from eight to twelve cows, and practically all the work on that farm is done by the owner and members of his family. A good deal of the feed for the stock is produced on the farm, and in addition to the dairy products, there are certain farm products, eggs, poultry, etc., that can be sold in the local markets quite as readily as can milk and cream and butter. Many eastern farmers raise a few acres of sweet corn, often on land worth from \$35 to \$50 an acre, and the records show that they receive from the cannery for their sweet corn at the rate of as much for one acre from their \$35 land as the one-crop dent corn-farmer in Iowa, for instance, receives from two acres of his \$300 land. The man who raises sweet corn is at no time in fear of disaster, because even

if his sweet corn crop fails, which it is not likely to do, he will still have his dairy giving him two crops a day with a ready market.

An example of what is being done on many small general farms at the present time has just been made known by O. W. Mapes, who owns and operates a small farm in Orange County, N. Y. About the only help Mr. Mapes has on his farm is his 18-year-old grandson, and at the present time, Mr. Mapes says the grandson is doing practically all of the work. They keep 10 cows and 1,500 hens. The income from that farm in the month of December was approximately \$1,000, of which about one-half was labor income. Mr. Mapes says that while December was admittedly a big month with him, he has had a good balance on the right side of the ledger every month last year. E. A. Strout.

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"ULTRA QU" ANCONAS—Eggs, chicks, reasonable; mating list. Own-Land Farm, Hammond, N. Y. 4-5

SHEPPARD STRAIN DIRECT Single Comb Anconas, 331-egg strain; sfres sons of Joseph, 2d pen cockerel Madison Square Garden; eggs, \$1.75 15, \$10 100. J. J. McCubbin, Green Mountain, Ia. 4-5

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS, Sheppard strain; setting, \$1.50; 100, \$6; 100 chicks, \$20. Grace Holman, Carlock, Ill. 3-5

BRED-TO-LAY Single Comb Mottled Anconas eggs for hatching and day-old chicks of quality; circular free. Bernard M. Stover, Dept. J, Bellefonte, Route 2, Pa. 5

HOGAN TESTED S. C. ANCONAS, Sheppard and Peck strains; real winter layers; selected eggs; guaranteed. \$2 15, \$3 100. Oakland Poultry Yards, Edinham, Ill. 5

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Setting, \$1; 100, \$5; 100; chix \$16; 200hens \$2 each. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 5

BECK'S WINTERLAY SINGLE Comb Anconas—331 egg strain. \$20 eggs now \$6 per 100; 8 week cockerels, \$5 for three. Ernst Beck, Lebanon, Mo. 5-7

FARM RANGE S. C. Anconas, Sheppard's 331 egg strain. Eggs \$1.50, 15; \$7, 100. Chicks \$16, 100. Ward Weidman, Mt. Carroll, Ill. 5-7

S. C. ANCONAS—Sheppard's Famous 331 egg strain direct. Breeding stock range grown and vigorous; kept under ideal conditions. Chicks and eggs guaranteed. Send for circular now. Wm. A. Ransford, La Place, Ill. 5

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ANCONAS—FIRST COLISEUM Chicago; second Madison Square Garden. Winners for the past 15 years. Eggs, \$1.50 to \$5. E. H. Snow, Sleepy Eye, Minn. 5-7

ORDER YOUR ANCONA Baby Chicks from Michigan's leading strain, combining best show and egg qualities. Lowest prices and largest orders filled. The strain that pays. Ralph Van Raalte, Holland, Mich. 5-7

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SPERBER'S FAMOUS BLUE Andalusian. Eggs and chicks from Milwaukee and Chicago Coliseum show winners. Send today for catalog. See ad on another page. A. W. Sperber, 3201 McKinley Blvd., Box P, Milwaukee, Wis. 5

WRITE TODAY FOR free circular on "Famous" Andalusians that win highest honors at Madison Square Garden, Boston and Chicago. "Lay big white eggs and lots of 'em." Stock for sale. Walter C. Dobe, 186 Landon St., Buffalo, N. Y. 5

PENNINIAN'S BEAUTIFUL Blue Andalusians, prize winners, wonderful laying strain; eggs, \$2 and \$3. R. A. Penniman, Pardeeville, Wis. 4-5

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BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade Blue Andalusians; price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

TRUE BLUE ANDALUSIANS (the beauty breed, the birds that lay and pay)—Bred from blue ribbon winners, ideal Blue Standard Type, sturdy stock of finely bred market birds, white production, silver layers of large, weighty white eggs and lots of them all year. Settings, first pen \$3.50; second pen \$2.50 per 15 eggs, 100 lots special price. Eggs from my Chicago Show winners \$5 per 15 eggs, larger lots special correspondence. Gus A. Kneussl, Ottawa, Ill. 3-5

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BLUE ANDALUSIANS, White Face Black Spanish; setting, \$3. Ray Meisner, Lockport, N. Y. 5

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PUREBRED CHICKS—From best laying strains; lowest prices; postpaid. Catalog free. Lindstrom Hatchery, Clinton, Mo. 3-5

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN chicks from two-year-old stock; selected each year for health and high egg production; \$20, 100. John H. King, R. D. 7, Mansfield, O. 3-5

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BABY CHICKS—White Buff Barred Rocks, White Buff, Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Langshans, Anconas. Write for particulars. Geiger Hatchery, Bellevue, Ohio. 2-5

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ELECTRIC HATCH BABY Chicks—Purebred farm flocks; Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpington; \$17, 100; \$9, 50; guaranteed 100% live delivery; postpaid. Beatrice Electric Hatchery, Beatrice, Neb. 3-5

PUREBRED BABY CHICKS—Pedigreed sired flocks; White and Brown Leghorns \$14 per 100, Anconas \$15 per 100; special prices in 1,000 lots; prepaid to your door; satisfaction guaranteed. Order from this ad. Catalog free. Superior Farms, Box A, Zealand, Mich. 3-5

WHITE ROCKS only; book orders early; pedigreed, heavy laying strain. Circular free. Theodore Poole, Jamesville, N. Y. 3-5

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BABY CHICKS—Eggs, Reds, Leghorns. Fred G. Keller, Millersport, Ohio. 3-5

BABY CHICKS—STRONG and sturdy; best laying strains; all leading varieties; quality and service; prices right. South Side Hatchery, Caledonia, Minn. 3-5

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IF YOU WANT those baby chicks in a hurry, order Barred Rocks or S. C. Reds, \$16 per 100; catalog 8 varieties free. Rosedale Poultry Yards, Box A, Knox, Ind. 4-5

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2,000 CHIX WEEKLY—Reds, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, 15c; White Leghorns, 12c each; any quantity; stock tested for white diarrhea by Mass. Agricultural College. Send for circular. Pascos, Turners Falls, Mass. 5

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GOLDEN AND SILVER Sebright and Buff Cochins Bantams. Clyde Proper, Schoharie, New York. 8-21-1 yr.

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BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS—Stock and eggs. Theodore Poole, Jamesville, N. Y. 3-5

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT eggs, \$2.25 15 postpaid. Loring Howell, Peterson, Ia. 4-5

SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS for sale. Frank Mains, Asbury Park, N. J. 4-5

PARTRIDGE, BUFF, BLACK Cochins. Light Brahma Bantams; eggs \$2.50 per 13. H. G. Ehrman, 565 W. Wood St., Decatur, Ill. 5

NOTICE: NO MORE ORDERS for Bantam eggs can be accepted this season. Clinton Rogers, Markle, Ind. 3-5

BUFF-BLACK-PARTRIDGE Cochins and Mille Fleur Bantams. Eggs, \$2.50 per 13. Stock. Circulars. Jas. W. Elliott, 1143 N. College St., Decatur, Ill. 5-7

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LIGHT BRAHMAS—Eggs for matching from grand matings and winners at Boston 15 years. First hen, second pen, Boston, 1922. Also won first cockerel, Pittsburgh, second hen Chicago Coliseum this season. No better quality. Fine eggs and stock; very reasonable. Why not send to an old reliable breeder of New England? Have bred Brahmas 57 years. Frank C. Nutter, South Portland, Maine. 3-5

MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMAS—15 eggs, \$2.50; 100, \$10. Arthur Jarvis, Waveland, Ind. 3-5

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade Light Brahmas; select and exhibition grades. Prices right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

CHALCRAFT'S LIGHT BRAHMAS won best display Detroit; fine layers. Circular. A. W. Chalcraft, 1613 17th, Port Huron, Mich. 4-6

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS—Chicks and breeders. Catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 4-6

QUALITY LIGHT BRAHMAS—Superior stock till rock bottom prices. Edw. L. Galloway, Sesser, Ill. 5-7

PUREBRED LIGHT BRAHMAS, 15 eggs, \$1.25. Postpaid. Henry Bartlett, Bartlett, N. C. 3

QUALITY LIGHT BRAHMAS. Eggs, chicks. Reasonable. Paul Heydinger, Tiro, Ohio. 5

GOODFLOX LIGHT BRAHMAS at 50c apiece, in 100 lots; large, splendidly marked with a wonderful yellow skin. They make extraordinary roasting chickens; big money-makers. We sell chicks and eggs but by buying chicks you are sure of 100% chicks. Prices, 25 chicks \$12, 50 chicks \$21, 100 chicks \$40; the sturdiest Light Brahmas you can buy. Send for booklet, or to avoid delay, order from ad.; deliveries begin Feb. 14, continue as long as supply holds out. Goodflox Poultry Farms, 37 Water St., New Brunswick, N. J. 3-5

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BABY CHICKS—25,000 best grade Buttercups, prices right; catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

TWELVE YEARS BREEDING Sicilian Buttercups. Trapped stock. Circular. A. H. Williams, Buttercup Specialist, Berea, Ohio. 4-5

BUTTERCUPS THAT WIN, lay, pay. Charles C. Cooper, R. F. D. 1, Allwood, Passaic, N. J. 4-5

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BUTTERCUP HATCHING EGGS—Excellent stock, \$3 per 15. Herman Nodell, Port Jefferson Station, New York. 5-7

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BLUE RIBBON BUTTERCUP chicks and eggs. Limited supply. A. Wermerskirchen, Hokah, Minn. 5

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SILVER CAMPINES—Ohio state fair winners. Eggs, \$3 for 15. Walter Plinke, Lancaster, O. 2-5

BABY CHICKS—75,000 best grade Silver Campines; also Golden Campines and White Campines; select and exhibition grades; price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

SILVER CAMPINES—Columbus winners; hatching eggs reasonable. Lulu Carpenter, Greenup, Ill. 3-5

SILVER CAMPINE PRIZE stock; 15 eggs, \$5 and \$3. Eugene Van Why, Winsted, Conn. 3-5

SILVER CAMPINES—Hering's Columbian winners direct; settings, \$2 and \$3. Rae Penniman, Pardecville, Wis. 4-5

SILVER CAMPINES—BOOKING orders for 10 week old stock from exhibition matings; every pen headed by show winner; also eggs. A. H. Barofsky, Ellsworth, Kan. 4-5

ORDER YOUR SILVER Campine eggs now, \$2.50 per 15. Mrs. Della Nicklas, Savannah, Ill. 4-5

CLASSY SILVER CAMPINES. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Edythe Curtis, Ramsey, Ill. 5

HERING'S STRAIN SILVER Campine eggs. Setting \$2.50. John Anderson, Lathrop, Mo. 5-8

SILVER CAMPINE HATCHING eggs. Homestead strain, \$2.00 per fifteen during May. S. B. Johnson, Fergus Falls, Minn. 5

COCHINS.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS, \$2.50 per 15. E. S. Harnden, Paola, Kan. 4-6

BUFF COCHINS of quality; winners locally and Canadian shows; eggs, \$5 per 15, delivered parcel post; some extra good hens and cockerels for sale. F. H. McCrae, Jr., Breeder and Exporter, Knoxville, Tenn. 4-5

EXHIBITION PARTRIDGE Cochins and Black Langshans; eggs from pens of selected show winners, 300 each. Ralph Hoyt, Durand, Ill. 4-5

BUFF COCHINS—Stock and eggs for sale. W. H. Pollard, Cerro Gordo, Ill. 5

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BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade Dark Cornish, prices right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

WHITE CORNISH stock and eggs. Wm. Babcock, Battla Creek, Neb. 3-5

BROAD, LOW, heavy boned Dark Cornish cockerels and pullets; cockerels \$5, pullets \$3.50, eggs \$3.50 for 15. R. E. Kester, Salem, Ia. 3-5

DARK CORNISH—Line bred; eggs, baby chicks, cockerels. J. D. Hutchison, Oxford, Ohio. 3-5

EXHIBITION DARK CORNISH—Mating list free. Arthur Jarvis, Waveland, Ind. 3-5

DARK CORNISH exclusively for 15 years; the large, blocky kind; 15 eggs, \$3; 30, \$5. S. A. White, Timberville, Va. 3-5

DARK CORNISH STOCK for sale; place your egg orders now. Edw. Meyer, Clintonville, Wis. 4-5

FINE, LARGE DARK CORNISH cockerels; eggs in season. Jacob Kunz, Madelia, Minn. 4-6

DARK CORNISH stock and eggs for sale. Dr. E. J. Schott, Terre Haute, Ind. 4-6

CHAMPION AMERICAN bred Dark Cornish; reduced prices on stock and eggs; mating list. George Garbush, Waltham, Minn. 4-6

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QUALITY AMERICAN Dominique eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per setting of 15. Lawrence Holstein, Columbus, Wis. 3-5

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WESTFALL'S CHAMPION DORKINGS—A combination of wonderful beauty and greatest usefulness; chicks grow 2 pounds in 8 months; our Silver Gray Dorkings have won more first prizes, silver cups and specials than all competitors combined, New York 1922; all first and second prizes but one. Competition best in England and America; eggs, 13, \$6; 26, \$10; stock for sale; no baby chicks. Watson Westfall, Sayre, Pa., 175 Cayuta St., 2-22-1yr

SILVER GRAY DORKING eggs produce layers, winners. Joseph Earl, Sleepy Eye, Minn. 3-5

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SALMON FAVEROLLES—Hatching eggs. Tyler, 24 Winona St., Brockton, Mass. 2-5

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MY WHITE CORNISH Games are 1st prize winners of Chicago Poultry Show, Georgia, Ohio and Texas State Shows; bred for laying and show birds; cockerels \$7.50, pullets \$5, eggs \$5. A. Womack, Box 712, Menominee, Wis. 3-5

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PIT GAMES—Church's Carolina Blues. Winners wherever fought. Eggs, \$5 per fifteen. Dr. L. F. Cosby, Abingdon, Va. 5

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JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—The coming all-purpose breed; now booking orders for hatching eggs. B. A. Yeager, Wolcottville, Ind. 3-5

JERSEY BLACK GIANT chicks at 50c each, eggs \$3.50 per 15, \$20 per 100; satisfaction guaranteed; booklet. Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm, Ridgewood, N. J. 3-5

OAKLAWN STRAIN Jersey Black Giants; 5th consecutive year; eggs \$5, \$8 and \$10 setting; two months old chicks; mating list. Oaklawn Poultry Farm, Lake Geneva, Wis. 4-5

BLACK GIANTS—New wonder bred eggs from mammoth birds. Fred Biederwolf, Monticello, Ind. 4-5

GOODFLOX JERSEY BLACK Giants—50c apiece in 100 lots; America's heaviest weight chickens; mature early and lay extremely large eggs; splendid winter layers; make finest market fowl. We sell chicks and eggs; by buying chicks you are sure of 100% chicks. Prices: 25 chicks \$15, 50 chicks \$27, 100 chicks \$50; the sturdiest Black Giants you can buy; send for booklet, or to avoid delay, order from ad.; deliveries begin Feb. 14, continue as long as supply holds out. Goodflox Poultry Farms, 33 Water St., New Brunswick, N. J. 3-5

GUINEAS.

PEARL, WHITE, AFRICAN Guineas, either sex. John Hass, Bettendorf, Ia. 3-5

PEARL GUINEA EGGS, \$1 per 15. Ardelle Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 4-6

PEARL GUINEAS—Scare night prowlers, crows and hawks away. Eggs, 10c each. C. E. Patterson, Cardington, Ohio. 5

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BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade Silver Spangled Hamburgs, select and exhibition grades. Price right; catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

SILVER SPANGLED Hamburg eggs; beautiful, wonder layers. Ausby Armstrong, Cardington, O. 3-5

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG—Prize stock; imported blood; eggs, \$2, \$3, \$5 for 15. Lynn Stafford, Waucoma, Ia. 3-5

ROSE COMB SILVER Spangled Hamburg eggs for hatching from 1st prize winners, \$1.50 per 15, \$6 per 100. Chas. Voss, Hubbard, Neb. 4-5

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG—Trapped 9 years' eggs; chicks; circular. Fred Brenon, Watertown, N. Y. 4-6

KINGPIN SILVER SPANGLED Hamburgs. Eggs, \$2 for 15; \$3.75, 30; prepaid. Clyde Bradley, LeRoy, Kan. 5

HOUDANS.

BABY CHICKS—25,000 best grade Mottled Houdans, price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

EXHIBITION MOTTLLED HOUDANS—15 eggs \$2.50. Arthur Jarvis, Waveland, Ind. 3-5

HOUDANS—278-EGG strain; eggs, chicks; circular. Fred Brenon, Watertown, N. Y. 4-6

MOTTLLED HOUDANS—"Snowflake Strain." Joseph A. Bass, Minneapolis, Minn. 4-5

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BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade Lakenvelders, prices right; catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

LAKENVELDERS—EGGS \$2.25 per 15; extra selected \$3 per 15. Roland Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 3-5

WONDERFUL LAYERS—Handsome domesticated fowl in the world; white eggs, fresh fertile and carefully packed; stamp for circular. C. E. Patterson, Cardington, Ohio. 3-5

LAKENVELDERS SUPREME show birds Chicago Coliseum, Minneapolis, Milwaukee winners; 15 eggs \$5, \$3. Gerhard Baldwin, Viroqua, Wis. 3-5

LAKENVELDERS, "SHADOW STRAIN." Joseph A. Bass, Minneapolis, Minn. 4-5

LAKENVELDER HATCHING EGGS, 15, \$3; 30, \$5; 100, \$15. Rosengere Farms, San Bernardino, Cal. 4-5

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BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade White Langshans and Black Langshans. Select and exhibition grades. Price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

QUALITY BLACK LANGSHAN hatching eggs; 1st pen, 15 \$3, 30 \$5; 2d pen, 15 \$1.50. Louise Prillmayer, Mt. Sterling, Ill. 3-5

VAN'S BLUE RIBBON birds won first breeding pen at Kansas State show 1922; eggs reasonable. Write Van's B. Langshans, Box 743, Eureka, Kan. 3-5

BLACK LANGSHAN setting eggs, \$2 per 15; postpaid. Isal, Ellis, Minburn, Ia. 3-5

BLACK LANGSHANS—30 years a breeder; cockerels and pullets for sale. Eggs, \$3 for 15. Philip Anthes, Columbia City, Ind. 3-5

BLUE LANGSHANS—Best in America. Stock, eggs, chicks. Mating list. Mrs. C. L. Sibley, Wallingford, Conn. 3-5

WHITE LANGSHANS OF QUALITY—Stock and eggs for sale. Alonzo Tyner, Greenfield, Ind. 4-6

IMPORTED ANOTHER YARD Major Cross Langshans from England; largest and best; 15 1st premiums 1922; fine illustrated history and prices. W. Hinkle, Rural, Decatur, Ill. 4-6

LARGE HOGAN TESTED Black Langshans, 100 eggs, \$7; chicks, 20c each. Chas. Knight, Lerna, Ill. 5

BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, \$1.50; chicks, 25c each. Ray Williams, Milan, Ohio. 2-5

BIG BLACK LANGSHANS, setting \$1; 100, \$5; 100 chick \$18. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 5

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

NORTHLAND WINTER LAYERS. Tom Barron English Single Comb White Leghorns. See our big display ad on page 580. Beautifully illustrated catalog free. Northland Farms, Dept. A, Grand Rapids, Mich. 2-5

"HI-GRADE" S. C. White Leghorn chicks—Best type, color and high egg production. Beautiful free catalog describes most noted baby chick farm. Knapp's "Hi-Grade" Poultry Farm, Box C-A, Shelby, O. 1-5

240-314 EGG strain Tom Barron S. C. White Leghorns. Eggs at \$6 per 100. Postpaid. Circular free. Pelster's Poultry Farm, Box A, New Haven, Mo. 1-5

EGGS, CHICKS—SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, bred for health, vigor, type and capacity. Great layers. Prices reasonable. Circular free. Eaton Bros., Route 3, Sullivan, Ind. 2-5

BABY CHICKS—500,000 best grade S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Brown Leghorns, also R. S. Brown and R. C. White Leghorns and S. C. and R. C. Buff Leghorns. Prices right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

BARRON (ENGLISH) WHITE Leghorns, heavy laying strain, free range, eggs \$2 for 15, \$10 per 100, postpaid. Bred-To-Lay Poultry Farm, Abingdon, Va. 2-5

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels; exhibition type, Rogers strain, \$3 up; eggs for hatching. Karl Nelson, 508 Morrison, Ill. 4-5

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Wyckoff strain. Sam Oswalt, Atwater, Ohio. 3-5

TOM BARRON WHITE Leghorns; purebred, heavy layers, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7; satisfaction guaranteed. W. H. Settle, Gridley, Ill. 2-5

I HAVE THE S. C. W. Leghorns; good layers; Hogan test. Chicks, prepaid, \$15 per 100; eggs, \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1,000. J. W. Mirfield, Box 19, Cordova, Ill. 3-5

EGGS—YOUNG'S STRAIN; \$1.15, \$5 100. Lord McCoy, Roseville, Ohio. 3-5

J. H. LEFFLER'S Laying White Leghorns win four firsts, one second, two thirds, best display (State Club meet) Motor Square Garden, Pittsburg, Jan. 1922. Guaranteed eggs, stock. Box 40, Jamestown, Pa. 3-5

MICHIGAN'S CHAMPION LAYERS—Trapped, pedigreed Barron White Leghorns. "Lady Michigan," 283-egg hen; official pen average, 232 eggs per hen; highest pen from Michigan in 1920-21. Illinois egg laying contest and fifth highest in entire contest. Eggs and chicks; each egg bears number of hen and record. Circular. E. D. Lewis, 610 W. Ganson, Jackson, Mich. 2-5

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Bred from Pennsylvania Poultry Farms, 250 to 304 egg strain. Hatching eggs from 300 egg type hens and pullets; cockerels, \$3.50 each, 7, \$21; 100 2-year-old hens, 200 to 280 egg type, \$2 and \$3. Absolute satisfaction or money back. Mrs. Glenn McEwen, Cherry Box, Mo. 2-5

"BARRON" WHITE LEGHORN chicks from 200 egg record stock, \$15 per 100; eggs, \$8 per 100; yearling hens, \$2.50; cockerels, \$5; satisfaction guaranteed; booklet free. Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm, Ridgewood, N. J. 3-5

HATCHING EGGS—S. C. White Leghorns; heavy winter layers; satisfaction guaranteed. Order from this ad or send for circular. \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100 prepaid in U. S. A. H. A. Callender, Roseland, Ind., Box 121. 3-5

1,000 TRAPPED WHITE Leghorns; pedigreed stock, eggs and chicks. Circular B free. C. T. Patterson, R. 4, Springfield, Mo. 3-5

HUTCHISSON'S WHITE LEGHORNS—Bred for size and eggs; eggs, baby chick. Hutchisson's Leghorn Farm, Oxford, Ohio. 3-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns—Stock direct last year from Ferris' highest egg strain; \$3 per setting; half price after May 1. Roy Keneipp, Mt. Carmel, Ill. 3-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, Ferris strain, \$3.50 50, \$6 100. Mrs. Lelan Risser, Bedford, Ia. 3-5

BARRON, 280 EGG strain S. C. White Leghorns; eggs \$1.50 per setting 15 eggs, \$7 per 100, postpaid. Henry Gaetzens, Esnyville Sta., Pa. 3-5

WHITE LEGHORNS, CHOICE Single Comb, selected eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$6 per 100; insured, prepaid mail. Liberty Leghorn Farm, Liberty, Mo. 3-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns—None better; heavy layers; blue ribbon winners; eggs \$7 100, chix \$10 100; order yours. **McLain Poultry Farm, Chio, Mich.** 3-5

VESTERLAD AND FERRIS 265-300 egg strain direct. **S. C. White Leghorn** eggs \$5 per 15. **Sadie Sunderland, Jerseyville, Ill.** 3-5

CHICAGO WINNING, egg producing **White Leghorns**; cockerels, pullets, eggs, chicks. **LeRoy Coyner, Merom, Ind.** 3-5

A NEW STANDARD of value and quality. **Church's 200-egg certified Single Comb White Leghorns**, certified eggs and chicks. **W. E. Church, Canton, N. Y.** 3-5

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Williamson's strain farm range eggs, \$1.50 setting. **Bertha Davis, Sabula, Iowa.** 3-5

PEDIGREE TRAPNESTED **S. C. White Leghorn** eggs and chicks. Also have Hogen tested **S. C. Mottled Anconas**. All thoroughbred stock. Guaranteed a good hatch. **Mrs. Roy K. Smith, 1214 Elizabeth St., Janesville, Wis.** 3-5

EGGS FOR HATCHING from imported English **White Leghorns**, \$5 per setting, \$25 per 100; the **D. W. Young 274-egg strain White Leghorns**, \$3 per setting, \$12 per 100; **Single Comb Anconas**, \$3 per setting, \$12 per 100; we do not say that we have the best there is, but we positively say that we have as good as the best; we guarantee 85% fertility or we will send you another setting at half price; we pay parcel post. **Eldora Poultry Farm, Eldora, Ia.** 4

"WYCKOFF" STRAIN SINGLE Comb White Leghorns; eggs, 100, \$6.50; 500, \$27.50; 1,000, \$50. **Harvis Farm, Osage, Ia.** 4-5

BABY CHICKS, pullets; great layers. **Linesville Hatchery, Linesville, Pa.** 4-5

HILLVIEW STRAIN WHITE Leghorns—Eggs \$6 100, \$50 1,000; chicks \$18 100. **Warren & Zachrich, Box A, Holgate, Ohio.** 4-5

PLANKTON POULTRY PLANT—**S. C. W. Leghorns**, English and American strains; hundreds of pullets from high egg record producing stock to offer for the 1922 season; satisfaction guaranteed; now booking orders; first delivery of 3 weeks old stock ready April 15. **Box 26, Plankton, Ohio.** 4-6

FERRIS SINGLE Comb White Leghorns eggs, free range, \$25 per 15, \$7 per 100. **Wm. Tonjes, R. 1, Waterloo, Ill.** 4-6

S. C. W. LEGHORN eggs, \$3 15, \$5 30; baby chicks 40c each. **Sam Moberg, Tomahawk, Wis.** 4-6

BARRON-WYCKOFF HEAVY laying strains **Single Comb White Leghorns**; hatching eggs, large, white, fertile, 15 \$2, 50 \$5, 100 \$9, prepaid; baby chicks, husky, lively fellows, 25 \$4, 50 \$8, 100 \$15.50; 100% delivery; quantities special; catalog free. **W. Abner, Lombard, Ill.** 4-5

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN eggs; America's top-notchers, 311-egg sires, 200-egg dock average; \$7 100 up; guaranteed; get our mating list. **Logan's Leghorn Farm, Parnell, Mo.** 4-5

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS a specialty; direct "linebred" descendants from Young's great winners; unsurpassed layers; guaranteed eggs reasonable. **D. F. Highley, Craigville, Ind.** 4-5

2,000 10-12 WEEK old selected pullets and cockerels, 15-20 and up. Eggs, 70-100. Chicks, 15c-20c; 200-300 record. **Barron S. C. White Leghorns**. Not merely 200-300 "egg strain" but the flock with known trapnest record. Illustrated Catalog free. **Englewood Egg Farm, Box 104, Olathe, Kan.** 3

CLARK'S AMERICAN LEGHORNS—Hatching eggs \$7 and \$10 per 100; June chix \$12 and \$16. **Glen E. Clark, Wayland, Mich.** 4-5

BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS—304 egg strain; booking orders for eggs and chicks. Circular free. **Seneca Fancy Table Egg Farm, J. A. Immele, Prop., Tiffin, Ohio.** 4-6

CHICKS—Eggs from Barron's 288-egg strain. Catalog. **Ernest Bishop, New Washington, Ohio.** 4-5

SNOW BALL STRAIN Leghorns; Dan Young's strain head my pens of selected females; real Leghorns, not crosses; the kind that mature and lay early; eggs, \$3 per 15; chicks, 30c each; a few **Black Java** eggs, \$10 per setting, from Turk's Coliseum winners. **Highland Farms, Hinsdale, Ill.** 3-5

HATCHING EGGS WHITE Leghorns, \$6 100; guaranteed. **Dixie Poultry Farm, Kyles Lane, Ft. Mitchell, Ky.** 4-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs; pens headed by cocks from 304, 303, 290 egg hens; mating list. **Clover Blossom Farm, Nettleton, Mo.** 4-5

GOVERNMENT (LAMON) STRAIN Leghorns (not Lamonas); see American Poultry Journal, November; pedigreed eggs and chicks; supply limited. **Carl H. Schroeder, Poultry Department St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.** 4-5

YOUNG AND BARRON'S strain **S. C. White Leghorns**; 15 eggs, \$1.25; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6. **Ed Weinrich, Geneva, Ohio.** 4-5

BABY CHICKS and hatching eggs, **Ferris** strain; chicks, \$16 per 100; eggs, \$8 per 100. **John E. Todd, Wheaton, Ill.** 4-6

HUNDRED WINNERS—Lowland **Single Comb White Leghorns**, Young's (282 egg); cockerels, \$6.50; 15 eggs, \$2.50; 50, \$6; 100, \$10.50; 50 chicks, \$12; 100, \$19; pen headed by winner silver cup best male entire state show, 15 eggs, \$5.50; \$12; 50 chicks, \$19. **Meadow Farm, Coulterville, Ill.** 4-6

CLAMPSON LAYING—New blood **Barron Leghorns**, hens records 210 to 272; sire of imported cock 285 to 295; settings, \$5. **Hillcrest Poultry Farm, DuBois, Pa.** 4-6

BABY CHICKS and hatching eggs from **Barron 265, 301, 314 egg strain**. Highest quality. Prices reduced. Circular free. **Holthouse Leghorn Farm, Fort Wayne, Ind.** 5-6

YOUNG'S AND FERRIS 265-300 egg strain direct **White Leghorns**, 15 eggs, \$1; 50, \$3; 100, \$6; 200, \$12. Can ship at once. **Henry Heitkamp, New Bremen, Ohio.** 3-5

REUBEN'S SINGLE COMB White Leghorns lay and pay. Ten week old pullets, \$1.35 each; 100, \$125. Different ages now ready. **C. B. Reubush, Penn Laird, Va.** 5-7

HILLVIEW LEGHORN PULLETS, hens, cockerels, low tailed, Hogen tested, \$2. Eggs, \$7, 100. **Hillcrest Poultry Farm, Crystal Lake, Ill.** 5

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$4 hundred; from large Hogen tested hens. **Mrs. Ray McCallister, Carthage, Ill.** 5

TEN WEEK PULLETS—**Barron English Strain White Leghorn** pullets, \$1.25; from high record layers. **Hill View Pullet Farm, Box 222, Zealand, Mich.** 3-5

BARRON'S BABY CHICK and eggs from world's best all year layers. Circular. **Close's Egg Farm, Tiffin, Ohio.** 5-6

FERRIS' FAMOUS FANCY White Leghorns, 3 months old pullets, \$2; choice cockerels, \$2 up; June delivery; order now. **American Poultry Supply Co., Walkersville, Md.** 5

BARRON ENGLISH WHITE Leghorns setting, \$1; 100, \$5; 100 chix, \$15. **Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill.** 5

IMPORTED TOM BARRON'S S. C. W. Leghorns, \$4 per 100 eggs. Yearling hens, \$1.50. **Dr. Van Voorhis, Eureka, Kan.** 5-7

FERRIS 265-300 egg strain White Leghorns exclusively. All foundation stock purchased from Ferris best exhibition pens. 15 eggs, \$3; 100, \$10. **Ozark Poultry Farm, Exeter, Mo.** 5-5

FERRIS 265-300 egg strain 15 eggs, \$2 prepaid; fertility and satisfaction guaranteed. **Cockerel heading pen direct. P. J. Cooney, New Hampton, Ia.** 5-6

FERRIS 265-300 SINGLE COMB White Leghorns; setting, \$1; 100, \$8; 100 chix, \$17. **Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill.** 5

10,000 CHICKS EACH WEEK. May prices: **Grade A Chicks** \$18, **Grade B**, \$15. June and later all grades chicks go at \$10 per 100. Eggs \$6. **Pedigreed, trap-nested, imported Barron** stock with no hen under 248-egg record in six years breeding. Also **D. W. Young S. C. White Leghorns**, direct. Our customers say we have best stock in America. 8,000 early pullets \$1.50 each. Catalog. **Brownstown Poultry Farm, Brownstown, Ind.** 5-7

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS at Madison Square 1922. We won twice as many points as our nearest competitor and nearly as many points as all other exhibitors combined. Why not get the best? Cocks, cockerels, eggs and baby chicks reasonable. **Craig and Derrick, Bath, N. Y.** 3-5

CATALOG AND MATING LIST free. **Rigler's Chicago Coliseum winning Rose Comb White Leghorns**. **George Rigler, Bensenville, Ia.** 3-5

ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs from first prize old pen and fourth prize hen, Chicago; strongest and best breeding pen in America; you are sure of prize winners from this pen; \$3 per 15. **Warren T. Heaps, M. D., Kewanee, Ill.** 3-5

R. C. W. LEGHORNS—Elephants, Hoganized. **Rogers Ranch, Pleasanton, Ia.** 3-5

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—World's record layers; Madison Square Garden winners; young stock now ready. **J. M. Chase, Walkkill, N. Y.** 3-5

BLACK LEGHORNS.

IMPORTED S. C. BLACK Leghorns of 20 years breeding; having the largest flock in the country, we can supply your needs for show or egg production. **Holland Bros., Mystic, Ia.** 3-5

ROSEBUD ENGLISH AMERICAN Black Leghorns. Hatching eggs; chicks, 13 cents. **Rosebud Poultry Farm, Camden, Ohio.** 3-5

PRIZE WINNERS—Eggs reasonably priced. **O. J. Ferguson, Fredricktown, Mo.** 3-5

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade **S. C. Black Leghorns**. Price right. Catalog free. **Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio.** 2-4

BLACK LEGHORNS backed by 21 years of careful breeding. **Milo E. Myers, Marysville, Ohio.** 4-6

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

"HI-GRADE" **S. C. BROWN Leghorn** chicks; also **Rose Comb**; 2,000 per week bred for high egg production; 38 years a breeder of this variety. Handsome catalog free. **Knapp's "Hi-Grade" Poultry Farm, Box C-A, Shelby, O.** 1-5

SINGLE COMB DARK Brown Leghorn eggs, \$5 100; chicks, \$12 100. **Mrs. Hix Lewis, Rock Port, Mo.** 3-5

SINGLE COMB DARK Brown Leghorn hatching eggs, **Tomohlen** strain, \$2 and up per 15; also stock. **Verran's Poultry Farm, Westerly, R. I.** 3-5

HIGH QUALITY SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns; heavy layers; 30 eggs, \$2; 100, \$5. **Mrs. John Dietrich, Henryville, Ind.** 3-5

STAMMS' HUSTLERS—Stock, eggs and baby chicks; **Single Comb Brown Leghorns**, both light and dark; winners at leading places, exhibition and laying combined. Circular free. **Mr. and Mrs. Martin Stamm, Willshire, Ohio, R. 2.** 3-5

B. AND T. STRAIN—**Single Comb Light and Dark Brown Leghorns**; 19 birds on display at 3 shows same week win 19 ribbons; mating mailed free. **Bang and Tisdale, Lancaster, Ohio.** 3-5

\$35 PER 1,000 EGGS. Early pullets direct from **Welday's 300 egg Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns**. Greatest winter layers known. Prices smashed. Catalog. **Welday, Seville, Ohio.** 5-6

SINGLE COMB DARK Brown Leghorns; National show winners; stock and eggs; 11 years' experience. Catalog free. **Dean Theobald, Williamsville, Ill.** 4-5

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

BRED THEM 31 years. None finer or better layers; record 256. Sure and send for catalog. **W. W. Kulp, Box 70, Pottstown, Pa.** 1-5

ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn hatching eggs, \$1 per 15 prepaid, \$6 per 100. **Danger Bros., Sleepy Eye, Minn.** 3-5

STRONG'S ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns won 22 1st prizes at Chicago Coliseum shows 1915 to 1920; mating list, stock, eggs, chicks. **Ralph W. Strong, Kalamazoo, Mich., R. 9, Box 13.** 4-5

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 15, \$1.25; 50, \$2.25; 100, \$3. **Honey Creek Poultry Farm, Kahoka, Mo.** 4-5

KULP'S STRAIN ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns. Hatching eggs, \$5 per 100. **P. Roseburg, Andover, Ill.** 5

ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Setting, \$1; 100, \$4.50; 100 chix, \$15. **Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill.** 5

ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs from heavy laying hens and Kulp males, \$5 per 100. **Daisy Baker, Hudson, Ill.** 5-5

BUFF LEGHORNS.

"HI-GRADE" **S. C. Buff Leghorn** chicks—Most wonderful layers of all-solid golden buff-exhibition type; 2,000 chicks per week. Beautiful catalog free. **Knapp's "Hi-Grade" Poultry Farm, Box C-A, Shelby, Ohio.** 1-5

SMITH'S SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorns. The largest breeder of Buffs in the world. Winners at 20 of the big shows and government egg laying contest. Eggs by the setting or thousands. 50,000 baby chicks from over 2,000 grand 2-year-old breeders with best blood lines back of them for eggs. All chicks guaranteed to arrive alive. **F. S. Smith, Box C and D, Hamilton, Ohio**, President of American Buff Leghorn Club. Send \$1.50 and join the big club. 1-5

FOR SALE—**Single Comb Buff Leghorn** eggs for hatching; bred from an extra egg laying strain. \$8 per 100. **Mrs. E. Wayne Gray, Sheridan, Mo.** 3-5

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN eggs; Smith's laying strain; bred for quality, vitality and high egg production; 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. **C. Blanke, Taintor, Ia.** 3-5

MAYWOOD STRAIN BEST quality exhibition Single Comb Buff Leghorns winners at Chicago and many other shows. **F. A. Jamieson, Maywood, Ill.** 3-5

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS from my Chicago, N. Y. City, Pittsburgh winners; eggs, \$5 per 15; utility, \$6 per 100; chicks, 20c. **E. Cartwright, Desk J, Richmond, Ind.** 4

EGGS FROM PHILADELPHIA winners; pullets, males. **Leon H. Lester, Equinunk, Pa.** 4-5

MERHEW'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS won best display Madison Square 1922; 500 selected breeders and show birds for sale; eggs for hatching; write for mating list. **L. E. Mernew, Marathon, N. Y.** 4-5

RED LEGHORNS.

DARK RED LEGHORNS—Eggs \$3, 15. **Woodford Farm, Madisonville, Ohio.** 4-6

SILVER PENCILED LEGHORNS.

SILVER PENCILED SINGLE COMB Leghorns. Eggs for sale. Free catalog. **Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass.** 4-5

PARTRIDGE LEGHORNS.

PARTRIDGE LEGHORN eggs reduced, \$1.25, 15; stock, \$12 per trio. **Meta Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill.** 5-7

LEGHORNS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

PUREBRED SINGLE COMB White and Black Leghorn eggs, prepaid, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6; 200, \$11. **Rev. Roy James, Downing, Mo.** 3-5

BLACK MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100, postpaid. Great egg producers. **Bred-To-Lay Poultry Farm Abingdon, Va.** 2-5

ROSE COMB BLACK Minorca eggs. **Jay F. Beswick, Berea, Ohio.** 3-5

COCKERELS AND BABY chicks—Wright's original best in the west. **Rose Comb Black Minorcas**. **Cornell Hatchery, Edgerton, Minn.** 3-5

MAMMOTH S. C. BLACK Minorcas—Line bred, every bird over standard weight; have the much desired station; no culs camouflaged as utility stock; only two matings and each bird a grand individual; free range; eggs that will hatch and produce winners every season, \$5 per 13. **J. H. O'Brien, LaGrange, Ky.** 3-5

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca eggs; quality guaranteed. **Ausby Armstrong, Cardington, Ohio.** 3-5

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca hatching eggs, \$2.50 to \$5 for 15; baby chicks, 35c to \$1 each. **R. W. Ehrhardt, Milford, Ill.** 3-5

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Eggs from 5 small choice matings; winners at America's leading shows, including Madison Square Garden 6 years; 15 years a breeder. **R. H. Anderson, Lynchburg, Va.** 3-5

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Winners at Connersville and Cincinnati. **Knippenberg Bros., Lawrenceburg, Ind.** 3-5

200 EGG STRAIN Rose Comb Black Minorca eggs \$5; **Single Comb** \$3. **George Konrad, Richfield, Wis.** 3-5

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca eggs. Prize winners at the Waterloo Poultry Show. Send for mating list. **H. P. Goodwin, La Porte City, Ia.** 3-5

CIRCULAR SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas; 3 of the finest exhibition and laying pens in America. **E. D. Geiger, Canton, Ill.** 3-5

ROSE COMB BLACK Minorcas; eggs, chicks. **Beller's Minorca Farm, Killbuck, Ohio.** 4-5

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca baby chicks from giant Minorcas of grand color and shape; standard weight; exhibition mating chicks, 40c each; 6-lb. utility hens and 8-lb. cocks, chicks from these at 20c each. **Eclipse Farm, Selinsgrove, Pa.** 4-6

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas, America's leading strains; breeders, cockerels, pullets, eggs. **Table Egg Farm, Lookout, Pa.** 3-5

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Choice cockerels, cocks and hens, also hatching eggs. **H. A. Langbein, Franklin Park, N. J.** 4-6

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas—Large type, heavy laying strain; eggs, \$3 per 15. **A. H. Johnson, Galva, Ill.** 4-5

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas. Eggs for hatching from strong, heavy laying strain. Shipped promptly. **H. H. Wallis, Delavan, Wis.** 5-7

GIANT SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas. Setting, \$2; 50, \$5. **Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill.** 5

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS; some Spanish; eggs, \$2, 15; \$3, 30. **John R. Miller, R. 2, West Salem, Ohio.** 4-6

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas, 15 eggs, \$1.50. **L. J. Chisholm, Pembroke, Ky.** 5

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca chicks and hatching eggs. **H. G. Peters, Great Kills, Staten Island, N. Y.** 5-6

BUFF MINORCAS.

FOR BETTER RUFF MINORCAS see Schmidt's display ad, page 633. 4-22-171

BUFF MINORCA CHICKS, eggs. Circular free. **David H. Lever, Chatfield, Ohio.** 3-5

COCKEREL, 3 HENS, \$15. **J. W. Stephenson, Colosse Park, Ga.** 5

S. C. BUFF MINORCAS—Winners at Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Knippenberg Bros., Lawrenceburg, Ind. 3-5

WHITE MINORCAS.

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS—Winners at Aurora and Cincinnati. Knippenberg Bros., Lawrenceburg, Ind. 3-5

HAMILTON EGG FARM, Rochelle Park, N. J., winners at Madison Square, Coliseum, Chicago, Syracuse, N. Y.; hatching eggs for sale. 3-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorcas—21 years a breeder; eggs from select standard birds. Harry Leibold, Delaware, Ohio. 3-5

MEISELBACH'S SINGLE AND Rose Comb White Minorcas won 3 1sts, 3 specials, 3 silver cups in the hottest competition, Coliseum Show, Chicago, Dec. 6, 1921; choice cockerels, hatching eggs. Mary Meiselsbach, Melrose Park, Ill. 4-5

ROSE COMB WHITE Minorcas eggs for hatching, \$2 per setting, \$12 per 120 eggs. Mrs. Frank Graft, Rutland, S. D. 4-5

BROGDEN'S MAMMOTH WHITE Minorcas. Both Combs. America's leaders. Thos. Brogden, Rush Lake, Wis. 5-7

MINORCAS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade S. C. Black Minorcas, Northup and Pape's strains, also R. C. Black and S. C. White Minorcas. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

WHITE AND BLACK Minorcas, both combs. On White winners at Chicago National and Illinois State show. Eggs, \$2, \$3 and \$5. Chicks 50c. A. Kuchemann, Galena, Ill. 3-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE and Black Minorcas. G. B. Smith, North Baltimore, Ohio. 3-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE and Black Minorcas; eggs from prize winning stock; 15, \$2; 100, \$10. Fred C. Hacke, Indianapolis, Ia. 4-5

ORLOFFS.

MAHOGANY RUSSIAN Orloffs; choice matings; eggs, \$5 per 15. A. C. Henk, Columbus, Wis. 3-5

MAHOGANY AND SPANGLED—Eggs and young stock from imported strains of prize winners in England, Canada and United States; the very best in the world; book on "The Russian Orloff" \$1 postpaid. G. M. Wagner, Water Valley, Miss. 4-5

MAHOGANY ORLOFFS—The unique appearance and savage beauty, together with their great utility qualities, make them a very desirable and profitable breed; eggs, \$3.75 per 15. F. L. Edwards, Grayville, Ill. 4-5

ORLOFFS, MAHOGANY SPANGLED. White. Hurry to get your eggs now from my finest pens at half price. Get my latest announcement free. John R. Kennedy, 1357B Kingston Road, Toronto, Canada. 3-5

MAHOGANY ORLOFFS. Best imported strains. Settings, \$5. Send for list. Dr. Blanchard, Newport, Vt. 5

BLACK ORPINGTONS.

BLACK ORPINGTONS—Bever's exhibition strain, eggs for sale. E. E. Hock, Princeton, Ill. 3-5

EXCEPTIONAL BLACK ORPINGTONS—Eggs assorted from four pens, \$5 per 15; mating list; yearling stock for sale after May 15. Hal Riviere, Columbus, Ga. 4-6

BLACK ORPINGTONS—COOK strain, massive; 15 eggs, \$2.75 postpaid. Blue River Poultry Farms, Shelbyville, Ind. 4-6

ROSE COMB BLACK Orpingtons; eggs; trilos for sale. Circular. Dr. Edwards, Laceyville, Pa. 3-5

BLACK ORPINGTONS for sale. Winners. L. T. Sturdevant, Galesville, Wis. 5

BLUE ORPINGTONS.

ROSE COMB BLUE Orpingtons; eggs. Circular. Dr. Edwards, Laceyville, Pa. 3-5

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—Grand exhibition matings; Hogan tested; winners Iowa State, Omaha, Des Moines; "A. P. Strain"; 19 years breeder; eggs, 15, \$5; 30, \$9. August Petersen, Farnhamville, Ia. 3-5

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs from selected stock, \$1.50 per 15. Edward Fischer, Altenburg, Mo. 3-5

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, standard quality, \$1.50, 15; \$4.50, 50; \$8, 100. Mrs. E. C. Webster, Charles City, Ia. 3-5

BABY CHICKS FROM Mammoth S. C. Buff Orpingtons, weighing up to 12 lbs.; free range; stock direct from Byers' good winter layers; postpaid; 20c each; safe arrival guaranteed; money with order; no checks. May Smith, Mosby, Clay Co., Mo. 4-5

BUFF ORPINGTONS, large type; 15 eggs, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7.50. Ed Weinrich, Geneseo, Ill. 4-5

MAMMOTH STRAIN, BRED for size, color, eggs; famous throughout south; state fair winners; cockerels \$3; 15 eggs \$10.50; \$2.15 postpaid. Helmdorf Orpington Farms, Slaughter, Ky. 4-5

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, 200-egg strain; eggs, pen No. 1, \$3 per 15; pen No. 2, \$2; baby chicks in season. Mrs. R. E. Wylie, Peebles, O., R. 2. 4-5

BUFF ORPINGTON eggs and baby chicks. C. I. Carmine, Gays, Ill. 4-5

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTONS—Large type; Winged single; unexcelled layers; eggs, \$2.50 and \$4.00. Rae Penniman, Pardeeville, Wis. 4-5

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—Flock on free range; culled for color, laying qualities, size and thrift; \$1.50 15, \$8 100. Chas Haworth, New Sharon, Ia. 4-6

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$5; hens, \$3; eggs, \$3 per 15, \$9 per 100; baby chicks, 25c each; prize winning strain. Mrs. James Garrison, Carmi, Ill. 4-6

WHITE ORPINGTONS.

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade White Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons and S. C. Black Orpingtons. Price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

MORRIS WHITE ORPINGTONS—Cocks, cockerels, hens, pullets, \$5 each. Harry H. Sorenson, Falcon, Colo. 3-5

WHITE ORPINGTONS—Cook-Morris strains; my trapped winter layers are money makers; eggs \$2 per 15; \$5 per 50, postpaid. E. H. Wisen, Malcolm, Neb. 4-5

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS—Aldrich-Byers Combs; 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. F. C. Hitchings, Morocco, Ind. 5-6

GOLDBERG'S WHITE ORPINGTON hatching eggs from great layers and prize winners, making 26 entries this season and 23 under ribbons. Write for mating list. Mrs. C. Goldberg, Rossmoyne, O. 4-5

PRIZE WHITE ORPINGTONS—15 eggs, \$2; 50, \$5, postpaid. W. Pifer, Cabot, Pa. 4-5

ORPINGTONS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

ONE BLACK ORPINGTON cockerel, 6 hens, \$35; White and Buff eggs, \$2.50 per 15. John Campbell, New Cumberland, W. Va. 4-5

POLISH.

GOLDEN POLISH EGGS, \$2.50 15, postpaid. Loring Howell, Peterson, Ia. 3-5

WON ALL FIRSTS on Polish at Illinois State show; descriptive circular. Myron Meinzer, Dakota, Ill. 4-5

PUREBRED GOLDEN cockerels, eggs; special offer; satisfaction guaranteed. Jeffers Poultry Yards, Oskaloosa, Ia. 4-6

"WILSON'S" SELECT WHITE Crested Black Polish cockerels, \$3 each; hatching eggs. W. H. Wilson, Baldwin, N. Y. 4-5

WHITE CRESTED BLACK Polish eggs for hatching. Chas. L. Seely, Afton, N. Y. 5-6

RED CAPS.

ENGLISH RED CAP hatching eggs. Prices on request. Albert Siewert, Cochrane, Wis. 2-5

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

BABY CHICKS—500,000 best grade S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds, best Standard grades. Real Reds. Select and exhibition grades; prices right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

ROSE COMB REDS from Carver best pen; eggs, \$3 to \$5. P. W. Carlin, White Pigeon, Mich. 3-5

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Reds; winners at Madison Square Garden and wherever shown; bred for size, type, color, laying and vigor. Catalog free. Ralph Knickerbocker, Pine Plains, N. Y. 3-5

ROSE COMB REDS—Great layers; Allentown, Haverstown, Trenton and Philadelphia winners; eggs reasonable. R. C. Hinkle, Hershey, Pa. 3-5

SINGLE COMB REDS—Large, vigorous farm stock; heavy layers; 15 eggs, \$1; 50, \$3; 100, \$5. James Pearcey, Martinsville, Ind. 3-5

SINGLE COMB REDS—Owens Farm strain; Dark Red matings; eggs, \$3, \$2, \$1.50 per 15; 100, \$7; mating list. Geo. Hartman, Route 12, Nappanee, Ind. 3-5

S. C. R. I. Red eggs, \$3 for 15; \$18 for 100; from pen, \$2 for 15; \$10 for 100 from flock. Mrs. A. D. Spilman, Drakesville, Ia. 4-5

DANSRO'S RHODE ISLAND Reds. Eggs, \$3. Catalog. J. J. Dansro, North Clarendon, Vt. 3-5

RED BIRD STRAIN—Eggs for hatching after March 1, \$3 for 15. Baby chicks 30c each later. My pens contain the best blood lines in Reds, Tompkins and other noted foundation. Both combs. Highland Farms, Hinsdale, Ill. 3-5

SINGLE COMB REDS pedigreed from Chicago, Boston, Madison Square prize birds; excellent layers, rich color, good type, strong and vigorous; eggs, \$3.50 for 15, \$10 for 50; choice cockerels, \$5 each. Rev. J. D. White, Brighton, Tenn. 4-5

SINGLE COMB RED, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 setting, heavy layers. Annie Hayter, Atlanta, Ill. 4-5

GUARANTEED EGGS—Single Dark Reds, \$2 15, postpaid. Woodford Farm, Madisonville, Ohio. 4-6

SINGLE, ALSO ROSE Comb Reds; setting, \$1.50; 100, \$7. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 4-5

SINGLE COMB REDS—Setting, \$1.25; 100, \$5; 100 chicks, \$18. Grace Hoffman, Carlock, Ill. 3-5

ROSE COMB DEEP Mahogany Reds—High score matings, eggs, \$2.50 setting, \$3 100; select cockerels \$5. William Habis, Route E, Box 93, Indianapolis, Ind. 2-6

BABY CHICKS AND hatching eggs, Scotts strain; chicks, 18¢ per 100; eggs, \$9 per 100. John E. Todd, Wheaton, Ill. 4-6

OWEN'S FARMS REDS—Chicks and breeders, show and utility; catalog gratis. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 4-6

ROSE COMB REDS—Eggs, \$3.50 for 15, \$5.50 for 30, from select matings; bred and trapped for years from our best laying strain red hens; fertility guaranteed. F. W. James, Waukegan, Ill. 4-5

BABY CHICKS, pullets; fine birds. Lanesville Hatchery, Lanesville, Pa. 4-5

SINGLE COMB REDS—Rich red, farm range, 15 eggs, \$1; 100, \$5. Prompt shipment. Mrs. Fred Schroeder, St. Peter, Ill. 5

S. C. REDS—Hatching eggs after May 1st \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100. Pure Owen Farms males, grand-sires 1st Madison Square; fertility guaranteed; send for mating list. Scarborough, Hillsboro, Ohio. 5-6

HATCHING EGGS—S. C. Rhode Island Reds from heavy winter producers, 15 for \$1.50; 100, \$7.00, 85% fertile guaranteed. McKinley Poultry Farm, Mt. Prospect, Ill. R. 1. 3-5

S. C. RHODE ISLAND Red eggs. \$3.50 per 15. Mrs. Iva Dissmore, Dallas, Wis. 5

HATCHING EGGS—PEASE'S Perfection Reds (Single Comb). In ten years with Reds exclusively we have built up a flock whose offspring will please buyers who appreciate quality; 100, \$6.00; 50, \$3; 15, \$1.25. Mrs. Jennie Pease, Carlock, Ill. 5-6

ROSE ALSO SINGLE Comb Reds setting, \$1; 100, \$4.50. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 5

15 EGGS, \$1.50; 100, \$8; chicks \$15, 100. Chamberlain Poultry Farm, Box A, Franklin, Ohio. 5

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grades R. C. R. I. Whites; price right; catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

HEADQUARTERS FOR ROSE Comb Rhode Island Whites. I am the oldest breeder of this breed. Eggs and stock for sale from this wonderful laying strain. Catalog free. Colonial Poultry Yards, 260 Crosby St., Akron, O. 1-6

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—Both combs; eggs; stock after May 20. Catalog free. West Shore Poultry Farm, Douglas, Mich. 4-6

RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Rose and Single Combs; won 19 firsts at best shows past season. Heavy egg-laying strain. Free book; mating list; eggs; stock. Dominion Poultry Yards, London, Ont., Canada. 3-5

PEET'S RHODE ISLAND Whites, both combs; have type, size, color. The combined general purpose fowl for meat, eggs and exhibition. Are becoming America's most popular fowl. Utility eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$9 per 100; exhibition, \$5 for 15. Write for mating list. DeForest Peet, Spectator, Elton Peet, Single Comb Spectator, Alto, Mich. 2-5

SINGLE COMB RHODE Island White eggs, \$2.50 per 13. H. Merriam, Ashburnham, Mass. 3-5

S. C. RHODE Island Whites. Good matings. John Hartgerink, Zeeland, Mich. 4-5

THE GREAT RHODE Island White Farm. Both combs. Eggs reduced. Catalog free. Henry Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 5-7

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WAYSIDE FARM'S Barred Rocks state show winners. Eggs, \$5, 50; \$8, 100. Pens, \$3 a, \$10 setting. Catalog. Stanley Johnson, Box A, Lee, Ill. 2-5

PARKS' STRAIN BRED-to-Lay Barred Rocks direct. Prize winners; regular egg machines. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. B. F. Morgan, Independence, Ind. 2-5

RADFORD BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks. See display advertisement on another page. Radford Farms, Oshkosh, Wis. 1-6

"HI-GRADE" BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock chicks. Bred for eggs and good looks. Can supply pure Parks' pedigreed strain. Market quality in thousands and lots. Handsome catalog free. Knapp's "Hi-Grade" Poultry Farm, Box C-A, Shelby, O. 1-5

KUHN'S SUPREME RINGLETS—Quality and size. Chicks, eggs. Peter Kuhn, Greenfield Rock Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 3-5

BARRED ROCKS—Light-dark; our eggs produce stock that pleases. Old customers come back year after year. They must be satisfied. 15, \$5; 30, \$9. Kelsay & Son, Markle, Ind. 3-5

BARRED ROCKS, PARKS' Strain exclusively; best pedigreed stock (direct). Selected eggs from large, beautiful, prolific layers; 15, \$2.50; 30, \$4.50; 50, \$6; 100, \$10. W. G. Meradith, Danvers, Ill. 3-5

PARKS' BARRED ROCKS—Eggs and chicks from 1 and 2-year-old pedigreed hens. On free range. My pullets started to lay early in September. 16 years' breeding Bred-to-Lay Barred Rocks. Eggs, 15, \$2.50; 50, \$6; 100, \$10. Chicks, every week, \$5, \$6; 50, \$11; 100, \$20, all prepaid. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Do not confuse my chicks with ordinary hatchery chicks. C. W. Price, Hackettstown, N. J. 3-6

THOMPSON RINGLET STRAIN eggs from direct mating and of my blue ribbon winners, \$5 for 15. Leo M. Zerr, Pittsboro, Ind. 3-5

BARRED ROCKS, PARKS' Pedigreed direct; selected range eggs, 15, \$2; pen, \$3.50, prepaid. Guy Wooten, Ford, Kas. 3-5

LIGHT ARISTOCRAT Barred Rock eggs for hatching from stock direct from Holtzman. Strong, vigorous stock. Eggs, pen, \$3 per 15; range, \$2. Postpaid. L. Brooke, Brookings, Ind. 3-5

PEDIGREED ARISTOCRATS—Dark; eggs from pens mated to sons of "King Ringy," only \$3 setting. Duck Creek Farms, Box 198, Elwood, Ind. 3-5

PARKS' STRAIN BARRED Rocks—Eggs and chicks from three trapped pens. Prices based on egg records and Standard requirements. Detailed circular free. Pioneer Orchards, Hancock, Md. 3-5

FOR SALE—BARRED Rocks; cockerels from Bradley strain and sired by best males I can buy. Sent on approval. "20 years a breeder of Rocks." E. N. Tilton, Ashtabula, Ohio. 3-5

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, direct. Dark matings; prize winners. Eggs, \$1.50 to \$4. Chicks, 20c to 50c each. Parcel post. Circular free. Earl Lee, Witt, Ill. 3-5

BARRED ROCKS—FEW settings from prize winners; satisfaction guaranteed. C. C. Dunham, Dunellen, N. J. 3-5

BAGLEY'S BARRED ROCKS—Bred for years from Hogan tested winter layers. State contest winners. High flock record. Eggs, \$8, 100. Pen, \$3 for 15. E. M. Bagley, Saline, Mo. 3-5

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCKS. Eggs and baby chicks, a few choice cockerels left at \$5 each. J. H. Zimmerman, Ray, Ind. 3-5

RINGLET BARRED ROCK eggs, 15, \$1; 50, \$3; 100, \$5. E. P. Churchill, Alorton, Ia. 2-5

EGGS—E. B. THOMPSON'S Imperial Ringlet Barred Rocks; pen 5, \$5; pen 4, \$7; pen 3, \$10; pens headed by males hatched from eggs direct last spring. Mrs. E. E. Burbank, Bingham Lake, Minn. 4-5

EGGS \$2 SETTING, \$8 per 100; Mammoth Barred Rocks; weight to 16 lbs. Howard Irvin, Polo, Ill. 4-6

BARRED ROCKS, ARISTOCRATS and Ringlets, direct both matings; eggs from choice matings; hatch guaranteed; stock also. Circular and mating list. H. E. Frymire & Son, Webster, Ky. 4-6

"ARISTOCRAT" EGGS \$10 per 100; high range, light or dark varieties; mating list. Chas Morgan, Rantoul, Ill. 2-5

IMPERIAL RINGLETS—PENS contain birds mated by E. B. Thompson; \$4 15, \$7 30; range, 273 eggs, 15, \$3; 50, \$8.50; baby chicks, 22c. Geo. W. Baker, Lombard, Ill. 4-5

PARKS' BARRED ROCKS—Chicks and breeders. Catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 4-6

RINGLET ROCK EGGS—15, \$1.25; 30, \$2.25; 45, \$3.25; 100, \$6; 2 flocks, light and dark; 6 pens. V. I. Hostetler, Nappanee, Ind. 4-5

BABY CHICKS, pullets; Thompson's strain. Lanesville Hatchery, Lanesville, Pa. 4-5

BARRED ROCKS—OFFICIAL records 213 257 national laying contest Dec. 4, pullets averaged 245; chicks, eggs. Catalog free. G. Caball, Box A, Hudsonville, Mich. 4-5

BARRED ROCKS Poorman's strain. Excellent layers. Pullets \$2.50, cockerels \$5. Also eggs. C. E. Taylor, Downers Grove, Ill. 5

ARISTOCRATS—TRAP NESTED 163-285. dark. Eggs hatched from my matings in May and June will produce real winter layers. \$2.50 and \$5 per 15. Mating list. Satisfaction. Mrs. John Schwengel, Champaign, Ill. 5

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCKS—Prize winners. Chicks. Eggs from Magic egg tester. Minnie Wallace, Golenitz, Ill. 5

PARKS BARRED ROCKS—BEST MATINGS. Individuals of this strain have records of 325 eggs in 345 days. Guarantee 90% fertile and safe delivery. Folder free. Eggs 15—\$2.00; 30—\$3.50; 50—\$5.50; 100—\$10.00. Thos. M. Keller, Buncombe, Ill. 5

"EDELMAN'S WINTERLAY" Parks strain Barred Rocks established 1920; hatching eggs, 15, \$2.00; 50, \$5.00; 100, \$8; pedigreed eggs, 15, \$2.50 and \$3.50. Geo. A. Edelman, Breeder, St. Louis Park, Minn. 4-5

PARKS' BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks—Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. H. Farley, Staceyville, Ia. 3-5

E. B. THOMPSON'S "Ringlets" direct—Extra choice cockerels, females. Big, vigorous stock, bred from winners. Best New York winning blood, from proven breeders. Have spared neither pains nor money. William Huckle, Waverly, N. Y. 5-7

GENUINE ARISTOCRAT ROCKS, cockerel bred; barred to the skin; eggs \$2 and \$3 per 15; also few chicks at 40c; all guaranteed to please. H. A. Parks, Parkley, Va. 4-5

PARKS HEAVY LAYING Barred Rocks; setting, \$1.50; 100, \$7; 100 chix \$20. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 5

PURE THOMPSON RINGLETS and Parks Layers direct—eggs, chicks, twelve weeks cockerels, pullets; breeding stock reduced prices. Wright's Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Peebles, O. 5-6

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Free Range Baby Chicks, \$18 per 100. We breed Barred Rocks exclusively. Genuine Aristocrat or Parks strain direct, chicks 35c each. Catalog free. Steiner & Wendt, Kenton, Ohio. 5

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

HEISER'S ALL-GOLD Buff Rocks. Cockerels, chicks, eggs; catalog free. J. A. Heiser, Fisher, Ill. 2-5

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs, \$9, 15, or \$5 per 30. Sam Mohrer, Tomahawk, Wis. 3-5

BUFF ROCKS—Blue ribbon winners, eggs for sale. E. E. Hock, Princeton, Ill. 3-5

GOLDEN BUFF ROCKS—Prize winners; eggs, \$5 per 15. Christian Drugmar, 436 W. Mifflin St., Madison, Wis. 4-6

BUFF ROCKS OWNED by us won more firsts at Heart of America than any other exhibitor; eggs \$5 per setting. Cory & Cory, 411 S. 3rd, Muskegoe, Okla. 4-5

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

FOR THE BEST Columbian Rocks, write J. M. Jones, Hornerstown, N. J. 3-5

WILBUR'S "ALL-PURPOSE" FOWL—the Columbian Plymouth Rock—practical, profitable, beautiful; ideal for the back lotter, large commercial plat or business man's country estate. Our sole business is poultry raising. We are prepared to supply hatching eggs or stock from our heavy laying strain or our Madison Square Garden winners. We consider your satisfaction our chief asset in trade. Write for our free mating list and catalog, Wilbur Poultry Farm, 104 Crandall Road, Tiverton, R. I. 3-5

COLUMBIAN ROCKS—Choice stock; eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Chas W. Gault, Champaign, Ill. 4-6

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BABy CHICKS—50,000 best grade Partridge Rocks. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPION Partridge Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 580. 1-22-17

MAXFIELD'S PARTRIDGE Plymouth Rocks are among the winners of Madison Square Garden. A limited number of hatching eggs to spare at reasonable prices; write today. F. O. Maxfield, 27 Willard Ave., Bloomfield, N. J. 3-5

PARTRIDGE ROCK Cockerels, \$3. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Frank Neudecker, Sleepy Eye, Minn. 3-5

"SUPERIOR" PARTRIDGE ROCKS—Winners. Clyde Ruble, Selma, Ia. 4-22-17r.

RUBY RED PARTRIDGE Rock sale of surplus stock. Pen of 5 birds \$15, while they last. Eggs for hatching. Circular. P. H. Williams, Feather Fine Farm, Diamond, Portage Co., Ohio. 3

PARTRIDGE ROCKS, Prize winning stock, hatching eggs. The kind that weigh, lay, pay. Union Poultry Yards, Bear Creek, Wis. 5

SILVER PENCILED ROCKS.

SILVER PENCILED ROCKS—Eggs for sale; free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass. 4-5

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BABy CHICKS—100,000 best-grade Fishel strain White Rocks. Select and exhibition grades. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

"HI-GRADE" WHITE PLYMOUTH Rock chicks—No better bred; pure white, good type, heavy layers; 3,000 per week. Guaranteed live delivery prepaid parcel post. Free catalog free. Knapp's "Hi-Grade" Poultry Farm, Box C-A, Shelby, O. 1-5

LARGE WHITE ROCK pullets, \$2.50; cockerels, \$3 and \$5; eggs, \$2 per setting. Cobby Graham, Bowling Green, Ky. 3-5

WHITE ROCKS, FISHEL Strain direct; utility eggs, from extra large birds, \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. Pen hatched by \$20 Fishel cockerel, \$3.50 per 15. Mrs. Guy Baker, Conway, Ia. 3-5

McCULLOUGH'S WHITE ROCKS. Fishel's strain. It has been prominent winners for 15 years at Butler, Erie, Newcastle, Grova City, under some of America's best judges. Eggs, 15, \$3; 45, \$8; 100, \$15. Postpaid. No chicks. Plummer McCullough, Jr., Monroe, Pa. 12-21-17

TRAPNESTED WHITE ROCKS—Bred-to-lay; eggs, 100, 100; chicks, \$20; range eggs, \$8; chicks, \$16; 80% fertility. Philip Kraft, Gilman, Ill. 4-5

WHITE ROCK EGGS—Poorman strain; \$6 100, \$12.5 15. Helen Hoskins, Norris City, Ill. 4-5

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Fishel strain; breeding pens direct; specialty, 3, 6, 9 and 12 weeks old chicks throughout the season; buy your pullets feathered, frames built up, and out of danger. Robertson Smith, Batesville, Ind. 4-6

EXHIBITION WHITE ROCKS—Halbach's; eggs, pen 1, every bird a ribbon winner and trapnested, \$5 15; pen 2, \$2.50; satisfaction always. Chas. Lam-bour, Fairmont, Ind. 4-5

WHITE ROCKS—Fishel sires; eggs and chicks. E. M. Fogue, Berry, Ky. 4-5

BABy CHICKS OR EGGS for hatching from our quality bred-to-lay White Rocks will start you right; chicks, 25c; eggs, \$2.50 15, \$12 100. H. Stevenson, Box 51-A, South St. Paul, Minn. 4-5

FISHEL'S WHITE ROCKS, setting \$1; 100, \$1.50. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 5

WHITE ROCKS. Stock. Eggs, \$1.50; chicks, 25c each. Ray Williams, Milan, Ohio. 5

PRIZE WINNERS FISHEL strain White Rocks, leaflet free. Eggs for sale. Ernest Virtue, Galena, Ill. 5

FISHEL'S WHITE PLYMOUTH Rock eggs, bred to lay. Selected pen, \$2, 15; \$10, 100. Utility, \$1, 15; \$5, 100 delivered. P. R. Phillips, Beecher City, Ill. 5

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

BABy CHICKS—300,000 best grade Barred, Plymouth Rocks, Parks' strain and Ringlets, also Buff and Columbian Rocks. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

WHITE WILSONS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE Wilsons, direct from the originator. The great American white egg breed. Eggs from carefully mated pens. Free circular describes them. Frank C. Hertzel, Sycamore, Ill. 3-5

BLACK WYANDOTTES.

BLACK WYANDOTTES—R. E. Hickman, Girdle-tree, Md. 3-5

BLACK WYANDOTTES—Eggs, \$3 per 15, prepaid. Harry L. Woolley, Sidney, O. 3-5

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

BABy CHICKS—25,000 best grade Buff and Partridge Wyandottes; price right; catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

DANSRO'S BUFF WYANDOTTES—Eggs, \$3. Catalog. J. J. Dansro, North Clarendon, Vt. 3-5

BUFF WYANDOTTES—Sanborn strain; great winter layers; eggs, \$1.50, 15; 100, \$8. Ben Threlkeld, Ewing, Ill. 3-5

WIN-BLUE STRAIN Buff Wyandottes—Eggs from prize-winning stock, \$2.50 and \$3.50 per 15, prepaid. William E. Woolley, Sidney, O. R. 5 3-5

LARSON'S BUFF WYANDOTTES—Eggs from Chicago winners; send for mating list. Ralph Larson, Morgan St., Elgin, Ill. 4-5

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES were again winners at Boston 1922; hatching eggs; mating list free. Gilbert Poultry Farm, Whittier Road, Haverhill, Mass. 4-5

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE eggs and chicks; winners Madison Square Garden, Washington and state shows. E. C. Belton, Mt. Airy, N. C. 4-5

GOLDENS—WINNERS—Layers. Write before buying eggs. A. DeSmidt, Racine, Wis. 2-4

PURITY GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Stock for sale. Eggs from prize winners; young pens, \$5; old pens, \$10 per 15. Wm. Stewart, Melrose Park, Ill. 3-5

EGGS FROM CHOICE stock, \$2 per 15. M. Clary, Darlington, Wis. 5

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

OFFICIAL 200-EGG Strain Partridge Wyandottes, Eggs, \$5. George Konrad, Richfield, Wis. 3-5

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—1st pen, 2nd cockerel, Cedar Valley Poultry Association. Eggs, \$2.50, \$3.50 per 15. Grand cockerels for sale. Joe Delbeck, Charlie City, Ia. 3-5

THOMAS' PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Winners Detroit National, Ohio State Fair, Toledo, O. Stock, eggs and baby chicks. Catalog free. P. E. Thomas, Box A, Fayette, O. 3-5

HOOSIER STRAIN wins best display club show, Chicago; grand champion hen, color special female. Stock and eggs for sale. W. L. Bender, Box B541, Anrola, Ind. 3-5

PREMIER PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Pure mahogany; the kind that wins. Choice breeding cockerels. Chas. E. Kramer, 1451 South 4th St., Columbus, Ohio. 5-6

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50, 15; \$7 100, postpaid. Real quality. Loring Howell, Peterson, Iowa. 3-5

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs for hatching. \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100, postpaid. Fine stock, good layers. Bred-to-Lay Poultry Farm, Abingdon, Va. 2-6

IF YOU WANT THE Best in Silvers with type, size, lacings, send for our winners at America's best shows. W. E. Samson, Kirkwood, N. Y. 3-5

HATCHING EGGS from winners Missouri State, Illinois State Fair and Greater St. Louis Show. Circular. Martin Arhelger, 2700 Arkansas, St. Louis, Mo. 4-5

SILVER WYANDOTTES—Eggs from finest matings now \$3, 15; \$8 per 45. Winning 1st pen St. Louis and 2nd Pen Chicago Coliseum shows. Chas. Schroeder, St. Peter, Ill. 5

ONE TRIO Pure original, "Orn" stock. Write Dr. Edwards, Laceyville, Pa. 6

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES.

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES—Eggs for sale; free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms. Montello, Mass. 4-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

200-EGG STRAIN White Wyandotte eggs, \$3, \$1.50. Standard Poultry Yards, 6138 3rd Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn. 3-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Prize winners. Baby chicks, 15c. Eggs, 6c. Mrs. James George, Mosby, Mo. Box 383. 3-5

BABy CHICKS—100,000 best grade, Regal, Fish-el and Martin's strain White Wyandottes. Select and exhibition grades. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching from chicks that lay and pay. \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50. Frank Umstadt, LeRoy, Ill. 2-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE Hatching eggs from heavy laying prize winning stock. Fertility guaranteed. Write for mating list. Allen R. Rice, East Canton, Ohio. 3-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Fishel and Martin strains, hatching eggs. Edw. C. Wiesenborn, Grand Chain, Ill. 3-5

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1 and \$2 per 15; 100, \$6; cockerels, \$2.50. Martin stock. W. G. Young, Liberal, Kas. 3-5

REGAL-DORCAS White Wyandotte eggs. Four matings. Hens after May 1. Championship pen; best display at Corn Belt Show, Mattoon, Ill. Lloyd Caldwell, Neoga, Ill. 3-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—200 to 294-egg strain, Hogan tested and bred from Pennsylvania Poultry Farm. Eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ruth McEwen, Cherry Box, Mo. 2-5

EGGS FROM PRIZE winning White Wyandottes. Mating list free. W. R. Meador, Box 32A, Belton, Mo. 3-5

CUT-PRICE WHITE Wyandotte, Keeler's exclusively, the world's greatest strain. All my stock bred and hatched from prize winners; bred for egg production as well as size and quality; nothing but Standard birds in my matings. 80% guaranteed. \$3, 15; \$7, 50; \$12 per 100. Mrs. E. B. DeMent, Kenney, Ill. 3-5

KEELER STRAIN White Wyandotte eggs for hatching; 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. Clyde Shaw, New Sharon, Iowa. 3-5

AT MANCHESTER On White Wyandottes I won 17 ribbons, 2 best displays. Smith and Dorcas 220-egg strain. Eggs, \$2.75, 30, postpaid; \$6.50, 100. Glenn Sutton, Delhi, Ia. 3-5

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Pens headed by cockerels from Martin's "All Star" matings. Eggs, \$3. Virgil W. Peterson, Olds, Ia. 3-5

MARTIN'S STRAIN, White Wyandottes. Eggs, 15, \$2.50; 50, \$7.50; baby chicks. R. F. Burgeson, Geneseo, Ill. 3-5

HATCHING EGGS—Keeler strain. 15 for \$1.50; 30, \$2.50. Clarence Wilkie, Anchor, Ill. 3-5

EGGS—REGAL DORCAS strain exclusively. \$3 and \$5 per 15. Fertility running high. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. T. Buell, Marietta, O. 3-5

REGAL DORCAS White Wyandotte eggs; 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6.50. Ernest Morrow, Galena, Ill. 4-5

JOHN BRUHN, Broadlands, Ill.—Breeder of "Ideal" White Wyandottes; guaranteed eggs from heavy layers, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7.50. 3-6

KIRK'S PUREBRED White Wyandottes, Regal-Dorcas strain; hatching eggs, 15 for \$2, 50 for \$5, 100 for \$8; special matings, \$5, \$8, \$12 per setting. F. W. Kirkpatrick, Early, Ia. 4-6

MARTIN-DORCAS White Wyandottes—Chicks and breeders; catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 4-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—Heavy layers, \$1.35 15, \$2.35 30, \$6 100. Milton Frakes, Adel, Iowa. 4-5

FOR SALE—PURE White Wyandotte eggs; 100, \$10; day old chix 100, \$25. Martin Nelson, Mokena, Ill. 5-6

KEELER WHITE WYANDOTTES—Eggs, \$8 per 100; \$5 per 50; prize winning pen, \$5 per 15. J. L. Rice, New Sharon, Ia. 5

CHOICE REGAL DORCAS eggs. Reduced prices for May. Stock direct from Martin's American and Canadian egg-laying contest winners and Heart of America show birds. Circulars. Mrs. A. Dates, Portage, Wis. 5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Regal strain direct; eggs, \$1.25 15, \$6, 100. Funston Bros., Galena, Ill. 5-6

SILKIES.

JAPANESE SILKIES—Eggs and stock for sale. George Kinter, Dillsburg, Pa. R. 1. 4-5

JAPANESE SILKIES—Stock. 15 eggs \$2 prepaid. Blue River Poultry Farms, Shelbyville, Ind. 5-7

SPANISH.

BABy CHICKS—50,000 best grade White Faced Black Spanish. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

WHITE FACED BLACK Spanish eggs for sale. H. G. Probst, Walthill, Neb. 3-5

WHITE FACED BLACK Spanish eggs, \$1.50 15, \$5 50, \$10 100; chicks, \$25 100. James Behmyer, Rockford, Ohio. 4-5

SUMATRAS.

BLACK SUMATRAS—Trios; exhibition stock; hatching eggs \$2.50 setting. John Ohlman, Lakeland, Minn. 4-5

RED SUSSEX.

RED SUSSEX—Eggs, \$2, 15; \$10, 100. Cockerels, \$5. Vegetable plants, all kinds, in season. Lauer Bros., Queen City, Mo. 3-5

SPECKLED SUSSEX.

BABy CHICKS—50,000 best grade Speckled Sussex. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

GUARANTEED FERTILE eggs from Coliseum and National show prize winners. \$3, \$5 and \$8 per 15 eggs. C. A. Campbell, 1913 W. 59th St., Chicago, Ill. 2-5

SPECKLED SUSSEX cockerels for sale and eggs, \$2.50 per 15, from winners at West Michigan State show; all first, second, third and fourth. Wm. Mathieson, 413 Pine St., Muskegon, Mich. 4-5

SPECKLED SUSSEX eggs, \$3 and \$5 per setting. Geo. Stoudt, Erie, Ill. 3-5

SPECKLED SUSSEX eggs, baby chicks; Chicago winners. Fields Brothers, Box A, Sandwich, Ill. 3-5

CHOICE EGGS from vigorous, hen hatched stock, \$2.50 for 15. Schanzel & Powell, Hillsdale Ave., Bridenport, Conn. 4-5

SPECKLED SUSSEX Eggs 15, \$2; 45, \$5; 100, \$10. Maple Dell Poultry Farm, Sugar Creek, Ohio. 5

SEVERAL BREEDS.

LOOK! LOOK! EGGS \$1 per setting, \$5.50 100; 25 world's famous breeds and strains; no waiting when you order; price list free. Fleming Bros., Shelbyville, Ill. 4-5

ANCONA AND COLUMBIAN Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 and \$2.50 setting. Thos. Rednour, Cutler, Ia. 4-5

BABY CHICKS, EGGS—Single Comb White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks; stock selected the Quisenberry way; circulars free; chicks prepaid. Tony F. Till, Bellevue, Ia., R. 1. 4-5

HATCHING EGGS—15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6; purebred Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Houdans, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Single Comb White and Buff Orpingtons; Fawn Runner ducks. Richard Wegner, Ladysmith, Wis. 4-5

EXHIBITION WHITE AND COLORED Muscovies, 12 eggs, \$2.50; Brown Chinese geese, 25c each; White Barred Plymouth Rock, \$1.50 setting. May Meisner, Lockport, N. Y. 4-5

EGGS, CHICKS, FROM purebred White Leghorns; also Reds. Prices very reasonable. LeRoy Wise, Grand Junction, Colo. 3-5

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EGGS FROM THOROUGHbred Light Brahmas, Columbian Wyandottes, Silver Campines, 10c each; Rocks, Reds, \$1 per 15, \$2 per 30; Leghorns, \$1 per 15. S. G. Bealer, Coopersburg, Pa. 3-5

BRAHMAS AND RED CAPS—First pens, \$5 per setting, postpaid. Gem Products Co., Greenville, Ohio. Mfrs. Gem Incubators and Gem Grills. 5

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EGGS, HALBACH WHITE ROCK, 100, \$6; White Guinea, 15, \$1.50. Ben Reilly, Gilman, Ill. 1-5

THE BEST IN HOUDANS and White Crested Black Polish. Lakeview Poultry Yards, Port Huron, Mich. 5

ALL VARIETIES POULTRY and pheasant eggs. Russell Lux, Hopkinton, Iowa. 5

LAKEVIEWERS—Everlasting layers, supremely beautiful. Eggs, \$3. R. C. Whites, \$2.50. Hermitage Farm, Millersburg, Ohio. 5

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ENGLISH RINGNECK EGGS for hatching from birds with size and laying qualities combined. Also correct markings. Males weighing 4 pounds; females with 92-egg record. Setting, \$4.50. Arlington Pheasantry, Arlington, Ia. 3-5

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PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, young or old stock. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa. 3-5

PHEASANT EGGS—I have now for sale eggs for hatching of the following varieties: English Ring Neck, Chinese Ring Neck, Golden, Lady Amherst and Silver. All guaranteed to be from strong pure bred non-related birds. Full instructions with each shipment. Wallace Evans Game Farm, St. Charles, Ill. 5-6

TURKEYS.

AMERICA'S LEADING WINNERS in Giant Bronze Turkey and Partridge Plymouth Rocks. See our ad on page 580. 1-22-17

BOURBON RED, also White Holland eggs. Mrs. Frank Spurling, Forest Park, Ill. 1-6

BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs, \$4.50 per 10. Mrs. Fred Simpson, Salem, Ind. 3-5

FOR SALE—WHITE Holland Turkey eggs, 50c each. 12 for \$5. J. Jolman, Grand Rapids Road, Rt. 4, Muskegon, Mich. 4-5

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH Bronze turkey eggs from 2 year old stock; eggs, 40c each; genuine Mallard duck eggs, \$2 setting; eggs prepaid. Mrs. W. T. Loman, Tuscola, Ill. 4-5

PUREBRED BRONZE TURKEYS—Toms, \$10; hens, \$7; eggs, 10 for \$5. R. D. Mitchell, Parshall, N. D. 4-6

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY headquarters, eggs, \$6 per 10. M. V. Caldwell, Lisbon, O. 4-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE, Bourbon Red and White Holland turkey eggs, \$5, 10. Ella Whitewood, Hudson, Ill. 4-5

TURKEYS—70 TO 75% of mine hatched, raised; 25 years no breeding tom lost! I use my Blackhead Remedy; mail \$1 a box; circular free. Geo. L. Barnett, Edinboro, Pa. 4-5

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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs, 50c each, postpaid. N. G. Buxton, Johnstown, Ohio. 5-6

AMERICA'S BEST BREEDING Giant Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 580. 1-22-17

DUCKS.

PARDEE'S PERFECT PEKINS—America's Standard strain. Eggs, Ducklings. R. Pardee, Islip, N. Y. 9-21-17

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN duck eggs, \$2 per setting; 3 setting, \$5; \$12 per 100. I. C. Gengler, Caladonia, Minn. 3-5

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COLORADO MUSCOVY and Rouen duck eggs, 12, \$2. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb. 3-5

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS, 12 eggs, \$1.75, postpaid 5th zone. John Eyer, Kalida, O. 3-5

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WHITE PEKINS—Eggs, 11, \$3; 50, \$10; \$8. Mrs. Frank Spurling, Forest Park, Ill. 3-6

WANT LARGE DUCKS, large white eggs and lots of them? Get Buff Orpingtons. Eggs, \$1.25 to \$2.50 per 12. John Hoshouer, R. 2, Rossburg, Ohio. 3-5

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HORTON'S HIGH QUALITY Fawn and White Indian Runner duck and "Ringlet" Barred Rock eggs for hatching. Sylvan View Poultry Farm, Curryville, Mo. 4-5

PEKIN DUCK EGGS 9c; any number Buff duck eggs 13, \$1.50; African goose eggs 50c. Ella Whitewood, Hudson, Ill. 5

WILD DUCK EGGS—I have now for sale Wild Mallard eggs; also pure bred small tame variety of English Grey Call Duck eggs. These are the celebrated W. E. decoys. Nearly every variety of wild duck respond to their soft enticing call. Wallace Evans Game Farm, St. Charles, Ill. 5-6

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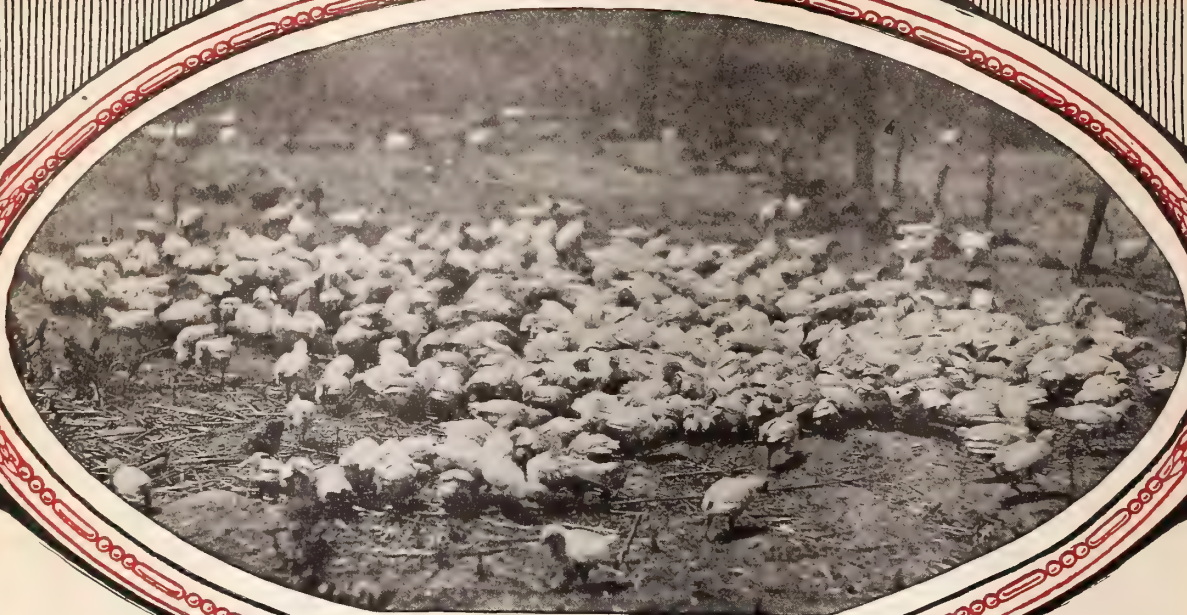
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They absolutely do outlay ALL other chickens year after year—everywhere—in all climates—the entire year round. Wonderful prize winners. Fine market chickens. Easily confined, tame, hardy, thrifty. The greatest PROFIT PRODUCERS among all poultry. Ideal for large commercial plants and for the back-lotter—for the wealthy as well as for the poor. Write for authentic information.

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In my matings. Weights 7 1/2 lbs.
Is dam of 1st Prize Cockerel and 1st
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Colored Leader Adjustable

Popular band combining color and number; supplied in red, white, blue, pink, yellow and green at better than pre-war prices. We also make Smith Sealed and other Standard bands.
Drinking Fountains: Most popular style, rust-resisting zinc basins, wire frames. No. 1 size (brooders) for 1 qt. Mason jar; No. 2 (poultry) for 2 qt. jar. Keep water cool, sweet and clean; prevent chicks getting wet or chilled. They hang up, no litter in basins. Brass combination does not require Mason jar, any jar or bottle will do.
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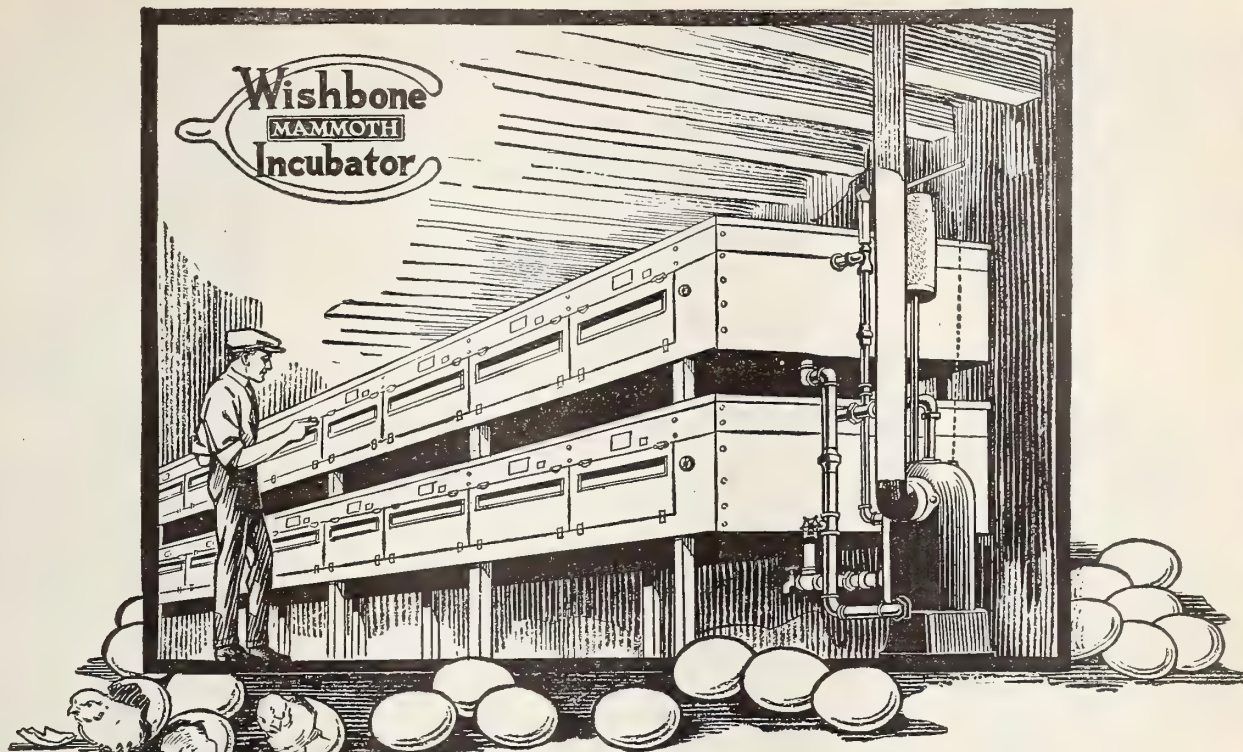
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Let me show you how to cure White Diarrhea, Roup, Cholera and other diseases—how to raise big broilers, fertile roosters and get LOTS OF EGGS.
I lost 3800 chickens in three weeks, when the "OCULUM" man showed me how.

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is a scientific HARMLESS Liquid Germicide. In 13 years, it has created CONFIDENCE and made poultry raising PROFITABLE—Journals, Experiment Stations and this Journal PRAISE it. Hawkins, Fishel and other fanciers love it.
A sample 10c, enough for 150 feeds. Each 50th sample order gets \$1 bottle FREE. Each 25th 50c order gets a pint, \$2. FREE. Each 13th \$1 order gets a quart, \$4. FREE. Postage paid.

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Dealers Handle. Guaranteed. Agents wanted.



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The Wishbone is the Money Making Mammoth

Pen 98



Pen 109



Pen 97



Pen 91



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Owen Farms

**S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
and BUFF ORPINGTONS**

Stand Pre-eminent

Their record as the foundation blood for other good flocks all over the world. Their show record in my hands or those of customers of Owen Farms at large and small shows all over this country and abroad. Their individual egg records in trap-nests and flock records as layers wherever they have gone. Their pre-potency, stamina and vigor; and their ability to make good for their owners, have all been factors in establishing their supremacy.

The permanency of Owen Farms' business has been assured by the genuine values given, and the "Golden Rule" treatment accorded to every customer. This is the reason that many hundred orders come each year from old customers, and why "Once an Owen Farms Customer, Always a Customer of Owen Farms" has become a truism.

The 1922 Egg Trade

has taken every good shelled egg produced that has not been set here on the Farms. Many thousands of Owen Farms chickens are growing or hatching all over the country. The average quality will be the finest ever produced. Hundreds of these youngsters will develop into winners for egg customers of Owen Farms. Hundreds more will be hatched up to July 15th. June is the month of roses and also the month to hatch Reds and Buff pullets that will be in bloom and will win the large shows from Thanksgiving week on. My customers who are ordering for June delivery are wise and will have pullets just ripe for hot competition and not gone by.

Those of you who have not already ordered for delivery at half price will be glad you did so if you order now and take advantage of the half price rate and hatch winning pullets during June and July.

I will hatch here until July 15th, as I want pullets for January and February showing.

Half Price Egg Sale Now On

Look up my mating list. If you have not a copy of the list, it is yours for the asking.

Half price eggs from my finest matings are \$12.50; \$9.00; \$6.00 and \$3.00 for 15. Combined sittings of Group 2 and 3 are \$7.50 for 15. Group 3 eggs for \$30.00 for 100 and Group 4 eggs \$15.00 for 100, are wonderful value for a small sum.

Half Price Stock Sale

Will give you fine tested breeding birds for just half their value now. You can carry them over for 1922 breeding or showing. At no other time of year will your money go quite so far in securing choice birds at a low cost. Write me your exact wants, and, if you will, the amount you wish to invest; I will write you fully and advise you to the best of my ability. See how close we can get together through correspondence. Come and visit Owen Farms if you can. If this is not possible, come to me by mail.

OWEN FARMS

Maurice F. Delano, Owner

107 William St., Vineyard Haven, Mass.

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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Volume 53

Chicago, Ill., June, 1922

No. 6

A Successful Back Yard Poultry Plant

Some years ago A. H. Emch and H. V. Tormohlen judged the Dayton, Ohio show. They found some very good Brown Leghorns, and during the week of the show, visited the back yard plant in which those winners' had been produced. The owner of that plant has written the accompanying article, and Mr. Tormohlen comments on the article and the author's plant as follows:

"I have known Mr. J. H. Larsh for some ten or twelve years, and about six years ago I had the pleasure of meeting him personally while judging at the Dayton Show, of which Mr. Larsh has been president or other active officer for a great many years. Mr. Larsh is a merchant tailor but he is one of the most intensely interested poultry fanciers I have ever met. At the time we were in Dayton Mr. Larsh invited us out to his "poultry plant." It was just as he has described in this article, on the back of a city lot. The lot was not as wide as the average town lot, as I recall. A large barn covered most of the lot, in fact the entire width. The residence faced to the north and so the only poultry runs Mr. Larsh had were on the north side of this barn, four in number at that time, some six or eight feet square. Windows on the alley side of the barn had been put in to admit plenty of sun-light and that barn was a veritable bee-hive of Leghorns, ground floor and up in the mow.

"In that mow at that time there were some 30 or 40 pullets, singing, scratching and laying, as fine a lot of healthy egg-producing Leghorns as I have ever seen anywhere. These pullets were kept up there all winter and the same practice has been followed during all these years. The lower part was divided off for various matings and for quarters for the male birds. The story that Mr. Larsh told me then, just as he has written here, was so remarkable that I could hardly believe what I saw, that the Leghorns could be kept, raised and propagated from year to year and year to year in this manner. And yet the story must be true and the standing of Mr. Larsh in his community and among his fellow Dayton fanciers bears out the high regard in which he is held.

"Mr. Larsh has a strain today, of his own, in all that the name means to a real fancier. He is not in the habit of introducing new blood to add stamina, size or vigor. He has been able to produce these qualities each year under these conditions—and has done more, i. e., improved the quality of his flock until in recent years he has been a regular, successful contender for the prizes at the Chicago Coliseum Show.

"A beginner could not do what Mr. Marsh is doing now, in keeping 50 to 100 Leghorns the year round under such conditions because it takes real experience to make a success of poultry in this manner. But a beginner can keep a few to start on in his back yard and by profiting by his own experience as well as the experiences of others, soon become just as expert as Mr. Larsh, in being able to keep poultry profitably on a back lot in this manner.

"As a passing thought, we believe the big old barn is Mr. Larsh's chief asset and as we have often thought of Mr. Larsh and his fowls in the years since we saw his place, we have come to the conclusion that the average back yard poultry plant would be better off if the entire plot of ground were roofed over, at least so the rain and moisture could not add to the excreta of the fowls in spreading disease. Clean dry quarters are essential and Mr. Larsh has these the year 'round."

* * *

Fifteen Years' Success with Leghorns on a City Lot.

By J. H. LARSH

I started raising chickens on my back lot fifteen or sixteen years ago, and each year kept raising a few more until now I hatch and raise 115 to 125 each year.

Most people think Brown Leghorns must have a lot of room to roam around, but my lot is only 33 feet wide by 140 feet long. There is a five-room cottage on north end

and a large two-story barn reaching clear across the lot in rear. This barn is now the chicken house. The space between, about 50 feet, has cement walk north and south not quite in the center. The largest side (south) is evenly divided into 3 pens and dooryard. On the north side, on other side of walk, is one pen and garden spot. The 2 center pens on large side of lot are shorter than outside pen and this space is used for 3 Philo boxes in which the baby chicks are kept until they are old enough to roost; then they are given one or two pens. I think keeping them dry is half the battle in raising little chicks.

The chicken house downstairs is divided in 4 pens for mated stock. In the spring they can use the runs on nice days but do not get much sun as runs are on north side of house. The upstairs is the laying house in winter.

The south side has open windows in center with muslin curtains to drop at night in coldest weather, then glass windows on each side of this to let in all the sunlight possible. It is lined with plaster board from 3 feet up, then the top and 3 sides with tar paper. We keep 35 to 45 pullets through the winter, getting eggs in coldest weather.

In early fall we begin killing and selling off utility hens, not keeping more than 10 or 12 hens through the molt. These are our best standard exhibition birds. Our early pullets begin laying about this time, so we are never without fresh eggs.

In fall and early winter we eat and sell all cockerels but those showing the best form and color, not keeping more than 8 or 9 as I do not have room for more than that.

In early spring I turn the runs over as soon as the ground can be worked, and again in the fall when I give runs to small chicks.

Of course raising so many chicks on such limited space means "eternal vigilance." I use coal-oil with a spray pump for chicken house mites, 3 or 4 times a year.

We hatch all our chickens in the incubator and try to get them all in two hatches as I have not got the room for too many sizes.

Last year we had four pullets that laid at 4½ months old, and quite often at 5 months, but I prefer them not to lay before 5 months or 5½ as I think they do better afterward. The strain is too great when they lay so young.

I never feed baby chicks until after 60 to 72 hours, then a drink of warm water and some fine sand or grit, then oatmeal and sour milk or water until they are 10 to 12 days old. Then begin with some good scratch feed, and feed only part oatmeal, gradually falling off entirely when about 3 weeks old. Separate them as soon as cockerels can be told as they always do better.

This may seem like a long letter, but I was prevailed on to write it, thinking it might help someone else, who has not much room, and who thought Leghorns needed to roam about to do well.

Plugging Up the Hole In the Egg Dollar

NO matter is of greater interest to the great majority of poultry keepers than the problem of how to secure for themselves a greater share of the dollar which the consumer pays for eggs. The interest in better methods of marketing eggs is great but the progress made in improving marketing methods has not been particularly noteworthy, at least so far as the actual egg producers are concerned in the heaviest egg producing states.

The achievements of the California organizations in topping the New York market with Petaluma eggs and the successes of other co-operative egg marketing associations on the east and west coasts have aroused the interest of egg producers in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana and the other heavy producing sections, but up to the present no satisfactory plan has been evolved for handling the great bulk of the commercial egg crop in other than the regular routine channels, where the producer loses all control of the product as soon as it leaves his farm.

A great many attempts at co-operative marketing through egg circles and similar local organizations have been made in the corn belt states, but the history of such attempts is one of almost universal failure.

During the last few years great strides have been made in giving the producer a greater voice in the ultimate price of his grain and live stock through the co-operative elevators and live stock shipping associations. That similar progress has not been made in poultry and egg marketing indicates that the need for such co-operative effort is not so great as with grain and live stock, or else the problems of handling poultry products successfully are more difficult and complicated than with the other farm staples.

It is possibly true that the intense competition in the egg markets due to the fact that very little capital and practically no equipment is necessary for engaging in this branch of marketing has reduced the margin of profit to the dealers so that it is more difficult for co-operative enterprises to make a good showing in handling eggs and chickens than is the case with wheat or hogs.

In most of the smaller towns eggs are considered as equivalent to cash and it is a regular practice with many merchants to pay the farmer the top market quotation for eggs in order to secure his trade. In many cases the merchant pays the farmer as much or more than the wholesale cash quotations and donates all of the labor in candling and packing the eggs and stands the losses from breakage and spoilage, in order to secure the farmer's trade. As long as this condition exists there is small chance for co-operative concerns to improve the market unless they can improve the quality of the eggs produced, because the co-operative concern must pay for the labor required for handling which the merchant donates.

Observation of the present competitive methods of handling eggs leads to the conclusion that in most sections the farmers are getting about as much as the market will justifi-

By T. S. TOWNSLEY

Should I ship my eggs to New York or sell locally—The experiences of four different shippers in four different markets—Grade the eggs.

fy for the type of eggs sold. The great marketing need, so far as it affects the average corn belt farmer in selling his eggs, is for a marketing system that will buy eggs on a graded basis and pay according to the quality of the eggs offered. In most every community there are progressive poultry keepers, who, largely through pride in their prod-

uct, continually offer eggs that are strictly first class in quality, while a large number of careless producers take no special pains in grading their eggs because local dealers pay the same price regardless of quality. This system, of course, penalizes the careful producer and keeps down the price of all eggs due to the fact that there is no incentive for improving the quality of eggs marketed.

It is a well known fact that the discriminating consumer is perfectly willing to pay a premium for first quality eggs, and there appears to be no logical reason why Mrs. Smith, who markets only first class eggs should not receive more credit than Mrs. Jones, who slips in the infertile eggs out of the incubator and the uncertain eggs out of the stolen nest, together with all the small and dirty eggs from her flock.

Most local dealers refuse to make a discriminatory price on eggs for the very good reason that they would lose the trade of Mrs. Jones if they paid her less than they offer Mrs. Smith.

In view of the fact that local marketing agencies seldom

offer premiums for quality eggs, a considerable number of progressive poultry keepers are finding individual outlets for their first class eggs and are working out individual marketing methods that beat the local prices. These individual marketing schemes depend largely on the ingenuity of the person who has the quality product for sale, but usually fall into one of three general plans. Either eggs are shipped direct to commission merchants in the larger cities who have an outlet for quality eggs, or they are shipped direct to retail stores that cater to fancy trade, or

are sold directly to individual consumers who desire quality products. These three types of marketing are well illustrated by the experiences of E. T. Petar of Doniphan, Mo., T. W. Edwards of St. James, Mo.; and Mrs. F. A. Millard of Kingsville, Mo.

E. T. Petar has a commercial White Leghorn farm, handling around 500 hens in a section of the Ozark country where marketing conditions are particularly poor. Mr. Petar has been shipping his eggs direct to commission merchants in New York City, and finds that after paying the express, commission, and cost of cases, he still has a considerable margin of profit over the local prices. During the year ending January 1, 1922, he shipped from four to sixteen cases of eggs each month to the New York markets and received an average net price after deducting all charges of 43c per dozen for all eggs shipped. For the same period the average local price paid at various Missouri, buying points, as shown (Continued on page 683)

Average Net Price of Eggs for 1921 by Months at Different Markets.

Month	E. T. Petar. New York Comm. Firms	Mrs. F. A. Millard Kansas City Dep't Store	T. W. Edwards. St. Louis Individual Consumers	165 Demonstration Farms—Missouri Local Dealers
	Price per doz.	Price per doz.	Price per doz.	Price per doz.
Jan.	64c	62c	70c	43c
Feb.	35	31	34	30
Mar.	25	21	40	21
April	25	21	33	21
May	21	21	32	19
June	24	25	35	20
July	34	29	37	24
Aug.	37	34	40	27
Sept.	54	43	43	34
Oct.	69	53	53	46
Nov.	70	55	61	51
Dec.	55	49	58	45
Av. for Year	43c	37c	46c	32c
Av. from July 1 to Feb. 1	55c	46c	52c	39c
Av. from Feb. 1 to July 1	26c	24c	39c	22c

Success In The Business of Hatching Chicks

DURING the past five years there has been developed in this country a new industry of vast importance. Man has accepted the challenge to replace the biddies of chicken yard fame. Formerly he had accepted the hen as the only safe and sane means of converting her eggs into chicks, even as he granted her undisputed honors in furnishing the eggs. Then along came an inventive genius who gave to the world a man-made substitute which hatched the eggs as well as biddy—sometimes. People experimented, as people will. Many who made the test were glad to restore the time honored biddy after a season or two of incubator experience. Said they, "Lumber and coal-oil can't do the work as well as the hen. She was made for that job—has all the appliances and knows how to apply them—so why spend time and money on artificial incubators."

As time went on, and later models were invented, it became evident that the incubator had come to stay. At first it was added to the farm equipment to supplement the work of biddy—sort of help out in an emergency as it were. Slowly it became more of a necessity. Then at last the mammoth incubator followed the small machine as the automobile was successor to the bicycle.

Men who had observed the opportunity to do hatching, as a business, went to work on a larger scale. From the 150 egg size they increased to units of 150 linked together, forming a total capacity of 40 such units, heated from a single source. These first mammoth machines were warmed by hot water systems. This man-size equipment made of hatching chickens a real man's business, and here is where the Smith Bros. of Missouri figure in the case.

Floyd Smith, the senior partner in the firm of Smith Bros., owned and operated a retail store. As a recreation and hobby he commenced studying the hatching and raising of poultry. At his home he installed a 100 egg incubator, intending to raise broilers scientifically. He became very much interested in his experiment and decided to learn all it was possible to know about chickens. It was his ambition to know more than others in the same business, and he proceeded to do that very thing. From one incubator Mr. Smith raised his hatching capacity to four, which he installed in the basement of his store.

With the starting of those four machines was launched a gigantic enterprise. That was four years ago, nobody outside of Audrain County, Missouri, had ever heard of Smith Bros.

It was at this time that Smith Senior decided to make chicken hatching his business rather than his recreation. He commenced selling day-old chicks to people in his own community. The venture proved successful. The chicks netted him a good profit and his customers found it profitable to do away with weeks of idleness on the part of their laying hens, plus the gain in time that would have been spent had they been caring for an incubator at home.

By FRANCES J. MEARA

Two brothers close out their retail business and install a 12,000 egg incubator—Output grows to 300,000 chicks a season—New opportunities in custom hatching.

The junior partner, Allen Smith, who had been a world war veteran, came home from France in May, 1919. Like many of the boys he had gone from school into an army training camp and his discharge left him looking for a job. Smith Senior was ready with the job. With the success and consequent growth of his chicken industry he had formulated

plans for a mammoth hatchery, and he needed help. Accordingly the brothers combined forces. The first thing on the program was getting out of the retail business, which they did on short notice by holding a stupendous sale. When the building had been cleared, a 12,000 egg incubator was installed. That was in July, 1919. As a merchant, Smith Senior had learned the value of advertising and commenced his campaign with suitable ad matter. His selling area was confined to the state of Missouri. Before the end of the year the firm's hatching capacity had been increased to 25,000 eggs at one filling of the mammoth machine, and the spring following they were able to fill just half of their orders. By the first of March, 1921, the plant had assumed mammoth proportions and was equipped with incubators totalling a capacity of 40,000 eggs. Advertising had spread the fame of the hatcheries

to other states and the man at the desk was kept busy receiving orders and checking them in line for future shipment.

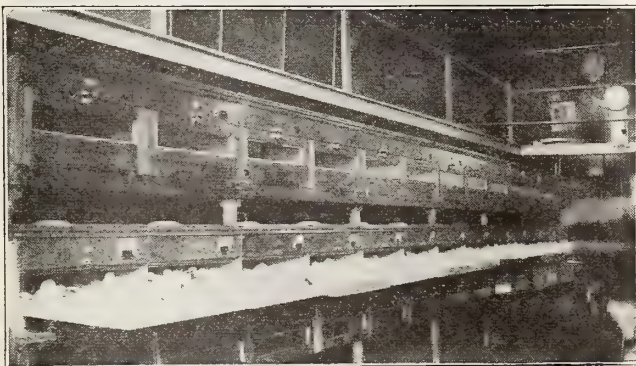
Getting the 40,000 eggs to supply the monster every three weeks was a problem. This obstacle was surmounted by flooding the country in the surrounding territory for a radius of forty miles, with circulars announcing that Smith Bros. Hatcheries would pay five cents a dozen more for eggs than was being paid by any other dealer. In these days of automobiles, farmers drive twenty miles and farther to deliver eggs to the hatcheries.

All eggs used at the hatcheries are candled as they are received; then they are candled again when they are placed in the machines; and likewise on the fourteenth day after

setting they are candled for fertility. The trays are filled on Monday of each week, that is one-third of the 40,000 capacity or about 13,300 eggs are set weekly. Each tray contains 150 eggs and the largest of the machines holds 15,600 eggs. As each tray is filled it is labeled so that there can be no mistaken identity in regard to the breed of chicks. The turning of the eggs which is managed with an automatic crank, is done from three to five times daily, one twist of the crank turning over 6000 eggs. The machines are heated with a hot water system and each compartment is furnished with a thermometer. If the compartment becomes too hot a ventilator opens and allows the surplus heat to escape, closing again automatically when the temperature has been properly reduced.

Custom Hatching.

Occasionally there are times when it is impossible to buy eggs enough to fill all of the trays. At such times the hatchery does custom hatch- (Continued on page 683)



The Mammoth Incubator on hatching day.



Two trays of chicks fresh from the incubator.

The Pekin Duck As A Profitable Market Fowl

I HAVE raised all kinds of poultry—chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, but the Pekin Ducks were the easiest and most profitable of all. No one who has never raised this famous market bird can realize the great possibilities of the Pekin Duck. As a money maker there is nothing in the poultry line that can compete with them. They are easy to raise—develop quickly, and are ready for market at from 9 to 12 weeks of age, at which time they should weigh from 4½ to 6 pounds.

It is not my purpose to influence the readers of this paper into buying my stock, as I have none for sale, but am merely relating my experience, which covered a number of years, during which time I raised and successfully marketed many thousand fine specimens of this wonderful bird.

The healthfulness of the Pekin Duck places it ahead of fowl. Roup and lice have no terror to the duck raiser, and other poultry diseases need not be considered.

In selecting a breed, the general rule in placing the value on poultry is to figure the amount of money to be made with the least expense.

Expensive Buildings Not Essential.

With Pekin Ducks your expense for buildings and equipment is very low. It is not necessary for to build fine large houses; they do just as well in cheaply constructed, low buildings, the main feature being that they have a comfortable place in which to lie during cold and stormy weather. A litter of hay or straw should be provided and same be frequently shaken up. The brooder or house in which young ducks are kept should be made secure in such a way that rats, weasels or skunks will be unable to get in and kill the ducks. Large numbers of ducks are lost annually in this manner, simply because people do not take the precautions to prevent such accidents. It does not cost much to equip the house with wire of a size and strength that these intruders will be easy to keep out. The doors should be made to fit perfectly and always closed at night.

What is the use of raising a fine flock of ducks and then, because it is a little trouble to do the right thing, leave them at the mercy of invading rodents? Go through every house at night, see that every bird is all right and comfortable; don't trust to the wire fence surrounding the yards that this will keep out intruders, for it will not do so. We have known a rat to dig under a foot board that was sunk into the ground, and then locate under a poultry house, nightly causing destruction and loss before it was discovered to be an inmate of the poultry yard.

Trust nothing to luck, but give careful attention to every detail, unless you want to invite failure. There is neither pleasure nor profit in raising ducks by any such haphazard methods. Aim at perfection and don't be satisfied until it is reached. It is just as easy to raise good ducks as it is to raise good chickens, and, perhaps a little easier, when one knows how.

By CHARLES F. STEM

Green ducks go to the market at ten weeks of age—They should weigh five pounds—Inexpensive buildings will do—Mating, feeding, hatching.

In starting a profitable duck flock the eggs must be from strong, healthy breeding stock, fully matured; the eggs must be properly hatched and the ducklings properly fed and brooded. Duck eggs require twenty-eight days to incubate. They usually begin to pip the shells on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh day, and they should all be out by

the evening of the twenty-eighth day. They are unlike chickens, which come out of the shells very soon after they are pipped. Ducks sometimes require two days after they pip before they leave the shell. Duck's eggs are very successfully hatched under quiet hens, and the hens make good brooders for them, as long as they require heat, however, for raising large numbers, incubators are the proper and surest method of hatching.

The temperature in the incubator should be kept as near 103 degrees as possible, turning the eggs twice a day, and

allowing them to air and cool once a day until they feel quite cool to the touch, but still warm when applied to the cheek. Do not turn the eggs after the twenty-sixth day. When they begin to pip the shell, the temperature may be allowed to rise to 104 degrees, but no higher. The increased heat will help the ducklings in their efforts to liberate themselves. Let the ducklings remain in the incubator from twelve to twenty-four hours after hatching to dry off thoroughly and become strong on their feet, before removing them to the brooder, which should be heated to about 90 degrees previous to receiving them. It then may be gradually lowered about five degrees each week. After the fourth week the ducks will require very little heat during the day except in cold spells. Place the brooder where the ducks can get in the sun, and you will be surprised to see how they will prefer sun heat to brooder heat.



Baby ducks are "big" to start with.

Feeding.

After removing the ducklings to the brooder, offer them their first meal of fine, sharp sand and lukewarm water. This supplies them with grit and gets their digestive organs in condition to receive their first food, which is a mixture of 1 part cornmeal, 1 part middlings, 2 parts wheat bran and 1/10 part sharp sand. Mix this well with warm water until the food is well moistened, but not sloppy. Feed this ration four or five times a day for the first three weeks, after which meat scraps may be added about 1/10 part.

They should never be fed their mash on bare ground, but should be provided with troughs or broad boards, and these should be kept very clean by frequent cleaning and scrubbing.

A Pekin duck requires some grit with each meal. Sand will answer the purpose nicely for the growing duck, but as it grows older and reaches the laying age, it will require a heavier form of grit. It is well to keep plenty of clean, coarse sand, oyster shell and coal (Continued on page 696)

A Combination Brooder and Laying House

IN an article in the December number of this Journal, I briefly outlined a plan for the man who wanted to engage in the poultry business and conduct a one-man plant, handling from 500 to 1500 layers. After that article was published I received scores of letters from poultrymen from about every state in the Union, and some from Canada, commenting upon the seeming practicability of the idea, which was new to them, and asking for additional articles to be published in the Journal along the same line, describing the design of the house which I had said could be used as a brooder house and then later as a laying house, thus doing away with expensive special brooder houses or colony houses.

Upon request of the Editor for such an article, I have found a little time to give the readers a few details of my design of house, and how I manage baby chicks and bring them to maturity, and then produce the eggs.

I make no pretensions of having any literary ability. I am simply a plain poultryman who keeps on "sawing wood," as the saying is, raising Leghorns by thousands, and in the winter, gathering up their most precious jewels. I am not one of these experimental fellows who are always experimenting and never discovering any thing new. Whenever I conceive a new plan for doing any thing, I resolve it in my mind forty ways from Sunday, to see if there are any drawbacks to it, that would interfere with it fitting in with what I want to accomplish. If there are, I discard it at once. I always am quite sure I am right before I go ahead.

In my sixteen years experience on commercial egg farms in different states, I have had to use many kinds of houses. I have also had the experience of using seventy-five or eighty colony houses and special brooding houses, that cost thousands of dollars. In some of them one could raise chicks successfully. Moreover, I have seen where all this money was dead capital nine months in the year, and my judgment showed me a cheaper way to raise poultry and do it better, raise more and better chickens on less ground. So I designed this house which I call a combination brooder and laying house. I have built five of them for use, and have 2000 baby chicks in one of them that I have just recently completed in Pennsylvania. I have never seen a finer, healthier bunch of chicks than they are.

These houses are designed for the welfare of the chicks and for the welfare of the laying hens. I know their needs, and at the same time I have not forgotten the needs and conveniences of the man behind the chicks and the hens. He must be able to do his work easily and in a systematic way. Order and cleanliness are the first step in successful poultry culture.

Now as the American Poultry Journal goes to

By G. E. STILLWAGON

A house in which chicks are reared to maturity—It then becomes their laying house—Useful on an egg farm where limited capital requires economy.

some 95,000 subscribers every month, I estimate that about 45,000 of them want to go into the poultry business, and many of them want to own a nice, little, one-man plant of say 500 to 1500 layers; but by false ideas given them by some writers on the subject, and by seeing some poultry farms of ten to eighty acres, with colony houses of all sizes scattered

over the fields, as well as many other buildings, they conclude that their bank account will never permit them to own a poultry plant. Cheer up. Study my plan, and you will see "a light in the window for you."

Limited Amount of Land Required.

You will not need more than two or three acres in order to rear 2,000 chicks a year, and keep the pullets for layers. This will be enough for a nice little one-man plant. This ground is simply for range for the young stock as they grow up. When October comes they are to be kept in the laying house all the time. I can get more eggs from a flock of hens kept within the house all the time than I can from layers on range. If I had a house 100x14 feet, as I build them, on a back lot, I could get as many eggs from 500 to 800 hens as a man can on forty acres. It is not vast acres you need; only range to rear your pullets to strong, vigorous maturity.

I am not going to tell you how to do it, but tell you how I do it. You may not be one who could do it if I told you, for there are many of that kind. All those who are crazy to go into the business will not make successful poultrymen simply because it is not in them. You may love a chicken with all your heart, but that is no sign that you could conduct a paying poultry business. It takes several years of actual experience to find out all the why's and where for's, and then you will find some coming to you every year afterward.

In building this house which I have designed, I try to

get the ground where it is to be built level, so that I can get it down as near the ground as possible. I usually build it 96x14 feet, dividing into eight 12-ft. sections; and a feed room 12x14 feet on one end, so I can have all my feed handy. I want it close to the ground, just high enough so that the sills will clear the ground, for then I do not have to build any runways to get the chicks come to the ground. If the outlet for them is close to the ground they will all soon find their way out which is very necessary. If they have to run down a runway, two or three feet from the ground, it will be days before the most adventurous ones will go down. Many will not go down until they are weeks old unless they are pushed out and shoved down the runway. Again, being close to the ground you can keep the winter winds from sweeping under the house and it is warmer.

(Continued on page 685)



Front view of combination brooder and laying house, built on a poultry farm in Pennsylvania the past spring. The lay of the ground necessitated dropping one section below the other. Each section is 48 feet long. A 12x14 ft. feed room is on the far end. One section shows how the front can be closed in bad weather. 2000 chicks were brooded in this house the past season.



Rear view of combination brooder and laying house.

Some Poultry, Fruit and A Vegetable Garden

By **HARRY G. FORSTER**

A little land and a living—advantages of the small diversified farm—How the man of moderate means can start.

WE have heard quite a bit lately about the poultry specialist. We have been urged by many well-meaning and more or less well-informed men that the man who specialized solely along poultry lines had a far better chance of making a profitable showing than the man who divided his time and capital between poultry and allied pursuits. We have begun to believe that only by devoting one's sole time and capital to the keeping of chickens may one hope to be successful. It would appear that some of us have lost sight of the fact that there are many people whose means and circumstances do not permit an extensive poultry enterprise—at least, to begin with.

There are unquestionably thousands of men who have not the means of establishing large, exclusive poultry establishments. Many a man with a family feels that in addition to his poultry, some other farm live stock, plus fruit and a vegetable garden might aid materially in making his farm enterprise a success. He figures that such a farm would be less expensive to equip, but he hesitates because he has been told that his only hope of becoming a "real" poultryman lies along the lines of specialization. "This is the age of the specialist" has been dinned into his ears so long that anyone not so engaged seems destined to fail.

The Poultry Farmer.

We find that in many cases a well-defined, well thought out plan, including other things in addition to poultry, in a small agricultural enterprise, can be developed logically, economically, and with far fewer chances of failure than where poultry is the sole source of income. Permit me to say at the outset that I do not decry the poultry specialist in any way. He is a product of the times. But I have found from personal observation and from the observation of those who have made a careful study of this matter, that, after all, the specialist covers only a rather limited field of poultry keeping. The man who may benefit from a more diversified sort of farming, with poultry as the main crop, is and will remain in the vast majority. Let us go into this matter a bit farther and see how we may apply it practically to daily conditions.

Some months ago I wrote an article for the American Poultry Journal pointing out the costs incident to establishing a 1000 hen poultry plant. The letters of condemnation and commendation which reach the office of this Journal, as well as those that reached me personally, indicated the interest that the discussion of this subject had aroused in the minds of many people. Whether the correspondent agreed with me or not, I could easily read between the lines his keen interest in the matter, and his strong conviction one way or the other. The main objectors were those who said that I had discouraged many good intentioned people who could become successful poultry keepers but who did not possess the sum I stated as the amount of capital necessary to start a poultry plant, and that my article would therefore have a tendency to discourage their starting in the business at all. While I still maintain that my figures were basically correct, and while I still believe that to establish and fully equip a thousand hen plant—buy the land, dwelling, put up the brood houses and laying houses—it is necessary to have ten thousand dollars. I do not wish to give the impression that one could not become a poultryman unless these plans were adhered to. It is with these thoughts in mind that this additional article is written. Let us see how the man of more moderate means may hope to attain his goal.

Pasturage for the Cow.

The past few years have brought out the tremendously important part milk plays in all of its forms—or should play—in the poultry menu. Tests prove conclusively to us the beneficial effects of the various elements we find in whole, skim, sour, dried, and buttermilk. We have seen how they

tone up, strengthen, nourish and build up the growing chick. We have seen how hens thrive upon it, and in what manner the winter egg yield may be increased without in any way lowering the vitality of producers. In short, the modern poultry keeper does well to consider milk as of paramount im-

portance. Now how may this milk be secured most economically and unfailingly in most cases? Usually by having one or more cows on the farm. Every student of agriculture knows that the more of his farm crops he can feed on the farm, the more he can market his own grain and his own milk to himself, the more profitable his farm becomes, for he is then running his own factory, producing his own raw material, and selling his finished product after all the profits which have led up to it are his.

May not the same thing be applied to the poultry producer who is in a position to keep a cow or two? We all realize that the intensified poultry centres of our country, where every foot of the ground is used for one special purpose, are best employed in that manner. All of the various conditions make the keeping of chickens upon this scale both profitable and logical. But we also know that these centres are the exception rather than the rule, and that the average keeper of chickens might well, indeed, benefit from a more liberal use of agricultural aids to make his main crop, that of chickens, most profitable. Profit, as we realize it today, not only means dollars taken in, but dollars saved by an economical system of feeding and housing. Of course, if you are located in the midst of neighbors who can supply you with milk products at lowest prices, that is another matter. But again this is the exception rather than the rule.

Here in the East particularly where the farm units are smaller, we find that the raising of poultry is generally most profitable when operated in connection with other farm products. Possessing a climate favorable to the growing of the smaller grains, green feeds for summer and winter use, well watered fields and meadows with orchards at every hand; a genial, rather mild climate almost entirely lacking the hot, dry winds of the western plains or the intensely cold and blizzards of the northwest, the East offers excellent opportunities for the man of small means to develop a poultry farm enterprise in keeping with his means and to his best advantage. The bugbear of ignorance concerning the care of other than poultry soon vanishes. When we consider the thousands who blithely stake their all in chickens, often knowing less than nothing about them, we cannot believe that the man of ordinary intelligence and a little capital and courage need hesitate to assume the care of live stock which usually requires less skill, knowledge and far less patience than poultry.

Dangers of the One Crop Farm.

We all know or have heard of the "one crop" man, and how, if things do not come up to expectations, he experiences a disastrous season. I know personally of two brothers, owners of large apple interests, who have become convinced that it is necessary to branch out from their exclusive enterprise to insure a more uniform means of assuring their yearly income. The killing frosts of the spring of 1921, robbed them of 90% of their expected crop, running into many thousands of dollars. Their idea is to develop a large capon enterprise, so that each year, no matter whether the apples do as well as hoped for, they are assured of some ready money coming in each year. We must realize the dangers the "poultry specialist" is forced to face. The sharp decline of table eggs in the height of the winter egg yield, a late spring with poor hatching results, poor brooding conditions due to extreme wetness or cold, a lowered winter egg yield due to unusually severe weather conditions—these and many more causes may cut his (Continued on page 693)

Facts and Fancies About Standard Making

EVERY life preserver has a hole in it so he who is to be rescued may stick his head up through it and shout. The life preserver doesn't save him—it is only a means to an end—and he must save himself by using it. In this operation the hole in the center is as important as the cork filled rim.

The Standard Committee's life preservers will be thrown out to the members of the A. P. A. struggling in the sea of oratory at Knoxville. Experience has demonstrated that they are helpful when the wind blows strong, and heavy swells break over one's head, filling his mouth, nose and ears. Then it is time to come up through the hole in the life preserver while the chairman of the convention pounds his gavel and says: "Those in favor, aye; opposed, no;" and tellers count the heads and hands that show above the flood.

It is not assumed that the Standard Committee's report should complete the work of Standard making. The recommendations of the committee go to the convention and form a basis for debate. To get a matter before a meeting for consideration and discussion, somebody always has to make a motion. Therefore, the Standard Committee moves that several new varieties shall be declared obsolete, that several new varieties shall not be admitted to the Standard, that production classes shall not be injected into the poultry show system, etc., etc.

It then rests with the members in attendance to advance reasons to support, or reasons to overthrow, each proposition that would change the Standard in any direction. The committee is absolved of responsibility after it makes its report. The convention must assume responsibility for final action. Every man in attendance will have as big a vote as any other man.

Black Leghorns.

The accompanying illustration of the 1st Black Leghorn cock at the last Chicago Coliseum show, illustrates the good type and splendid furnish of feather that is today being secured in this variety.

One difficulty in breeding the variety has been the Standard requirement of black undercolor and yellow shanks. The Standard Revision Committee has decreed that all black varieties having yellow shanks shall have slate undercolor. Slate may be very light in color. There is no definition of slate in the standard.

If this recommendation of slate undercolor for Black Leghorns is adopted by the A. P. A., as it probably will be, the present barrier to increased popularity of Black Leghorns will be removed. However, judges will want to "wise up" to the fact that anything that stops short of positive white is slate. In the female the slate may be dark; in the hackle and saddle of the male, light.

It is often said that "single mating would be possible if we had perfect birds with which to work." The fact is, the birds are true enough, but the Standard by which we judge their perfection, is artificial. Insofar as possible, the Standard Committee sought to remove arbitrary barriers, and work consistently with the natural tendencies of the varieties.

Inasmuch as there appears to be an affiliation between yellow shanks and light undercolor in neck and over hips,

By **FRANK L. PLATT**

The hole in the Standard Committee's report is the hole in a life preserver—"Star Chamber Sessions" explained—What about standard illustrations of all varieties.

want them to know a little about your variety, and it is fair that you should know a little about their problems.

When the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was held at St. Louis, the Partridge Wyandottes that won were of a dark russet color. Carver and Avey of Indiana, sold one of their winning males for \$100 to a breeder in England, where the Partridge Wyandotte at that time, was having a great boom. The bird was a sorry disappointment to his purchaser, for the English were breeding a Partridge male of the color of a pullet-bred Brown Leghorn cock. That was in 1904.

The Standard for Partridge Wyandottes then in use called for "red" in the male and "reddish-brown" in the female.

To brighten the color, the 1910 Standard was revised to call for "bright red" in the neck and saddle of the male. The back and wing bows were left "dark red." This made a two-color bird, part of which was dark.

When the 1915 Standard was prepared, Chas. Wood of Massachusetts, who was breeding some very showy, bright-red Partridge Wyandotte males, secured a Standard text that called for a neck, saddle, back and wing bows that are "rich, brilliant red." This makes a one-colored bird, free from contrast, and of a "rich brilliant red."

Still the breeders feel that this text is not explicit enough, that the bright color of the male is not emphasized sufficiently. The Standard Committee therefore, has adopted and will recommend that the neck, back, saddle and wing bows of the Partridge male shall be "a medium

shade of rich, brilliant red."

In dealing with female color, the Partridge Wyandotte Club recommended that the Standard Committee go back to the Standards of 1898 and 1905, and describe the ground color of the female as "reddish-brown." Artist Schilling stated that brown includes a mixture of black. Because of this danger of darkness, the Standard Committee sought to give the breeders what they wanted by helping them to coin a new term, and after consideration have described the ground color of the female as "deep reddish bay," in all sections except neck, which is to be "reddish bay."

Realizing that penciling is the first property of this variety, and that the best penciled females have penciled hackles, the neck of the female is to be described as penciled.

To promote the breeding of penciling in all sections of the female the Committee recommends that the lower body feathers of the male (sometimes erroneously called the fluff), shall be tinged with red.

Two other points were discussed in the committee. We present them here for the attention of Partridge breeders. If you want action on them, you can undoubtedly secure it from the committee at the meeting that will be held just prior to the Knoxville meeting. (Continued on page 698)



Black Leghorn exhibited at the Chicago Coliseum, December, 1921, by J. M. Huber, Ohio

Editorial

The Poultry Business

WHO are the poultry fanciers? We recall among our acquaintances, a doctor, a dentist, a lawyer, an engineer, a draftsman, a clerk, a salesman, a farmer, the wife of a farmer, a druggist, a railway mail clerk, a postman, a barber, a cemetery supervisor, a machinist, a plumber, the foreman of a shop, an official of the government.

Poultry keepers are recruited from all walks of life. They find a wholesome diversion in their chickens. And this variation of thought, this refreshment after toil, is good for them. A man's mind is like a field. It is wonderfully fertile. But if you crop it all the time to one thing it becomes exhausted. A rotation of ideas in the mind-soil is as helpful and important as a rotation of crops in the farm-soil.

Fancying is a hobby that provides enjoyment for thousands of people in all parts of the country. It is not merely recreation for the mollycoddle. It carries with it some of the sting of reality, just as any other vigorous game. There are eggs that do not hatch, chicks that do not thrive, hens that become infected with this or that. Every swat with the bat is not a home run; there are outs at the plate and outs all around the diamond.

Poultry for recreation calls for Standardbred poultry, for those who find diversion and recreation in fowls want a feathered race of established quality and visible beauty. They keep poultry largely for the love of it, rather than what they can make out of it. Of course, they like eggs for their breakfast. But the fancier also wants to delight in Standard size, shape of Standard requirement, and feather markings and tones of color that are the common aims of good breeders.

A fancier will spend liberally of his time, and thought, and money to improve the size, type and color of his flock, and he usually keeps at it until he has the quality he wants. On account of his deep interest in his birds, he provides good poultry houses, spades up his runs, grows greens for his chickens, feeds the best of feeds. He is even more desirous of securing good growth in his young stock than the utility poultry keeper, for the best of size, type and color can only be developed in union with steady, healthy growth.

The big breeder of purebred poultry differs from the back lot fancier only in viewpoint. The small fancier breeds for pleasure. His breeding and his showing are largely a matter of personal gratification. The big breeder sees the responsibility of rendering service, of improving the flocks of customers, of reinforcing and strengthening the efforts of those who are working with purebred poultry.

The big, successful, purebred breeder cannot afford to be ignorant of, or indifferent to, the basis of his rewards. He cannot build and permanently maintain a big breeding business if he centers his whole activity on how much he can secure out of the poultry fancy, rather than how much he may rightfully draw from service adequately rendered. To center his earning power on how to absorb, without regard to how fully he can serve; to view poultry fanciers as fellows from whom something is to be taken, rather than to view them as persons for whom a great and fine service can be done—is to commercialize the very elements of which the purebred business is made.

The folly of such a course is plain to those who stop to consider the type of men who classify as poultry fanciers, and, looking farther, see the purposes which actuate those men to breed, and feed, and rear purebred poultry.

The young breeder should view this situation, seeing clearly that a mercenary spirit, with nothing higher than traffic or barter in a commercial product, cannot be a sound foundation on which to build a purebred business. It is right that the young breeder should nourish an ambition to succeed, but that ambition should first concern itself with the work to be done, the service to be given. If profit and gain are placed first, he may find himself in competition with shrewder men than he is; but if he comprehends the constant demand for purebred poultry—eggs, chicks and stock—and then starts in to keep down his operating expenses, breed a little better quality, give a little better value, and extract from the sum of other men's labors an honest reward, his success is assured, and all the devils can't defeat him.

Inbreeding and Barrenness

Fertility is a matter of great practical and economic importance to breeders of every kind of stock. It is of immediate and personal concern to buyers of eggs for hatching, and it bears directly and everlastingly on the profits and success of those selling eggs or baby chicks.

Domestication has a bearing on fertility. Under domestication, conditions are favorable for increased egg productions, but fertility somewhat diminishes.

Care of the species under domestication influences fertility. Close housing or heavy feeding may bring about an enfeeblement of the stock that results in low fertility.

Fertility is closely associated with vitality. Parent stock that are constitutionally weak give poor fertility.

This relation of fertility to vigor has led many people to attribute poor hatches to the "abhorant system of inbreeding practised by all purebred breeders." The aversion to inbreeding is commonly so great that not only low fertility, but poor growth in the young, or any tendency of the stock not to do well, is at once attributed to close breeding. The widespread distaste for inbreeding is a dislike of long standing.

It must be recognized that much good has resulted from the system of breeding based on close blood relationship. As a constructive system of breeding, inbreeding was first employed by that great improver of British live stock, the father of modern purebred breeding, Robert Bakewell. In defense of his method, against the common prejudice, it was written in 1794:

"The greatest obstacle to the improvement of domestic animals seems to have arisen from a common and prevailing idea amongst breeders—that no bull should be used in the same stock more than three years, and no ram more than two; because (say they) if used longer, the breed will be too near akin, and liable to disorders; and if they were by chance in possession of the best beast in the island, would by no means put a male and female together that had the same sire, or were it out of the same dam. Mr. Bakewell has not had a cross for upward of twenty years; his best stock has been bred by the nearest affinities; yet they have not decreased in size, neither are they less hardy, nor more liable to disorder; but, on the contrary, have kept in a progressive state of improvement."

Following Bakewell came a number of famous breeders, Colling Bros., Bates, the Booths, Cruickshank, all of whom pursued his methods by means of careful selection and then the intensification of the blood of those chosen animals by breeding in and in. Line breeding, that is, the breeding in line from celebrated sires and dams, came to be a familiar system. Today the modern science of breeding expounds the firm belief that in the production of superior specimens of fixed type, inbreeding is the quickest and most certain method of procedure; and all modern breeders who work toward any particular goal in the breeding of purebred stock depend largely on inbreeding.

Inbreeding, however, does not result only in success. Even Bates, after building up the most celebrated herd of Shorthorn cattle in the world, through thirteen years of persistent inbreeding, went out of his own blood lines three times during the next seventeen years, to secure fresh blood. Although he held a most esteemed opinion of the superior value of his own stock, and although he did not seek to improve the form of his animals, he infused fresh blood on account of this lessened fertility.

The Duchess family of Shorthorns, developed by the illustrious Bates, was internationally famous for its milk and beef qualities, and the animals of this line of breeding were in great demand because of their superior individual excellence as measured by the highest standards for the breed. But the Duchess Shorthorns, notwithstanding that Thomas Bates was a most thoughtful and systematic breeder, were marked with barrenness. It occurred early in the history of the strain. Breeding this stock in line preserved the trait and intensified it. Although Duchess cattle commanded the highest prices for a number of years, the family ran out and has since been superseded by more fertile strains. The barrenness which was at first hailed by short sighted breeders as holding up prices since it held down the number of progeny, came in the end to be their undoing.

Bates had intensified the good points in his family of cattle by inbreeding, but also, and this is equally important, their one weakness was augmented. If the taint of barrenness is present in the foundation stock, inbreeding intensifies it. In other words, low fertility is not necessarily the unavoidable result of inbreeding; rather, inbreeding results in bringing out any such original weakness in enlarged degree. At least this is the view now generally held.

Inbreeding in its relation to fertility is today being viewed in the light of experiments that have been carried on by D. F. Jones, who has done his work with plants, at the Connecticut Agricultural Station. Plant breeders have a very large opportunity to observe heredity. While guides to practice should not be accepted wholly on the basis of plant investigations, because of the obviously different construction of plants and animals, the breeder may get many valuable pointers from the plant grower.

It is well known that wheat is a self fertilizing plant. Wheat inbreeds itself, and has done so throughout unnumbered centuries. It has not decreased in vigor or lowered in vitality as a result. On the other hand, self fertilization in corn results in marked reduction in vigor, size of plant and production of seed. It has been found that the pure-line method in corn breeding results in partial loss of power of development, and that crossbred corn frequently displays greater vigor in development than either parent.

After fourteen generations in which the closest kind of inbreeding had been performed with corn, Professor Jones concludes that when a line-bred family is lacking in some respects, particularly when it is not so fertile as could be desired, the breeder is on the threshold of a big advancement, for the defect of the line is subject to his observation and control, and if he will but stamp out the weakness by rigid culling, he will free the strain of this hereditary factor, and once freed, it will "never reappear in the progeny."

Jones has found that the nubbins which are common in every corn field, when put through a system of inbreeding, and the undesirable qualities are culled out by rigid selection, and then the inbred strains are crossed together, the result is a lot of vigorous plants, large and sturdy. "There is no inherently pernicious influence in inbreeding," he says. "If defects, such as sterility, appear after animals or plants have been inbred, they have not been produced by the system of mating, but were present in the stock to begin with, even though they had not previously been seen." From this one concludes that families that are badly affected by inbreeding were not sound to begin with.

This unsoundness in every kind of live stock is widespread. In stock raising, for instance, barrenness has been termed "a menace." It is for this reason that out-breeding or breeding the best to the best, without close relationship, will always be the general practice on the average farm or poultry plant. But for those who seek to master the difficulties that may arise from consanguineous matings, and line breed their stock for the production of strong, pure, prepotent blood lines, the closest mating should go hand in hand with the most severe culling out of weaknesses. In this way they can be got rid of, and in addition to inbreeding intensifying the good qualities, it will prove to be a purifying process.

Professor Jones is of the opinion that purebred breeders stop just short of the greatest benefit, that when lowered fertility comes to the surface, they go out of their line as Thomas Bates did, and get new blood to cover it up, whereas they should continue to inbreed, culling it out, and permanently purifying their strains.

It is well known that selection and inbreeding will fix in a strain, large size, heavy bone, wide bodies, and eliminate small size, fine bone, narrow bodies; and the strain becomes purified against littleness.

In addition to the well known values of inbreeding in fixing type and excluding undesirable characters from the strain, it may also become a corrective of inherited sterility and any other constitutional defect.

Leghorn Size and Egg Production

We are in receipt of a "free reader" about a White Leghorn hen that laid 358 eggs in 365 days. In acknowledging receipt of this announcement of extra-ordinary performance in the nest we regretted to state that "claims for egg yield had reached the point where it was impossible to separate the wheat from the chaff."

Perhaps there are those who will thank us for not printing the inspirational writeup about a new 358 egg hen, and who will enjoy reading, in its place, a good letter from a poultryman who understands the importance of egg production but has no delusions about phenomenal records—who is familiar with the smell of lice paint and seen eggs that didn't hatch yet in all the sweat and labor has not lost the vision of a good chicken. We, therefore, present the following communication from Arthur O. Schilling:

"I had quite a surprise last night while out at the farm, in connection with the new proposed standard weights for Leghorns. In order to obtain absolute records of what the average Leghorn that has modern exhibition type actually weighs, we weighed every bird in our breeding yards and when the season is over we will have these weights together with the egg records for each pen. Sorry we cannot trap all our breeding birds this year but we will have to be content with stud-mating a few females as usual.

"In our pen number 1 with the first cockerel at the Garden, we have 3 hens that weigh as follows. Number 0928, the old First Boston and second N. Y. hen 1917, 4 lbs., 14 oz.; a sister to this hen, 4 lbs., 6 oz.; another D. W. Young hen, 4 lbs., 8 ozs. There are other females that are up to and over standard weight and some are going to make hens just like these fine big specimens.

"In pen number 2, with the old Dan Young cock, we have 8 pullets. One of them goes 4 lbs., 4 ozs.; two of them 3 lbs., 12 ozs.; one 3 lbs., 14 ozs.; two others 4 pounds.

"In pen number 3, with the unplaced cockerel at the Garden Show, which you liked so well, we have our first N. Y. hen weighing 4 lbs., 10 ozs. This hen is already molting and has never stopped laying. When we weighed her we found her tail and wings well in molt. Guess she will be ready for the State Fair again.

"Our first pullet at the Garden weighs 3 lbs., 14 ozs. while she is laying very heavily and really not at her full weight on account of the steady flow of eggs she has given us all this spring. She was laying at the Garden Show.

"In pen number 5 we have 6 pullets and 2 hens. The heaviest pullet weighs 5 lbs., 14 ozs.; the next 4 lbs., 12 ozs.; two at 4 lbs., 4 ozs.; and two at 3 lbs., 12 ozs.

"Pen 4 has pullets all over weight according to the present standard scale of females, which is hens, 4 lbs.; pullets, 3 lbs., 8 ozs.

"When I requested that the Leghorn weights be raised, at the meeting of the Standard Revision Committee at Chicago last March, I had in mind these wonderful big hens and pullets. I felt that this increase was necessary to correct the erroneous impression that some of the ultra utility advocates would like to convey, that Standard Leghorns, are small, spindle legged specimens.

"It is positively an error to refer to the White Leghorn winners at our leading shows as "spindle legged," etc. It is really unfortunate



Pullets

8 to 10 weeks old

from the greatest strain of great layers. This is a real opportunity to purchase pedigreed and trapnested stock at rock-bottom prices. All are bred from 180-256 record layers. You will find that these pullets are real winter layers. 32 years of trapnesting and pedigreeing enables us to produce only birds that are practically 100% egg layers.

\$1.75-\$2.00-\$2.25
180-200 egg 210-248 egg 240-256 egg

Sunnyside Birds

White and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, White Orpingtons and R.I. Reds—most popular layers bred.

Breeders Birds that will give you an opportunity to make good profits selling hatching eggs, with records of
180-200 egg-bred\$2.50
210-248 egg-bred 3.00
240-256 egg-bred 4.00

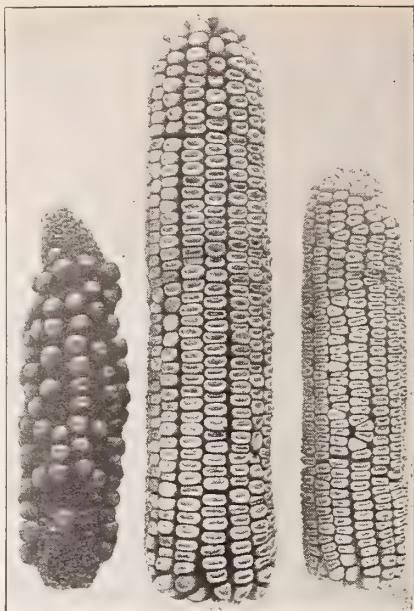
Eggs from 180 to 256 egg hens, trapnested, pedigreed stock. We guarantee safe delivery, and send you the same eggs as we use ourselves.
100 eggs; any variety; 180-200 eggs \$ 9
100 eggs; any variety; 210-248 eggs 10
100 eggs; any variety; 240-256 eggs 12
500 eggs; any variety...10% discount
Eggs from show birds and record layers combined\$3 and \$5 per 15

Chicks Same high quality as our other stock, and we have made our prices exceedingly low.
180 to 240 egg chicks, per 100..\$22.50
210 to 248 egg chicks, per 100.. 27.00
240 to 256 egg chicks, per 100.. 37.00

Order direct from this ad and ask for catalog.

Sunnyside Poultry Farm

R. C. Blodgett Box 1002, Bristol, Vt.



Barrenness may be present in ordinary corn but it is rarely seen because crossing keeps it from sight. By inbreeding, the weakness appears. It can then be got rid of. Inbred strains (left and right) may still retain valuable hereditary growth quality, and when bred together produce plants that are remarkable for their uniformly large and perfect ears (center).

that so many writers gain their impressions and knowledge from unreliable sources, and thereby do untold harm and injustice in so many instances.

"I have some interesting dope on weights for Leghorn males. To be brief, I am confident that there is too much difference between the weight of a cock and a cockerel, and I know that a Leghorn cock weighing 5½ lbs. is a great big fine specimen, and that is all the weight necessary for a mature male. A male looks to weigh a pound difference, but in reality he doesn't.

"Received a letter several days ago from our mutual friend C. S. Th. Van Gink of Holland, secretary of the World's Poultry Conference held recently at The Hague. He requests me to quote him on two trios of Leghorns for B. Wilton, president of the World's Poultry Exhibition, of Holland.

"Fortunately in Holland, in the person of Theodore Van Gink, is a man who has a sane conception of what should be shown in his country as real American Leghorns. Following is a quotation from his letter:

"Mr. B. Wilton, president of the World's Poultry Exhibition, asked me to help him to import some real American Leghorns just to find out what they were like.

"The reason his curiosity has been aroused is because of the fact that I have protested against the showing of the so-called Utility Type Leghorns, under the name American Leghorns. My protest has been accepted and the name will be changed; but at the same time classes for American Leghorns will be maintained and this leaves the door open to our breeders to import and exhibit real American Standard exhibition birds."

"Had a letter today from D. L. Orr, Secretary of the Garden Show, wherein he advises me that he has cut out the utility displays from the main floor of the show he is responsible for and the show which depends upon his best judgment for success.

"It is indeed encouraging to learn of these welcome facts; and I have felt right along that, 'All the people will not be fooled all the time,' as the saying goes.

"The pity of it is, the uninitiated and inexperienced buying public who read glowing reports of high records (made over night with a sheet of paper and pencil in altogether too many cases) are the ones who are paying dearly for their experience. It is inevitable that they must awaken to the fact that their

so-called 300 egg strains will only lay as much as the average hen under ordinary conditions.

"Isn't there something that can be done to stop this increasing number of claims of 'World Egg Records Broken?'"

"The Canadian Government have a system whereby officially made records are recognized and we do not see these suspicious and fictitious records advertised to the same extent as they are in United States. I know it is a difficult problem to handle but some thing ought to be at least attempted.

"It should be unnecessary to be compelled to argue the fact that a Standard type Leghorn hen can be fed for high egg production, or bred for high egg production. It surely is fortunate that you as editor of the leading poultry publication in this country, have held your usual balance wheel of good judgment. I dislike to imagine what would happen to Standardbred poultry in this country if you too followed the gospel of preaching the 300 egg hen to your readers.

"I feel confident that the day of the common Leghorn is waning very fast and all breeders will be compelled to sell higher quality stock to their customers.

"The article by Mr. Rolf on faking methods applied by exhibitors of Leghorns in production classes was indeed a surprise and a revelation to me. This is what we need, to inform the public what is going on. Mr. Rolf surely has the situation sized up right; and it is also my opinion that the high producer has no place in the show room. Her righteous place is in the laying contests for by her actual performance alone can she be judged honestly and accurately. There is too much guess work in trying to place a first prize ribbon on a bird on the basis of those external characteristics which appear to indicate that she has been a good layer."

We join with Mr. Schilling in deploring the exploitation of egg records. Phenomenal egg records may have a news value, and they are perhaps valuable propaganda in persuading people to look into the possibilities of poultry culture. But, there is danger of them being played too hard and leading to a collapse of the very structure on which all breed popularity rests, namely, utility.

High figures are always stimulating, whether they are applied to eggs in hens, milk in cows, or dollars in swine and beef cattle. But figures can be manipulated. Then there is danger of reaction.

Swine and beef cattle men pyramided prices for pedigreed animals during years 1913, 1919 and 1920. Enthusiasm in the live stock fraternity was at a high pitch. Buyers were numerous. But sellers so vied with one another to pull off the biggest sounding sale that they bulled their own market to the point where there was more paper than cash in the transactions. A disastrous collapse followed, the bottom dropped out, and hog and cattle men who had been "playing the game" went broke by the score. All that are left today are the old-line, conservative breeders.

When more paper than eggs enter into egg records and the general public gets in the same fix in which we find ourselves, i.e., unable to distinguish an honest claim from undiluted bunk, then every record not made at an experiment station will be valueless.

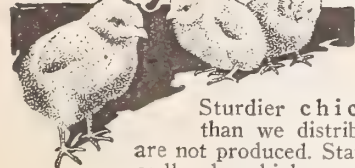
That would be unfortunate. The honest breeder, working at home on his own plant, should be able to command public confidence. But, unless the U. S. Government, patterning after Canadian system, shall arrange to send an inspector to make unannounced examinations of flocks that are on test, we know of no way to combat "home grown" egg records, and the evil must continue unabated, and with increasing velocity, until it breaks up from its own fierce momentum.

In the speed of a trotting horse there is an irreducible minimum. That minimum is approximately one mile in 120 seconds. You may cut off a second or two, but beyond that you cannot go. In the egg yield of a hen, there is, likewise, a maximum.

When 200 eggers first came out and it was suggested that the figure would not stop short of 365 eggs in 365 days, the suggestion was laughed at. However, we now have with us a "358 egg hen."

That hen is not especially valuable insofar as she is the winner in a race against time

Baby Chicks



Sturdier chicks than we distribute are not produced. Standardbred chicks, produced according to natural laws, are chicks which will give results. We specialize in the following varieties and guarantee safe delivery at the quoted prices per 100:

S. C. White Leghorn\$11.00
S. C. Brown Leghorn 11.00
Barred Plymouth Rock 12.00
S. C. Rhode Island Red 12.00
R. C. Rhode Island Red 12.00
White Wyandotte 13.00
Silver Laced Wyandotte 13.00

These prices effective on deliveries of May 15 and through June, and apply on all orders for 25 or more chicks. 5 per cent discount on orders for 500 or more chicks.

Catalog free. Write for it.

FAIRFIELD HATCHERY

Lock Box 504, Lancaster, Ohio.

Announcing The 1923 Model CANDEE Automatic Egg Turner

IT makes every egg turn every time because the whole bottom of each tray moves when hooked to the shaft lever arm that is connected with the steel rod extending through each compartment of the machine from the hand lever. Moving this hand lever at the end of Incubator turns all the eggs at the same time.

With the Candee Automatic Egg Turner it is not necessary, when turning the eggs, to "flop" the trays or to roll the eggs by hand. Therefore, this simple, practical and thoroughly efficient turner saves time, labor and trouble for the operator.

Another appealing feature of the Candee Automatic Egg Turner is, that it does not cut down the egg capacity of the machine—the trays hold just as many eggs as if not equipped with the automatic turner device.

Moving the Lever Turns All Eggs in Two Seconds in Any Size Machine

Cut No. 1 in this advertisement illustrates how simple it is to disconnect those trays holding eggs not to be turned—simply unhook the shaft lever arm, and the steel rod extending through the front of compartment will move without turning the eggs in any tray disconnected.

Cut No. 2 shows how simple it is to take apart and put together the three parts of the Candee tray. The moving bottom is covered with galvanized hardware cloth which is easy to clean, and being galvanized it does not rust. The three parts of the tray are the wooden tray frame, moving metal bottom and galvanized egg rack.

The Candee Incubator including the simplest of all automatic egg turners: double heat control (automatic regulator at heater and automatic regulator at each 300 egg compartment): proper ventilation without robbing the eggs of their original moisture, and truly sectional construction making it possible to enlarge the machine any time without disturbing the original installation, is your one best investment without question.

Write today for free catalogue that explains all about the Candee and gives the names of hundreds of successful operators.

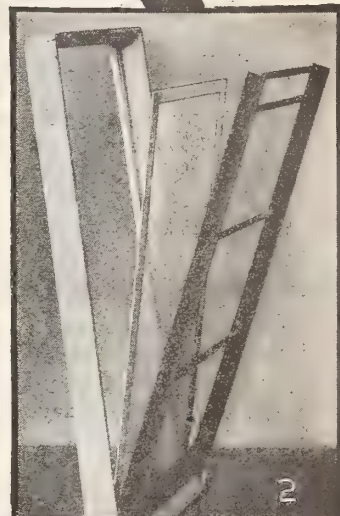
CANDEE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO.

Dept. 2

Eastwood, N. Y.

Manufacturers of Incubators, Hot Water Brooding Systems, and Colony Brooders

Simple to take apart and put together. Does not rust.



Easy to disconnect trays whose eggs are not to be turned.



Harold Tompkins Rhode Island Reds

Win 20 blue ribbons out of a possible 24
Boston and Madison Square Garden, 1922

Breeding Birds at Reduced Prices

Each year during the summer months I offer at reduced prices a limited number of choice breeders to make room for growing stock. These birds are rich in the blood of my great heavy laying prize winners, and are highly desirable to carry over for breeding and showing next season. Order early to insure delivery.

Hatching Eggs Now Half Price

Experience has shown that June is one of the best months to hatch prize winners. Don't let the season pass without buying hatching eggs from my breeding pens that have proven their ability in producing show birds and heavy laying stock. Send for free mating list containing full particulars.

H A R O L D
Tompkins
BOX A CONCORD, MASS.

TRAP NESTS

of Neimann Make are Best

Galvanized Iron nests are positively sanitary and in purchasing such a nest you are rendering yourself a service that will pay for itself in a short time. Why run the risk of having your birds become infested with lice and mites when you can buy a galvanized trap nest that is positive proof against parasites? The same is true of every Neimann product. Our Products are all made substantially of galvanized iron, are easily taken apart and packed for removal and the prices at which we sell them make their purchase the most economical way of securing fixtures. Write today for catalog showing prices of these attractive poultry fixtures.

NIEMANN PRODUCTS INDURE

NIEMANN BROTHERS MANUFACTURING CO.
BOX 677 MT. OLIVE, ILLINOIS



NIEMANN PRODUCTS

Portable Runways,
Henneries, Breed
Coops, Trapnests, Col-
ony Coops, Setting
Coops, Fences, Ex-
hibition Coops, Fat-
tening Crates, Fireless
Brooders.

DAVEY'S MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AND BOSTON WINNERS

Another Grand Win at Madison Square Garden, 44 Birds Under the Ribbons—White Rocks, S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes, White Leghorns. White Rocks won 4 cock, 1 hen, champion female, best shape female, best headed female, 4th cockerel, best headed male, 1st pullet, 2 and 5 old pen and 2nd young and have added 1st cock, champion male, best shape male, a bird of straight Greystone breeding, making the greatest win of all times.

White Leghorns, 1st cock, 5 hen, 4 pen. Silver Wyandottes again best display. S. C. Reds, best display at Philadelphia. Grand breeding and show birds at \$16 to \$25. Eggs \$10 and \$15 per 15. Heavy layers at \$5 per 15; \$20 per 100. Mating list ready.

Eggs Half Price after May 15th

F. H. DAVEY Box 40 GREYSTONE, YONKERS, N. Y.

LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKS AND EGGS

Winners at largest shows. Bred for heavy egg production, standard requirements, mammoth size and vigor. Book your order now for baby chicks—\$7.00 for 25; \$13.00 for 50; \$25.00 for 100. PREPAID, 100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. Write for free catalog.

W. H. HANKINS (Light Brahma Specialist)

Box A-3

STRAFFORD, MISSOURI

or record. A record making hen is only of particular value insofar as she can lift the production of her descendants to dependably higher figures. Improving the general average of production is more important than a phenomenal record that passes out with the passing of an individual.

Average records are gradually, slowly going up. Ten egg laying contests have been held at the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs. The first half year of the eleventh contest is over. In that half year, now ended, 13 pens of ten birds each, have laid from 1002 to 1197 eggs per pen. In previous laying trials at Storrs, not more than half a dozen of the 100 pens entered, have finished the year with a score of 2000 eggs for each pen, or 200 eggs for each bird, but this year the management takes pleasure in announcing that "now there are excellent prospects that nearly double this number of pens will finish the current contest with the splendid record of 2000 eggs for a pen of ten birds."

That is good news, for it reports progress. It is reliable, for it comes from an unselfish source. It is educational, for it teaches that the oldest egg contest in America is still seeking the 200 egg level.

Are 200 eggs per hen per year the end to aim for? It would seem that this is a high yet fair goal. The Connecticut egg contest is able to annually get six pens out of a hundred to reach it, and this year has a chance of getting 13 pens.

Such information is helpful. There is so much actuality in the poultry business that glowing accounts are sometimes painful to men struggling with every day problems.

A word in regard to weights best suited for egg production. It has been stated upon good authority that the pullets that have done best in the Canadian contests were of approximately Standard weight, 3½ lbs. This is good theoretical argument against an increase in the Standard weight of pullets from 3½ to 4 lbs. The practical side of it is that taking the country by and large, the average exhibition Leghorn female is too small to suit the men who are making their living out of white eggs for the commercial market.

The Leghorn that stands up under every day work on the commercial farm, is a bird of good body substance, waxy comb and full under line.

We stand for the high type of White Leghorn that is winning at the New York and Chicago Coliseum shows. It is a bird of substantial size, as Mr. Schilling sets forth by the weights he gives.

We do not favor a little, neat comb, secured by breeding a small head and skull, such as we saw on some of the winning White Leghorn pullets at the last meet of the National White Leghorn club at Milwaukee. We do not approve of selling at \$50 each, little toppy, cockerels, with scarcely more to recommend them than neat combs, concave backs and low tails; being deficient in size and substance of body, with their wings materially longer than their underline. One utility breeder who dabbles in "the fancy," had a lot of such birds for sale at the Chicago show at \$50 each. They were not worth that much money—not by a long shot.

If little, fine boned pullets, and struttly, little concave backed cockerels that are only a "flash in the pan," are the Standard Leghorn, then we want none of it. Such types cannot deliver for the man who makes his bread and butter out of hens; they cannot consume enough feed, for their body capacity is too small, and they cannot lay a high enough percentage of 2 oz. eggs, that is, eggs of marketable size.

The type that does deliver has size enough to give a good frame, has substance enough to digest and assimilate large quantities of feed; and yields an egg big enough for the market.

Some say: "The 3½ lb. pullet is all right; let's get them up to that weight, for the trouble is not in the present Standard weight, but in birds not being up to that weight." Good argument perhaps, but it does not mean anything. How are you going to get all pullets up to 3½ lbs. when you allow a pound before you disqualify,—when a 2½ lb. pullet can be cut only 2 points?

Let us make the pullet weight 4 lbs. as the Standard Committee recommends. Even then a 3 lb. pullet can get under the rope with



"Lady Jane"—Record 262 eggs in eleven months,
American Egg Laying Contest, 1919.

Martin's Regals Half Price Egg Sale

*For the balance of the season all eggs will be sold
at HALF PRICE as follows:*

Pens 1-10 (Exhibition Matings)
\$5.00 per 15; \$14.00 per 50; \$25.00
per 100.

Pens 11-20—\$3.00 per 15; \$9.00
per 50; \$17.00 per 100.

Pens 21-40 (Dorcas)—\$2.50 per
15; 7.50 per 50; \$13.50 per 100.

Pens 25-32 (Special Dorcas)—
\$5.00 per 15; \$14.00 per 50; \$25.00
per 100.

All-Star Matings—\$10.00 and
\$12.50 per 15.

Utility Matings as they run—
\$10.00 per 100.

All eggs guaranteed 75 per cent or over strongly fertilized. These remarkably low prices will make a very heavy demand for the balance of the season. Rush your order direct from this ad and produce some of AMERICA'S FINEST WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Free—Send for catalog and summer sale list—now ready.

JOHN S. MARTIN, Box 51, PORT DOVER, ONT., CAN.

Wyckoff's S. C. White Leghorns AMERICA'S BUSINESS HEN

Remember that we are the originators, and for over 40 years specialty breeders of the justly celebrated WYCKOFF STRAIN of S. C. White Leghorns, the most prolific strain of poultry in America today. Place your orders at headquarters and make no mistake. SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the fact that, almost without exception, the most successful Leghorn farms in the country, and those making the highest records at the greatest laying competitions in the world have proven to be of Wyckoff foundation.

Quality Breeding Hens and Cocks

for June and July shipment only. A grand lot of two and three year old hens and yearling cocks of worth while quality from our past season's breeding matings that will give you the best foundation stock to be had. Write at once for prices, as the number we have to spare is limited.

Send for free catalog with its numerous photographic illustrations of this most completely equipped plant.

C. H. WYCKOFF & SON, Aurora, Cayuga County, N. Y.

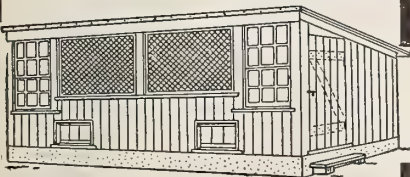
Bronze Turkeys

At MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 1922—On Bronze Turkeys we won: 1-2-4 Cock; 1-2-3-4 Hen; 1-2-3-5 Cockerel; 1-2-3-4-5 Pullet. On Partridge Rocks we won: 1-2-4 Cock; 1-3-5 Cockerel; 1-2-3-5 Pullet; 1 Young Pen; 1 Old Pen. Exhibition and Breeding Stock for Sale.

Write for prices and catalog.

BIRD BROS., Box C, MEYERSDALE, PA.

KIRCHNER'S BETTERBILT SECTIONAL BUILDINGS



Poultry Houses Hog Houses and Garages

These are the strongest, most durable and attractive buildings made. No extras to buy. We furnish everything complete ready to set up and bolt together. Easy to take down and move. Cost less than to buy lumber and build. Send for free catalog.

CHAS. KIRCHNER
304 S. 6th St., Marshall, Ill.

VIGOROUS BREEDERS GREAT WINNERS

Partridge Rocks

KEIPPER Exhibition YOU WIN Coops Help

Nearly all of the up-to-date poultry shows in the country used Keipper All-Wire Coops last year. The added attractiveness they lend to the exhibits makes the shows a better success financially.

Exhibitors are demanding Keipper All-Wire Coops and give preference to shows where they are used.

Neither the bird nor the shows look right in old fashioned, solid-partitioned coops. The Keipper All-Wire, electric welded, Collapsible Coops are a boon to the fancier.

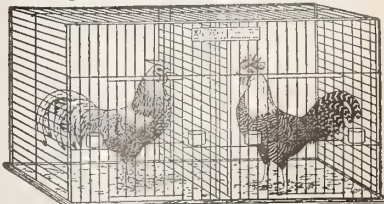
For conditioning and training before the shows you should have a few of these coops. Then your birds will feel at home in the show room.

Write for FREE BOOK of poultry specialties including, egg boxes, shipping coops, trap nests, fountains, feeders, etc. Tells how to condition birds for shows.

Rented
to Fairs
and Shows
with Purchase
Privileges

They are
Collapsible

Vermín
Proof



The principal winners at the National White Leghorn Meet, Milwaukee, 1921, were conditioned and shown in Keipper All-Wire Coops.

KEIPPER COOPING CO. 1401 First St. MILWAUKEE, WIS.
BRANCHES — JOHNSTOWN, N.Y. — JACKSONVILLE, FLA. — KANSAS CITY, MO.

DAY-OLD Chix-Dux

1887-1922

Our EARLY MATURING NIAGARA STRAINS reach full development from three to five weeks sooner than the average strain, having been mated by the Hogan test along these lines for over sixteen generations. They are of special value to the poultryman or woman who purchase their chix at a time when weather conditions are most favorable for the successful rearing of chix with the least possible time and labor.

Burt, N. Y., Mar. 8, 1922

Gentlemen: I have 34 pullets raised from chix purchased of you last season. They commenced to lay in November and have averaged 21 eggs per day all winter. They have done the best of any chix I ever had. THEY WERE JUNE HATCHED CHIX. Yours, Mrs. G. C. McCarthy.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1921

Gentlemen: On the fifth day of August one of my pullets raised from chix purchased of you this season, laid her first egg. She was just THREE MONTHS AND TWENTY-FIVE DAYS OLD and I consider this a world's record for White Rox. Very truly yours, J. E. Donovan.

White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas; Pekins and Indian Runner Dux all bred with painstaking care along the lines above mentioned.

Pullets

Order June hatched Leghorn pullets for July and August delivery NOW. PRICES RIGHT.

NIAGARA FARM

W. R. Curtiss Company, Proprietors
RANSOMVILLE, N. Y.

SUCRENE BUTTERMILK FEEDS for POULTRY

Are
Something
to Crow
About

Rich in vitamins that build vigor, stamina and double egg production. These two buttermilk feeds are making money for poultry men.

Sucrene Buttermilk Egg Mash puts hens in excellent laying condition and enables them to maintain a super egg production at all seasons. **Sucrene Buttermilk Chick Mash**

helps raise the greatest possible number of chicks, eliminates all chances of bowel trouble and develops pullets rapidly to early laying maturity. In addition to offering the poultry world these two money making feeds, we have also produced a real book—"For Better Poultry." Written by a prominent poultry expert, it gives unbiased facts on breeds, houses, incubating and brooding. Describes diseases and tells how to avoid them. Tells how to feed for heaviest egg production and to raise the most chicks from every hatch. Sent absolutely FREE POSTPAID to boni-fide poultry raisers on request.

Write for it today. No charge

AMERICAN MILLING CO., Dept. 1 Peoria, Ill.

only a 2 point cut; and a 3½ lb. pullet would be cut only 1 point.

Under a 4 lb. Standard weight with more than 1 lb. to disqualify, the Standard is indeed lenient. Unless you are able to adopt and apply such weights in all shows, as they could be today adopted and applied in New York and the Chicago Coliseum, then the exhibition Leghorns in the hands of the average breeder are too small, and the quicker he finds it out, the better for him.

The White Leghorns that are winning at New York and Chicago meet these requirements of utility, with a world of breed quality heaped on for good measure. The Standard Committee has sought to make them the Standard. They are the ideal. The next best thing is the utility Leghorn, for it also has size, substance and underline, lacking only in finish. The poorest of the three, decidedly so, is the bird that is all finish and deficient in substance.

The Standard Committee endeavored to make the Standard exhibition Leghorn the equal of any Leghorn in the world. The committee increased the weights so as to assure a bigger, more rugged body; it reduced the value of the comb from 10 to 6 points, so that comb would be no longer the most important section in a Standard Leghorn; and it wrote the word "underline" into the Standard text to emphasize that there was something more than a topline in a bird.

The Chickens.

It is not too late for chickens. Give them a run on green grass, separate from older broods, and bestow upon them the same enthusiastic care that you gave the earlier chicks, and next January you will not be able to distinguish your June 15th pullets from those hatched April 15th.

Lice are bad in summer. Anoint heads of newly hatched chicks with olive oil. Dust weaned chicks with louse powder, applying a pinch of it under each wing and rubbing same into feathers. Cut top off can and use fingers.

Few farm flocks are fed for eggs in the summer. Animal food is exhausted. Feed milk, skimmed or sour, or buy meat scraps. Layers require large quantities of animal protein. To prolong laying and delay molting, feed milk or meat to take the place of worms and bugs which the range no longer supplies.

Feed growing chicks all they want. Cheat in feed and nature will cheat in growth. Better to cull hard, fry and eat, and give the remainder the benefit of full feeding.

Open air housing is essential. Young birds will not thrive in close quarters. Better by far to let the rain fall on well feathered youngsters than to roost them in close coops.

Green stuff is as necessary food for young and old chickens as hay is for cows. Grain and mash are concentrates. Provide the needed bulk in grass, lettuce, chard, dandelions.

Small brood coops should be moved daily to fresh grass. Then the hen and chicks will not spoil the lawn, and poisons thrown off by the body in droppings will not be picked up by the chicks and spoil them.

Roost young birds of big breeds on four inch studding, broad side up, to prevent crooked breast bones. Of if they roost in swaying limbs of trees or shrubs, they will grow straight.

Where chicks are started on green grass and fed milk, leg weakness does not occur.

Youngsters that do not eat well probably haven't enough ventilation, green stuff or exercise.

Examine the dropping boards in the hen house. Watch out for round worms. An epidemic of worms is as bad as roup.

If hens show a little diarrhea, one leg is lame at hock joint, and there are occasional deaths, examine liver and intestines of one that is growing light, for tuberculosis lesions.

Do not expect good growth and fast feathering if you feed only grain. Chickens require animal food, especially when confined.

A 33 Day Record.

I have 100 White Leghorn chicks hatched April 7, and 2 of them started to crow May 10 which makes 33 days. They are a little over one-half pound in weight.

M.

—A. Whitty.

LICE?

With their scissor-like jaws they bite constantly—thousands of them at one time—irritating the fowl almost beyond endurance, robbing it of blood and rest, cutting down its vitality and rendering it an easy prey to disease. No wonder lousy chickens never do well for themselves or their owner. When a fowl seems restless and picks at itself, look for lice.

Go After Lice Quickly

with Conkey's Lice Powder. It comes in a handy package with a sifter top, making it easy to dust the powder thoroughly into the feathers. Body lice don't like it—help to keep your flock free by occasional dusting.

Conkey's Lice Liquid helps to rid your fowls and houses of mites. For painting roosts, fittings, nest boxes and wherever mites congregate. We guarantee it to satisfy you.

Conkey's Lice Fix is an ointment—a new and very effective way of fighting body lice.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment helps to overcome the head lice that "eat up" baby chicks.

Insist on Conkey's. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us. Send 6c in stamps for Conkey's Big Poultry Book.

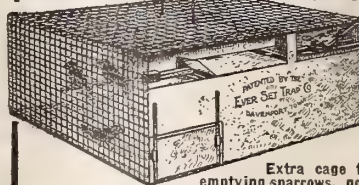
The G. E. Conkey Co.
6531 Broadway Cleveland, Ohio (75)



Conkey's Lice Powder

\$4 Sparrow Trap

Postage Extra



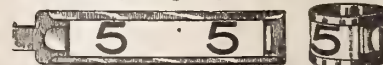
Zone	
1-...17	
2-...17	
3-...27	
4-...46	
5-...65	
6-...85	
7-105	
8-123	

Extra cage for emptying sparrows, no charge

Fifty sparrows eat 1 bushel of grain a month. Ever-Set Trap stops grain losses, saves money. One man caught 65 one day; another 1,005 in two months. Galvanized wire mesh; lasts indefinitely. Guaranteed satisfactory or money back. Free instructions for setting, baiting. Order direct today. Ever-Set Trap Co., 1002 W. 15th St., Davenport, Ia.

Bourne Leg Bands

Are easy to use and can be read ten feet away. Large numbers printed on seven colors of celluloid and held in an aluminum band. Edges rolled so as not to hurt the legs. Good for tramping hens.



Numbers from 1 to 300 on white, red, yellow, blue, cerise, pink and green celluloid. Numbered from 301 to 1,000 on white only. Send for sample and circular. Price 3 cents each.

BOURNE MFG. CO.

231 HOWARD ST. MELROSE, MASS.

Tension System

PATENTED



FENCING

Poultry, Garden

and Live Stock—

the different way.

Straight line, fewer

posts. Made possible

with Carbo blade like

line posts. Assured

permanence by Carbo terminals. Clean, sanitary poultry yards by this sanitary fencing method. Easily painted. Lowest first cost secured only by our TENSION SYSTEM. Combines beauty, strength and durability. Explained in new CARBO catalog No. 22—BB.

Morgan Pl. CARBO STEEL PRODUCTS CO. Chicago, Ill.

SHORES POULTRY TORPEDOES

For White Diarrhoea, Roup, Cankers, Etc.
ONLY 50 CENTS Results Guaranteed
Shores-Mueller Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Dept. E

CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

Turning the Eggs.

Experiments conducted at the Massachusetts Agricultural College showed that six turnings of eggs each day increased the number of normal chicken hatched and decreased the number of those deformed. By setting a hen in a glass nest, suspended above the floor, and by marking the eggs in that nest, it has been possible to count the number of times the sitting hen turned her eggs. It was found that she not only rotates the egg on its long axis, but changes its direction, pointing or end for end, and moves the egg from one location in the nest to another.

Henry W. True, poultryman in Massachusetts, reports that he improved his hatches by turning eggs five or six times daily during incubation. He also found the chicks hatched a half day sooner. John H. Storer, another New England poultryman found that between 400 eggs turned twice a day and an equal number turned five times, there was a difference in the hatch of 12 per cent in favor of the five turnings.

* * *

A. P. A. Election.

O. L. McCord, election commissioner of the A. P. A. reports the result of the annual election as follows:

President—Thos. F. Rigg, Ft. Wayne, Ind., 1587.

Vice President—H. A. Nourse, St. Paul, Minn., 1484.

Board of Directors

District No. 3—F. W. Delancey, York, Pa., 223.

District No. 4—B. E. Adams, Charleston, S. C., 110; Florence Forbes, Albany, Ala., 56; J. M. Gainer, Fayetteville, Tenn., 16.

District No. 6—V. O. Hobbs, Kansas City, Mo., 226.

District No. 8—J. Will Blackman, Los Angeles, Calif., 60; Chas. G. Hinds, San Francisco, Calif., 19.

District No. 9—H. H. Collier, S. Tacoma, Wash., 140; Arthur A. Peters, Seattle, Wash., 43.

District No. 10—E. Greenwood, Victoria, B. C., Canada 21; John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont., Canada 43.

* * *

Eggs Hatch in Fifteen Days.

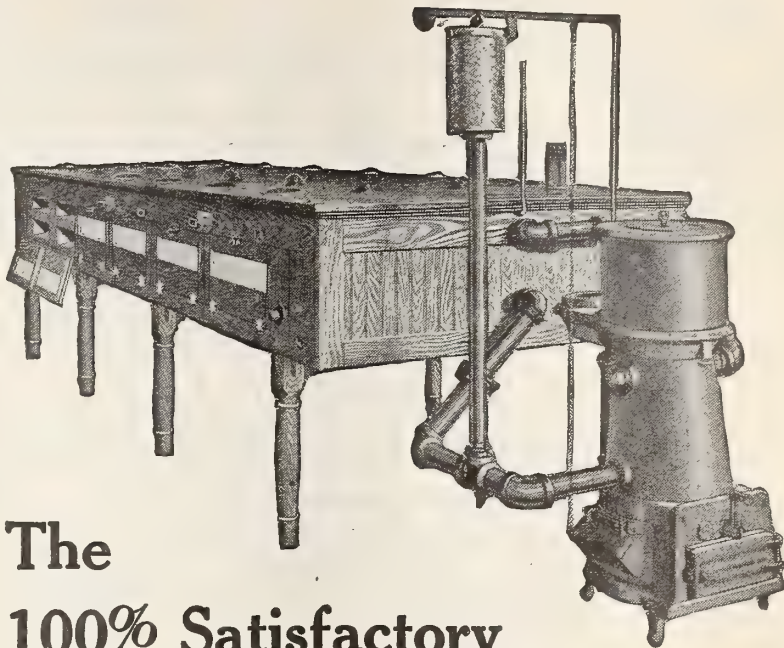
A writer in Poultry World, London, states that experiments were begun in 1912 and continued until 1916, to determine what result the application of X-Ray would have on shortening the period of incubation. It was found that the incubation period could be reduced to 15 to 17 days and produce chickens as satisfactory as those produced naturally in twenty-one days. The temperature maintained varied between 101 and 105 degrees. During the process of incubation the eggs were moistened with warm water and aired in the usual way. The fertility ran from 55 to 65 per cent. Ninety per cent of the fertile eggs were hatched. At the age of six weeks the chickens that had been incubated in the 15 to 17 day period were said to be larger, stronger and more robust than hen hatched broods of even age. The X-Rays were developed by the use of 50-100 milligrammes of radium bromide, but the contributor maintains silence on the cost of this radium.

* *

The Young Breeder Will Learn.

The great breeders are not all of the old school. Neither are they a favorite few to whom nature has whispered secrets. The young breeders of today will be the great breeders of tomorrow.

Dan Young was a master breeder whose constructive work is stamped in every good flock of White Leghorns of the present day, yet he never owned or showed such quality as was cooped at New York last year. Younger men who hesitated, blushed with bashfulness,



The 100% Satisfactory NEWTOWN

The present season has again demonstrated Newtown Incubator Supremacy. Thus history repeats itself. For many years the Newtown has stood first, as judged by results. Poultrymen everywhere know the Newtown as the incubator that **"hatches the most chicks, the best chicks, with least labor and at lowest cost."**

Newtown Supremacy is due to perfection of design and honesty of construction. The machine incorporates the essential principles of successful incubation—it has been refined and perfected through years of study and investigation, backed by wide experience—it is built of the finest materials by expert mechanics—it is fitted with the best of labor-saving, results-giving devices—it gives 100% satisfactory service for many years.

New types of incubators come and go. Inexperienced buyers make expensive experiments, then turn to the time-tried Newtown for real results. Year by year Newtown Sales increase solely because of Newtown Merit.

If you are buying your first giant incubator, order a Newtown and get the best machine first. If you must replace present unsatisfactory equipment, order Newtowns and be sure of satisfaction. If you are increasing your incubator capacity, order Newtowns and learn what real hatching results are.

It isn't too early to decide and act. Our special inducements for early orders will interest you. It will pay you to investigate NOW. Write us at once—tell us what egg-capacity you will need. We will write you promptly and fully, and tell you something that will be greatly to your advantage. Of course you'll want a Newtown next season. Let's go!

NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATOR CORPORATION
21 Warsaw Street
Harrisonburg, Virginia

Parks' Annual Reduced Price Sale Season



EGGS FOR HATCHING at 1-3 to 1-2 off. Balance of the Season.

DAY OLD CHICKS at 1-3 to 1-2 off. Last hatch June 15th.

YOUNG STOCK, MAR. and APR. HATCH at Special Prices, June 15th to August 1st.

CHOICE BREEDERS used in best pens at 1-3 to 1-2 off. Not over 10 to a customer.

YES! FROM NOW UNTIL AUGUST 1st ARE BARGAIN DAYS IN

PARKS' Bred-to-Lay BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

America's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain

That these surplus birds will not last long, we have an abundance of proof in the success of our past Annual Surplus Stock Sales. When in one day we have shipped to as many as 22 different states and three foreign countries.

During this sale, is about the only time in the whole year that you can get Parks' Rocks at Special prices and in numbers to suit your wants, for as soon as the Surplus Birds are gone, back up goes the price and the number we will sell to one customer will be limited. For taking the season as a whole, we are never able to handle more than 40 to 50 per cent of the business offered us.

We returned money for hundreds of orders in the past winter and spring. Yes, as many as 16 orders in one day from 13 different states, so if you happen to be among the ones that got disappointed, here's your chance to cash in at the lowest prices of the year. On the Strain That Layed Their Way Into Universal Popularity.

16 Page Surplus Stock Circular FREE.

Large General Catalog 25 Cents

J. W. PARKS Box J ALTOONA, PA.

and feared to express an opinion on his birds in the days when he walked into Madison Square Garden wearing a black felt hat with a halo around it,—younger men who were confused by the uniform excellence of his birds in the days when he held the Standard exhibition Leghorn tightly clinched in his hand,—are today the leaders, touching new heights and achieving new victories.

And all because they have been mating, rearing, pedigreeing and studying their birds. That is the substance of success. No new found formula will prove a perfect substitute for it.

* * *

A Good Example.

The Rhode Island Red Club of America received \$6,238 in dues last year. Secretary Card advises that the club now has 3,500 members. Each member pays \$2 a year dues. A big drive is under way to double the membership. Three cities have each bid \$1,000 to get the Rhode Island Red Club show.

What is the secret of this unparalleled success? That is found in the following two paragraphs, taken from the leading article in "Red Hen Tales," which is the title of the Club's year book for 1922:

"Every experienced Red breeder should help the beginner to get results. It is back number stuff when one follows the policy of 'carrying secrets to the grave,' and tries in this advanced age to succeed on the narrow lines of monumental selfishness and fear that he will lose his deserved place among men by co-operating to the fullest extent for the advancement of his own line of endeavor.

"Don't be shortsighted fellows. You will eventually slip if you don't wake up to the importance of this fact and the breed will be held back in just the proportion that Red breeders fail in their duty to the whole mass that are and can be interested. Get the Reds to going on a bigger and bigger scale by constructive work and there will be more business than you can take care of."

It is because the Red men take to heart such advice, and put it into practice, that the Rhode Island Red fraternity has resolved itself into a Booster Club.

* * *

Breed Characteristics.

England now has Exchequer Leghorns. They look like Anconas. But since distinctive breed characteristics are not a necessary attribute to a breed before it can get into the English Standard, there is no reason why this mottled Leghorn cannot get along very well over there. A few old breeders, however, lament the confusion that is resulting from the multiplication of varieties, and Thos. Nicholson writes to the Poultry World, London:

"Now then, Mr. Originator, it is your turn to take a breath, make it a deep one, and then if you know the origin of the breed which you are extolling, for the benefit of enthusiasts, tell them, and then name a Standard. Perhaps there are not many secrets to reveal in relation to the Exchequer Leghorn, and doubtless it would be unwise to let the public know that they are being offered an old breed under a new name, and at an enhanced price?"

* * *

Purdue's Egg Show.

There were 820 entries of eggs in the egg show at the Indiana Agricultural College, Purdue University, May 1 to 4. It was the fourteenth annual egg show to be held at Purdue, the first event having been staged in 1908, with eight entries. Thirty-eight silver cups were offered this year.

Professor A. G. Phillips of Purdue is the daddy of the egg show. He has demonstrated its value. In summing up the purpose of the egg exhibition, he says:

"The object is to encourage the production of more and better eggs; to give an instructive exhibition of the best methods of sorting selecting, and packing eggs; and finally, to bring people in closer touch with the work of the University along agricultural lines. By seeing the show, or by entering eggs, one sees the importance of uniformity. Uniform eggs will bring more on the large markets. This type of product may be secured by keeping only one kind of hens, and culling

LADY PURITAS



HALF PRICES on Eggs and Chicks

from PURITAS SPRINGS WORLD'S GREATEST

Trapnested Winter-Laying Strain of

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

THEY LAY IN WINTER You want a laying strain of Single Comb White Leghorns. They are the most profitable. Puritas Springs Leghorns are known the world over for their heavy laying. They lay in Winter as well as in summer. They lay large white eggs, which bring highest market prices. Get our eggs and chicks now at half price. We will make prompt delivery. 8 to 12 weeks old pullets are also a good buy. We have a grand lot of them, hundreds of them are sold but we have thousands. But remember, they sell like hot cakes. Puritas Springs Leghorns have been trapnested for over 10 years without missing one day. Is it any wonder that they lay? Our catalog tells all about them. Send for our half-price list on eggs and day old chicks. Please mention if you have our catalog.

PURITAS SPRINGS POULTRY FARM, Box F111, Avon Lake, Ohio S. J. SCHENK, Owner & Mgr. Formerly of Berea, Ohio.

LADY LAYER



Quality Baby Chicks

20,000 BREEDERS, bred exclusively for high egg production, and standard qualities. Every fowl selected by Hogan Test. Our Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, and Anconas bred to capacity of 200 Egg hens.

LARGE PRODUCTION enables us to sell quality chicks at price of common hatchery product. INCUBATOR CAPACITY 10,000 eggs each day, all eggs used are from these flocks.

Our 32-page illustrated catalog is free, and gives valuable information on care of chicks and poultry.

Hatching eggs in season at very reasonable prices. Chicks shipped by parcel post, prepaid, live arrival guaranteed.

MISSOURI POULTRY FARMS, COLUMBIA, MO.



HANSEN'S RUSSIAN ORLOFFS

Undefeated Champions of America. Still stand supreme, winning at the Chicago Coliseum, 1921, 1-2-3 Cocks, 1-2-3 Hens, 1-2 cockerel, 1-2-3-5 Pullet. This win at one of the World's Greatest Shows with the records made in the National and American Egg Laying Contests proves the worth of these great Cold Weather Fowls. My new 1922 booklet describing the Orloff mailed free on request. Am now booking egg orders for spring delivery.

DR. M. A. HANSEN, IMPORTER AND BREEDER, OSAGE, IOWA.



Growing Profits

YOU never worry a bit about the healthy appetites of your chicks when they are growing rapidly. You know you will get your money back. It is the slow-growing birds that eat holes in your pocket-book. Rapid growth at low cost is always the result of proper feeding—and for the half-grown chick, that means

DICKINSON'S GLOBE GROWING MASH

It builds up chicks in a natural way. Easily digested and readily assimilated. Contains nourishing animal, cereal and vegetable proteins.

Whether you keep ten or ten thousand chicks, you will find GLOBE GROWING MASH economical and satisfactory. It is perfectly balanced, palatable and *gives results*. You are sure of profits because of the rapid growth and perfect health of your flock. The rapid development of the flock with the old-time worries removed is a great satisfaction, and you will enjoy it.

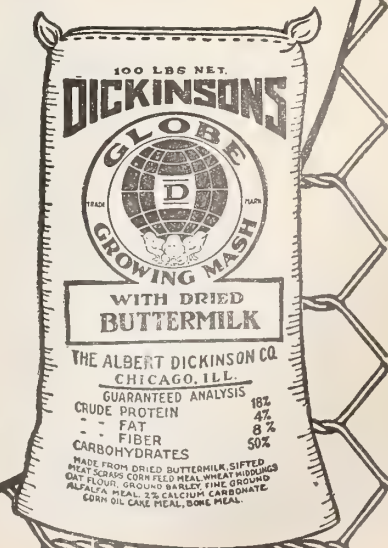
Feed Globe Growing Mash in a hopper; let young fowls have access to it at all times. With vigorous exercise they will require much nourishment to keep up constant growth, but they will not overfeed. Be sure they exercise. That can be induced by scattering Globe Developing Scratch in the litter twice daily. They will work for it and strengthen their bodies to resist disease.

It will be only a few weeks before your pullets will be ready for Globe Egg Mash—the great egg producer.

Your dealer carries the full line of Dickinson's Poultry Feeds—or he will get them for you if you ask. There is no "just-as-good."

**THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.
CHICAGO**

Minneapolis Buffalo Boston Baltimore
New York Pittsburgh





Dr. David Roberts Poultry Tablets

A combination of sulphocarbolates of calcium, sodium and zinc for the treatment and prevention of White Diarrhea and all intestinal infections of baby chicks, as well as poultry in all stages of life and productivity. Drinking water for poultry should be medicated to overcome and prevent disease. The annual poultry loss by disease is stupendous—over 50 per cent.

Save Your Chicks

Serve in fresh water. Aids digestion. Permits food to nourish them through their babyhood, the non-productive period when hardy bone and strong muscle is needed to give them a good start in their race for the laying period. They will reward you manifold later on. Give them proper protection and you will find there is big money in poultry. Sold in tablet form.

50 Tablets 50 Cents

Poultry will drink when too sick to eat. Baby chick organs are peculiarly sensitive. They need something to ward off disease, particularly that most dreaded and destructive disease white diarrhea.

A Tablet A Day Keeps Disease Away

One package, 50 tablets, enough to medicate 50 gallons of water, a most effective and economical preventive, for only one cent a gallon. Use Dr. David Roberts Poultry Tonic, Louse Powder, Poultry Cholera Medicine, Poultry Roup Paste and Disinfectant, all known and tried prescriptions. Sold by our druggist, dealer, or direct.

Dr. David Roberts Practical Home Veterinarian, a veterinary doctor book, regular price \$1.00, tells you how to treat your own poultry, also describes our 44 prescriptions—a prescription for every animal ailment. We will tell you how to get it FREE.

Our Special Introductory Offer

Send 25 cents, just one-half the regular price, for one package Dr. David Roberts Poultry Tablets, sent you postpaid, providing you give us the name of your druggist or dealer.

DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO.

131 Grand St., Waukesha, Wis.



Drinking
To Their
HEALTH

them as often as convenient. It is necessary to select one certain type and then breed to that type."

There were nine different classes in which the eggs were entered, including one for commercial poultry keepers and one for fanciers. Why a "fancy" class?

If any fancier claims a handicap because he has not the large number of eggs from which to select that the commercial poultry man has, Professor Phillips should convict him with the slogan of the fancy "quality not quantity." If any fancier is sacrificing quality of egg as indicated by size, color, form, texture and fullness, he is not worth bothering with; he is eliminating himself as a breeder, for no strain will continue vigorous that is incapable of furnishing decent packages for the life blood of its own young.

Instead of opening classes for eggs from commercial flocks and fanciers' flocks, instead of urging poultry shows to have exhibition classes and production classes, let us always work to the end that the Standardbred birds, and eggs from those Standard birds, shall be, in every instance, all that they should be.

A distinction between fancy and utility is a fundamental wrong. The Standardbred bird should always represent the most useful and productive type. Otherwise there is no economic reason for its existence or its more extensive breeding.

* * *

The Diversified Small Farm.

Harry G. Forster has an article in this issue that is along sound lines.

At the University of Illinois the farm management office has figures to show that a small plot of alfalfa was the most profitable crop one farmer grew on his farm. That doesn't mean he should put his whole farm to alfalfa. He must go on with his cattle, his pigs to eat up the waste and convert his corn into pork, his alfalfa to swell his turnover, his hens for eggs and market.

The one crop farmer is always in greatest danger of disappointment and loss. Why not plant fruit trees to shade the poultry? Keep bees to fertilize the fruit blossoms? He should have a big garden; a few sheep to keep down weeds on the range; a cow for milk; a litter of pigs; some corn for feed.

It is comparatively easy to pick up the rudimentary knowledge necessary to handle the small, diversified farm. In poultry farming, too many folks want to lead off and make a big showing. Poultry and small farming should be a living, not a show.

* * *

H. H. Stoddard Passes Away.

We regret to learn of the death of H. H. Stoddard, who passed away at the age of 85 years, at the home of his daughter in Kearney, Nebraska, April 21st.

Mr. Stoddard was a charter member of the A. P. A. He first wrote a series of poultry articles for the Orange Judd Farmer which were afterwards published under the name of "The Egg Farm." About 1874, he began publishing the "Poultry World," at Hartford, Conn., which he continued to edit and publish for over 20 years. Then for several years he gave up poultry and devoted himself to live stock in Nebraska. In 1910 he went to Texas for his health and again went into poultry raising and incidentally wrote for a number of papers on poultry raising in the South.

In October, 1911, he accepted the position on the editorial staff of the Journal as Southern editor. He has not been able to write for several years, but his mind was clear until the last.

Mr. Stoddard was one of the leading lights of the poultry world for many years, and helped to lay the foundation under what we of today know as the purebred poultry industry.

* * *

Meeting of Baby Chick Men

International Baby Chick Association will hold its annual convention at Cedar Point, Ohio, Aug. 1 to 4. Cedar Point, on Lake Erie, is reached from Sandusky, Ohio, on the New York Central R. R. An attendance of 500 is anticipated, and all hatchery men and poultrymen are invited.



AGAIN I've Smashed Profiteers

26

Roofing Fencing and Paint

Protect your neglected buildings. Paint and roof now. My spring sale is on now full prices and my prices are way down to 1914 figures. I've dealt another blow to profiteers.

GET MY FREE BOOK

Roofing, fencing and paint of the highest quality for which Jim Brown has become famous among 600,000 customers. Prices that will astonish you. Costs nothing to get my book of proof. Write today.

Address: Jim Brown, President
The Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 36 Cleveland, O.

FREE!

YOU TAKE NO RISK

WRITE US NOW

BABY CHICKS GUARANTEED

for FREE Booklet, "How to raise 90% of your CHICKS," also interesting catalog, describing convincingly, WHY you should buy our BETTER HATCHED CHICKS. Postage Paid. Live Arrival Guaranteed. Write TODAY.

Co-Operative Breeding and Hatching Co.
Box A Tiro, Ohio


Bred Right, Hatched Right and Shipped Right.

Increase the Egg Yield


Because the Ideal Sanitary Fountain keeps water at the right temperature in zero or the hottest weather, it conserves the health of the hens and greatly increases the egg yield.

The Ideal is made of galvanized iron and built to last a lifetime. See your dealer. Write us for complete information.

Rockford Poultry Supply Co.
Lock Box JF 201
Rockford, Illinois



Rabbit Book FREE




Illustrated. Facts about the easy, profitable home industry—growing domestic hares for meat, fur, fancy. Little space—cheap equipment. Big demand. We buy all you raise at \$7 to \$18 per pair. Turn your spare time into cash.

Book free—write now.

STANDARD FOOD & FUR ASS'N
C-405 Broadway New York City

WILSON CELEBRATED MILLS.



No. 1 Mill for grinding Dry Bones, Oyster Shells, Grit and Grain for poultry.

Phosphate Mills, Green Bone and Clover Cutters, Feed Mixers for Poultry Feeding, Mills of all sizes for all purposes. Hand and power.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue and prices.

WILSON BROS.
Box 21 Easton, Pa.



Catch Fish,

Eels, Rabbits, Skunk, Weasel, Mink, Muskrats etc., in large numbers, with our new, folding, galvanized Steel Wire Traps. They catch them like a fly-trap catches flies. Made in all sizes. Strong and durable. Write for Descriptive Price List, and our Free booklet on best bait known for attracting all kinds of fish.

J.F. GREGORY, Dept. 58, LEBANON, MO.

Rogers' White Leghorns

Chicago Coliseum and Boston Winners—Guaranteed Stock at Right Prices—Catalog Free—Write!

Rogers' Leghorn Farm, South Road., Elgin, Ill.

Plugging Up the Hole in the Egg Dollar.

(Continued from page 666)

by the reports from 165 farms scattered throughout the state, was 32c per dozen.

Mrs. F. A. Millard of Kingsville, Missouri, keeps approximately 500 hens of two different breeds. She handles Buff Orpingtons to give her a heavy winter egg production and White Leghorns to keep up the egg supply during the spring and summer months. Mrs. Millard has a special outlet for her eggs through one of the large department stores in Kansas City. For the year ending January 1st, 1922 her net price, after the cost of packing and shipping was deducted, averaged 37c per dozen.

Thos. W. Edwards of St. James, Missouri, maintains a moderate sized White Leghorn flock and specializes in the production of quality eggs. He was a former resident of St. Louis and has a personal acquaintance with a number of families in the city who appreciate quality products and are willing to pay a premium for dependable goods. Mr. Edwards ships by parcel post direct to several families in St. Louis. His average net price for 1921 was 46 cents per dozen.

The table on page 666 shows the average net price for eggs for 1921 by months as reported by Mr. Petar, Mrs. Millard, Mr. Edwards and the 165 demonstration flock owners scattered throughout Missouri.

A comparison of the prices by months for the different selling systems shows that, except in the case of Mr. Edwards who has a definite contract with his customers to pay him 20c a dozen above St. Louis wholesale quotations, the variation in the net returns were greatest from July 1st to February 1st, and for the months of February, March, April, May and June the average difference was very small.

These figures indicate that beginning about July 1st the producer who has real quality eggs may well afford to seek a market that will pay a premium for quality products and that he can afford to send his eggs to such quality markets during the Fall and Winter months. From February to July differences between local quotations and the net returns from other points probably will scarcely pay for the trouble involved in shipping eggs.

Many poultry keepers can find special individual outlets but for those who cannot the eastern commission firms offer an opportunity for selling on a quality basis. Several New York and Boston commission firms now make active bids for case lot shipments direct from producers.

Success in the Business of Hatching Chicks.

(Continued from page 667)

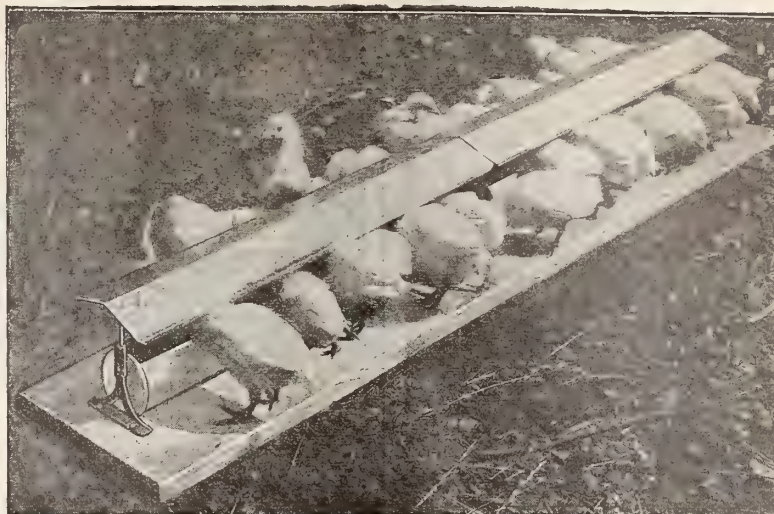
ing and any one wishing to set eggs can bring them to the hatchery and have them turned into day-old chicks the same as farmers used to take their wheat to the mill and have it ground into flour. Many persons near by take advantage of the custom hatching because it saves them time and trouble at that season of the year when their farm work is in full swing. The certainty of the mammoth incubator as a hatcher is so well established, that poor hatches are known to be due to poor or weak fertility in the eggs supplied, so few complaints are heard.

The weight of 40,000 eggs, the present full capacity of the hatcheries, is two tons and a half. Ordinary eggs as mentioned before, are paid for at five cents above market price. Higher grade stock is paid for according to the grade of the flock. Ordinarily twelve kinds of chicks are hatched and marketed: White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, and Black Langshans. These are the Standard varieties. Other breeds are sometimes handled but the average chicken raiser wants one of popular kinds.

A necessary requirement for selling eggs to the hatchery is to have chickens of only one breed, or if more breeds, each kind to be penned. This system has a tendency to cull out all inferior stock and in consequence the poultry standard throughout the county has been raised.

Operating in a small town and having an adequate supply within the county, adds greatly to the splendid hatching results of the Smith Bros.' Hatcheries, as well as to their successful delivery. This is a favorable condition that exists in all sections of the great agricultural parts of our country.

With the opening of the season of 1921, the firm adopted for its slogan, 300,000 day old chicks for 1921. They exceeded that amount, and still the business grows this

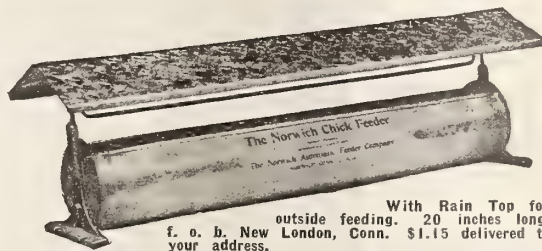


If you raise Chicks the above real photograph will convince you of the vital necessity of The Conkey-Norwich Chick Feeder

Feed outside—protect the feed in this wonderful device from Showers, Sun, Rain; from the older birds and from pollution—and watch your chicks develop. As one user expresses it: "The growth of my chicks this season, fed outside in your feeder with Conkey's Growing Feed, is astounding."

Order one or one hundred. We guarantee ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION or Money Back.

Use for Feed, Milk or Water



The Norwich Automatic Feeder Co.

7 Trumbull St.
New London, Conn.

410 Washington St.
St. Louis, Mo.

THE GEO. E. CONKEY CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO
OTTO WEISS MILLING CO., WICHITA, KANSAS

Otto White Orpingtons

Eggs reduced to half price—\$3 and \$5 per 15, after May 10. Plenty of time to hatch some grand breeders and winners for the late shows. WM. N. OTTO 5425 College Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



STURDY as OAKS

Stock raised from "Famous" eggs grows into fine, sturdy birds—heavy layers, prize winners of unusual beauty. It takes rugged vitality to stand the strain of persistent laying—the four seasons through—and my stock is basically hardy and vigorous.

The yearly opportunity invites you! The opportunity to buy eggs for hatching at reduced prices during my

Annual SUMMER "SAIL"

This special "sail" permits you to make a start with thoroughbred stock for a small amount of money—or to rejuvenate your flock at a modest investment.

Drop me a postal right away for the special circular.

H. Cecil Sheppard

Box A-418
BEREA, OHIO

Pres. International
Ancona Club.



year. The chicks are shipped to every state in the Union and the hatcheries have received orders from Mexico and Canada, which, however, they do not fill. Most of the chicks go out on Monday and as many as 10,000 day old chicks leave the hatchery in one day. Smaller lots leave during the week.

Day old chicks travel by parcel post. They are placed in pulp board boxes which have a capacity of from 25 to 100 chicks. There are air holes at the top and sides of the containers. No food or water is provided the tiny travelers on their journey. Their tender feet are protected by a bed of excelsior. Inside the top of every chick container that leaves the hatchery is posted proper feeding instructions for baby chicks. On a recent shipping date when the hatchery was visited, the day's hatch was packed and billed ready for shipment and the labels visible read: New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; DuQueen, Ark.; Farmington, Mo.; New Athens, Ill.; Birmingham, Ala.; Prairie View, Kan.; Tawas City, Mich.; Milton, Fla.; Hyde, Colo.; Sapulpa, Okla.; Compton, Calif.; Marion, Ohio; Red Oak, Ia.; Oconomowoc, Wis.; Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The fast occasioned by two days of travel does not in the least impair the strength of the chicks. A greater menace to their safe delivery is in being fed by kindly baggage men and mail clerks.

So successful have the shipments been from the Smith Bros. Hatcheries, that they guarantee a 100 per cent safe delivery.

One of the reasons that has caused the growth of the chicken industry is the fact that it has been learned that farm range is not necessary for the production of



Allen and Floyd Smith, Missouri, who are making a business of hatching chicks.

healthy, profitable fowls. Many prize winners and record layers are raised on town lots or city back yards.

Back yard flocks are increasing in numbers all over the country. And the owners find it easier to buy chicks or partly grown chickens than to do their own hatching. On the farms, the colony brooder has encouraged chicken rearing. Two hundred chicks can be purchased at one time, put under a big canopy hover, in a brooder house, and the entire year's chicken crop is thus handled in two or three such broods. In the old way with 10 chicks to a hen, growing the season's chicken crop was not only more limited but more troublesome. Now, the farmer's chicks are of one or two ages, require uniform care and feed, grow uniformly and reach laying about the same time. Verily the mammoth incubator is booming poultry raising, and the opportunities in the hatching business are open to thousands of people, in every poultry raising section, every farm community, and hatcheries should be established in every county seat and trading center.

With the expansion of their industry the Smith Bros. keep right on studying and improving their plant. Smith Senior's retail experience taught him that a satisfied customer is a permanent customer. Price lists are gotten out each month; the total circulation of these lists and semi-annual catalogs is more than 20,000.

The Smith Bros. are an intensely enthusiastic pair. They go straight at the goal. They fairly boil over with enthusiasm over their great project and have thrown themselves into their work like a football match. It is hard to say which one is most indispensable to the business. One thing is sure the combination is hard to beat. "We are just in our infancy," they will tell you. "Watch us Hatch."

Record Growth.

I see in the May number where Harry D. Barnes from California tells about his White Leghorn crowing. I can go him one better. Mine crowed at 24 days old; weight 1 lb., 12oz. at 7 weeks old.

Mo.

—Mrs. P. U. Hammonds.



STURDY- as OAKS

Order "Famous" baby chicks while summer prices prevail. This fall, late, the pullets will be laying—and you may well be proud. The "great oak" sturdiness of my thoroughbred beauties carries them through the most severe winter weather. During the keenly cold months they make some of their best laying records.

With the coming of summer I hold my

Annual SUMMER "SAIL"

and in a few weeks receive, at special prices, orders enough to take all the balance of my hatching eggs and baby chicks. Early request is necessary if you would be sure to secure yours. A postal brings the special circular.

H. Cecil Sheppard

Box A-418
BEREA, OHIO

Pres. International
Ancona Club.



A Combination Brooder and Laying House.

(Continued from page 669)

I face the house to the south if I can, but if not, then to the southeast, a little more south than east. I want my ground to lay so I can use a double yarding system, one yard in front and one at the back. Then if my house faces the southeast, the sun will shine a part of the day a little on the yards at the back, a little in the morning and a little in the evening; and the ground will not be as cold and damp in the early spring as it would be if the sun could not get to it at all.

I first use the front yards for the chicks when very young, as they can get more sun. When they have eaten up all the green stuff, I transfer them to the back yards, and re-sow the front yards in oats. I want these yards to be 75 to 100 feet long, and as I have four bunches of chicks in this house of 500 each, I have a yard 24x100 feet long for each bunch. With 500 chick units I can get the entire 2000 chicks into the house in three minutes if a storm comes up.

My design of a house is the simple shed roof type and it is in the way I finish the front and back that makes it different from all others.

I built it 6 feet high at back and seven feet at front, so that they will not be like a barn and filled with straw to keep the fowls from getting their combs frozen in the winter season. Straw gets saturated with moisture from the fowls' breath and becomes damp, hence you find the rafters dripping with moisture every morning in the winter season. This straw makes the finest place in the world to breed rats and mites.

I build my house in 12x14 foot sections, that is, I call every 12 feet in length a section. I will describe two 12-foot sections. This gives a room for the brooder stove and a feeding and cool room, and each additional section is constructed just the same.

I use a wood floor, concrete is not as satisfactory for me. I have been employed where all concrete was used, and I noticed the litter was always damp and had to be changed often. If one wants healthy fowls they must have dry litters to work in.

The Front and Rear.

The construction of the front and back are the special features, I use a 2x6 for a sill, set on edge; and 2x6 for joice. After I get the sills and joice in, I nail a plank of flooring along the outer edge to nail my uprights to. I use nothing but very straight 2x4 for the studs, and front, and I use tongue and groove house siding for the sides.

I measure the sill to the center, then each way from that center about 17 inches, this being the width of a 34 inch window sash, of six lights, 10x12. I place a stud, one each side of this space, where the window will be, so that the sash will slide up and down. Then I divide the distance on each side of the window and place another stud in the center.

Now I board up my front 15 inches from the floor, and cut in between the studs a 1x6 board, and let it project 1½ inches over on the outside. This is a water board, or sill, for the windows to come down on. This board should have a decline outward of about one inch to carry off the water.

From this board I measure up 22 inches on the studs, and commence there to put on the siding, up to the plate at the top, but do not let the siding extend beyond the top of the plate. Now this 22 inch opening is covered on the outside with 24 inch, 1-inch mesh wire. Before this wire is put on, I cut some pieces of 1x4 and nail on to the face of the studs where this opening is. It will extend out on each side of the stud about one inch. This acts as a flange to keep the windows in place; also the wood doors that are to cover up these openings between the studs. These doors slide up and down between the studs, same as the windows. These doors are kept in place with laths, or regular window stops. A catch stop is nailed on the stud at any height to keep the doors and windows open, as high or as low as I want them. This front is rain and wind proof, and that is the reason that it can be used as a brooding house.

The rafters are set directly over the studs, and where the rafters set on the plate there will be an opening of about three inches. This is my means of ventilating when I use it as a laying house. It is about as near perfect as one can find. When I use it as a brooding house I cut in some 1x4 between the rafters to close this opening so as to keep the warm air in the room, otherwise it would escape there. After the stoves are removed I remove these pieces so that all foul air can escape, as it will when used as a laying house.

The rafters project over the front seven inches. On the end of these I nail a 1x6 board as a cap, to keep the wind and storm from blowing in.



Sure Quick Death for Rats and Mice

Remarkable Triple Strength Virus Kills Every One—Not a Poison

Marvelous French Discovery

Rats are your enemies. They destroy your buildings, eat your grain, kill your poultry, start fires and spread disease in every community. You need no longer suffer these losses—You can now, in a week's time easily kill every rat, mouse or gopher with Rat Virus, the great French discovery. Our triple strength virus is the most powerful concentrated deadly virus known, the only sure, safe rodent destroyer.

Triple Strength Virus is absolutely safe to use anywhere—positively not a poison. No danger to chickens, horses, cattle, hogs or dogs. Harmless to children or grown persons. Affects only rodents.

Read What Users Say

George Umland, Bath, Ill.—“My brother said that he sent for \$1 bottle of virus rat killer and it did good work. It was the best there was so I will try it too and tell all my neighbors of it.”

Mrs. Ruth Blackford, Gifford, Ill.—“My daughter had so many mice at her place and she sent for some rat virus and now she doesn't see a mouse on the farm.”

Elder Quarfot, Faribault, Minn.—“I have spread your Triple Strength Rat Virus as directed, and found that the rats and mice ate all of it. It has been only about a week since I spread it and we do not hear or see them any more.”

Frank Janell, Sioux Falls, S. D.—“Your

Triple Strength Virus is prepared in a scientific laboratory and contains only Virus germs deadly to rodents. The bottle and corks are sterilized and sealed air-tight, so that ALL other germs are excluded. This is why Triple Strength is so deadly. It is tested on rats, mice and gophers before shipment—it cannot fail.

Rats Die Outside

Triple Strength Rat Virus is easy to use. Simple directions show how. A single rat eating the virus gets sick with a contagious plague disease that affects and kills all rats and mice in the immediate vicinity. Rats flee because they become infected with a plague that affects the heart, blood vessels, and lungs, destroying the blood corpuscles and causing suffocation. The rats rush outside where they get fresh air and water. When the diseased rats get outside, they never get back for the disease is then so far gone it kills them. No odor, no dead rats to handle, no live rats to kill.

Triple Strength Virus has sure done wonders for me. We had so many rats that they were destroying our buildings. Two weeks after we put out your Virus we could not see a sign of a rat.”

Fred Zelt, New Haven, Ind.—“I have tried one bottle of your rat virus and found that it does the work all right so I send an order for 12 bottles more.”

Fred Marlott, Sherman, Mich.—“Triple Strength rat killer is real stuff to get rid of rats. I got rid of lots of them. I am no longer bothered with rats. I talked with some of my neighbors about triple strength rat virus. I told them it was clear rat killer and they could get rid of their rats.”

Special Introductory Offer

We want to prove to you our claim that Triple Strength Rat Virus is the most potent, most powerful—yet non-poisonous and absolutely safe—rat virus on the market. It is TRIPLE STRENGTH Virus. Contains more living rat virus germs than any other rat killer made and will go one-third to one-half farther. To introduce this Triple Strength Rat Virus, we will make every reader of this paper—for a short time only—a special offer of a regular \$2.50 bottle for only \$1.00 postpaid. This \$2.50 bottle Triple Strength Rat Virus is enough to clear a poultry house, home or yard of rats and mice.

Money Back Guarantee

Your money back if it fails. Take no chances this year with traps or rat poisons. Triple Strength Rat Virus will positively kill rats, mice and gophers and be absolutely safe and sure. Give it according to directions—if after 30 days' trial you find any rats or mice—we will refund your money without question. If not convenient to send money today—just send your name and address, a postal will do—pay postman on arrival. Remember it costs you nothing if it does not do all we claim. Agents wanted in every community.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COMMUNITY

GOLD SEAL LABORATORIES

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Lady Alfarata—Record, 301 Eggs

18,000

Customers can vouch for the Superior laying qualities of my White and Barred Rocks, White and Buff Orpingtons, Rose and Single Comb Reds, White Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns. I am now offering

Baby Chicks —and— Hatching Eggs

in most breeds for shipment within five days after receipt of order.

Free Instructive Catalog

My 21 years' experience, results attained by my customers and descriptive matter of my plant by the leading poultry journals is all yours for the asking. My catalogue has helped others and will, undoubtedly, help you.

Write for it today.

JOHN G. POORMAN
Box 100 Tinley Park, Ill.

GEM GRIT EXCELLS

by Its Hatchable Egg Shells

No Substitute for Gem Grit



3 sizes: Baby, Growing and Egg Grit. \$1.25 per 100 lb. bag; 1 bag each for \$3.00. Chick Grit Feeder free. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Mrs. Trion made a 96% hatch with a 1922, 300 egg Gem Incubator.

Catalog Free—Order Today

GEM PRODUCTS CO., Box 22, Greenville, O.

The back is constructed like the front, only I use a three light, 10x12 cellar sash, and only board it up ten inches high from the floor, then cut in my water sill, same as the front. I then make my opening 10 inches high, and cover it with 12 inch 1-inch wire on the outside. This is to give more light under the dropping boards; and when used as a laying house, these small doors, like the ones in front, can be raised to give more light for the fowls to scratch and prevents them from working all the litter from the front to the rear, where it has to be forked out. These back doors can be left open all spring and summer, and until cold weather, then closed and opened whenever the weather will permit. Again, when the chicks are growing to maturity, they can find a cool shady place in the house on hot days, for with these openings it is cool; and with all the light and air right down on the floor where the fowls live and work the litter will keep dry. Not so with the high boarded front houses.

Under the eaves at the back, I make an opening six inches from the plate. I cover it inside with wire, and hang a door six inches wide and 12 feet long on hinges on the outside, and fasten it down with wooden buttons. This is about one foot above the layers when on the roosts. This door is kept open all the time when the layers occupy the house, excepting in late fall and winter. It makes it nice for them on hot days and nights. I put a door 30 inches wide in the east end of the house, and if no feed house is built on the other end, I place one there also.

Oh, how nicely I can regulate the temperature in this house by the use of these sliding doors and windows. I can make it as warm or as cool as I require for my chicks. The same can be done with the layers at any season of the year. These doors are not in the way, they never sag or warp.

Now at times I use some muslin frames. These I make to fit the door or window spaces, then raise the doors and let them down on the frame. This keeps them in place. I make the frames 18 inches wide. In some of the southern states where I have built several of these houses, I did not make the doors which slide up, out of wood, but made muslin frames which took their places, for in that climate it does not get really cold, and the house can be used as a brooder house by using these frames.

In the interior, I place a 2x4 under the rafter at the end of every 12 foot section, and nail a 2x6 to it at the top to hold the rafters up in the center. These are set 7 feet from the front, and the partitions from the back come out to them. These partitions are built solid every twelve feet, and act as draft preventers along the roosting quarters.

Brooding the Chicks.

When I use the house for a brooder house I make the rest of this partition out of wire, about six feet high, and put a wire door 23 inches wide at the front to pass from room to room.

I make a little door at the bottom of this partition between the room where the stove is and the cool room, for the chicks to pass from room to room.

I never place my stove in the end rooms, as that room is bound to be the coolest. Leave the end room for a feed and cool room, then place a stove in every other room.

I always want to get all my chicks at the same time, so that they will be all the same age. Then if some of them get mixed up from room to room, as they will inevitably, it does not matter much.

I take 30 feet of wire netting, half inch mesh (called Hardware Cloth), 18 inches wide, I nail two laths of the same length as the wire is wide, opposite each other. I nail them on with small 3-penny nails every two feet. This wire will then stand up in a circle of almost any size. I put it around the stove about three feet from the edge of the deflector. This keeps the chicks from getting away from the stove when very young, and keeps them out of any corners, and I make them sleep within this wire circle until they get large enough to roost; but of course I enlarge it, and place it back against the rear wall, this to keep them out of corners and from piling up.

I usually put 500 chicks around one of these coal burning stoves, placed in a room 12x14 feet, and they have a room of the same size to feed and play in when the weather is too bad for them to go out doors; but if you have not had lots of experience with that number about one stove, better not put but 350 and you will have better luck with them and raise better chicks.

I have my rooms warmed up for 24 hours before I put the chicks about the stove; have the heat under the deflector at about 100 degrees, and about 8 inches out from it it will be about 90 degrees. I have my floors covered with cut straw, which is cut to about 2 inches long. This litter is 2 inches deep. I take same roll roofing and cut some feeding pads out of it. These I make about 32 inches

KILL THEM ALL

Every Rat and Mouse easily destroyed by New Discovery
Not a Poison

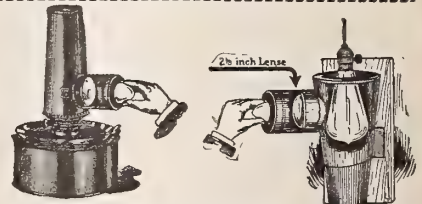
Absolute freedom from rats and mice is now assured everyone. No more trapping and poisoning just a few. Clean out the whole bunch, old, young, big and little.



Hick's Rat Killer kills every rat or mouse on your place. Most wonderful of all it does not harm anything but rats, mice, gophers, and other rodents. It is harmless to children, pets, poultry and all kinds of stock. It can be spread anywhere and will kill only rats and mice. This death bringing disease rapidly spreads and quickly destroys all the rats and mice. There is no smell or odor for they run outside for water and die away from the building.

A Trial Costs You Nothing

Mr. Hick is offering everyone troubled with these pests the chance to get rid of them at no cost to themselves. He will send three large double strength, one dollar bottles for the price of one. You keep one for yourself; the other two you sell to your neighbors at one dollar each, thus getting your own free and in addition making a dollar profit. Send \$1.00 today (currency, money order, check, etc.) to Chas. M. Hick & Co., Dept. 885, 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. If you prefer, send no money, just your name and address, and pay postman \$1.00 and postage on delivery. If after two weeks trial you are not absolutely satisfied, write Mr. Hick and your money will be refunded.



PERFECT EGG TESTER, patented, two-in-one, electric or oil lamp; has powerful bull's-eye lens; makes testing easy. Single tester, \$1.50; double tester, \$2.00, postpaid. Circular free. Dealers wanted. C. LINGEMANN, 3110 Elliott Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.



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Keeps water warm in winter and cool in summer. If not at your dealer, send for circular and testimonials from pleased customers.

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pigeon houses, rabbit hutches, trapnests, garages; made in sections, bolted up in few minutes; will build any size or shape. Send for catalog.

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Chickens Sick? Hens Not Laying

There's no excuse for roup, colds, canker, sore head, chicken pox, skin disorders, cholera, indigestion, bowel trouble and such ailments. **GERMOZONE** positively will rid your chickens of disease—and keep them healthy. For over 30 years the dependable remedy and preventive. Get Germozone and Lee's **FREE BOOK-LETS**, which explain proper feeding and care and how to keep hens laying regularly the year round. At drug or seed stores. If no dealer, order by card. 7c and \$1.50 sizes. Send no money—Postman will collect. No extra charge.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. P-2

Omaha, Neb.

square. I place these about the stove inside of the circle for the chicks to feed on. They are nice to handle and can be easily cleaned with water and broom.

I first give some coarse sand on these pads, then place my little water containers on them. I never feed, water, or give anything at all, until they are fully 40 hours old. When they are ready for a little feed, I use flake oat meal, and crumble it up for them all I can at the start. I feed them five or six times a day for a few days, but very little at a time. I continue to feed the oat flakes for two or three days, then mix a little fine chick feed with it, gradually cutting out the oat flakes, and substituting steel cut oats, pin head size. I continue to use these feeding pads for about two weeks; then get the chicks to working in a very light litter for their chick feed. Teach them to work early, and keep them at it always.

I use buttermilk for their first drink if I can get it, but if I cannot get it, I use powdered buttermilk. One pound of it will make 1½ gallons of milk as good as the real article, and I continue to give this to them for some time. I have raised as fine chicks on nothing to drink but water as ever had featherers grow on them, and I never allow my water vessels to be empty.

After they get about a week old I commence to give them a little dry mash in small hoppers or trays. I do not let them have it by them all the time. If I did, they would fill themselves with it and water, and would not want to eat the necessary grain feed which they should have. This dry mash is composed of three parts wheat bran, one part corn meal, and one part white middlings, by measurement. I keep chick grit and small granulated charcoal before them all the time. I make some little stands or tables about 12 inches wide and three feet long and 4 inches high, and place their water containers on it, to keep them from scratching litter into the water. "Cleanliness" is the pass word every day and hour with me.

I get the chicks out of doors if the weather will permit just as soon as I can. I take about 20 feet of 18 inch, 1-inch mesh wire, and nail lathes on it, and make a little circle outside the door or outlet for the chicks. I let them into this, it keeps them from running too far away, and they learn to find their way back into the house. I continue this for a few days, then remove the wires and give the chicks the run of the yard.

I do not use permanent fenced-in yards. I take several rolls of 24-inch 1-inch mesh wire, and nail lathes on it. I nail these on every three feet. I make each stretch 75 or 100 feet long. I make 4 yards out of these, each yard being 24 feet wide. I run 100 feet of this across the ends, I drive some little stakes down every six feet and tack the little fence to them. This holds it up. Now when they have eaten up all the green in one yard I pull up these stakes, roll up the little fence, take it to the opposite yard and roll it across, then set it up again, and I have my chicks on new green runs. I then resow the old yard in oats. I can change these little fences in a very short time while the chicks are in the house.

Of course as they get older some of them will fly back and forth. As they are all the same age it does not matter. At night when they go into the house to sleep, if there appears to be too many in one room, I simply drive some of them out to other rooms. At night when they go into the room where the stove is, I run my wire circle about them to keep them from the corners.

When they reach the age that they can do without the fire at night and the weather permits, I take the stoves out of the rooms, remove all my little fences and give them the run of the whole place. But I always feed them in the house, and feed all grain in the litter so as to keep them working, for if a lot of pullets are raised up by eating their grain from the bare ground, they fill themselves with it and go hunt the shade and remain there until the next feeding time, hence they will learn nothing about working. They will be loafers in the laying house, never will make workers. They must be scratchers and workers to be good layers.

After the Chicks are Six Weeks Old.

When my chicks get to be about six weeks old, I quit feeding them dry mash. I only feed it to them when they are small, to keep them busy and prevent any toe picking. I am no dry mash man, however. I think I can prove that I was the originator of the mash feed for poultry 35 years ago, but I never feed it in a dry form, only as I mention above. Always feed it moistened, so when my chicks get to be about six weeks old I commence to feed them a moistened mash at noon, composed of two parts wheat bran, one part corn meal, one part white middlings (by measurement) and 10 per cent fine beef scraps. I moisten this with water which has had dried buttermilk dissolved in it; 1 pound to 1½ gallons of water. I make this mash moist



Get our new low *June* prices.
June Chicks for *December* Layers.

NABOB JUST-RITE
Baby Chicks

1,500,000 Chicks in 1922

We have 40 breeds of chicks and 4 breeds of ducklings that are the finest line of poultry that ever graced a poultry yard. We have two grades: Exhibition and select and each is backed up by our iron-clad guarantee.

95% Live Arrival Guaranteed and
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To make real money you must have our chicks. Accept the liberal offer today and start on the road to success as a poultry man. If you pass this offer by we are out nothing, but you may be out the difference between a good chick and a poor one.

Send today for catalog—stamps appreciated.

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Department 19

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PATD 1916 LOCK

Dear Sir:

Belmar, N. J., April 19, 1922.

I saw your Unobstructed Vision Remover in use recently and liked it very much. I am anxious to get one and may buy the full set. Please send me your prices, and oblige. Yours respectfully,

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This is the universal verdict wherever U. V. Tools are used. If you knew the financial advantages of caponizing; how simple the operation really is with these improved instruments and directions: how superior "Roast Capon" is to ordinary chicken, you would turn your surplus cockerels into capons this season. Complete set and directions \$5. Remover alone \$3.50. Sent on receipt of price or C. O. D. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Order today or send 6c in stamps for illustrated literature.

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THEY POINT THE WAY

Stock at Half Price and Eggs from Chicago Coliseum winners at less than half price. It will pay you to investigate our Special Offer of eggs at \$25 per hundred.

SUMMER SALES LIST FREE

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SUPREME WHITE ORPINGTONS
QUALITY EGGS—BABY CHICKS—STOCK

Eggs reduced one-third for May, one-half for June. Will sell all my breeders and show birds at less than one-half price after May 1st. Here is a rare chance to get some high class birds at a sacrifice. Send for Special Sales List. Book your orders now for shipment then.

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SHIP YOUR OWN EGGS

Write us for prices, how to ship, reference and general information. Get all you can for your eggs. We specialize in white and brown eggs only.

S. BETMAN & SON

Est. 1898

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Reduction Sale of Wyandottes, Golden Silver and Whites.

We will now spare a part of our fine matings at one-half price either in singles or in numbers to suit. Here is a chance to get as fine as there are in America. Eggs balance of the season, \$3 and \$5 a setting. Circular.

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Would You Spend \$1 to Make \$20

Put Down Cheap Summer Eggs In K. & G. Egg Preservative Now. Have Fresh Eggs To Eat and To Sell All Winter

Don't Sell Your Eggs Now. The price is too low to make you a profit. You can make every cheap summer egg be worth three times as much to you. Cut the high cost of fresh winter eggs. Save every egg now that you possibly can. When eggs are scarce and high next winter, you can get winter prices for summer eggs. Each 50c package of K. & G. Egg Preservative should add \$10.00 to the value of every 25 dozen eggs you preserve. You can never make money faster than that.

K. & G. Egg Preservative Keeps Eggs 100% Perfect



K. & G. Egg Preservative is guaranteed to preserve clean, fresh-laid eggs perfectly for one year. No change whatever takes place. No foul odor, strong or stale taste is imparted to eggs. The eggs can be used for all purposes. The yolks do not break down. The whites will whip perfectly.

The Perfect Egg Preservative

K. & G. Egg Preservative is not liquid glass or any other slimy solution. It comes in powder form; ingredients highly endorsed by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Makes a clear solution, clean, cool, and pleasant to put eggs in or take out. You don't have to use boiled or distilled water. Just take big crock or jar, put in 3 gallons ordinary water, direct from pump or faucet, add one 50c pkg. K. & G. This will preserve 25 dozen eggs. K. & G. is cleanest, most perfect egg preservative in the world.

Order K. & G. Without Delay

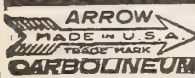
No reader of this paper can afford to be without K. & G., for it is the perfect egg preservative. Triple the value of your present egg supply. Preserve them now in K. & G. Egg Preservative. Next fall and winter when eggs are high, you will have plenty to eat and to sell. Big Package, enough to preserve 25 dozen eggs, 50c postpaid. Send your order today for all the K. & G. you want. Free Treatise on Egg Preservation with order.

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enough so that when it is squeezed a little it will adhere together. If it will not, then it is not rich enough in middling, and I add a little more middlings. I never feed a moist mash in a crumbling state. I feed this in long wooden troughs. I give them all they will clean up, for it forces growth as nothing else will.

When they have grown large enough to eat cracked corn, I give them a grain mixture of one part good wheat, one part cracked corn, and one and a half parts good heavy oats. This is fed in a litter in the house mornings and evenings. It takes feed and lots of it to raise good chickens.

Now this moist mash will force growth, and lots of the pullets will want to commence to lay at about four and a half months old. If they do, I cut out feeding the moist mash and put them on a strictly grain ration. I change the grain formula and give them 2 parts cracked corn, 2 parts oats, and one part good wheat. I continue this feed until they are about fully developed. Then I commence to feed them my moist laying mash. Then they commence to do the work of their lives.

I do not want my chicks hatched before the 15th to 20th of April, and none later than that if I want to make winter layers out of them. If hatched in March or early April they will commence to lay some when about four months old if fed and cared for as outlined, but after laying a few eggs will quit and go into a partial molt. They will not produce any more eggs until very late fall or early winter. I would rather they did not lay an egg until the middle of October or the first of November. Then when they commence they will continue through the winter, if properly fed and cared for, for by that time they will be fully developed and can stand nine months of hard labor. That is the reason I do not want anything but the English type of White Leghorns. They have the size and conformation to consume vast quantities of feed to make the eggs I get from them. Transforming the Brooder House to a Laying House.

Before the time they commence to lay, I have installed my dropping boards. I build them three feet, six inches from the floor at the rear of the house. I expect this house to accommodate from 500 to 800 layers. I make my dropping boards four feet wide, for 500 layers, and five feet wide if for 800. I build my roosts 10 inches above the dropping board. The first one from the back will be 12 inches, the rest will be 10 1/2 inches apart. For 500 layers, I put in 4 strings of roosts, and for 800 I put in 5.

I make my nests in 12 foot sections and make the bottoms of 1-inch mesh wire. I place these under the front edge of the dropping boards. They ship in on rests at each end, and can be taken out when ever I wish to do so. The hens enter the nests from the back. I have a six inch door hinged to let down on the front so as to gather the eggs.

Eggs and Nests.

You know a hen always wants to lay in a nest where there is the most eggs. Now if one does not clean the dropping boards every morning, the hens will get upon it and walk about on it, and after she gets her feet daubed up, will conclude it is just about time to lay. So to the nest she will go with filth on her feet, get on a nest full of nice clean eggs, move about trying to get comfortably settled, and by that time there is not a clean egg in the nest. If one is trying to produce quality eggs for his customers, these eggs are not the kind he should produce. Even if they are washed, a washed egg never has the nice appearance that one does that has never been washed.

I always want my eggs to be free from any soiled look, not even a speck. I prevent it. I make a frame the length of the dropping section, cover it with 2 inch wire mesh, hinge it to the rafters directly over the front edge of the dropping board. In the morning when I go to feed them I drive all hens from the roost, let down the frame, so they can not get up there during the day. When I feed them at night I raise this frame for them to go to roost.

In winter I tack same muslin or burlap to this frame and let it down nights, which helps to keep them warm and their combs from freezing.

Another place where they make fifth is at the water containers. I have water pans made of galvanized iron, 12 inches wide, 14 inches long and 4 inches deep. I make a little table 2 feet high, just an inch or two larger than the pan. I enclose this table in on all sides. Directly in the center of the table I make a hole large enough that I can put a lantern down under the pan, hang it by its bale and keep my water from freezing. Make a little frame of laths, set this table against the partition, put this frame of laths over it, letting the frame extend up the partition about an angle of 45 degrees. They drink through these lath openings, but can



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not get on the frame or pan with their feet. I make a little perch about 4 inches from the pan for them to stand on to drink. In that way no droppings can get on the table, or water from their wattles drip down on the table, hence they can not get their feet dirty here. All this is inexpensive and does worlds of good.

When my pullets commence to lay, I feed them a grain feed of equal parts by weight of wheat, cracked corn, and good oats; and I will say here for your benefit, you might add forty different other seeds to it and you could not make it a particle better as an egg producer. I have been feeding in this portion for 35 years and know a scratch feed cannot be made better. I allow one quart of this mixture to 20 Leghorns, a day; two-thirds of this I feed to them in the morning; at noon I feed them the other third. This I do to keep them working all I can. I scatter it well in deep litter, being sure to get some of it well under the dropping boards, so as to make them work the litter forward.

About a half hour before sundown, I feed them a moist mash, composed of 2 parts wheat bran, 1 part good corn meal, 1 part white middlings. I am very particular about the quality of the middlings. It must be white and rich. I portion this by measurement. I add $\frac{1}{4}$ measure of alfalfa meal, and 15 per cent meat scraps. A little granulated charcoal three times a week. I mix this up with warm water in the winter season and use cold water in the warm weather. I make it wet enough so that when it is thoroughly mixed it will adhere together, then the fowls will get a mouth full at a time. That is the way they like it. I feed them in long troughs and give them all they can possibly eat and clean up in ten or fifteen minutes. In the winter season, if the weather is extremely cold, and a night promises to be a severe one, after they have eaten up the mash, I give them some whole shelled corn, enough so that each fowl will get 15 or 20 grains. This being a heat producing food, and digesting slowly, it keeps them warm during the cold nights.

The Moist Mash

If one feeds a moist mash at any other time than at night, the fowls will gorge themselves with it, hunt some corner and go to sleep and loaf for hours, but when it is fed at night they can go to sleep and it makes eggs while they do so. Another thing about a moist mash, in the winter season when very cold a hen will not consume as much water as she should; she takes all she wants, but not enough to make eggs; but by feeding wet mash I compel her to take more water. For the mash that 400 hens will eat, it takes 6 gallons of water to mix it. So with my method of feeding and the care I give them and with my design of a laying house, I can get eggs when the other fellow does not.

Now the fine points of my house as a laying house are: If you want to get winter eggs you must keep the fowls comfortable. You can not do that in extremely cold weather with any muslin or open front house. I have had experience with both. With my design of front, I can make it closed and comfortable and still have good pure fresh air in it. Windows front and back give ample light for them to work by, and the light is down low where they want it. Its ventilating opening over the front plate draws up all impure air.

There are too many fresh air cranks in the poultry business for the welfare of the hens, and to get a full egg basket.

I keep my layers in the house all the time, excepting if I can have a nice little piece of green oats or something of that nature, I let them out some evenings about ten minutes, to get a little green eating, just before they go to roost. Some will ask what do you do for green feed for them. I feed alfalfa meal in their mash. That is the best green feed they can possibly have, winter and summer.

When it is not severe cold I open the sliding doors and windows in the front of my house, and in the summer time I keep the back ones open all the time, hence they are like being in a wire coop; and with my openings close to the floor they get good fresh air and the litter keeps dry. This is not the case with houses that are sided up in front some three or four feet as most of them are.

Now supposing I have 800 pullets in this house in the month of March, which have used it as their home all winter, I want to use this house for a brooder house again in April, as it is all equipped for that purpose. Knowing this would be my need, I have constructed another house previous of the same size and design. I now take the pullets and transfer them to the new house, and then clean the older one up, and put in my stoves, and I am ready for 2000 more baby chicks to raise just as I did the first lot. In the second house I build I put no partitions but the half ones, so as to stop drafts along the roosts, for this is to be a permanent laying house. In this house I make my dropping boards fast, while in the first one, I made them so I could

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Vitality Chick Scratch, made from cracked wheat, sifted cracked corn, cracked kafir corn, millet seed and steel cut oats, with or without grit.

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saves half your time and labor; reduces both installation and operation cost. The 108 turning trays, each with a capacity of 96 eggs, are all turned in less than five minutes. As a matter of fact, the Buckeye Mammoth Incubator literally *takes the uncertainty out* of the commercial hatchery business and puts it on a scientific business basis.

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Size—Eight feet six inches square; height, seven feet three inches.

Weight—6,800 pounds, crated.

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Capacity—4,600 eggs. 48 turning trays with a capacity of 96 eggs each and 16 additional hatching trays. All trays equipped with convenient card holders which make record keeping easy.

Size—Five by eight feet; height, five and a half feet.

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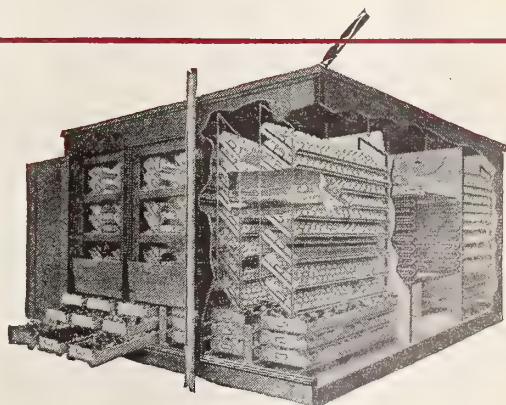
Boiler—14-ounce cold-rolled copper.

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Capacity—2,440 eggs. Twenty egg trays, with a capacity of 122 eggs each. One extra tray for egg turning.

Size—Five feet square, 32 inches deep. Legs eighteen inches high.

Weight—850 pounds, crated.

Case—Selected California Redwood, cabinet finish.

Boiler—14-ounce cold-rolled copper.

Radiator—1-inch cast iron pipe.

Electric Fans—Two 9-inch ball-bearing fans.

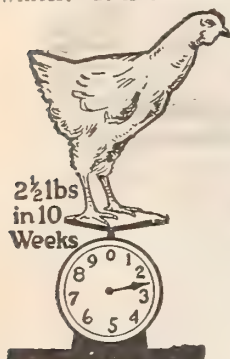
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take them out, as they would be in the way when I would use that house for a brooding house.

Culling.

In the fall I cull out about two-thirds of the layers in the second house and dispose of them; then cull out all the pullets that are not of a promising appearance, which will be about one-third of them. Thus I have two-thirds pullets and one-third hens for my winter laying. Every fall I repeat this process; also sell off all those that have passed through two laying seasons. So you see by following this plan I am always sure of winter eggs, and can handle from 800 to 1500 head of stock. And all the money I have invested in buildings is these two houses. No colony houses to fool with or any special brooding house, to be going to rack for nine months of the year. Can you beat it?

If I can get a piece of ground 212 feet long so I can get my house on the ground the whole length, I can build a feed room in the center, have a house extending both ways from it, hence can work both ways from the feed house, never have to go out in any storms and have everything I want handy to use.

Just think of having six or eight colony houses scattered about over eight or ten acres, and have chicks in them and weather storming! What a nice job a man has on his hands! Again, supposing I had a lot of chicks in such houses, supposing a 12x12; its a cold, dismal day; one fires up his stove in the morning and goes to other work; the wind comes up and makes the stove burn more rapidly; it gets hot in there, almost red hot, the chicks can not get away from it and have to endure it until the fire burns down or you make another visit to the colony coop. What are the results? The chicks are roasted, simply dried up. In my design of a house, it is close to the residence usually, and if one has 2000 chicks in it he is about them all the time and knows what is going on. I visit my chicks in the house every night before I go to bed, to see if everything is just as I want it to be. No going to bed like some and guess everything is lovely.

There are lots of people who term themselves poultrymen, who never owned a hundred chickens in their lives, who will find fault with my design of house, and my methods of rearing chicks and caring for the layers. Let that be as it may. I am not writing this for that class of men, but if one of these doubting Thomases will come over here in Pennsylvania where I have constructed this last house, and see for himself, I think he would change his mind.

Now I have told you how I accomplish success in the business. I may build you one of the most perfect buildings and equip it for all needs of the chicks or the layers, but that is no sign that you will succeed with it after I turn it over to you.

There is no business known that a man can take a pencil and a piece of paper and figure himself rich in so short a course of time, but when he comes to do it by actual experience he finds he did not figure right.

The business is made up of a lot of little things, and they all dovetail together. Its a 365 day job, and you must be on the job all the time. If you are employed by some one by the day or month, you are expected to put in all that time in order to get your pay, and when you come to work for yourself, do not loaf half of the time and expect the hens to keep you the other half. They will not do it. You must be systematic in all you do. Do your feeding at regular hours and not vary. Feed plenty. Half of the fowls on egg farms are only half fed. Same with the growing pullets. That is the reason half of them are culls. It does not pay to be too saving with the feed. Give all they will eat at their regular feeding time, and have none left over, so that they will meet you at the gate when the next meal hour arrives; but make them work for all the grain you give them.

Do not think that because you have raised 50, 100 or 200 chickens in some inconvenient place, that you could do as well with 2000, for when one comes to get 2000 or more together it is a different proposition. Some poultrymen who are well versed in the business do not have as good success one season as another, and still may work the same way he did the season previous. One thing, they are not the same chickens as those he raised the last season; perhaps from different parents; or the season is not the same; but there is a difference.

I have had many visitors come to the poultry farms where I have been located, and upon going through the yards see several thousand fine young chickens, ask: "Oh, how do you do it?" I simply say, I can not tell you, I can tell you tonight what I have done today, but I can not tell you what I will have to do tomorrow. It takes good common sense to be a poultryman and raise them by thousands a year.



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(Continued from page 670)

margin of profits often to the vanishing and even minus points.

On the other hand, we all know or have heard of the man keeping a flock of purebred chickens, who owns a good cow or so, a horse to help him in his farm work, some bees, a nice orchard, and even some pigs, who never experiences the pinch of the specialist, no matter how adverse conditions may be for some of his products. We must never lose sight of the fact that the poultry specialist is compelled to feed his poultry whether it is producing or not. He must purchase all of his grains, milk and mashes, causing a heavy and continual cash outlay. He cannot sell his stock to advantage at just any old time of year. He must wait for the proper seasons for this, or he lowers his chances for profits. Now the man on the little diversified farm finds that his cow may supply much valuable food for the fowls, his few pigs may be slaughtered and sold to advantage at almost any time, and so his cash outgo lessened and his income increased in the lean months.

We know that after July first and well into October the egg production on most poultry farms is pretty low. If other products can be sold during this period, the dangers of specialization are minimized. A family possessing a good cow, some pigs, and a prolific garden never experience the pinch which we find so often occurring to those who have staked everything they own on one crop. The farmer, no matter how little money he may take in in the course of a year, can usually feed his family substantially, even if they cannot live in any degree of style.

The ins and outs of keeping chickens take time to master. In the meantime, we must live, and cheaply too, so that our enterprise may prosper. The salvation of many a man of small means hoping to develop into the owner of an expensive poultry farm would seem to lie along these diversified lines, then.

Mr. Frank C. Sargent, recognized as one of the outstanding agricultural figures in Australia, has this to say, among other things, regarding this most important and interesting subject:

"Poultry keeping is, as we all know, extremely profitable on paper, but in actual practice it does not always work out so profitably. There are so many causes that interfere with the health and egg yield of fowls that a man is very fortunate who, depending solely upon poultry, achieves the profits that he anticipates. Personally I have seen hundreds start out as poultry farmers the last two or three years, then go out to be everlasting 'knockers' on the industry.

"The reason is largely a too great dependence upon the hens alone. All the capital available has been sunk in the venture, and sometimes goes wrong—no income is coming in, but there are big feed bills for the fowls, and the ordinary household expenditures to be met. Had the same capital and energy been put into a mixed farm, a very different tale might have been told. The greatest weakness of a straight poultry keeping venture is the fact that the poultry must be fed whether producing or not, and so must the poultry keeper.

"On a mixed farm the cows and pigs can largely be fed on pasture or grown crops, so that if, instead of devoting all his capital to poultry, our suppositious farmer had invested in one or more cows and a couple of breeding sows, he would have less poultry to feed, and in the event of some cause sending the birds off the lay, less feed to pay for, and also you will concede, that with a lesser number there would be less likelihood of those untoward happenings that are the bane of the poultry-keeper's life.

"A mixed farm presupposes a certain amount of cultivation, and with the poultry and other animal manure, good crops of fodder for the cows and pigs can be grown at only a nominal expense.

"A cow, or cows, means ample milk, cream and butter, and where there is any cultivation at all it is easy to grow a plentiful supply of vegetables; these are two factors which greatly minimize the household expenses—a fact, at a pinch, a man with a few fowls, a cow, and a vegetable garden can live without any cash income at all. A good sow or two, giving two litters a year, and mainly fed on crops grown on the place, will add materially to the income.

"We see, therefore, that in the case of the small mixed farm, adversity cannot put a man down and out so quickly as he can be put out by investing his all in a 'straight' poultry enterprise. The risks are not so great and, I venture to say, that the work is not any more arduous, and is a great deal more interesting.

"High class soil is not necessary to mixed farming, as the very nature of the operations is such as will make the poorest soil rich in very quick time. The one thing to guard

Prices of strong, purebred baby chix for June and July. Barred and White Rox, R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes \$12 per hundred; \$6.50 for 50; \$3.50 for 25. White and Brown Leghorns \$9 per 100; \$5.00 per 50; \$2.75 per 25, all postpaid. Order from this ad, or send for catalog telling how to feed and raise chicks.



Baby Chicks

that will grow and thrive and develop into profit producing specimens. When you buy from us you procure for yourself the selective breeding of generations. The parent stock of our chix has been tested for prepotency and high egg capacity. Boyer's chicks have become known to thousands as the chick of no regrets. Send today for catalog telling how to feed and raise chicks.

Incubator Capacity 60,000 Eggs, Newtowns
BOYER'S HATCHERY, Main St., Thorntown, Ind.



Bargains for June

My bargain prices for May are good during June.

U. R. FISHEL'S

White Plymouth Rocks

HAVE PROVEN THEIR SUPERIORITY AS A GIVEN ALL-PURPOSE FOWL.

6-week-old Chicks \$20.00 per Doz.

Special bargains in utility flocks and select breeding pens.

U. R. FISHEL

Box A

HOPE, IND.

Sperber's Famous TRUE BLUE Andalusians

are heavy, large egg producers and hardy non-setters. At the recent Milwaukee and Chicago Coliseum shows my birds carried away the best prizes.

Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs NOW HALF PRICE

from these very same prize winners can now be had at very attractive prices. When you buy from me you are getting the best in both egg laying and show records—Sperber's Blue Andalusians are America's Best. Send today for catalog.

A. W. SPERBER Box P, 3201 McKinley Boulevard MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Breed Feathered Symbols of American Gameness

The utmost in Game Fighting Fowls. "My Southern Guards, Cuban Muffs, Mugwumps, Hennies, and beautiful Marines" have measured steel with the best in all the world and are at the top today. Send for free circular.

ALFRED F. GRAHAM

CAMERON, N. C.





A Real Necessity About Poultry Yards and Buildings.

Inexpensive. Efficient. Uniform.
Easy to use.

Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

saves money for you by exterminating LICE AND MITES and as a SANITARY PROTECTION against

Contagious Poultry Diseases

ONE GALLON MAKES 100 GALLONS of efficient disinfectant ready for use.

Equally Good for all Live Stock.

We will send you free an instructive poultry book.

We will send you free a booklet on the treatment of mange, eczema or pitch mange, arthritis, sore mouth, etc.

We will send you free a booklet on how to build a hog wallow, which will keep hogs clean and healthy.

We will send you free a booklet on how to keep your hogs free from insect parasites and disease.

Write for them—they are free.

Animal Industry Department of

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DETROIT, MICH.



Have retained their supremacy by winning 76 out of a possible 83 ribbons at Washington, Philadelphia, Trenton State Show and Trenton Inter-State Fair. My free illustrated circular describes these conclusive victories in detail. Send for your copy today.

Eggs from my champion matings now at HALF PRICE: \$7.50 per 15; \$14.00 per 30; \$20.00 per 50 and \$40.00 per 100. Also great reductions on my choicest breeding birds. Many of the birds, which I am offering, will be winners in next season's shows and afterwards will make good in the breeding yard. Address

NEWTON COSH

Box A Vineland, N. J.

VERMIN

Use Cedar Sawdust and keep them away. Liberal sample for ten cents (stamps) Try it. THE STANDARD RED CEDAR CHEST COMPANY, Inc. ALTAVISTA, VIRGINIA

against is sour, undrained soil, but given good drainage, all other things are possible.

"The food produced on the farm represents a big figure in the family expenditure, and clothing need not be a big item. Also the farmer is free from many other expenditures, such as fares, etc., that the city worker finds necessary. In such circumstances the cash income need not be very large in order to place the farmer in a much better position than the city worker."

These very pertinent words indicate clearly how strongly such a man as Mr. Sargent feels about poultry keeping as a specialized business. And we are noting that agricultural colleges are advocating this sort of mixed farming increasingly as time goes on. We clearly see, therefore, that a man with a limited amount of ready capital may engage in the keeping of chickens in connection with other farm activities, provide a comfortable home for his loved ones, providing he is willing to put labor and thought into the undertaking. The help children may be trained to give can be of considerable importance. And I have the child-labor laws well in mind when I say that. Most healthy, normal boys and girls are eager to help when the matter is placed upon an attractive, profit-sharing basis. The steps little sturdy legs can save are many, and the tasks, they may do for us quite as well as we, are numerous, if we encourage and show them how they may help and serve.

Some of my readers may think that this would all entail a large farm enterprise. This I do not believe necessary nor essential. A ten acre tract well planned and cultivated will serve splendidly. Many a would-be poultry specialist would have done far better had he split his outgo and energies and secured for himself a more diversified farm. I give below a few ideas on this subject, which may be modified to suit individual needs and conditions. It would hardly be feasible to use all of the sources of income listed, but enough of them may be incorporated to insure a living income until the poultry department can be developed into an extensive enterprise, if this is desired.

Let us use a ten acre tract as our basis of computation, supposing that the land is of fair richness, well watered and drained, and capable of growing and maintaining crops and live stock such as we ordinarily find on the diversified farm. Its exact location may be left to individual needs. This land may safely carry:

1. Five hundred purebred, well-housed fowls of any of the Standard varieties. By devoting three acres for range for the mature fowls and growing chicks we still have seven good acres left. The quality of this stock may be such as to insure extra good breeding prices, as well as a premium for the table eggs of the finest quality. Quality and not quantity is our slogan on this highly diversified, interesting poultry farm.

2. An apple and peach orchard; either or both. These fruits are always in demand, and if the trees are properly pruned and sprayed each year, we are sure of a good many barrels, providing a killing frost has not dimmed our chances. This orchard may be incorporated with the poultry, as we all know, so that two or three acres devoted to this purpose may not require more than one additional acre plus the three already laid out for poultry purposes.

3. Some bees will help swell the family income, supply delicious sweets for the table, and prove beneficial to trees and flowers. There is always a demand for pure honey, and if you are located on a motor road, all may be sold at fancy prices. Very little space is required.

4. A good cow. Her value as a producer of the finest human food is too well known to need any comments here. The glow of health that milk puts on little cheeks, the economy it represents in the daily menu, are things of common knowledge. The butter that may be made; the buttermilk, skimmilk that may be used for poultry purposes have been emphasized many times. And also the value of the calf, if it be sold, will prove welcome. An acre of good pasture will prove sufficient for needs, supplemented with various other foods.

5. A good horse will cultivate this ten acre tract easily, and at times most convenient to the owner and to the best interests of the land. When poultry runs need freshening, and the winter cover crop needs attention, the faithful horse proves his value, as he does in countless other ways. The horse may graze wherever convenient and need not require much land for his own purposes.

6. Some pigs are always a source of income and food for the family. They can be fed from the refuse from the table, from the products of the cow, and in turn will aid materially to the family purse. The space required for them is small, and in the fall they may be permitted to graze and by their process of cultivation help orchards materially in keeping well turned over.

Get Quick Growth —Save Feed

Now is the time to develop your chicks to early layers and for market. To know how to feed for quick growth and still save feed is told in a new 96-page book, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business," written by T. E. Quisenberry, one of America's greatest poultrymen. This book also outlines fully how to market for top prices; how to prevent loss from diseases; and hundreds of other poultry secrets and methods, gained from over 30 years' experience as a practical poultryman. A copy of this helpful book will be sent absolutely free to anyone who writes The American Poultry School, Dept. 2068, Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

Poultry Leg Bands

Colored Leader Adjustable, fit anything from bantam to goose, numbered consecutively, Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink.

100, \$1.50; 50, \$1.00; 25, 60c.



Heavy Aluminum, numbered consecutively, large raised figures, millions have been sold, adjustable for any size bird, will stay on.

100, 60c; 50, 35c; 25, 20c.

Celluloid Spiral, 10 colors, Red, Green, Garnet, Black, White, Pink, Yellow, Purple, Light Blue and Dark Blue.



	25	50	100	250	500
No. 1 Brahmas, Giants, etc.	\$.45	\$.75	\$1.20	\$2.75	\$5.00
No. 2 Rocks, Reds, etc.	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
No. 3 Leghorns, Anconas, etc.	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices are postpaid. State color and breed.

Eureka Supply House Box F, Mount Morris, Ill.



Young's
DRY FRONT
Poultry House

Write for 1922 Booklet

Note the features of the overhang roof, absolutely rain proof; also, ventilator above the swinging window. The above is the type that Prof. Harry R. Lewis, head of the Vineland Egg Laying Contest, is equipping his new farm with at Davisville, Rhode Island. Made in all sizes. Write for free booklet showing forty different cuts.

E. C. YOUNG CO., 6 Depot St., Randolph, Mass.

ANCONAS

Post's Super Anconas combine beauty with Production Supreme. Home of official egg and show champions. Bargains in Chicks, Eggs and Breeding Stock. Free Catalog. E. R. POST, Sweet Briar Farm, Box 30, Ontarioville, Ill.

FEED

Highest quality buttermilk poultry mashes. Pure dry and semi-solid buttermilk. Hog and dairy feeds. Everything in the feed line for your own mixing. Write for samples and prices.

THE SIMMONS MILLING COMPANY
140 W. Water St. Cincinnati, Ohio

Free-Conkey's Poultry Book

80 pages chock full of information about the feeding and rearing of chicks, culling of hens, etc. Tells how to keep chickens healthy and how to make them pay. Whether a beginner or a professional, Conkey's Book is worth dollars to you. Sent for 6 cents in stamps to pay postage.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO. 6331 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio

Hockings' White Leghorns

None Better! Quality Eggs, Chicks and Stock in Season. Catalog free upon request. Write today! C. W. Hockings, Box A, Burlington, Wisconsin

7. A large garden well planned so that the rotation of vegetables comes at the proper seasons will be of great help, both for family consumption purposes and for selling to customers. A small stand in front of the farm with an attractive display of fresh vegetables will not long go begging for trade. An acre well cultivated will raise a surprising amount of vegetables, which can either be used fresh, canned, or dried for winter purposes or sold.

8. Some choice berry bushes are a welcome addition to the family larder, and with the high prices berries bring today they can also be a help towards rounding out the yearly cash income.

It would be hard indeed to get "caught short" with such a diversity of income, no matter how badly any one or two branches of this little world of production may be hit at various times.

If the reader desires in time to specialize more along poultry lines, he will have gained his experience without taking too great a risk during the learning process. Many a time the family cow and a well-tended garden have spelled the difference between failure and final success. What if the clothes he plain for a few years? A well-nourished body can stand many hard knocks, clothed as it may be in overalls or gingham. With high hopes, a vision for a real poultry farm, the hard working man and woman may look forward to the future with high courage and the assurance that sooner or later their efforts will be well rewarded. And mainly because they have based their enterprise upon sound financial fundamentals. They have gone far towards making themselves self-supporting at small outlay, and are therefore the better able to wait until their lessons in poultry keeping are well learned.

Any of my readers who are seriously contemplating going into the poultry business will do well to stop and consider these few ideas. A rich man can try anything, but it takes a man of moderate means with horse sense, persistence, and the right foundation to make a success in life which really amounts to something.

(This article is along sound lines. Mr. Forster is right when he says that the one crop farmer is always in the most precarious position. The exclusive cotton farmer, the exclusive corn grower, the exclusive apple grower, the exclusive poultryman, are always dependent on a single source of income. There is one suggestion of Mr. Forster's that we would elaborate on, and that is, the amount of land required. This is a debatable question, we know, but having spent some years on both an 80 acre and 12 acre place, we would suggest that a small farm of 40 acres is about what a man in sound health, with a little family, should have. Even if all the land is not suitable for cropping, it will afford more pasture. —F. L. P.)

Our Cover.

The massive, well feathered birds on our front cover this month are Buff Cochins. The early Cochin was not covered with such long, profuse feathering. The full-feathered bird is the development of British fanciers, imported to America in the nineties. It is the accepted Standard for the breed, and hard, close fitting plumage is to-day a very serious defect. American breeders also insist on soft leg feathering, and stiff hock feathering allowed in England, is a disqualification in U. S.

Cochin breeders will find much to admire in the cock shown on our cover. There has been a tendency among American breeders to prefer too affeminate a type of Cochin male, and the strong, sturdy, prolific cock is not as much in evidence as he should be. After seeing Geo. Proctor's birds at an out-door exhibition at the Crystal Palace, London, 1911, we were impressed that the best English breeder laid stress on males not weak in masculinity.

The well rounded form displayed by the birds on our cover represent the ideal of Cochin breeders. This pair won 1st as cock and 1st as hen at the Boston show, Jan. 1922.

There is a revival of interest in Cochins in New England. Some White and Black Cochins of outstanding quality were also shown at Boston.

The tipping forward carriage of the Cochin hen is typical of the best birds. The long feathers with a great amount of under fluff in each feather lends a fullness to the outlines of these birds that makes them appear very massive. The standard weights for Cochins are: cock, 11 lbs., cockerel, 9 lbs.; hen, 8½ lbs.; pullet, 7 lbs. The birds look even larger. The hens lay brown shelled eggs and are splendid sitters and mothers.

A Card of Thanks

WE THANK our friends for their patronage this season—the largest in our history. Even with our increased capacity, we have had to turn down thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of orders for chicks and hatching eggs this spring.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS of baby chicks, stock, and hatching eggs have gone to many states and foreign countries, with scarcely a complaint.

WE BELIEVE our patrons have received a full dollar's worth for every dollar they have sent **LORD FARMS**. We believe no other farm in America can beat us on the livability of the chicks it sends out. We believe no other farm in America ships chicks which when grown, will average more eggs in twelve months than will

LORD FARMS LEGHORNS

EACH YEAR our business grows larger, because we are building on the sure foundation of satisfied customers who come back for more, and who recommend our strain to their neighbors.

WE THANK YOU.

LORD FARMS

61 Forest St., Methuen, Mass.

JAMES H. LORD, Prop.

P. S.—We can still accept a few more orders for June chicks at our low June prices. If you want quality chicks write us at once. 80 page illustrated catalog on request.

Green Sheen Strain Silver Campines



Last Call for Hatching Eggs

The natural breeding season is here. Campines that are hatched in May and early June will make the finest show birds and winter layers. Remember the Campine grows faster than the Leghorn.

\$7.50 per sitting; which is 25% discount. Three sittings, \$20.00

Instead of waiting until June to cut prices, as has been the usual custom among breeders for many years, I am giving you a 25% discount this month, in the heart of the hatching season. My pens contain all of my great Chicago Coliseum winners, and you will receive excellent value for the money you send me.

My birds were again champions at the Chicago show last December for the tenth consecutive year.

I have the largest plant devoted to the raising of exhibition and high record Silver Campines in the United States. My birds have been linebred on my farm over a series of years, housed in open front houses, and are fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous. I have had 69 males placed under ribbons at the Coliseum Show in the last ten years. During the same period, I have had 160 females placed under ribbons. This record is without equal in the history of the great Chicago show. It is a part of Campine history. Some good cockerels at \$5.00 each.

Order direct from this ad and save time—satisfaction guaranteed.

FRANK E. HERING Desk B SOUTH BEND, IND.



HILLVIEW STRAIN

S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS

AMERICA'S **GREATEST**

HALF PRICE SALE

Eggs are Now at Half Price

For a small amount of money you now have the opportunity to buy eggs from the finest exhibition matings in America. The very same from which we raised our sweepstakes winners for the Coliseum show, Chicago, 1921; as well as egg laying contest winners. Prices now are: 15 for \$7.50; 30 for \$13.75; 50 for \$22.50 and 100 for \$40.00. Eggs from all other matings reduced accordingly. Chicks at a very liberal discount after June 1st. Mating List FREE.

HILLVIEW FARM
Box 4004 Benld, Illinois

First Cock, Chicago Coliseum Show, Dec., 1921.

Sabrina White Wyandottes and White Rocks

Summer Bargains:

\$4.00 each

No. 1. The cockerels which were heading our utility pens, all Standard Type and pedigreed from high record hens.

Send for Complete Summer Sale List

Arthur H. Shaw, 502 Grove St., Wellesley, Mass.

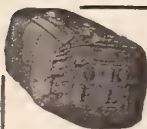
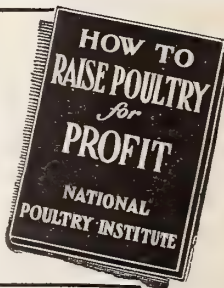
Big Profits from Poultry

We teach you how; easily learned at home; our guaranteed methods make success certain; build a business of your own. Every part of Poultry keeping fully covered. We show you how to select the good layers and cull out the poor layers; how to feed young stock for quick growth and early maturity; how to market poultry and eggs to get the best prices; How to be a Successful Poultry Keeper. Send today for free book, "How to Raise Poultry for Profit."

THE NATIONAL POULTRY INSTITUTE, Inc.

Dept. 117

WASHINGTON, D. C.



"O. K." SANITARY LITTER
Lasts almost indefinitely and saves time and labor.

Makes Life Easier

Sample bag, covering 8 square feet 2 inches deep, \$1.00 east of Mississippi River, \$1.50 west of Mississippi River and east of Rockies. Bale, covering 80 square feet 3 inches deep, \$4.00 f. o. b. New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis, Atlanta and Norfolk. Ask your dealer. Special price on 5 bales or more.

THE O. K. COMPANY

159 Water Street, New York

BRED-TO-LAY

Barred Plymouth Rocks

At the recent Illinois Laying Contest our Strain won for a customer, Grand Champion Pen (Majority 200 Eggs), Grand Champion Hen Record 279, 3rd Champion Hen, and tie for 5th Champion Hen. Eggs for Hatching and Day-Old Chix. Catalog Free.

MAPLESIDE POULTRY FARM, Box F, LINCOLN, ILL.



The Pekin Duck as a Profitable Market Fowl.

(Continued from page 668)

cinders close to the feed troughs in each yard, and it is surprising the number of trips the ducks will make to these grit boxes while feeding.

Ducks and chickens should not be allowed to feed together. If chickens are allowed to feed with them they, as a rule, get most of the feed. Ducks are very timid, and when the chickens rush in they get frightened and leave.

Plenty of clean water to drink, but none to swim in.

There is no domestic fowl that will take on fat more rapidly than a duck, when properly fed and cared for, but they must not be crowded into small, damp coops. They should be kept in good sized yards with dry, well ventilated houses to stay in at night. They need exercise and fresh air.

Feed ducks morning, noon and night, all they will eat in from fifteen to twenty-five minutes, of the following mixture: Equal parts cornmeal, middlings and bran moistened with buttermilk. Mix well, adding a little salt and some powdered charcoal once a day. Then to the above mixture should be added about one-third its bulk of cooked vegetables, such as small potatoes, pumpkins, beets or turnips and boiled oats. If you do not have ground with plenty of green grass, a good food can be quickly grown by sowing rape broadcast. Ducks relish cabbage, lettuce, or swiss chard. By all means make some provision for their requirements along this line.

Do not allow the young ducks water to swim in, as they will not grow as rapidly nor fatten as quickly, and their meat will not be as tender. Always keep fresh water before them at feeding time so as to allow them to dip there heads in it to wash their bills. When preparing for market, it is well to keep the ducks yarded—do not let them have a large range to roam over.

To keep ducklings from wandering, use movable fences made of 12 inch boards with stakes driven on either side to keep them in place. These should be changed once a week to fresh grassy ground.

Ducks must also have shade in the warm summer months. If you have no shade trees, drive posts to project about 2 feet above the ground and nail poles or slats horizontally on top, covering them with boards, canvas or anything that will keep off the scorching midday sun.

Mating the Breeding Ducks.

To those who start with breeding ducks, it is best to mate up the pens about January 15th, one male to six females. Two weeks after mating, the eggs may be saved for hatching. Laying ducks are very susceptible to changes in feed or quarters. Moving the ducks from one house to another, changing their rations, unusual disturbances or the presence of strangers in the house will invariably cut down the egg yield.

Clean straw should be provided for the ducks to lay their eggs on, and then the eggs will need very little washing. Should they become soiled it will do no harm to wash them before placing in incubator or under hens.

The question of egg production in the duck family depends to a great extent on the man and his methods of feeding. Under ordinary conditions the Pekin Duck will commence laying about the middle of February. The laying season continues from then until July. Several well known breeders estimate that 100 eggs is a good production for a bird. Water to swim in is not absolutely necessary for breeding ducks, but the eggs will be more fertile and will hatch into stronger ducklings if there is access to a small pond, pool or stream. Free range ducks should be shut up each night and not released in the morning until they have laid; otherwise the eggs may be dropped about the farm or into the water and lost.

Feathers.

The feathers picked from Pekin Ducks, during the molting season, are of the highest class; being pure white and downy, they command the highest market price. This item brings in quite a sum of money where ducks are raised in large numbers.

It is an old saying that "A Pekin duck hatched is a duck raised" and with proper care the first two weeks this rule will hold good. No domestic fowl will respond to good care more quickly than a half grown Pekin Duck. Plenty of feed, given at proper intervals, will fatten a Pekin duck or duckling for market in fifteen days. Where can you find a market fowl that will weigh 4½ lbs. to 5 lbs. at ten weeks of age?

TRY THE NEW WAY TO KILL LICE

**NO DUSTING
NO DIPPING**

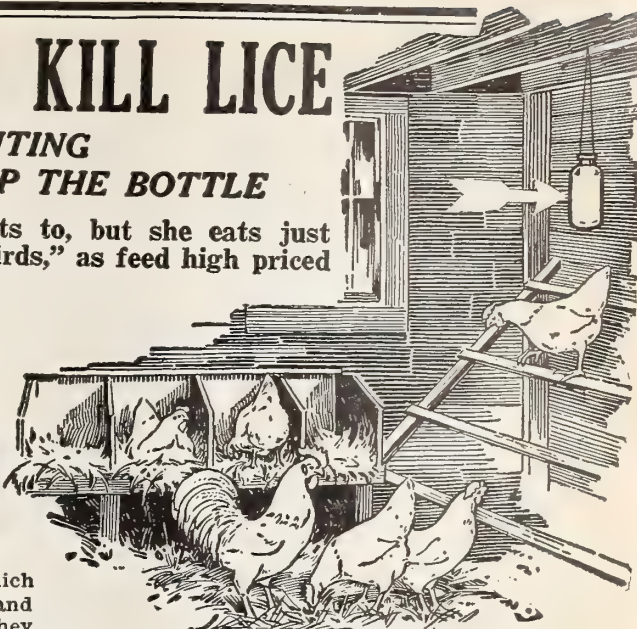
**NO PAINTING
HANG UP THE BOTTLE**

A hen worried to death with lice can't lay if she wants to, but she eats just the same. You might as well "throw money to the birds," as feed high priced food to lousy chickens. It's a dead loss—don't do it.

Licecil

Kills Lice

Licecil leaves the bottle in powerful evaporating vapors which descend in a misty form, penetrating feathers, cracks, and crevices everywhere. Lice and mites have no lungs. They breathe through the pores of the body. The vapors from Licecil will quickly kill them. They cannot stand the odor of Licecil, and its presence in your hen house will rid you of these pests.



READ THE EVIDENCE

IF YOU have never used Licecil and are inclined to doubt the claims made for it, just consider the letters which appear on this page. These testimonials are but a few of the hundreds that are continually coming in from satisfied customers from all parts of the U. S.

KEEPS ON USING LICECIL

Please find check for \$5 for which send me six bottles of Licecil. I have been using Licecil and find it O. K. This is the third order, which speaks for itself. J. D. ALLEN, Lynchburg, Va.

IT DOES THE WORK

I have used the three bottles of Licecil according to directions. It did the work all right. OSCAR THOMPSON, Long Beach, California.

WANTS MORE

I am sending for some more Licecil. It is the best preparation to rid the place of lice I have ever found. Send as quick as possible, because I am all out now. JOHN HOLTRAP, Lynden, Washington.

VERY EFFECTIVE

Received shipment of Licecil, which I have divided with some of my friends. We have found it very effective. HANS EYERSEN, Silver Creek, N. J.

PLEASED WITH RESULTS

Received Licecil sometime ago and am well pleased with results. Expect to use it continually hereafter. FRED S. WILLIS, Wyandotte, Michigan.

LARGER ORDERS

Enclosed find \$5 for six bottles of Licecil. Kindly rush this along and oblige. One of your satisfied customers. EDWARD LEHR, Escanaba, Michigan.

REORDERS

I enclose \$2.50 for which please send me Licecil. I found Licecil very much better than anything I ever tried. MRS. JOHN ANDERSON, Buford, Wyo.

KEEPS ON USING IT

Find enclosed money order for Licecil. I was well pleased with results from the other bottle I bought. Have over 200 birds and when I use Licecil lice are a very scarce article with me. J. E. PLATT, Maywood, Ill.

THE BEST

I bot a bottle of Licecil from you some time ago and found it the best thing of the kind I ever used. Please send me another bottle for the enclosed. MRS. L. M. JOHNSON, Plumville, Pennsylvania.

LITTLE WORRY OR WORK

Please send me three bottles of Licecil. Like it very much. With Licecil there is little worry or work. Enclosed find money order for \$2.50 for the three bottles. BERNARD F. OSTERFIELD, Dayton Ohio.

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Please send me three bottles of Licecil. I received the one bottle ordered recently, and have had splendid results. There is one thing sure, no lice or mites will stay on the chickens with the odor of Licecil about. L. G. STAYNOS, Sherman, Texas.

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Simply put a few drops in the nest and on the roosts, hang the uncovered bottle in coop or hen house. The powerful evaporating vapors which leave the bottle descending in a mist form penetrate cracks, crevices, everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, roaches, bed bugs, ants, etc., will be destroyed by Licecil vapors. Will not injure chicks.

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Dept. 54

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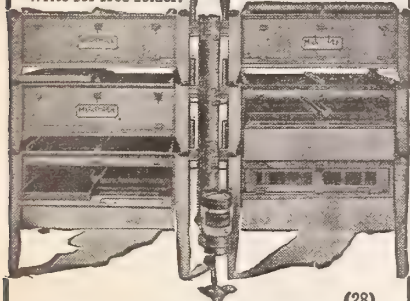
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is a safe and effective preventive and treatment for all bowel germ diseases. It combats the germs that cause white diarrhea and it tones up the system so the chicks can resist disease.

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Prices for Single Coil	25	50	100	250
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Leghorns	30	50	90	2.00
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Prices are postpaid. State color and breed. Poultry Supply catalog and samples free. Prompt service.

American Poultry Supply Co., 487 Main St., Canton, Mo.

Facts and Fancies About Standard Making.

(Continued from page 671)

Here they are for your consideration:

First, the Standard calls for the same solid black stripe in the Partridge male as in the Dark Brown Leghorn male. Now, the Brown Leghorn breeder has lumps of metallic black pigment in his cockerel-bred females to produce that stripe. You Partridge breeders have only narrow black penciling in your females, and in your best exhibition females, that penciling is practically free from metallic. It is harder for you to produce the solid black stripe than for the Brown Leghorn men to produce it. Moreover, you know that your best males for producing penciling have a red quill in their hackle and saddle feathers. Do you want to retain the solid black stripe of the Brown Leghorn, or do you want your so-called "penciled stripe" to be Standard for your Partridge males?

Second, the Standard calls for an even colored bird. The color of many of your best breeding males is slightly accentuated over the wing bows and back. Those who have examined the Partridge Cochin males of Geo. W. Mitchell, know that the red is deeper on the wing bows and back. On this point, Mr. Mitchell has remarked to us: "If you want to breed by Standard mating, and I take it that should be the aim of all breeders, your females will come smoky if your male is as dark in hackle and saddle as in wing bows and back, and if the wing bows and back of the male are as light in color as his hackle and saddle, the pullets he sires will be too light. What we should have is a happy blending of color rather than a continuation of color."

The Partridge Standard that is adopted at Knoxville will continue in force and effect from 1923 to 1931, inclusive. Now is the time to lay the foundation for greater popularity of the Partridge varieties, during those intervening years. You have all that the Rhode Island Red men have, with your wonderful black striping and black penciling laid on top of the red ground color. The only draw back is, many beginners, who are the life of all varieties, say: "But, the trouble with the Partridge is that it must be hard to breed." Do you want to simplify the problem by not insisting on a solid black stripe and a continuation of color in the male? The Standard Committee understands that pronounced systems of double mating lead to agitation for double Standards. They will hear your requests with respectful ear.

The Dark Brahma men have asked for a mottled breast. It may seem like a long call from the Dark Brahma aisle to where the Partridge Rocks and Wyandottes are cooped. But what ever changes of color makings go into the Dark Brahma Standard, the same will go into the Silver Penciled Rock and Wyandotte Standards. And the Partridges are their counterparts—in reality Golden Penciled Rocks and Wyandottes. All of these silver penciled and Partridge varieties have the same color type. The Dark Brahma men want to simplify the breeding problem; and they are not without influence. Do you want a mottled breast on your Partridge?

The Standard Committee has given the Partridge Rock a moderately broad feather in neck and back. That means a rather broad black stripe. Such a stripe will carry a red quill without disfiguring the beauty of the male. Such a feather was carried by the wonderful Partridge Cochin cock of Geo. W. Mitchell that was smothered enroute to Boston show.

The breeders of Partridges may not want to adopt either of these suggestions. The Standard Committee reasoned that they would not. But, we present them with some force of argument to bring the matter to your attention, so that you may thrash it out in your own minds. It is desirable to think of these things in advance, so the Standard may be a finished product, not a hastily compiled text in which deliberate and mature judgment did not have time to function.

One successful breeder of Partridge Wyandottes writes:

"I had hoped the committee would have made white in any section of top color a disqualification and white in undercolor no serious defect. I hope it will make the even shade of red in Partridge males over wing bows, saddle, hackle and back very important, for if a level shade over the four sections the bird is of better quality. No male will win with orange in two sections (the other two cannot be made orange) nor with dark red in hackle and saddle (for then the wing and back will be maroon). If the four sections are demanded even in shade, then the males will be shown uniform and the same kind will win all the shows—if the judges please.

"But the word 'bay' in the female description was the happiest change. We rave about the bright makes and put the dark one



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32x3 1/2 S.S. only	6.25	2.00
31x4	7.25	2.25
32x4	7.50	2.40
33x4 S.S. only	7.75	2.50
34x4	8.00	2.60
34x4 1/2	9.25	3.00
35x4 1/2	10.25	3.15
36x4 1/2	10.75	3.40
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colored. Will stay
on. 12, 20c; 25,
30c; 50, 50c; 100,
90c. State breed.

Celluloid Spiral Bands—Red, Green,
Amber, Pink, Black, White, Yellow,
Purple, Light Blue Dark Blue, Ruby,
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Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
Baby chicks	.10	.2	.35	.60	1.1	2.25
Growing chicks	.15	.30	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
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Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
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the Improvers have won Best Display at the Chicago Coliseum Show. My 1921 winnings were: Cocks, 1-2-4; Hens, 3-5; Cockerels, 1-3-4; Pullets, 1-3; Old Pen, 1; Young Pen, 1-3. The Improver Strain is a trap-nested exhibition strain of Quality Layers and owes no apology to either the show room or the egg basket. Catalogue.

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out of the shows only to be kept, openly or in secret, in the breeding pens to produce the "mahogany" or "reddish-brown" females. I would like to see it straight bay before many more Standards are made; then the Partridge color will win the world."

In regard to the undercolor of Partridges, that is to be "slate" as in Black Leghorns. An interpretation of slate is given under that head in this article.

The White Orpington Faction.

J. I. Lyle, Secretary of the American White Orpington Club, has addressed the following communication to the three hundred members of that club:

"The A. P. A. fails again. Notwithstanding that the constitution of the A. P. A. provides that the Standard of Perfection should be made by the specialty clubs, the Standard Committee, without a single Orpington breeder included in its membership, attempted to dictate to the Orpington breeders the Standard for the breed.

"This Club has been working on a new Standard for over two years in our endeavor to get something that would be understood by the amateur and properly interpreted, with some degree of uniformity, by the judges. In addition there were certain fundamental things in the type of the Orpington that all of us breeders wanted.

"I haven't before me at this time, the Standard which the committee will recommend to the Knoxville convention, but, from information which I have, I understand that many changes have been made and much cut out from the recommendations made by this Club and breeders of other varieties of Orpingtons. For instance:—All Orpington breeders are of a unit that they want the body of the Orpington to have a slightly forward tilt. I have information that the Revision Committee has seen fit to cut this out. We recommended for the back 'breadth over base of tail nearly as great as between wings at shoulders.' The Revision Committee, we understand has also seen fit to cut this out, and leave it in the old indefinite way, i. e., that the breadth should be carried well back to the base of the tail.

"I want to ask, in all sincerity, who is the Standard Revision Committee, that has any right under the Constitution, to change the Standard proposed by the specialty clubs? Speaking for myself, and I believe that I can speak for the other Orpington breeders, we do not intend to submit to any such action on the part of that committee. We are going to fight this thing out at the Knoxville convention, and, if necessary, publish our own Standard and tell the A. P. A. to go chase themselves. There are enough shows that will have our standard for their judging, to give us all the exhibition we need, if we have to come to that. We believe that the breeders of any variety are the ones to determine how they want the variety developed and we do not believe that there is any reason for our submitting to changes by men who know little or nothing about our breed or variety."

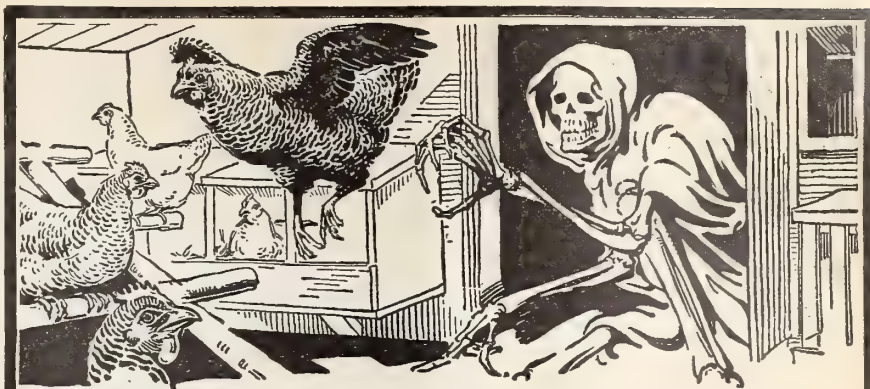
It is realized that the specialty clubs must be satisfied, and the Knoxville convention will satisfy them, for the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte and Leghorn breeders will assume that the Orpington men best know what they should have, and will vote with them. The Orpington men will return the compliment when Rock, Wyandotte and Leghorn questions are up for decision. It is rather premature, therefore, to say to the A. P. A., "You failed again." The A. P. A. as a body, hasn't yet had the chance to fail.

Mr. Lyle, "big chief of the Orpington clan, says that he will be on hand at Knoxville to take up the cudgel, like a crusader battling for the right. That is fine. It looks like a big attendance at the August meeting at Knoxville, and that is much to be desired. If all the discussion and warfare of ideas leads to a big convention, it will have been worth the white paper and printers' ink that it has consumed.

In the making of a Standard, there is of necessity much arguing, much writing, many opinions; and opinions held by all good breeders should be fully expounded that the new Standard may embrace between its covers the best knowledge of the best minds in the purebred industry.

We regret, however, the suggestion of the Secretary of the White Orpington Club that in case the A. P. A. should fail to accept the club's Standard in total, the club will issue its own code for breeders and judges.

The A. P. A. with all its faults and weaknesses, is, after all, the constituted authority in the purebred poultry business. For half a century it has made Standard law. Unfortunately, all over the world, there is a growing disrespect for constituted authority and law. However, no man should be so high that he is above the law, even though he may regard the rule or regulation as a personal affront. No officer entrusted with applying the law should set that law at defiance.



When Dirt and Disease Sneak In

profits fly away. Disease usually starts in unclean living-quarters, and in such quarters lice and mites always are more plentiful. From now until October lice and mites breed most rapidly—it's the time when clean living-quarters for your stock needs strict attention.

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SALE OF BREEDERS AT REDUCED PRICES—Can supply single birds or full strings to win in any competition desired. A number of extra fine utility pullets from egg-record stock. Write for catalog.—EDGEHILL FARM, Box A, SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.



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Paratabs do away with the bother of greasing, dusting, spraying and other unsuccessful methods of fighting lice. They are warranted to impart no odor to flesh or eggs. They cost only a trifle and are sold under a money-back guarantee. Thousands of poultry raisers are using them with complete success.



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What Users Say

Paratabs are the best thing for chickens I ever used. They clean the hens and make them lay, and I don't find any lice, mites or fleas on any of my young chicks. Paratabs are a good tonic for all chickens.—MRS. W. A. G., Jacksonville, Fla.

Paratabs are fine. My chickens have no more lice. Before using Paratabs I had 20 loaders on the roosts, but now they are all out.—MRS. A. F., Keeseville, N. Y.

I never saw anything like the work of Paratabs. It reminds me of the fairy story of the magic wand. Early this year I was getting 14 to 16 eggs a day. Then, without visible cause, the number dropped to 5 to 7 a day. I began using Paratabs as directed and in 2 or 3 days there was a difference of 1 or 2 eggs a day. On the fifth day, I got 17 eggs and on the seventh I got 23. I heartily recommend Paratabs.—MRS. E. H., Centralia, Illinois.

I received the Paratabs all right and my hens seem to be laying better already.—MRS. W. S. C., Monticello, Ark.

I am giving Paratabs water to my chickens and am having better luck this year than ever before. I haven't had a little chick to be a bit sick. It is the greatest medicine we ever used for young chickens.—MRS. M. N., Pulaski, Ky.

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Society cannot progress without respect for authority and order. No government is strong enough to last unless its citizens respect authority and obey the law. No association can last if it is composed of out-laws; and the individual breeder cannot progress without the protection and security which generally accented Standard law affords.

There will be an opportunity at Knoxville to help make the law and make it right. Let us go there, not in a spirit of defiance as if we were soon to become enemies of the law. Let us go as breeders and judges sworn to uphold the law, to strengthen the hands of the law, and to write new laws that will be good laws.

The Standard Committee did not overstep its authority in making changes in the Standard submitted by the White Orpington Club. Mr. Lyle states that the A. P. A. constitution provides that the Standard Committee must accept the Standards of specialty clubs, but he over looks the further injunction that the Standard Committee "shall edit the whole Standard so as to secure uniformity of technical forms and expressions."

In the matter of back, the club's proposed description did not conform to the common wording of the Standard. The committee endeavored to give the breeders what they want, using the established style of wording.

The Club asked for "breadth over base at tail nearly as great as between wings at shoulders." No where in the Standard is width "between wings" referred to. A good Orpington cock is perhaps six inches wide between his wings. To say that the width across his saddle should be nearly as great as the width between his wings, would make a bird less than six inches wide across the saddle. A good Orpington cock is nine inches wide across saddle and ten inches wide across shoulders.

The ideal bird is one that is wide across his shoulders, and carries that width well back to broad tail. To describe this ideal back of the ideal male, the Standard Committee adopted the following definition: "Back, broad, flat at shoulders, of medium length; widely carried well back to base of tail; rising with a slight concave sweep to tail; saddle feathers, of medium length, abundant."

The back is an important section of an Orpington. More money has been spent for breadth of back and saddle in Orpington males than for any other quality. It will continue to be the point of most desire unless the Knoxville convention decides that an Orpington shall have a slight tip forward. That would afford a new field for conquest, and the Standard Committee feared that it would start "slight" and end with the crouching forward carriage of the old Cochin.

The Standard Committee assumed that it was its job to consider all such points; not merely rubber stamp with the word "approved" all Standards submitted; but actually do a little work. Perhaps the committee failed; if so, it is a case of earnest, conscientious workmen having done the best they could—and failed.

Gentlemen.

Gentlemen are always gentlemen, not alone in agreement, but also in disagreement.

One gentleman breeder of Illinois, writes: "It seems that every change that the Standard Committee recommended has been for the better. I have read every word of your articles in the April and May Journals, and am much gratified to learn that the committee seemed to be working along practical lines."

Another gentleman in New York, writes: "The Standard Committee, in my opinion, has closed its discussions and announced its findings. Whatever it does, right or wrong, will be criticised. It is up to the A. P. A. meeting to receive the report for adoption or rejection in part or whole. While I feel the Black Giants should be admitted to the Standard is no reason why I should condemn the members of the committee who consistently opposed their admission. We cannot all think or see alike."

Again, a gentleman in Indiana, writes: "In my opinion it is a grave mistake for breeders of Rhode Island Whites to harshly criticize the action of the committee. There were numerous letters and other forms of protest against the admission of R. I. Whites. I believe these fowls should be admitted, but unkind words against either the judgment or integrity of the committee will get the petitioners nothing."

Such are the individual and honorable opinions held by real men, and only in decent frankness and sane discussion will members of the A. P. A. find the lost chord of harmony at Knoxville.

The charge of "Star Chamber Sessions" has been made because the Standard Committee instructed reporters of the poultry press not to give the names of those who made motions in connection with the detailed work of reading, altering, correcting and revising the 368 page book, called the Standard.

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Those wonderful "Hedgehogs"—Blue Ribbon Winners for years at Chicago Coliseum and Madison Square Garden. Developed for breeders who love "Quality. FRANK C. STIER, The Ancona Specialist. 1107 Nicholson Ave., Lakewood, Ohio. Treasurer United Ancona Club.

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Kills lice, mites, bed bugs, etc. affecting poultry. Spray or paint roosts, etc. Gets body lice on chickens, too. Works while they sleep. No dusting, dipping, greasing or banding. Saves lot of unpleasant work. At most towns, at store handling Lee Poultry Supplies. Write for information and FREE Book. GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. P-2 OMAHA, NEBR.



CRY-ED CRIT (PETRIFIED SHELL)
99% Pure Carbonate of Lime.
More eggs, harder shells, healthier hens.
cost 1c per pound. Ask your dealer, look for trademark, write for booklet. W. A. REUBEN & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

A breeder in Texas writes:

"What kind of intrigue was carried on? One would think the meeting was held in Russia under the regime of the old Czar."

Here are the facts:

At no time was the door to the committee's sessions closed. Anyone who wished to attend could come when he chose, stay as long as he liked, and leave when other business called.

The committee granted the privilege of the floor at all times to members of the press.

The committee gave reporters access to every detail of the report.

There was no censorship; each reporter could print as much or as little as he liked; except this: the reporter was instructed to tell what the committee did, not what individual members said or did.

The reason that reporters were asked to withhold names was because it was agreed among the committeemen that while each member should have the opportunity to fully discuss each question, the motions as they were finally adopted should represent the attitude of the committee and not an individual.

Why are editorials not signed? Because they represent the attitude of a publication, not an individual.

It fell to the lot of this writer, among other things, to rewrite a number of the introductory chapters to the different breeds. It would be unfair to the rest of the committee to say to the interested public: "I did it—look at me!" What we did was to put in words, with such facility of pen as we command, the ideas of the committee.

Individual members sought to bury their personality to the point of self-effacement, believing that the one way to success was over the broad and open high way of service. And service in this case meant fourteen days of industry, respect for authority, and recognition of the rights of others.

There is strong agitation, both east and west, to include in the new Standard idealized illustrations of the male and female of every Standard variety.

The suggestion is a good one. Golden Wyandotte breeders, for instance, are naturally chagrined when they anticipate the 1923 edition of the Standard with all of the eight Wyandotte varieties illustrated except the Golden Laced. It is a condition that is unfair to the breeders of Golden and works an injustice to their variety. That is one instance of many omissions in the Standard.

There is another side to the question, and those who are urging the A. P. A. to illustrate the entire Standard apparently overlook the handicap under which the A. P. A. is laboring. Its finances are at low ebb. Fifteen hundred dollars worth of art work has already been ordered for the 1923 Standard. The artist who is to do this work has no assurance that his bills will be promptly paid.

The new Standard will undoubtedly have to be printed by a publishing house that will extend credit.

Members should realize that making a Standard costs thousands upon thousands of dollars, and the need at this time is for the common sense of the breeders of America to assert itself.

It is time that members realized that life membership fees have been spent, and the old association is loaded with liabilities in the form of life members, and has about exhausted its liquid assets.

The finances of the organization were in a bad way twenty years ago. That condition brought about an activity that made the Association the most prosperous in its half century of history. This time a similar condition can again be made to bring about a reorganization that will prove beneficial and profitable.

Let every active breeder and judge of purebred poultry plan now to spend his summer vacation at Knoxville, in the mountains of Tennessee, the second week in August. And let us go to Knoxville realizing the need of horse sense and co-operation. We will have to pull together boys.

Altogether too much distrust and dissension has been stirred up in the fraternity. Let us pick up the broken threads of faith and tie them together in a new knot.

In the fabric of life, the strongest threads, and those that weave into the most wonderful patterns, are the threads of faith. Cut those threads and there can be no organization of society.

Lack of faith has sent Europe to the brink of ruin. Piles of gold lie idle in the money markets of the world, yet there are no loans to impoverished Germany or famine stricken Russia, because credit and confidence departed when the ties of faith were cut. Before there can be resumption of business, faith must be strengthened.

Let us focus our vision of what might be done, to the near at hand reality of what can be done and then let us sign it "faithfully yours." It is time to be practical minded, not losing confidence. Breeders must have faith in one another, faith in the future of their organization, faith that all things work together for good.

A Radio Message for You



A new, unique circular just issued free from the Home of World's Champion Layers, broadcasting poultry profits to the four quarters of the globe.

In it, you catch the signals from Japan, Hawaii, Trinidad, Cuba, Mexico and Nova Scotia, where shipments of our stock are now busy on heavy-laying programs.

Get the latest flashes from the London Daily Mail and the Texas International Contests, in which our pen and individual lead the way in Winter Laying.

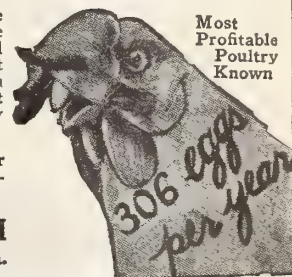
Tells of our Special 15th Anniversary Offers—

30% to 50% Reductions on Hatching Eggs 15% to 30% Reductions on Day-old Chicks, Breeding Stock, Yearling Hens, Early-hatched Cockerels and Pullets

—big bargain offers on Profit Poultry Stock. All three breeds of our Consistent Contest-Winning Strains are included: S. C. W. Leghorns, White Wyandottes and S. C. R. I. Reds. Here is your opportunity to get, at little cost, the strains of World's Champion Layers in your flocks. Know by experience the big profits that can be made with hens that are bred to lay—proved by Official Contest Records since contests began.

Send immediately for this brand-new circular on our BIG 16TH ANNIVERSARY SALE—it's full of amazing bargains for you.

PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY FARM
Box A Lancaster, Pa.



NU-LIFE FOR CHICKS

Thousands of winners in last season's shows were aided from shell to show-room by NU-LIFE.

NU-LIFE TONIC (Powder Form)

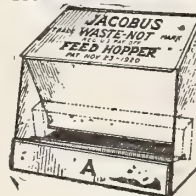
Prevents and cures Bowel trouble in baby chicks, quickly restores stunted chicks back to a healthy growth and is unequalled as a tonic for adult fowls or turkeys.

NU-LIFE PILLS

Endorsed by America's Leading Fanciers as the best remedy on the market for Going Light, Bowel Trouble, Roup, or any run down condition of Poultry, Pigeons or Turkeys.

NU-LIFE Pills and NU-LIFE Tonic are both packed in two sizes, 30c and \$1.00, for sale at your dealer's or sent postpaid at above prices. NU-LIFE REMEDIES must please you. If for any reason you are not satisfied, your money will be refunded. Write for descriptive circular and list of satisfied customers. Agents wanted. Ask for dealer's prices.

NU-LIFE COMPANY Box 444-C ZANESVILLE, OHIO



Baby Chicks

From Missouri's leading Egg Farm and Hatchery. 75,000 Eggs incubated monthly.

Chicks from our A-1 flocks bred for winter production. Parent stock all kept on free range. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Delivery free. Live arrival guaranteed. Get our 32-page free illustrated booklet telling how to raise them.

STANDARD EGG FARMS Dept. O. Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Jacobus Waste-Not Feed Hopper

Make two bags of poultry food do the work of three. Catch tray A, collects waste and returns it when inverted to close hopper against rats and mice at night. (See dotted lines.) If your dealer cannot supply you send for circular and order direct.

M. R. JACOBUS Box 5-J RIDGEFIELD, N. J.



CHICKS \$10 per 100 AND UP

Big, strong, husky fellows, hatched in our own incubators, from heavy-laying flocks. Postpaid and 87 per cent live arrival guaranteed up to 1200 miles. ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS AD AND SAVE TIME. Reference, Farmers State Bank. Free catalog.

Barred Rocks	\$13.00	Black Minorcas	\$17.00
White Rocks	14.00	Anconas	12.00
White Wyandottes	16.00	Buff Leghorns	12.00
Golden Wyandottes	20.00	White and Brown Leghorns	11.00
Rhode Island Reds	15.00	Broilers	10.00

NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY Dept. M, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

Purebred Tom Barron White Leghorn Chicks

for prepaid June Delivery. \$13.50 per 100. \$130.00 per 1000. 800 fine yearling hens for delivery after June 15th at \$1.75 each. \$150.00 per 100. Prompt shipment direct from this add or send for list to COLEMAN MILES EGG FARM, (Importers Box A) Mt. Carroll, Ill.

Dr. LeGear Says:
"You must destroy lice or lose money"



Dr. L.D. LeGear, V.S.
 Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, 1892. 29 years' Veterinary practice. Noted authority on ailments of Stock or Poultry.

Lice and vermin stunt the growth of chicks and keep hens from laying. They sap vitality, disturb rest and prevent development. You must destroy them. Use Dr. LeGear's Lice Killer. Dust each grown fowl carefully, especially the mother hen before setting, and lice will go.

Get it from your dealer today. Satisfaction or money back.

There is a Dr. LeGear Remedy for every curable ailment of stock and poultry. All guaranteed.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

DR. LEGEAR'S LICE KILLER
 (POWDER)

RAISE ALL YOUR BABY CHICKS

Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk

Is the best feed for baby chicks; 100% digestible. Contains lactic acid in same portions as in fresh buttermilk. The best appetizer and feed for intestinal troubles. Is 90 to 95% milk solids. Buy Buttermilk on feeding value—the "solid" basis. Don't pay freight on water. Let its moisture content show the economy of feeding Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk.

Triple Your Egg Production

Startling information given in Purdue Bulletin No. 258. Shows Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk triples your egg production. Sold in 50 and 100 lb. sacks.

Write for free booklet today.

Collis Products Company
 29 So. 19th St.
 Clinton, Iowa



Colored Big Double Number Poultry and Pigeon Bands; New Coil Baby Chick Bands—not numbered, 12 colors. Try the modern way, you will like them. Very efficient—SAMPLES FREE.

Arthur P. Spiller..... Box A.... Beverly, Mass.



Old English Game Bantams

In the last few years people and fanciers have been beginning to realize the efficiency of the Bantam hen as a producer and the joys of breeding them for their beauty and the pleasure derived therefrom in exhibiting where one will always find the best of sports, the kind who are in it for sportsmanship.

In England today bantams are considered very much more by the fanciers than in this country, probably because they more fully realize their utility values and they have realized that it is impossible for one, where his rearing space is limited, to keep up the pace in producing birds capable of holding their own with those who have unlimited space to properly rear their youngsters. One can propagate a strain of bantams in a small back yard and compete with all the "boys," due to the fact that bantams will do well under confinement where large birds would not thrive.

Of all breeds of bantams both ornamental and game we have one very much neglected by us in this country namely Old English Game Bantams. Not so in England where they are more popular than any other variety. I hope and am certain that very soon we will see more of this variety in our shows than any other.

As to color, there is no end for the novice to choose, as they come in all the recognized Modern Game colors as well as a dozen other colors, and also some are bred muffed and tasseled.

Their shape is that of a pit cock having all their characteristics as to strength, courage and hardiness. All these characters with the type they possess stamp them as our best utility fowl among the miggets, and in this respect they are not to be surpassed by any. The pullets develop into maturity and start to lay at an early age and continue to do so. As a rule they have no tendency to go broody as pullets, being too anxious to lay. As hens they are more or less subject to nature's call to broodiness and here they fill the bill beyond comparison, ready to defend their eggs and chicks until death. They are very careful with their brood of chicks and will not smash all the youngsters.

Bantams As Layers

I would like to see a pen of nice pullets fed and taken care of under same conditions as a pen of Reds, Rocks or Leghorns and I will promise that taking weight of feed consumed and weight of eggs produced, the bantams will produce a higher profit than the larger fowl.

It is not the purpose of this article to have all commercial farms switch over to bantams but the back-yarder or the business man who wants a relaxation from his daily toils and worries will find them both profitable and pleasant to keep. For the real fancier who loves chickens, loves the lore of a poultry show and must have the presence of poultry near him, he will never regret the time and money invested in establishing a stud of Old English Game Bantams because the sport will be there, and the fancier will find lots of money rolling in from the sales of these little birds, as the demand is far greater than the quantity that are being bred and imported today.

Hardiness.

After personally breeding Modern Games, Cochins, Rose Combs, Sebrights, Polish, Brahmas, and various other bantams, I have found I can raise two and possibly three Old English bantams to one of any other variety due to their positive hardiness. They seem to thrive anywhere and under any care, apparently taking care of themselves. The parent stock lay well and exceptionally strong fertility in the eggs is the rule. They are not bothered with the various circumstances which hinder the proper fertilization of eggs by the male. Then their rugged disposition stays in the germ, hatching out a strong healthy chick which is the start in life we all like them to have.

My hatching and brooding is all done by artificial methods and I have been very successful, raising over five hundred to maturity last season.

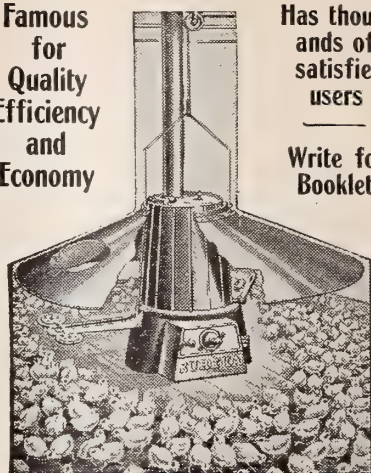
The type of an Old English Game Bantam should be a miniature pit fowl or game cock carrying all his characteristic courage and proudness, always defying the world and letting one know he is master of all he surveys. He lets nothing detract from him. His head should be erect, of medium length, strong and bold; strong beak and slightly curved, not too long; large bright eyes, prominent and full of expression. Cock's comb and wattles neatly dubbed, hen's comb small and evenly serrated. Neck long and very strong at juncture with body;

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JAMES R. WOTHERSPOON, Inc.

Box 240

Sinking Spring, Pennsylvania



"Lady Beautiful" Barred Plymouth Rocks

at Chicago Coliseum, December, 1921, won 1st, 5th pullet-bred cocks; 2nd, 3rd pullet-bred cockerels; 1st, 2nd Exhibition hens; 5th exhibition pullet. At Baltimore, Md., same week, won all firsts and all seconds but one on exhibition females and pullet-bred males. Have added several Dark Matings to my flock of "Lady Beautiful" birds which I have been quietly breeding for several years.

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SUPERIOR LEG BANDS

Aluminum Sure Clinch	Spiral Celluloid
12 - \$.15	12 - \$.15
25 - .25	25 - .30
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100 - .65	100 - .95
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Also, colored number bands. Baby chick bands. State breed and sex. Postpaid. Cat. free: **AURORA BAND CO. 77 LaSalle St., AURORA, ILL.**

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Royal Golden Wyandottes

1st cockerel at Heart of America, Chicago Coliseum and Chicago National. Eggs and Day Old Chicks. Write for prices. **J. S. PENNINGTON, Box A, Plainfield, Ill.**

BANTAMS America's Finest Bantams. 40 varieties. Game and Ornamental. Shipped on approval. Winners at the largest shows. Stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Cat. 2c. Also choice Pheasants, Yokohamas, Penfowls, and Pit Games. **F. C. WILBERT & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.**

BEES pay if kept right. Be a progressive beekeeper. We can show you how. Send **\$1.00** today for Bee Primer, 9 months subscription to American Bee Journal and catalogues of bee supplies. **American Bee Journal, Box 28 Hamilton, Ill.**

neck hackle wiry, long feathers covering the shoulders; wings full and round, inclining to meet under the tail with strong prominent butts, feathers broad and furnished with hard quills, primaries not too long and nicely rounded at ends projecting past the body as little as possible. Back short, broad across the shoulders, tapering to the tail. Tail carried at a nice angle, neither too low nor too high, with broad and strong feathers, furnished with a good pair of curved sickles, and well furnished with side hangers. Breast full, broad and well rounded. Body and stern; the breast bone straight and medium in depth, tapering well up behind, forming a compact belly. The whole body with wings, seen from the top, to appear flat and resembling old fashioned flat iron. Legs; thighs short, thick and muscular but not extremely short; legs set well apart; shanks of medium length with good round bone. Avoid flat shins, in-keeened or bowlegged specimens. Toes, clean, even, long and spreading, good back toe not duck-footed. Plumage hard, glossy and firm. Station, bold, smart movement, quick and graceful. The hen to be similar in conformation.

As to color, as I have said before, there is no end, such as Spangled, Black Red or Partridge, Wheaton or Clay, Golden and Silver Duckwing, Blue Red, Self Blue, Birch, Brown Red, Pyle Crele or Dom. Black, White, Furnace, Brassyback and many others. Here are splendid opportunities for the fancier to choose color to his liking and produce the best as there is nothing more beautiful than the glossy and distinct markings of a good colored game bantam. But let us all remember type is the first point to strive after as that denotes the breed, and color is the secondary consideration.

Here the color artist will be right at home. One very interesting fact concerning production of colors to the man who has only limited space: From one pen he can produce several colors of the very best. For instance, we will procure a good-typed Wheaton or Clayborn male, to head up our pen. Then we will secure for his mates a Wheaton female, Duckwing female, Blue Red female. Now from this mating we can expect the best of Clayborns or Wheatons, Golden Duckwing males, and Blue Reds.

Pa. Dr. N. L. May.

Care of Baby Chicks.

At this season of the year, when the sun gets up earlier and stays up later, and it gets bright and warm in the middle of the day, "a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of baby chicks."

Then arises the question of how best to handle them in order to raise them successfully. From my own experience and observation I will enumerate a few points.

First comes the question of where to get them. Of course, they can be hatched under hens or in incubators. If you use these methods be sure the eggs are from good, vigorous, pure-bred stock.

Dust the hen with lice powder while she is sitting and then be on the lookout for lice on the chicks. There are very few adult birds that haven't a few lice on them, and just a few on chicks are disastrous.

Some years ago when I started in the business "down in old Kentucky," in two weeks I lost 50 out of 51 chicks that I had with hens, before I found out what was causing the loss. Those hens were not particularly lousy either. If there are lice present on the chicks you will find them under their wings and on their heads. A little vaseline or lard generally eliminates the trouble. Do not use too much or you may stunt the growth of the chicks. With an incubator you do not have this trouble right at the start but it is well to keep your eyes open.

If you buy day-old chicks, do not get the cheapest grade if you want to be sure of good results. It is just like every thing else, the more you pay the better quality you will get. You cannot buy a Packard for the price of a Ford. Of course, they'll both run, but "there's a difference."

The same with chicks—cheap ones and good ones may both grow, but the better the grade the more certain you are to raise them.

It is better to buy as close to home as you can. One reason is that you are helping your neighbors and those doing business close to you. The main reason, though, is that when you buy close at hand you avoid the long journey by Parcel Post with the chances of chilling on the way. Get your chicks early but not so early that you will run across some cold weather unless your chicken house and brooder are able to keep

Why Basic Feeds Growing Mash Promotes Faster Growth and Development

Poultry raisers who are feeding Basic Feeds Growing Mash and Basic Feeds Developing Wet Mash are enthusiastic in their praise of this feed. In their reports to us they invariably state that never in their experience have they been able by any other method of feeding to get such rapid healthy even growth, quick development and perfect finish as they do with these feeds.

Such reports coming from well known successful poultrymen like A. F. Rolfe, Chas. V. Keeler, M. L. Chapman, C. S. Byers, F. D. Rogers, H. P. McKean and hundreds of others is evidence that Basic Feeds Growing Mash and Basic Feeds Developing Wet Mash do have unusual merit. There is a reason for it—a very outstanding reason and one that we would like to drive home to every poultry raiser and that is

The QUALITY Is In the Feed



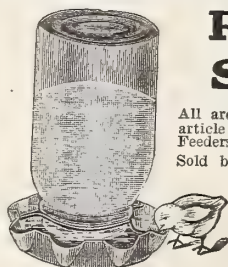
If you could visit our mill and see the choice selected Wheat, Bran, Wheat Middlings, Rolled Oats, Rice, Corn, Hulled Barley, Bone Meal, Beef Scraps and Dried Buttermilk that goes to make up Basic Feeds Growing Mash, you would then understand why Basic Feeds excel—you would see that they are A-1 quality through and through—100 per cent feeds and that's why Basic Feeds Growing Mash Promotes Faster Growth and development of growing birds.

Write today for our Chick Welfare Bulletin and money saving price list telling all about our complete line of QUALITY feeds—let us show you how you can reduce your feeding costs and how we can help you get better results.

The Basic Feeds Company
Dept. 325 LOCKPORT, ILL.

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The Oakes Better Poultry Supplies



Automatic Fountain and Feeder



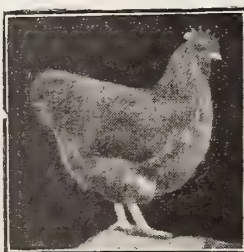
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10 inch and 20 inch

All are improved up-to-date articles. Used by all progressive poultry raisers. Each article well made and of the very best material. All kinds and sizes of Fountains, Feeders, Troughs, etc.

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SPECIAL SALE of splendid yearling cocks, hens and pens. Substantial savings on desirable birds for your next show string or breeding pen if you take up the matter now. Get our interesting summer sale list and your business judgment will prompt you to action while the greatest possible values may be had at the lowest possible price.

FEBRUARY COCKERELS from our choicest Chicago Coliseum winners at \$7.00 each.

MARCH CHIX from same matings at \$5 each, 6 for \$27; 12 for \$50.

APRIL CHIX from same matings, \$3.50 each, 6 for \$19; 12 for \$36.

Mature your own winners for fall fairs and early winter shows. Approval and C. O. D. shipments. You are satisfied always if they come from

THORNTOWN, INDIANA

Science Discovers Greatest Lice Killer

Changes Old Methods. No Dusting or Spraying. Birds Delouse Themselves. Gives Lasting Relief.

A recent discovery promises to revolutionize all the methods accepted up to now for keeping poultry free from lice and mites. This wonderful lice killer keeps the birds always lice free without the poultry raiser doing any work. It is the simplest, easiest, surest and best method ever discovered.



Hick's Lice Kill, which is the name of this sensational lice killer, is added to the drinking water. The medicine taken into the system of the bird comes out through the pores and every louse or mite dies or leaves the body. It does not injure the hatchability or flavor of the eggs or meat; is harmless to chicks and does not affect the plumage. A few days treatment at the start and then a little in the drinking water each month.

A Trial Costs You Nothing

So confident is Mr. Hick that Hick's Lice Kill will kill every louse or mite, that he is making a special guaranteed offer of two regular full sized, double strength, \$1.00 bottles and a regular \$1.00 package of Hick's Egg-Lay Tablets all for \$1.00. Use one bottle yourself and sell the other at one dollar, thus getting your own free. Send \$1.00 today (currency, money order, check, etc.) to Chas. M. Hick & Co., Dept. 215, 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. If you prefer, send no money, just your name and address, and pay postman \$1.00 and postage on delivery. If after two weeks trial you are not absolutely satisfied, write Mr. Hick and your money will be refunded.

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Solicits Your Shipments of

EGGS

Either White or Brown Shell

All Grades of Duck Eggs

**Sweet and Salt
Creamery Butter**

Any shipments must be no less than a 30 dozen case

**We Make Returns on Day
of Arrival on the NET—
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PRESERVE EGGS NOW

For use or sale when prices highest. EGG-O-LATUM keeps eggs perfectly one year, at cost of 1 ct. per doz. No odor; poach, boil, whip like fresh. Kept in ordinary carton or case in cellar. Easily applied. At dealers, or by mail postpaid, 60c and \$1.00 cases. GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. P-2 OMAHA, NEBR.

Russell's Famous Rustlers S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

Write for full particulars
GEO. RUSSELL, Box 72, CHILHOWEE, MO.

the chicks good and warm. Chilling is one of the worst enemies of the poultry keeper. A chick once chilled will never be the same even though it does recover.

When you get the chicks from the Post Office be sure they are not chilled on the way home. Put them in the brooder at once, having previously regulated it to a temperature of 95 to 100 degrees. Keep them inside for a while, until they get good and warm. Have some 10 or 12 inch boards, or quarter inch mesh netting ready with which to fence in the brooder to keep the chicks close to it, and gradually widen out the fence as the chicks gets to know just where the heat is.

Drop the temperature about 5 degrees a week until you get it down to 80 degrees. These temperatures must be varied a little according to the weather. If it is quite chilly or damp, give them a little more heat; if they don't want it they'll get away from it. Let them have heat until 6 or 8 weeks old, in ordinary weather. You can tell when they do not need it any longer; they will be well feathered and spread out at night. Of course, when weaning them from the heat, watch out for sudden changes in the weather, or damp spells, and put the heat back for a night or two if necessary.

Now, as to what to feed. Probably you have noticed that the State Experiment Stations and the Government Agricultural Department always give a ration to feed that you mix yourself. These are good, of course, but very few people can or care to go to the trouble of mixing feeds. Luckily there are many good poultry feeds on the market. Go to a store that handles a reliable brand and get the circulars the mixers publish. These will tell you how to feed that particular feed. Then follow this out as nearly as you can.

Remember, there is no one best feed, just as there is no one best breed or variety of chickens. All depends upon the operator. It is the same with other things. Thousands of women bake excellent bread and use hundreds of kinds of flour. All swear by their favorite brand and would almost swear at any other brand. Just adopt one brand of feed, stick to it, follow the directions and be like the Woodpecker who gets there by using his head.

Sour milk or buttermilk are among the best liquid foods for chicks, but you may have to create an appetite for it. I find that at first it is better to give them only sour milk or buttermilk to drink. After they learn to like it then put in water fountains also.

Never put milk in galvanized fountains or pans—the acid in it eats the metal. Use only glass or earthenware. A glass inverted in a saucer, or a small bowl inverted in a larger, shallow one works fine and they must always be kept clean enough for you to use yourself. Never feed old milk or foods that are moldy or bad. A good rule to follow is—Feed nothing you would not eat yourself, if your tastes ran along the same lines as those of a chicken.

Have a thin layer of fine cut straw, clover, etc., on the floor and make it thicker as the chicks grow older—make it an inch for each week the chicks are old. Change this often enough to keep it from getting very dirty. Keep chick size grit and oyster shell before them. Give them green feed after 3 or 4 days or a week, according to their development. And above all things, keep plenty of fresh water and milk before them at all times.

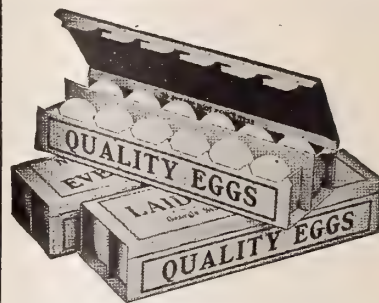
Sour or buttermilk will help to correct digestive trouble. If the chicks develop diarrhea you can't often cure the sick ones, and the rest of the flock are better off if the sick ones are killed and burned.

Give the chicks plenty of fresh air but enable them to get back to the heat when they want to. Let them get out in the air as soon as possible, even on cold days. Give them a rather small open air space at first and gradually enlarge it after they know what the door of the house is for and get sense enough to go back when they get cold.

When they show signs of wanting to roost, give them some boards to roost upon. Boards 3 or 4 inches wide and raised 6 or 8 inches from the floor will do. Better start them just squatting on the wide boards in order to prevent crowding and to keep them clean, and to avoid crooked backs, breasts, etc.

After they get to know their home, say at the age of 6 or 8 weeks, give them free range if you are situated so you can, but remember the neighbors' gardens, also their cats and dogs may like nice young broilers. If you can't give them range, give them as much yard as you can. Don't try to keep the Mediterranean breeds in with a 6 foot fence. This will do for the heavier breeds

Market Your Eggs in Neat, Compact and Safe Self-Locking Egg Cartons



"the box that sells the eggs"

A big help in getting highest prices for your eggs. Note how much larger the eggs appear! and how good!

Try a sample lot. Send \$1.50 (postage extra) for 100 stock printed cartons labeled "Extra Selected Eggs" or "Quality Breakfast Eggs." Shipping weight per 100 cartons, 14 lbs. If you do not find the cartons the best you have ever used, we will return your money.

Write for prices on quantities of 1,000 or more with your farm name or brand name.

SELF-LOCKING CARTON CO
436-438 East Illinois St. Chicago, Ill

WHITE DIARRHEA

You can positively prevent this dreaded germ disease. Don't lose a single chick. Save every one you hatch. Keep them healthy, strong and growing fast. Let us prove to you that

O. D. MITCHELL'S GERMICIDE

will absolutely prevent and cure White Diarrhea and all other bowel diseases. A thirteen year successful remedy. Buy it on our money-back guarantee. Three sizes: 50c, \$1.00 and \$3.00 by mail, postpaid. Send no money. Pay postman on arrival. Be prepared. Send order today, Now.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

FUNK'S INTERNATIONAL S. C. W. Leghorn Males

I am offering a few choice cocks and cockerels that have been heading my own pens for the past season at bargain prices; also a few choice 12 weeks old pullets and cockerels at \$2.00 each, regular \$5.90 stock. Write for further information.

FUNK EGG FARM
Lyle W. Funk, sole owner, Box 38, Bloomington, Ill.

A BIG REDUCTION MY SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN EGGS

are 75 cents to \$3.50 for 15 eggs; ten to twelve weeks old cockerels \$1.00 each and up. Hens and cocks at \$2.00 to \$15.00 each. Try some eggs or stock and make money. Eggs from light Browns all sold. John W. Moore, R. F. D. No. 1, Poplar Bluffs, Mo., Dent. M.



PRICES REDUCED!—On O. H. C. CANT-CLOG POULTRY FEEDERS. Direct from factory, postpaid. Heavy galvanized iron, full 20 qt. capacity. Quickly saves cost by eliminating waste in feeding dry mash and grain. Oscillating pan with cone absolutely prevents clogging. Free 10-day trial on money-back guarantee. Buy NOW! Write for free illustrated booklet and new reduced prices on poultry supplies. O. H. Clough, Box 1, Union City, Ind.

Baby Chicks-14 Varieties

Reduced prices for June. Breeding stock for sale. **HOLTAPPLE HATCHERY.** ELIDA, OHIO

but for the lighter ones put up 3 or 4 foot fences and cover the yards with 2 inch mesh poultry netting.

Another important point in the development of your pullets; as soon as you can distinguish the sexes, separate them. Then watch the pullets develop, also the cockerels.

Mich.

A. C. Schwertman.

Light and Dark Barred Rocks.

I have read the article on page 618 of the May issue by L. D. De Villeracy, and can not help but write these few lines to express my opinion in the matter. I have been breeding the grand old breed for nearly 20 years and feel that my experience should be worth something.

In the article above referred to the writer admits his youngness in the matter, yet feels very confident of his ability to tell what is what in breeding Barred Rocks. He lauds Thompson and Cosh as being worthy of consideration in this matter to the apparent exclusion of W. D. Holterman, who, though an advocate of the light and dark proposition, has done more in recent years to develop interest in Barred Rocks than any other breeds.

Not long ago I read an article in the American by one who claimed to know that the two lines were drawing closer together. To me this indicates nothing whatever, as any careful breeder can, in a few years, make his light lines as dark as he wishes, and the reverse applies to the dark line. I'll venture to say that whatever the color or tone of color in either line, the female is still about the same number of shades darker than her full brother; and this is the point that needs correction. Just as long as the Standard of Perfection calls for the exhibition male and female to match in shade and color will we have with us the light and dark matings.

From what I can learn the Barred Rocks are not the only breed that is double mated to produce choice exhibition specimens, but this variety seems to be bearing the brunt of the blame and by many are condemned on this account. If the truth were admitted the practice of double mating is becoming more and more general among many, many breeders of other varieties, the chief difference being that the Barred Rock breeders have drawn aside the curtain and are making an effort to clear up the so-called mysteries of the breed.

Through the efforts of our best breeders to produce males and females to meet the Standard requirements, two very wonderful and beautiful varieties have been developed, either of which is worthy of a place in any show room, in both male and female classes, so why not exhibit them both as they are bred and do away with the so-called exhibition pen as called for by the Standard, which is contrary absolutely to the dictates of nature. I have never yet seen full brothers and sisters come any where near matching in shade of color even though matings in both lines may be very similar in appearance.

Why not abolish this misleading requirement in the exhibition pen and either have the two separate varieties, or have a Standard with the male admittedly lighter than the female, and an accurate description given as to the proper barring and color proportions required for each?

This latter plan would, however, necessitate the loss of thousands and thousands of dollars and much valuable time and experience by the present day breeders and virtually compel them to start all over. The simple and practical thing to do is to show and judge as we breed, in two separate lines, and thus let the one line breeder show his males and females, thus doing away with the so-called exhibition pen as is being done in Mr. Hewes' shows and many, many others today.

Ill.

Chas. Morgan.

(Note: The above argument in favor of dividing the Barred Plymouth Rock into two varieties is a very fair presentation of the case as held by a large number of breeders. What will happen if this course is pursued? I will tell you what is happening in Brown Leghorns. The Light or pullet-bred line is losing ground. It is freely predicted that the same thing would happen in Barred Rocks, for you would no longer have one variety, but two varieties that were in close competition with one another. If the present exhibition female is worth preserving, the present Standard is worth preserving. F. L. P.)

Mayslake Buff Orpingtons

MID-SUMMER SALE

500—HALF PRICE—500

Grand breeding males now...	\$5.00	\$7.00	\$10.00
Grand breeding females, now..	4.00	6.00	8.00
Extra grand show males....	15.00	20.00	25.00
Extra grand show females...	10.00	15.00	17.00

10% further reduction on orders of \$50.00 or more.

FOR EARLY FALL SHOWS

Hundreds of early 1922 hatched cockerels and pullets having size, bone, color and quality far ahead of any previous year's production will be in great shape for your Fall shows. Orders now being booked.

MAYSLAKE FARMS

(F. S. Peabody, Owner)

HINSDALE, ILLINOIS

(Frank F. Conway, Manager)

WILSON'S TRAPNESTED WHITE LEGHORNS

BABY CHICKS

20% REDUCTION



1ST PULLET, CHICAGO, 1922

GLENN A. WILSON, Box 10, Sandwich, Illinois

After June 15th will sell baby chicks at \$3.20 for 25; \$6.20 for 50; \$12.00 for 100; \$57.50 for 500; \$110.00 for 1000. Hatching eggs \$4.50 for 50; \$8.00 for 100; \$70.00 for 1000.

All chicks and eggs we offer are from trap-nested hens that have proved ability to produce offspring of same or better laying capacity. That's why my stock makes such big records and why customers buy from me year after year. My stock made a clean sweep at the January Chicago show, making the fourth straight win for cockerels. Stock now, from prize winning strains and make your poultry yard pay big this year. Save time by ordering direct from this ad at prices quoted above.

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They Dominate in the World of Campines. AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 1922 Homestead Campines made practically a clean sweep, winning 1-2-3 cock; 1-2-3 hen; 1-2-3-4 cockerel; 1-2-4-5 pullet; 1 young pen. This win, added to their big win at Boston and New York state fair, prove that they dominate in the world of Campines.

EGGS NOW HALF THESE PRICES

Start right and your poultry keeping will prove fascinating and profitable. You cannot secure a better producing and money making variety than Homestead "Vigorous Strain" of Silver Campines. Eggs—One setting, \$10.00; two settings, \$17.50; extra choice selection, one setting, \$15.00; two settings, \$25.00; Single birds—Females, \$7.50 and up; Males \$10.00 and up; Pens, \$40.00 and \$50.00 and up.

Homestead Campine Farms Box A Wayland, Massachusetts



SIEB'S HATCHERY - - - Lincoln, Illinois

June and July

Prices

No Reduction On
May Chicks

Dates	VARIETY	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Dates
June		25	50	100	500	1000	July
Hatches							Hatches
5	Barred Rocks	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$125.00	3
12	White Rocks	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00	145.00	10
19	Rhode Island Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	125.00	24
26	White Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00	145.00	31
	Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	155.00	
	Anconas	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	125.00	
	White Leghorns	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00	

97% Live delivery. WE PAY PARCEL POST CHARGES. Order from this ad.

Little Journey Among Anconas

Some night take this "Little Journey Among Anconas"—it will fascinate you!—and you will profit immeasurably from the experience. Between the two substantial covers of this latest book by the Ancona specialist, H. Cecil Sheppard, is packed all the meat of Ancona history and experience since the early discovery of this prolific breed. Mr. Sheppard's amazing winnings for many consecutive years at Madison Square Garden, New York, entitle him to write the leading text book on Anconas.

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H. Cecil Sheppard

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Giant Minorcas, S. C. Black

Big sale on quality breeders and partly matured stock. Send for price list. Eggs from ten best pens in the world \$5.00 per 15.

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CLOSING OUT SALE—Owing to ill health am compelled to dispose of our entire flocks of trapnested breeders and layers in both our exhibition and utility strains. Prices reasonable to move them quickly. Will consider offer for farm fully equipped, or for entire flocks...DR. B. H. MANSEL, Box 202 QUAKERTOWN, PA.

Rid Hens & Chicks of Lice and Mites

A Few Drops of Wonderful New Remedy in Drinking Water Does It—No Dusting, Spraying or Greasing.

Any poultry raiser can easily and quickly clean out Lice and Mites by using a new remedy recently discovered by a Kansas City Chemist and called Imperial Lice and Mite Remedy.



All that is necessary is to occasionally put a few drops of this amazing remedy in the fowl's drinking water. It renders them immune from the attack of all blood-sucking parasites, as these pests positively will not stay on a fowl taking this remedy.

It also acts as a splendid Tonic and Blood Purifier, as well as increasing egg production and growth, for with these pests eliminated, hens lay better and young stock grows faster. It is positively guaranteed not to affect the meat or eggs.

The manufacturers of Imperial Lice and Mite Remedy are anxious to get it quickly introduced among poultry raisers everywhere, and make this Special Introductory Offer. Send no money, just your name and address to the Imperial Laboratories, Room 636, 2110 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo., and they will send you a regular full sized \$1.00 bottle and will also send you free a big full sized (double strength) \$1.00 package of Imperial White Diarrhea Remedy, the standard, time-tested remedy. Pay the postman only \$1.00 and a few cents postage when both packages are delivered. Any time within 30 days, if you are not satisfied with results, just say so and your money will be cheerfully refunded.—Advertisement.

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CHICK FEEDERS



Use Moe's Good Poultry Yard Fixtures.—Practical, Money Saving Devices. Star Fountains for Mason Jars 10c. Round Feeder 6 inch, 15c; 8 inch, 25c. Ask your dealer and write for catalog.

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Winter Laying S. C. White Leghorns
Chicks and Eggs at reduced prices. 500 Breeders for sale after July 1st. HIAWATHA POULTRY FARM, CRYSTAL LAKE, ILL.

The Magic Brooder



Self-regulating; efficient and high-grade throughout. Take no chances with your broods but buy the Magic, the best brooder on earth. It insures success. Write for catalog and prices.

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AVIAN S

Cures White Diarrhea in small chicks, Chicken Cholera, Roup, Canker, Gapes, Black Head in Turkeys. Mailed postpaid for 50 cents. If it fails your money back. Put up only by Dr. S. L. Gustafson, Veterinarian, Searcy, Ark.

A Dangerous Poultry Pest.

By F. C. Bishopp of the United States Bureau of Entomology.

An addition to the ranks of the enemies of the poultrymen is among us. Poultry are already beset with parasites. Many species of lice gnaw on their skin and feathers; the roost mite and the fowl tick suck their blood; the fleas, chiggers, depluming mites and scaly leg mites attack them, and now comes the feather mite. This persistent little blood sucker is even worse than the common red or roost mite with which we are quite familiar.

Since 1917, the United States Bureau of Entomology has been keeping watch on this pest which was not previously known as a pest of domestic fowls. Its first recorded occurrence was in the poultry flock of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry at Beltsville, Maryland. A few months later it was sent in from a commercial flock at Raymond, Illinois, then it was found in northern New York, central Indiana, and within the last few months it has been found in two points in Canada, and near Minneapolis, Minnesota.

As a result of work carried out at Raymond, Ill., by H. P. Wood of the Bureau of Entomology, a pamphlet was issued by the Department of Agriculture in January, 1920. That author added considerable to our knowledge of the life history and habits of the pest and discovered a treatment which would completely stamp it out. At the time this pamphlet was issued some experts were of the opinion that the mite was the same as the species known to prey upon domestic fowls in the tropics, and commonly called the tropical fowl mite. Further study of the specimens indicates that this first conclusion was wrong. Furthermore, the appearance of the mite as a poultry parasite, largely in northern latitudes, while it has never been recorded in the Southern States, further strengthens the view that it is not that species.

Not the Common Roost Mite.

The appearance of the individual mites is very similar but the mature feather mite is somewhat smaller than the common roost mite, and the female shows a lobed or notched abdomen. The feather mite also crawls about faster than the roost mite. The most striking difference, and one which poultrymen should depend upon to separate the species, is the fact that the feather mite remains on the fowls constantly and lays its eggs and breeds among the feathers, hence the common name which is here given. While an occasional specimen of the common mite may be found among the feathers it is not their normal habit to remain on the fowls during the day, the feeding being done largely at night, except on nesting hens. The feather mite usually congregates in great numbers among the feathers below the vent, but not every fowl in the flock is heavily infested. The presence of the mites and their eggs, molted skins and excrement give the feathers in that region a dirty appearance which, if bad, will quickly attract attention.

Seriousness of Parasite.

The fact that this mite remains on the fowls continually adds to its dangerousness. It has been known to kill fowls outright when the mites were very abundant and the sitting hens are frequently driven off their eggs by its attack. One of the principal dangers, however, is the ease with which the mite can be spread from

from one flock to another even over great distances by the shipment of infested birds. Furthermore, while, as has been stated, the mite can be completely eradicated its destruction is considerably more difficult than is the roost mite.

How Chickens May Become Infested.

An effort has been made to determine the source of the mites in each of the flocks where it has occurred, but no definite information on this point has been obtained. It is certain that owing to the habits of the mite of crawling from a fowl to the nesting material or adjacent fowls that birds may become infested at poultry shows. And the ease with which the mites can be introduced into a flock by shipment of infested birds or infested packing is apparent. Examination of a number of wild birds indicated that they were not infested. English sparrows, however, were found to harbor these mites to some extent, both on their bodies and in their nests. While it seems probable that

the trouble at least in some of these outbreaks, has been derived from some wild bird, it is firmly believed that the main danger to the poultry industry is through commercial channels.

Fighting the Pest.

Two or three treatments have been found to be successful in destroying all of the mites on the fowls, but the following is recommended above others: Dip all fowls except baby chicks in a tub of the following mixtures: Flowers of sulphur or powdered sulphur, two ounces; laundry soap, one ounce; water, one gallon. The soap should first be dissolved in warm water and the sulphur stirred in. The tub should be filled so that the fowl can be completely immersed. While being held in the solution with one hand the feathers beneath should be ruffled with the other so as to allow penetration by the dip. The head should also be ducked once or twice. This dipping will thoroughly wet the fowls and can only be practiced when the weather is warm and sunny. For winter treatment dust all chickens thoroughly with powdered or flowers of sulphur. Since the baby chicks do not harbor the mites, at least to any extent, their treatment does not seem to be necessary provided the mother is well dusted. Along with this general treatment of the fowls the nest and scratch materials should be cleaned up and burned and the nests,



Female feather mite greatly enlarged.



The "Feather Mites" eat and know at the feathers. Evidence of presence of the "Feather Mite" shown above.

dropping boards and floor and walls of the chicken house and coops sprayed with the wood preservative known as carbolineum or anthracene oil. If this material is not obtainable a good grade of creosote oil may be used. The fresh nesting material should be dusted with flowers of sulphur. If the runs are shady and feathers are numerous in them it is best to spray them lightly with the same material as they sometimes harbor the mites.

This method of treatment has been demonstrated to absolutely eradicate the feather mites from a flock, as in the yards at Raymond, Ill., which were treated this way in 1919 by Mr. Wood, no mites have been seen since.

Eradicating the Pest.

It is the desire of the Department of Agriculture, and undoubtedly also of the various poultry interests of the country, that this dangerous pest be prevented from spreading widely and not even be allowed to remain in a single flock within the United States. The Department appeals to every poultry raiser to co-operate in this undertaking. In the first place it is desirable that the presence of the pest be recognized early and positively. Should any suspicious mites be found a few of the feathers infested with the mites should be placed in two per cent formalin and mailed to the Bureau of Entomology, Box 208, Dallas, Texas, for positive identification. Every assistance will be let to stamp out the pest in case it is found and it is believed that no conscientious breeder will aid in its spread by making shipment of fowls after its presence has been discovered, until it is eradicated.

Allied Poultry Show Association.

By D. Lincoln Orr

No business, no sporting event, really nothing can succeed unless it has a Supreme Court and the less in number belonging to that court, the better. Now let's talk poultry organization. There is an organization that has partially functioned because the poultry breeders of America have been good sports. It never has had a supreme court. If the present board is supposed to be one there is nothing it has done that could be hailed as a step a la Landis-Hays. It gives birth but never nourishes. The poultry business today needs a Judge Landis or a Will Hays. For the past 10 years or more the papers, the aisles, the cloak rooms have been reeking with all sorts of gossip about the poultry judges, shows and exhibitors with no one to lift a hand, with no Judge Landis to suspend for 38 days, or a Will Hays to put on a ban. This great organization with its boasted "9,000 membership and a billion dollar industry," seemingly is satisfied to license judges, issue standards, sell supplies and get members. Even when a member is proven not worthy, the association does not always care to expel.

Within the last 3 years and personally to me in the presence of the President of the A. P. A., one judge talked shamefully about another's judging, both licensed. As yet I have not heard of any action being taken by the Association. No association will ever be able to control such a vast, widespread industry such as is crystalized in the poultry shows until it gets a Supreme Court and one that has the future good at heart.

The American Poultry Association, in my humble opinion, has utterly failed in its handling of the Shows. The time has arrived when this must cease and the house put in order. Perhaps a Babe Ruth or a Fatty Arbuckle will have to be sidetracked for a while, but what is the harm if the sport or business is advanced to a higher level. Others can make home runs and throw pies.

Then again the inconsistency shown in admitting breeds and varieties in the Standard. No show secretary will ever refuse a bird if he has the room. All secretaries will make classes for any variety, standard or non-standard, if guaranteed a full class. In my humble opinion it is not necessary for a breed's welfare to be admitted to the Standard of Perfection. I believe any association making a business of listing varieties in a Standard should accept any and all varieties and list these separately on probation. If found worthy and popular, then 5 years later put them in the Stand-



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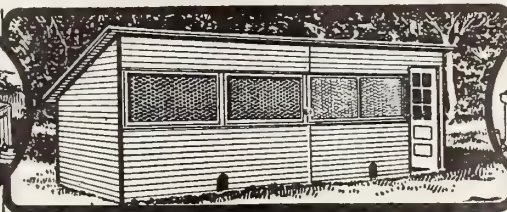
The largest and oldest successful hatchery. We produce chicks from free range stock that are strong, vigorous and full of pep. Experience has taught us how to hatch chicks. If you want the best, we have them, all pure bred and at the most reasonable prices.

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Write for catalog and price list. **THE UHL HATCHERY, Box A, New Washington, O.**



Brooder for 50 to 100 chicks



No. 3 Poultry House for 60 hens—2 units



Setting Coop

Strong, healthy chickens are raised in Hodgson Poultry Houses. These practical, attractive houses can be erected in less than an hour. They are weather proof, vermin proof, thoroughly ventilated; warm and dry. Easy to clean and convenient to move. There's a Hodgson Poultry House for every purpose. Write for illustrated catalog.

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Prices
Reduced
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MATING
LIST

BAKER'S ANCONAS

The Original Trap-Nested

Now booking orders for growing stock.

BAKER'S ANCONA FARM
R. F. D. 3, Box 54, ELRYIA, OHIO

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Buff Minorcas

If you want a variety with the most brilliant future invest in Buff Minorcas.

STOCK and EGGS NOW HALF PRICE

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Summer Sale List Free.

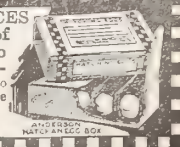
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QUICK DELIVERIES—COURTEOUS SERVICE—LOW PRICES

The best poultrymen now use Anderson Boxes. Thousands of satisfied customers. Twenty years of continuous service to the industry. Use the Regulation Association Standard Shipping Package for Chicks and Eggs. Complete—quick pack—safe and sure. Also Reliable Eyrre Coops. Write today for attractive circular and prices. The attractive package with the checkered border.



ANDERSON BOX CO., ANDERSON, IND.

THEY TAKE THE PRIZE

BUFF ROCKS

National Champions
Established 1903

S. C. REDS

FIRST PRIZE WINNERS at Kansas City, Chicago, New Cork, National Meets. Egg Record, Leavenworth 214, Mountain Grove 229. Beautiful catalog free. Our record is built on accomplishment.
C. R. BAKER, Box A, ABILENE, KAN.

Tarbox's Silver Wyandottes and Speckled Sussex

A DISCOUNT OF 40% on all orders for Eggs and Chicks received after May 15th. All chicks delivered 3 weeks after ordered, as we will only hatch on orders after May 15th. Setting dates May 16th and 25th, June 7th and 19th.
A. & E. TARBOX Box A YORKVILLE, ILL.

Kill the Lice

The easy, sure and scientific way
with HARZOL and a

PUTNAM VAPORIZER

The Putnam Vaporizer distills the vapor of Harzol into every crack and crevice of the poultry house, destroying every louse and disease germ.

Don't Dust Don't Spray
Do the Easy Way

USE HARZOL

Harzol is a medicated, volatile disinfectant. Its vapor is healing, soothing and agreeable to fowls and humans, but death to lice and microbes. Prevents and relieves colds, roup and other infectious diseases. Set the vaporizer going; it holds a pint of oil and Burns a Week without Attention

Does the work perfectly and without effort. Putnam Vaporizer, \$2.50. Harzol, \$1.00 a can. Ask your dealer. If he doesn't have it send me his name and \$3.00 and I will send you complete outfit consisting of one can of Harzol and a Putnam Vaporizer. Harzol is not malleable, so give your nearest express office. Satisfaction guaranteed.

I. PUTNAM

Route 605-V Elmira, N.Y.



Chicks--Eggs ANCONAS

It's a safe investment to buy chicks or eggs of me. Sheppard's Strain stands supreme as America's most wonderful layers and exhibition quality. Chicks, 25, \$5.00; 50, \$9.50; 100, \$18.00. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$3.00; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.50. I guarantee 85 per cent 500 one-year-old hens \$2.00 each. Catalog free. Eggs to test fertile. 100 per cent chicks. Parcel post paid, guarantee satisfaction. Airdate pups for sale.

MID-OAK POULTRY FARM

R. F. D. 4, Box A, Bloomington, Ill.

Chicks with Pep

Big June and July Price Reduction. Try some of our full blooded Don't Stop Laying Kind of chicks for June and July. They will pay you big. Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, W. Wyandottes 14c; Leghorns 12c; Orpingtons and Silver Wyandottes 16c; Broilers 10c. Free catalog. Prepaid. Safe arrival. 2c less for July. 5 per cent off on 500 and 10 per cent on 1000 lots. Holgate Chick Hatchery, Route A, Hialeah, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS

50,000 weekly. 20 varieties. Reduced prices June and July. Catalog free. MILLER POULTRY FARM, Box 665, Lancaster, Mo.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS

S. A. M. & O. E. Becker ROUTE 3 VINELAND, N. J.

THE LEGHORN WORLD

Devoted Exclusively to all varieties of Leghorns. Published monthly. One year 50 cents, three years \$1.00. Official organ of all Leghorn clubs. The Leghorn World, 6081 Bremer Ave., Waverly, Iowa

ard, but this Standard business is aside from the main thought.

There is much talk about getting birds ready for a show in ways that are not just according to law. Ability as a breeder should be the final test and added to that a good legitimate conditioner, but no one seems to be willing to play Judge Landis.

The poultry exhibiting business is good wholesome sport. It is international in scope. It is clean, healthy and not expensive when taken in comparison with other sports or pastimes. I have looked into many Associations lately such as cattle clubs, kennel clubs, trotting associations, and it is with amazement that I turn back and view the lack of authority with power that rules the poultry show world.

The League of American Poultry Shows or whatever will be its official name when its constitution is finally adopted, will be an organization formulated and copied after known successes, for example, the baseball league, the kennel club, the jockey club, the trotting association and many others.

It will acknowledge no higher power, no other authority in so far as the management of its poultry shows is concerned, and everybody that participates at its several shows must conform to its rules regardless of any other affiliations.

We will have our Supreme Court which will have authority with power so that any sentence pronounced by the court against any judge, editor, exhibitor or show secretary will be final and binding. We are going to stop rule breaking even if we have to suspend a Babe Ruth. No one need be afraid whose ambitions and intent is right.

Reports on Revision.

By Theo. Hewes.

I have read with a lot of interest the several reports that have been published on the work of the Revision Committee, and it seems the boys treated us mighty nice, even though they may not agree with us in all we did. There seems to be a disposition to take us as being at least dead in earnest and trying to do the best thing in the best way we could, and if we find this same sentiment in the Knoxville meeting we are going to finish the job in a way that every fancier in the country will be proud of.

Each member of the Committee knows there are going to be some good suggestions made to us at that time, and I know the majority of our committee will welcome these suggestions. We are only your hired men, and we have done the best day's work we knew how to do, and we want you to tell us right out in meeting whether we did the work to your satisfaction, and if not, point out the weak spots.

To the reporters who followed us through the long sessions and made their reports to their journals, I want to say THANK YOU.

It must have been a tedious job for these boys to set there day after day, not taking part in the debates, but waiting patiently for us to agree on the many points that in many instances led us far afield. I know it must have looked to you like we were killing a lot of time on some minor points—time that might have been better used in some other direction.

I note Mr. Robinson refers to one or two points of this kind and rather censures Mr. Platt in two cases where I feel if any one is to be censured, I am the one to blame. In regard to the description of the lower thigh, we have tried for several revisions to get the proper description and in every case we quit before we finished. Platt's suggestion of calling it the "drum-stick" did not meet with the committee's idea of the proper name, but at that it was the homely phrase that best fits it. But the point I wish to cover is that it was important that this section have a proper description, and that we not go on forever using a term that we all know was wrong; and it was Platt's persistency that finally brought it about.

In regard to non-important breeds and time taken up on them, I told Mr. Platt when he was added to the committee that I believed some of the old breeds might be revived if we gave them a little more consideration and did not pass them over as we have been in the habit of doing, and I was glad to see him take this interest. I really believe the effort to give a better description to some of the breeds that are almost obsolete was the best work we did, and I hope to see the breeders of these old time favorites take a new lease on life and push out these varieties where the public may become better acquainted with them.

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Our breeding season ends July 1st. We have 800 fine growing pullets and 800 cockerels, some weighing 4 lbs., the finest we ever had at this early date, May 1st. They are needing more room every week. We are offering to sell at HALF PRICE, good through July, August and September, half the females and a few of the males from our various matings, including our Special All-Star Matings, Exhibition Matings, Special Egg-Laying Matings and our General Matings. We reserve the right to refuse to sell certain individuals. This is a real opportunity to get proven combined exhibition egg-laying stock cheap. Get the female end of your foundation stock while the "getting is good" and we will supply you with the Cockerel to properly mate to them when the cockerels are sufficiently matured that we know what we are sending. Get real White Orpington blood lines at the "Home Farm" for White Orpingtons. We will satisfy you in value or you can return the stock and get your money back. Get our 1922 Mating List and see what real value we are offering.

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Now boys and girls, come on to Knoxville and help us to complete this work, and help us to make good on our promise to the breeders that we will finish the job and have the book in the hands of the fanciers Jan. 1, 1923.

Revising the Standard.

By E. H. Hoffman.

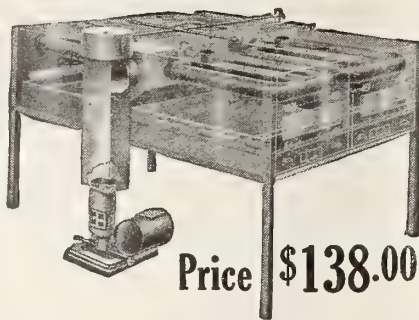
Within a short time the American Poultry Association will revise its Standard of Perfection and the changes that are to be made will be in force for some time to come, so it is very important that great care be taken to make no changes or additions but what will be for the best interests of the poultry business, especially the branch of the industry that has built up its present magnitude and that is the standard or so-called fancy end of it. The breeds and varieties that are now in the Standard must be protected against the admission of others that are nothing more than an infringement upon them, or, in other words, a duplication. The work that was done at a meeting of the revision committee a short time ago and the recommendations that the committee will make to the American Poultry Association at its next annual convention to be held at Knoxville, should be indorsed by every member of the association who has the interest of standard breeds and their future at heart. Much has been said regarding the admission of some of the so-called new breeds that are asking for recognition in the Standard, but, without much comment, I believe the action taken by the committee was wise in every particular and it is hoped that the majority will uphold its action at the coming convention. I believe and am a firm advocate of admitting any new breed or new variety if it has sufficient merit to warrant it, but I am opposed to dividing every breed into two varieties, merely to satisfy the likes of a few and to the detriment of many.

With regard to making certain slight changes in the Standard of some of the breeds that we already have, these matters have been taken up by the various specialty clubs and no doubt every change that has been recommended will meet the approval of the breeders of those classes in which they are interested. Adding a half pound to the weights of some breeds or slightly changing the color or shape descriptions are things that are not serious and will not in any way work against the interests of the breeds affected, so there can not be much if any criticism along these lines.

There are other things, however, that are of vital importance to the poultry industry that should have careful attention before the standard is finally accepted and published. In this connection let me mention the utility end of it. Some of the commercial poultry men insist upon infusing certain things into the standard that cannot help but work a hardship to the fancy. Conflicting the two is dangerous and one or the other is sure to suffer. The regular Standard of Perfection should be devoted to describing the breeds and varieties as to shape and color, laying down rules for judging; and illustrating the different breeds and varieties. Beyond that I can see nothing to be gained by filling it full of other matter relative to producing laying strains, improving egg production and the like. These things have no place in the Standard of Perfection. On the other hand, if the American Poultry Association should see fit to go into the publishing business to a greater extent, then a separate utility standard might be produced and in this standard could be inserted descriptions of the egg laying strains, how to Hoganize, how to raise early broilers and other matters that would be of interest to the commercial poultryman, who cares nothing about Standard requirements and exhibition qualifications. It is a well known fact that many of the exhibition lines of various breeds have been greatly improved along egg lines, but that can be done by the individual if he keeps close to Standard requirements. Confusing these two branches of the poultry business would not work out to the best advantage in any way.

I believe, however, that a strict set of rules should be laid down and published in the Standard regarding the management of poultry shows that are conducted under the rules of the American Poultry Association. Many little questions arise at shows that must be decided by the judges, whereas if these matters were covered in a set of rules, published in the Standard, there would be no confusion and no cause for complaint. For instance, in some shows where dark and light matings of Barred

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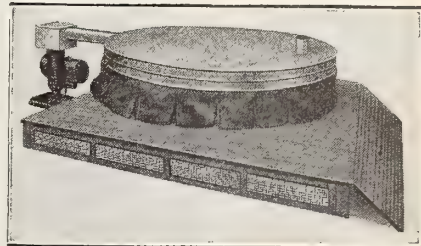
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6	Growing chicks.....	10	.20	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
7	Bantams	15	.30	.50	.80	1.90	3.25
8	Leg'rns, Anconas....	20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
9	Large Leghorns....	20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	3.75
11	Rocks, Reds, etc....	20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
12	Asiatics	25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
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Plymouth Rocks are shown, the question sometimes arises if these classes are allowed to compete for sweepstakes. Cockerel bred females and pullet bred males should not be counted in sweepstake classes, even if they are awarded prizes in special classes in which they are entered. Yet some show managements insist on figuring them into the number of points when sweepstakes are determined. I have always ruled that birds in these special classes cannot be figured because they are not in the Standard. Should the American Poultry Association see fit, however, to divide the Barred Plymouth Rocks into two varieties, the Dark and the Light, then they would be eligible to consideration in figuring sweepstake prizes.

Another rule that perhaps would work out well at all comparison shows would be to make it compulsory to place the weights of all birds upon the coops the same as in score card shows. This rule would not only give all exhibitors an equal chance, but would aid the judge in placing the awards. It would put a stop to placing small, immature birds over those that are standard weight. In my experience as a poultry judge I have found that one of the criticisms made by score card advocates against the comparison system of judging is that the weights are not considered. Most judges, I believe, take weight and size into consideration, but it is a certainty that if the weights were on the coops many under weight birds would go unplaced. When in doubt the judge is supposed to weigh the birds but very few comparison shows ever have a set of scales in the room even if the judge asks for them. I believe that a rule, compelling the managements to weigh all birds whether it be a score card or a comparison show, would work out to good advantage. In some cases where I have judged a show by comparison and sweepstakes were offered on the best bird in a certain class, such as all American breeds competing, and two birds were both very good in their respective breed, I have resorted to the weight clause, deciding by awarding the special to the one nearest Standard weight. In such cases it is often found that one bird is up to Standard weight, while the other is a pound or more under weight and still the latter does not show it with reference to size in the coop. Weights are important and should be considered in the comparison show as well as in the score card.

Coccidiosis in Young Chicks.

By T. B. Charles.

The organism causing Coccidiosis is designated *Eimeria (Coccidium) avium*. It belongs to a class of protozoan parasites known as sporozoa. It is included in the animal kingdom.

The disease affects chicks most commonly from the age of four to ten weeks, but may affect chicks much younger. The Coccidium when present in the digestive tract of the chick, develops rapidly in the cells of the intestinal mucosa; this gives rise to a large number of both sexual and

asexual forms which are voided in the droppings, which then become the means of general infection of the flock.

The chicks affected show signs of an interruption of the normal functioning of their digestive tract. They show the following general symptoms: Disordered feathers, droopy wings, bunched appearance, general weakness. The droppings become semi-fluid and usually whitish in color, or fluid with brownish tinge. In acute cases the droppings become bloody.

Examination of the Digestive Organs.

The lesions are confined principally to the intestinal tract. The caeca are usually distended, and are filled with a bloody semi-fluid mass. This, however, does not always hold true; the material may also be hard or cheesy. Upon microscopical examination may be seen blood cells, cells of the mucosa fecal matter, and numerous coccidial forms, especially the oocysts or resistant stage.

Controlling This Disease.

First occurrence on farm where poultry had not been kept for 10 years. Affected chicks eight weeks old shipped to Dr. Pickens at Ithaca, New York, who diagnosed it as Coccidiosis; further saying that the germ would live in the soil for four to five years. He stated isolation of the affected chicks and sanitation were the only possible means of control, and that in general, treatment was unsatisfactory and unsuccessful.

Following out this program I disinfected the houses daily, limed the yards, isolated the worst infected chicks "and on a hunch of my own" cut out all grain from the ration and fed only a moist, crumbly mash to which I added a medicinal poultry food. This secured fair results, but the mortality in one flock of chicks reached 50 per cent.

The same season and shortly after another flock became infected and under similar treatment the mortality reached 25 per cent. The following year the disease again occurred in a flock of 300 chicks and the mortality was 10 per cent. The next season there was not a recurrence of the disease, probably due to thorough sanitation. Cornell rations and methods of feeding were used during all this time.

Starting spring—April 28th, 1921—with 230 chicks in my back yard, I had a very illuminating experience as follows. At six weeks I had 223 vigorous chicks—then Zip! Coccidiosis! Loss 10 chicks, 4.4 per cent. Two of the birds were killed for examination by Prof. Dusham of the Zoology Department of Penn State. The microscopical examination showed the fecal material of these chicks to be filled with oocysts from the duodenum to the large intestine and especially in the caeca.

Nine of these chicks killed July 2nd showed the following condition: Digestive



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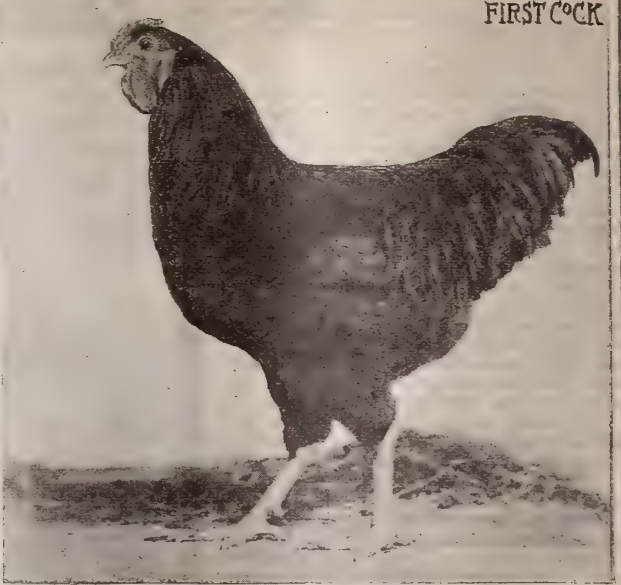
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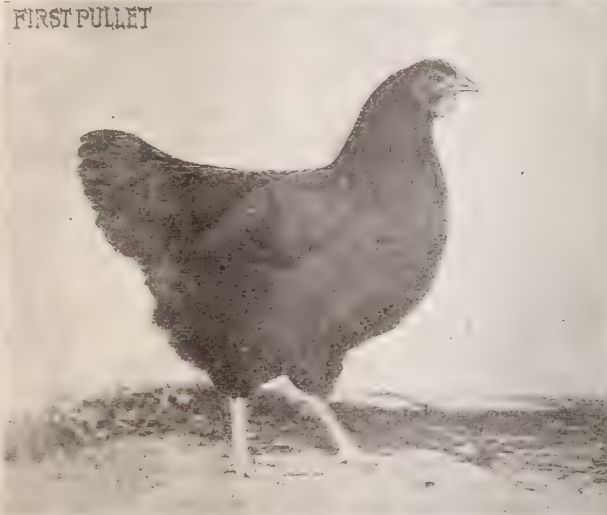
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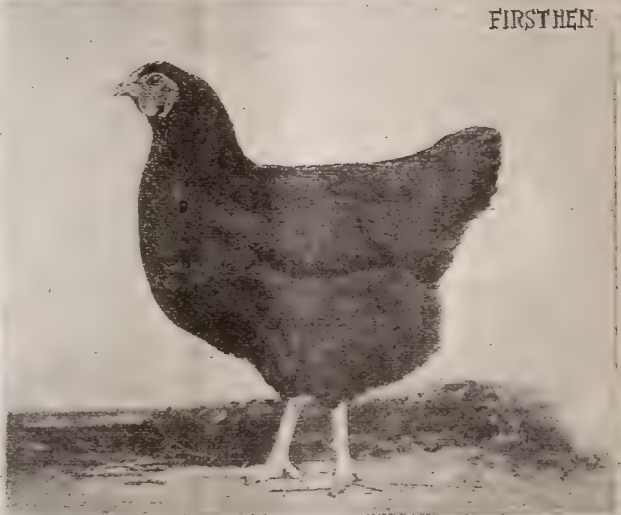
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Bred And Owned By HAROLD TOMPKINS CONCORD MASSACHUSETTS.

Adolphine
1922

hens in the show room. One should be able to look through the veneer and choose a woman who will always look good in whatever feather, who will always give you a little extra thrill as she goes about her daily tasks and a shock of delight when dressed for special occasions.

The reasons for my selecting the S. C. Black Minorca as my ideal of what a chicken should be may help some other brother who is as sea as to where to anchor in the harbor of satisfaction.

Historically, the breed is old, the first importations having been made into this country about forty years ago. The Standard established then has never been changed. Some unscrupulous individuals crossed them with Black Leghorns in order to supply the demand for eggs but with admission to the Standard of Perfection the characteristics of the S. C. Black Minorcas were established. This led, however, to the erroneous belief that the Black Minorca was originally a small fowl of the Leghorn type and that the present Standard has been developed from the smaller type. The Standard was made to fit the Minorca and not the Minorca to fit the Standard.

There is no bluff about the Minorca. Take three cockerels of the same age, Red, Wyandotte and Minorca, and raise them on the same rations until about six months old. The first two mentioned will look to weigh twice as much as the Minorca, but kill the three and dress them and you will get the surprise of your life. You will find that feathers, when off a bird, make a wonderful difference in the part of the fowl that is left for the table. I do not expect any prejudiced parties to agree with me but I am quite sure that from any point of view, the long, well balanced carcass of the Minorca would make you forget that you ever had a liking for any other table fowl.

Take several different pullets for comparison. Hatch them at the same time, give them the same care, put them in the laying house and watch results. The Wyandottes, Reds, Leghorns, lay little pullet eggs which one has to apologize for when offering for sale and which often bring less than standard eggs. Your Minorca pullets will lay eggs at the start that weigh the standard twenty-four ounces or more per dozen, and which increase in size as the pullet grows into the hen, until you have the standard Minorca egg weighing thirty to thirty-four ounces to the dozen. The Minorca will be profitable as a producer of large white eggs at three and four years of age. I have one I bought from a butcher five years ago, whose age I do not know, that still earns her keep and then some.

Your Minorca hen or pullet will lay through the year without losing from three to eight weeks in the "Bull Pen" or brooding a few chicks. Incubators have been doing this work successfully for many years.

The claim is made that a Rock or a Red for instance, will lay Winter eggs when eggs are high priced. I find by experience that a S. C. B. Minorca will lay just as many Winter eggs and many more Summer eggs. That they will produce about the same up to April and from then on I have to keep the "Bull Pen" in operation for the others but that the Minorca keeps right on into the Fall without interruption. Further that while the Winter eggs are higher priced, the production cost is also higher, so that in the long run the net profit is higher for the Minorca.

The Standard weight for the S. C. Black Minorcas are: Cock 9 pounds, cockerel 7 1/2 pounds, hen 7 1/2 pounds, pullet 6 1/2 pounds. These weights represent no excess feathers and the percentage of offal in dressing is exceptionally low. The feathers being carried close to the body give a graceful, rangy appearance and if you want to see poetry in motion just watch a flock of these black beauties chasing the elusive scratch grain in about a foot of good litter on a snappy morning.

My advice to any one who is about to engage in the poultry business for pleasure or profit, or to any one who is not getting the

results they have a right to expect from the birds they now have, is to study the history of the S. C. B. Minorcas and compare them with other breeds in the Standard of Perfection. You will find that from the utility standpoint or the standpoint of the fancier the S. C. B. Minorca is about as near the perfect type of fowl as it is possible to find. For the table you will find a beautiful, symmetrical carcass and in your egg basket you will find large numbers of the largest as well as the most beautiful white eggs produced by any breed in the Standard of Perfection.

Ohio, F. B. Huddleston.

Cost of Starting a Plant.

I have been reading with interest the letters written on this subject by Forster, Stillwagon and others.

It seems to me that there is too wide a difference in the opinions of these writers.

In the spring of 1921 I decided to go into the poultry business but knowing my limit I did not try to start the \$10,000 plant Mr. Forster speaks of, but bought an unimproved 7 acres near Kansas City. Being a jack leg carpenter, I built a four-room comfortable house, fenced the place with 5 ft. woven wire fence, with good hedge posts. Built a cheap poultry house 16x32, open front. I raised to maturity about 130 White Leghorn pullets from 40 hens purchased the fall before. This year I plan to enlarge the plant in the way of stock and buildings. I bought 2 small incubators last spring; also 2 coal burning brooders. Now as to the cost:

The outlay so far has cost me about \$3,000. I figured cockerels sold brought the pullets to maturity, but did not know just what my 130 pullets cost. If one were a Ford a Rockefeller he can spend \$10,000 as Mr. Forster suggested, to start his plant, but if he is a Stillwagon he can start in a small way for one-fourth that amount. No one ever jumped into the business very big and made a success of it anyway. I think the big ones always started small and grew big. I think there are more failures made in listening to alluring advertisements than ever were made by under estimating the cost of establishing a plant.

Mo. G. H. Wagner.

Toe Picking.

Toe picking is a habit that occasionally gets started in little chicks. It is a vicious habit and pretty hard to break. It sometimes starts with the little chicks getting mash on their toes and other chicks picking, it sometimes starts from lack of exercise, and it sometimes starts from chicks being put on litter and unable to see any bright feed or grit to pick at.

About the only solution to the problem is to give the chicks sufficient animal food in the form of milk or meat and give them plenty of range. As long as they are confined and find plenty of food close at hand they will be disposed to practice this vicious habit. Toe picking is a problem that has given many poultrymen a most discouraging thing to work with.

Early Crowing.

My neighbor H. G. Luiermore had a single comb Ancona cockerel four years ago begin crowing at 34 days from hatching, the same season I had a single comb Minorca do the same thing at 35 days.

In 1921 I had a setting of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns hatch the 10th of June and the earliest developing cockerel began crowing July 6th when 26 days old and weighing 7 ozs. Today he is one of the best developed birds I ever saw of his variety and apparently has as much vitality as two ordinary Leghorns.

N. Y.

—John Sherman

Color of Yolks.

Experiments at Missouri College of Agriculture, give the following results of various feeds on the color of the yolk of hen's eggs: Wheat gave 30 per cent. yellow, 12.5 per cent. orange, 67.5 white; maize, 70 per cent. yellow, 12.5 orange, 12.5 white; oats, 27.5 yellow, 2.5 green, and 72.5 per cent. white; with scrap meat the proportions were 20 per cent. yellow, 2.5 green, and 77.5 white; on green food, 72.5 per cent. yellow, 17.5 orange, and 10 per cent. white. Apart from the question of health, it is evident from these tests that green food is of great importance in the production of rich colored eggs.

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1 Baby Chicks....10c 25c 35c .50 \$1.25 \$2.25
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S. C. White Leghorns exclusively. June chicks \$13 per 100; \$120 per 1000. Eight weeks old pullets \$1.00 each. At least get our catalog. The Elliott Poultry Farm, Rt. 7, Box 87, Mansfield, Ohio.

RHODE ISLAND RED JOURNAL
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WHEELER'S WHITE WYANDOTTES and ROSE and SINGLE COMB REDS

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COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE
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Order at the following prices and your shipment will contain our "HI-GRADE" quality that we have been selling at twenty-five to thirty-five cents each. They are strong, vigorous and easy to raise. Hatched from heavy egg producers and exhibition stock.

	25	50	100	500
S. C. Wh. Leghorns..	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$65.00
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R. C. R. I. Reds.....	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00
White Wyandottes..	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00
S. C. Bl. Minorcas...	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00
S. C. Wh. Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00
Odds-Ends, no choice	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00

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The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in Bulletin No. 801, says in part:

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C. M. LAUVER McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Horticulture for Poultry Keepers

Conducted by Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Plant apple trees this spring and fall. The following from Prof. Haskins of which applies to eight other states where apples can be produced:

It is stated that the apple orchards of Ohio have decreased by two and one half million trees since 1910. In view of the turn of affairs which has converted this country into a theoretical desert, this will be regarded as a calamity. And it is a calamity. That the great state of Ohio, one of the best apple states in the Union, should permit this great industry to go to decay and well nigh vanish is nothing less than a crime against the king of fruits. But there are evidences of a revival of the industry. Farmers are beginning to set out orchards of approved varieties, knowing that with the present shipping facilities good varieties of Ohio fruit always will command a good market price. And it will not be so very many years before every farm again will have its apple orchard. Its jars of delicious apple butter upon the pantry shelves and its barrel of ci-vinegar in the cellar, just as in the good old days when a cider mill was regarded as a necessary adjunct to every community and the big copper apple butter kettle indispensable to every home."

* * *

We have a small plot of ground, about 1½ acres, where we have a good sized vegetable garden. We want to set out six or eight apple trees. The soil is sandy loam, on which we grow good vegetables, without using much fertilizer. What varieties would you recommend for such a soil and for this climate, I had thought of McIntosh Red, Baldwin, Bellflower, Pippin, Delicious, Stayman Winesap and Starks Golden Delicious, but I think their Golden Delicious agreement absurd, don't you? What nursery would you recommend? Do you consider Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo., reliable? Robert B. Colton, New Hampshire.

I advise you to plant two Delicious, two Golden Delicious, two Henry Clay and two wealthy. The Stayman Winesap is not adopted to your climate. I consider that the agreement demanded by Stark Bros. Nursery and Orchard company wholly fair and just. Stark Bros. Company has expended thousands of dollars in giving the wonderful Golden Delicious to the world. In this they have rendered a great service. Yes, Stark Bros. Company is reliable. They have been supplying planters not only in the United States but in all parts of the world with superior fruit trees and other nursery stock for 102 years.

* * *

I have a place 120x140 in Delaware County (14 miles from Philadelphia). I wish to raise R. I. Red utility stock.

1. What would be the best trees, apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry to plant for a continuous season of fruit?
2. Could I plant peach, pear, plum and cherry as a hedge in separate rows?
3. Are dwarf trees of other than pear a success?
4. Also are fruiting trees, 4 to 6 year size, successful?
5. Which is best for this locality, fall or spring planting?

Would thank you if you would answer these questions at your own earliest convenience. George W. Harris, Pennsylvania.

1. Apple trees: For a continuous supply of fruit from early to late, plant Henry Clay, Yellow Transparent, Wealthy, Delicious and Stayman.

Peach trees: Early Elfuta, Elfuta, Rochester, J. H. Hale, Krummel.

Pear trees: Lincoln, Seekel, Kieffer, Bartlett.

Plum trees: American, Surprise, Omaha, Wyant.

Cherry trees: Early Richmond and Montmorency.

2. It is not practical to plant apple, peach and cherry trees as a hedge. Dwarf pear trees make an ideal hedge and give an abundance of fruit.

3. Dwarf fruit trees, other than pear, are not advisable as a general proposition.

4. No. Do not plant such trees.

5. Fall planting is best for hardy trees in your locality.

* * *

Will you please advise me what apple and pear trees, also Red Raspberries to plant at Waterford, Ind? The place is located about 4 miles North East of Michigan City.

Illinois

R. G. Herbster.

For a commercial apple orchard I advise you to plant Delicious, Northern Spie and Grime's Golden. You will find the Lincoln and Seckle pear best for your planting. Cuthbert is the best for red raspberry. You should plant some Royal Purple raspberries. They will out-yield any other raspberry two to one. It is perfectly hardy in Indiana.

* * *

Would you tell me of any nurseryman that has strawberry-rhubarb. Also please advise me which kind of currants, gooseberries and grapes would be the best for me to grow in this part of Wisconsin? Wisconsin Harvey Tregoning.

The strawberry rhubarb can be purchased at any reliable nursery. It is a small, red stock and is not so sour as other rhubarb. Advise you to plant Lay and Red Crown currants and Oregon Champion Gooseberry.

* * *

Would you be so kind as to let me know which are the best market berries of the Strawberries, Black and Red Raspberries, and Currants. Would the Delicious and Golden Delicious apple thrive in this locality (Connecticut)? Would like to get the best berries for size and number that would stand shipping without losing their color or getting soft too easy?

Connecticut.

Joan E. Adams.

You will find the Dunlap, Haviland, Gibson and Sample strawberries wholly satisfactory. If you plant these varieties you will have berries from early till late. The Cumberland is the best black raspberry and the Cuthbert the best red variety. Plant also, some Royal Purple raspberries. This is the box filler. It is a good shipper, too. Fay and Red Crown currants are very productive of large fruit. The Delicious apple is perfectly hardy in your state.

* * *

I have 80 acres, sand loam soil, in Eau Claire Co., about 8 miles from the city of Eau Claire, which I wish to plant to apples and grapes, that is I will plant about 20 acres of same. Will this loam produce trees hardy enough to bear heavy yields or do you advise me to get heavier soil? Can trees be planted after stumps are extracted or year after? Would you be so kind as to let me know the most profitable apple trees to plant and likewise grapes? I am at present starting into chickens, on

a small scale. It appears there ought to be a good place for a hatchery. Can you tell me if there is any money in that enterprise and along what line it is best to run same? Also which of the large incubators you recommend.

Wisconsin. Ernest Johnson.

Sandy loam soil with clay sub-soil is ideal for fruit trees and small fruit, especially grapes and raspberries. Advise you to plant the Commercial apple orchard to Delicious, McIntosh Red, Senator and Northern Greening. The Concord is the most profitable commercial Grape. A hatchery properly conducted is profitable. There are several makers of large incubators that are wholly reliable. Consult the advertising columns of American Poultry Journal.

We are thinking of starting into the poultry business. We are farmers now. How is Liberal, Kans., or Kinsley, Kans., for a poultry plant? We are considering a custom hatchery. We want to start moderately and add to our plant. We want to consider feed and market. Also a place where a man could get work. Do you think the above named places would be any better than Las Animas, Colo., for a poultry plant? We are thinking of buying 5 of 10 acres and keeping a cow and perhaps keep a pig or two for meat. What do you think of this plan? Is it very deep to water in western Kansas? About how much would land cost reasonably close to town? When a family works 7 days a week and can't get all their work done or make expenses don't you think it is time to start over on a smaller scale? Mrs. E. L. Brown. Illinois.

Unless there is some important reason why you should locate in Western Kansas I advise you not to do so. You would be removed from the best markets. I advise you to locate in a section where crops are sure and where there is a large population, and where markets are at your door. As the head of your family desires to obtain employment, you should consider the advantage of locating near a manufacturing center. You will find that conducting a commercial hatchery will require the time and attention of Mr. Brown and yourself. The demands of a hatchery are very exacting.

Would like to know what varieties of cherries and plums would do good in a sandy soil? Also what variety of grapes? I have only a small place and intend to raise for home use only. Would Stark's Delicious and Golden Delicious be a good choice of apples. C. D. Humphrey. Illinois.

The Early Richmond and Montmorie are the best cherries. Omaha, Surprise and Terry are the best plums for your planting. If you plant Moore's Early, Niagara, Worden and Concord grapes you will have a supply of this fruit from early to late. Stark's Delicious and Golden Delicious will serve you well.

On a new field of strawberry plants set out last spring are small yellow worms that are rapidly destroying the plants. The worms are on the upper side and about the center of the leaf and the leaf rolls up enclosing the worms. Spraying with arsenate of lead has evidently not reached the worm as it has had no effect on them. If you have any information in the matter will you please advise me by what method or with what spray material these bugs can be destroyed. L. O. Audres. Iowa.

If you will spray the strawberry plants with "Black Leaf 40" you will destroy the bugs or worms. "Black Leaf 40" is the trade name for a nicotine preparation made by the Tobacco Products Co., Louisville, Ky. I would not, and could not

Books Covering All Branches of Poultry Keeping

"The true university of these days is a collection of books"—Carlyle

From the list of books below you can select one covering any subject regard ing poultry culture you may desire.

Artificial Incubating and Brooding.....	\$1.00	Rules of the Cock Pit.....	\$0.50
All About Indian Runners.....	.75	Secrets of Expert Exhibitors.....	2.00
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Mating and Breeding of Poultry (Lamon and Slocum).....	2.50	Standard Wyandottes in Colors and How to Judge Them.....	1.00
Asiatics.....	.50	Successful Poultry Culture for Pleasure and Profit.....	1.50
Commercial Poultry Raising.....	3.00	Successful Poultry Keeping.....	.50
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Duck Culture (Rankin).....	.75	The Plymouth Rocks, All Varieties.....	1.00
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Philo System.....	1.00		
Plymouth Rock Standard Breed Book....	3.00		
Poultry Account Book.....	.25		
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999 Questions and Answers (Heck).....	.75		
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Rhode Island Reds (Hewes).....	1.00		
Revolution in Egg Production; Explaining the Use of Artificial Light to Increase Winter Egg Production.....	1.00		

The Diseases of Poultry (D. E. Salmon), Poultry Diseases and Their Treatment (Kaupp).....	2.00
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POULTRY HOUSES AND PLANT CONSTRUCTION.	
How to Build Poultry Houses (complete diagrams).....	.75
Open Air Poultry Houses (Woods).....	.75
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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

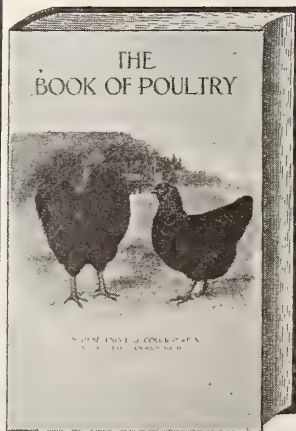
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The Book of Poultry

With 70 Full Color Plates and Many Illustrations in the Text

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This great work shows all the leading breeds in true colors; 70 full pages of males and females in natural colors. Chapters on the origin, history, Standard requirements and mating of all breeds and varieties. Just the book for the purebred breeder. Special chapters on judging, exhibiting, condition, housing, feeding purebred poultry.

A work of art. Must be seen to be appreciated. This volume will prove to be a storehouse of knowledge to every purchaser. The color plates, by the famous artist, Magargee, were made especially for it, and could not be purchased separately for the price of the book. The text is compiled from the authorities of all the world, and not hastily written to make a cheap book to sell. This book will prove a permanent volume in your library. Cloth binding; 672 pages; fine book paper. Price \$5.00.

American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois

Our Poultry Account Book, 25 Cents

START RIGHT—DON'T GUESS—This book contains space to keep a detailed daily record for one year of Eggs Laid, Value of Stock Sold, Eggs Sold, Eggs and Stock used for Table, Expenses for Labor, Feed and Miscellaneous. With the aid of this book you can tell where your leaks are, where the profits come from, and it will serve as a guide to making your business more profitable. Printed on good quality writing paper suitable for ink. Price 25 cents postpaid.

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From White Diarrhoea

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Chol-Zen

A Medicine for Diarrhoea and Cholera
The Formula of Dr. B. F. Kaupp
Poultry Pathologist and Investigator, Author
of "The Anatomy of the Domestic Fowl"

Chol-Zen is a scientific medicine containing pure drugs to be absorbed in the blood to kill the germ of white-diarrhoea, cholera and common diarrhoea in chickens, ducks, and geese. Poultrymen everywhere recognizing the real need of a reliable remedy that they can depend upon will welcome this announcement that a medicine containing the right drugs and given in correct dosage as developed by Dr. Kaupp through his extensive research, study and experiments, with these diseases, can now be obtained.

Dr. Kaupp has chosen the Zenner Products Company (Manufacturers of Zenoleum, the coal-tar disinfectant) to produce and market his scientific preparations for the treatment of poultry, and we give positive assurance of highly satisfactory results with their use.

Chol-Zen is put up in tablet form. Each tablet is machine-sealed in a separate air-tight and moisture-proof compartment, and never exposed until used. This assures the maintenance of full quality of each and every tablet. Impurities cannot reach it. Moisture cannot break it down, nor can rubbing by contact with other tablets result in crumbling. This is a guarantee of full strength of medication and against waste of broken tablets. Price 100 tablets \$1.00 post paid.

Special FREE Offer

For a limited time to quickly introduce this and other preparations of Dr. Kaupp to poultry folks, we will include with every \$2.00 order for Chol-Zen one full size \$1.00 carton of ZENNERGY—Dr. Kaupp's famous tonic for laying hens—a product dependable to produce more eggs without injury to the hen.

Both products—2 full size packages—200 Tablets of Chol-Zen \$2.00 and one full size \$1.00 package of 100 Tablets of Zennergy FREE. Your money back if the trial does not convince you. Send your order today.

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PORTER SOFT-HEAT TUBELESS INCUBATOR combines hot air and water. Automatic control of heat, moisture, and ventilation. Center heat plan, round nest, eggs turn semi-automatically without removing tray—saves time and money. Simple, Safe, Sure. Express Prepaid. Write for BIG, NEW, FREE, BOOK.

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By Dr. Prince T. Wood. Tells plainly and in detail just how to build Open Air Poultry Houses, and what to build of, so that anyone can readily construct the kind of houses used and recommended by the most successful breeders. The best and most practical work on the subject. 48 illustrations of poultry houses, plans and diagrams, and photographs of construction work. Shows how to care for your houses and fowls to get better poultry, greater egg yield and fertility and freedom from disease. Price 75c, postpaid. American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill.

Why Poultry Pays and How to Make It Pay

An entirely new book and different from our old book of similar name. Tells you how to raise poultry from the "money-making" point of view; gives the beginner sound advice about starting in, tells the approximate cost of land, buildings and fowls necessary to start a market poultry plant, and also gives valuable suggestions on the Winter egg question. 75c postpaid. American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill.

999 Questions and Answers

By Frank Heck. No matter what question arises, this book gives you the answer. It eliminates theories, and gives you "hard, cold facts"—positive conclusions arrived at by the actual experience of the most noted of poultry authorities. It gives you the desired information in a few words, and right to the point. Contains such subjects as the fancier, eggs, feeding, correct rearing of chicks, what and how to build, natural and artificial incubation and brooding turkeys, ducks, and geese. Price, 75c postpaid. American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill.

afford to be without this valuable spray material.

* * *

Would like a little information as to what you think of hollow tile for the building of a poultry house? Some men that I have talked to about it think it would be damp in winter caused by the warmth and breath from the chickens. What is the best fall apple for my planting?

E. J. Pickerel.

South Dakota.

A poultry house properly built of hollow tile is very desirable, and has none of the objectionable features you mention. The best fall apple for your section is the Wealthy.

* * *

I am starting in the poultry business. Have White Leghorns. The location is 100 miles south of Louisville. The local market is very unsatisfactory. Can you suggest where I can find a market for strictly fresh eggs, also broilers? In early spring I have about a case of eggs a week to dispose of. Is it practical to sell and ship eggs by parcel post? How would I secure my customers? Would like your advice as to some good books for the beginner in poultry raising to read. Can a plant plum trees in poultry yards? Will spraying the trees endanger the life of the fowls?

Kentucky.

Clara A. Crabb.

You can ship your eggs to the nearest large city. With only a case of eggs per week you should be able to profitably market them in private homes. Yes, it is safe to ship eggs by parcel post. Write the American Poultry Journal for a list of poultry books they publish and have for sale. Subscribe for a number of Poultry Journals. Plum trees do well in poultry yards and give shade for the fowls. Spraying the trees will not endanger the life of the fowls.

"Of Two Evils, Choose the Lesser."

By A. F. Rolf.

The Wise Man who first propounded the maxim which constitutes the title to this plea, must have experienced conditions similar to those now facing the American poultry industry.

And, believing that there are other old adages which have proven their fundamental truths, and which carry sermons which might well be considered by the poultry breeder of today, the writer begs your indulgence while presenting a few of them.

"As You Make Your Bed, So You Must Lie In It."

For a few months more than fifty years, the American Poultry Association has been making its bed. From the great noises which are now arising in many quarters, one would almost think that the breeders considered it made, and not liking its structure, there is talk of starting to build another. But, the thought comes as to whether it is necessary to discard all that has been done before we are able to earn the restful reward of a bed well made.

"Continue Adding Little to Little and You'll Form a Great Heap."

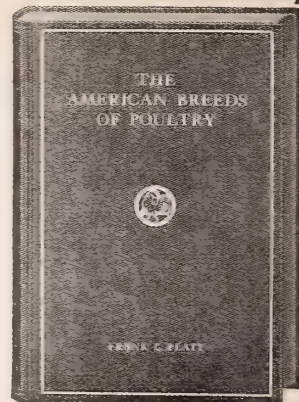
The continual adding to the humble beginning will eventually result in a substantial accumulation, but to discard the results of past work would mean beginning all over to attain the desired end, with no assurance that it would not be discarded before forming the "great heap." True, we have made mistakes, but why not add the necessary corrective measures to our present "heap" and attain the object of our endeavors that much more quickly.

"Disputations Leave Truth in the Middle, and the Parties at Both Ends."

"United we stand; divided we're stuck," and if we continue destructive disputations and bickerings, we are bound to find ourselves divided into two parties, situated at

The American Breeds of Poultry

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ican
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This new book, published 1921. Up-to-date in all particulars. 256 pages. 100 illustrations. Printed on enameled paper. Bound in brown cloth. The most elaborate and costly book we have ever published.

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Only a few of the general subjects are:

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523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill.

Secrets of Expert Exhibitors and Easy Lessons in Judging

By FRANK HECK

Faking and Legitimate Preparation Both Laid Bare

Faking is certainly wrong and it should not be practiced, but even in legitimate show preparation what chance have you to win over one or more honest competitors who may have a copy of this book and thereby possess the knowledge which enables them to fix up their birds in scores of ways that are not known to you. Consider the immense advantage you would have in being able to detect faking.

All the methods, drugs, chemicals and various modes of preparing birds for the show room are fully explained.

You need the book to protect yourself against the dishonest fakir and you need it to put yourself on an equal footing with your honest competitors. It will save you many dollars in useless entry fees, and it will show you how to win the coveted prizes. Don't put off sending your order. You need the book NOW. The price of the book is, including postage, \$2.00.

American Poultry Journal

523 Plymouth Court Chicago, Illinois

the ends instead of on a common, middle ground of truth.

"Every Woman Can Keep House Better Than Her Mother, Until She Tries."

It is easy to criticize; constructive criticism is always permissible and desirable, but criticism that does not set forth some solution to the difficulties is both destructive and undesirable. Whether a new organization could "keep house" any better than the mother—the American Poultry Association—is a question which should have serious consideration before any steps are taken in that direction.

"Experience Keeps a Dear School, But Fools Will Learn in no Other."

We do not believe that poultrymen, on the average, are "fools" and that they will have to be taught the disastrous lesson which is bound to accompany dissension, and divided effort, through an experience that will destroy many of the benefits which have already accrued from the conscientious efforts of generations of constructive poultry development.

"He Who Shows His Passion, Tells the Enemy Where to Hit."

Many good men have been led astray in the heat of passion. If the poultry industry is to avoid a blow from which it will be a long time recovering, we must restrain passion, and study the solution of our problems with cool, calm, serious consideration.

"No Smoke Without Some Fire."

The smoke of criticism which has beclouded the American Poultry Association during recent times, surely indicates that there is a fire which must be quenched by application of proper methods of operation which will extinguish the present weaknesses. We are not in the position of an open prairie, where the only hope of controlling the fires is through setting backfires which may, themselves, become uncontrollable. We are, rather, a structure which must be saved by direct action at the source of the trouble.

"Opportunity Must Be Seized by the Forelock; Behind She Is Bald."

The bald past offers little, except the lessons which have been taught by our mistakes, but our opportunity lies just ahead. And that opportunity to perpetuate the great accomplishments of the American Poultry Association—and they are great, when viewed from an unbiased standpoint—may be achieved by a safe, sane, re-organization of the association, if the members vote for the proposed amendment aimed in that direction, and the President selects a competent body to do the work. The writer has not always agreed with the official policy and action of the present administration, but he has confidence in the integrity, and the determination of President Rigg to do what is for the best good of the industry, so feel sure that he will do his utmost to obtain such a committee.

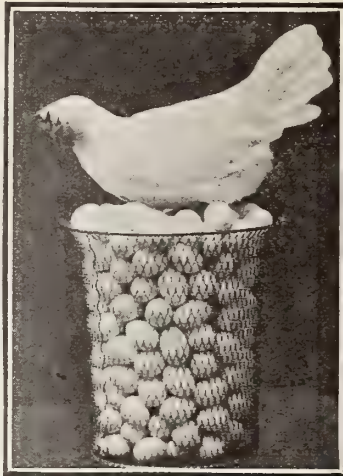
"Prove All Things; Hold Fast to That Which Is Good."

The American Poultry Association, in spite of its mistakes and shortcomings, has proven its worth by accomplishing much good, and we should hold fast to those attainments as a basis for accomplishing still greater benefits.

"Public Good Must Be Preferred to Private Advantage."

It is with a feeling of great apprehension that the announcement in the May issue of the American Poultry Journal, relative to the proposal of the Allied Show Secretaries of America planning to publish another Standard, was just read. This may sound inconsistent in view of the popular impression which went abroad relative to the standard activities of the National S. C. White Leghorn Club, but the writer hastens to assure all breeders that the purpose of the Club has never been, and never will be,

JUNE CHICKS!



EGG BASKET MAID, a Record Layer

At Reduced Prices

15,000 Egg-Bred Chicks Weekly

Double Your Poultry Profits with our famous

EGG BASKET STRAIN

of English 250 Egg Strain S. C. White Leghorns. Thirty years of careful breeding for heavy egg production, large size, and beauty makes them far superior to ordinary Leghorns. They are the long, deep-bodied typical birds with large lopped combs. Foundation stock imported from Tom Barron direct. Purchase our day old chick of quality and be one of the thousands of our satisfied customers making great profits like Mr. D. J. Powell who writes: "The pullets we raised from your May chicks gave 60 per cent egg yield in December and January and 70 per cent in February and are now laying at the rate of 80 per cent and better." We have hundreds of similar letters. We are constant winners of hundreds of prizes at leading EGG LAYING CONTESTS and Poultry Shows. Send for our large illustrated catalog, worth many dollars to you and tells about our winnings, testimonials, and shows our large plant with its thousands of layers. EGG FARMING FOR PROFIT fully explained. Write for it—it's FREE.

PRICES ON OUR EGG BASKET STRAIN CHICKS FOR DELIVERY AFTER MAY 15

Grade A.—Chicks are from selected hens direct descendants of pedigreed stock. Hens are typetested, selected for large size, beauty, and are high record layers mated with pedigreed sires of high record dams. These are very high quality chicks. Prices, \$18 per 100 or \$17 in 500 lots.

Grade B.—Utility matings are high grade selected females. They are long, deep bodied birds with large lopped combs, mated with excellent males, direct descendants from our pedigreed stock. Prices, \$13 per 100 or \$12 in 500 lots.

WE GUARANTEE 100% ALIVE DELIVERY POSTAGE PAID

Order direct from this advertisement. A 10% deposit will book your order. Delivery dates, June 5, 12, 19 and 26. 15,000 weekly. Send for our large catalog. You cannot afford to be without it.

GRANDVIEW POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY

Q. DE VRIES, Owner

ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

A Hatch for Every Day

BABY CHICKS

One Million Per Season

QUALITY CHICKS THAT WILL MAKE YOU REAL LAYERS. Our chicks are making good for thousands of customers in 43 states. Be on the safe side and buy chicks only that are guaranteed. Order today. One-fourth cash books you, balance two weeks before shipment. Postpaid and 96 per cent live arrival guaranteed. Our tenth season.

	25	50	100	500
S. C. White and S. C. Br. Leghorns....	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$11.00	\$52.50
Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds.....	\$4.25	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$67.50
Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks Anconas, Black Langshans, R. C. Reds..	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$16.00	\$77.50

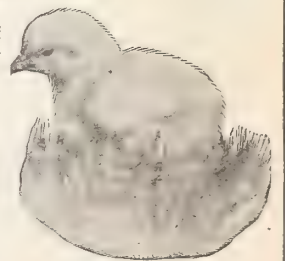
Our foundation stock is from the foremost strains in America. Big, fluffy chicks, hatched in Buckeye mammoth incubators, and are chuck full of vitality and pep. From tested layers of outstanding quality in each variety. Order from this ad.

CATALOG ON REQUEST.

BOOTH FARMS & HATCHERY,

Box 268-A,

CLINTON, MO.



FIRST COCKENEL NEW YORK 1922

Schilling's Leghorns CHAMPIONS AT NEW YORK

Won first and fourth cockerels; first and third pullets; first hen; second old pen; second young pen; best display; champion male; champion female; again they prove their superiority against 23 competitors, showing 236 entries—think of it—at the greatest show of the country, Madison Square Garden. WE CAN SUPPLY WINNERS FOR ANY SHOW. Bred from our selected matings to produce size, color, type and laying qualities. Write for illustrated catalog. Eggs Half Price after May 15th.

A. & B. SCHILLING Office 93 North St. ROCHESTER, N. Y.



FIRST PULLET NEW YORK 1922

RELIABLE Standard INCUBATOR



J.W. Myers, Pres.

And the man behind all Reliable Poultry Appliances and Equipment. Originator of the Standard Blue Flame Wickless Oil Heated Colony Hovers and the Reliable Coal Burning Brooders. Like all other Reliable products these are dominant leaders, giving further proof that Myers is the poultryman's friend—he has been for 41 years. He is responsible to you by the best kind of a money-back guarantee on all Reliable products. Write for sales book giving full description.

RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., Box 1, QUINCY, ILL.

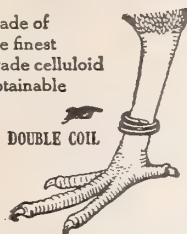
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SPIRAL COLORED CELLULOID LEG BANDS



Made of
the finest
grade celluloid
obtainable

DOUBLE COIL



PRICES SINGLE COIL

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250
4	Baby chicks	10	20	35	60	1.25
5	Pigeons	10	20	35	60	1.35
6	Growing chicks	10	20	40	75	1.75
7	Bantams	15	30	50	80	1.90
8	Leg'hns, Anconas	20	35	60	90	2.00
9	Large Leghorns	20	35	60	1.00	2.25
11	Rocks, Reds, etc.	20	35	60	1.00	2.25
12	Asiaties	25	45	75	1.20	2.75
14	Turkeys	30	55	90	1.40	3.25
16	Turkey Toms	35	60	1.00	1.60	3.75



Absolutely secure
—colors can be
distinguished at a
greater distance.

PRICES DOUBLE COIL

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250
8	Leghorns, etc.	25	45	75	1.35	3.00
9	Large Leghorns	30	50	90	1.50	3.25
11	Rocks, Reds	30	55	90	1.50	3.40
12	Asiaties	35	65	1.10	1.80	4.15
14	Turkeys	45	75	1.35	2.10	4.90
16	Turkey Toms	55	90	1.50	2.40	5.65

Dark Blue, Light Blue, Yellow, Red, Pink,
Amber, Green, Purple, Black, Ruby, White.

Prices postpaid. Prompt service. 8 sam-
ples and circular, 10c. Insist on U.T.D.
Bands at dealers.

Up-to-date Mfg. Co. Makers of FINE LEG BANDS

ROSELLE PARK, NEW JERSEY

Price List for Dealers

Keep Your Chicks Alive

Others are doing it, so can you. Don't let the chicks die like drowned rats with White Diarrhea and other diseases—give them WACKER'S CHICK TABLETS in the water from the start, then you'll see them grow. Others will wonder how you do it.

Better Than Green Food

Just dissolve WACKER'S B. T. G. F. Tablets in the drinking water, you get better results, larger eggs and better production; ask any one that uses them. No meat then needed. Try Wacker's Roup Tablets, they will not fail you. WACKER'S TABLETS MUST PRODUCE RESULTS OR YOUR MONEY BACK. C. O. D. orders promptly filled. All tablets, 600 for \$1; 1300 for \$2.

Wacker Remedy Co., Box 157-22 Camden, N. J.

Revolution in Egg Production

By George C. Newell. Read this book and learn how you can lengthen the hen's working day in Winter by the use of lights in the hen house when the egg yield is lowest. It shows that by these new principles you can increase the Winter egg yield 100%. This is not a theory, but a book written from the personal experience of the author. Cloth bound. \$1.00 postpaid. American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill.

to set up a standard in opposition to that of the American Poultry Association so long as that body shows a willingness to make their standard conform to the best interests of the breed, as determined by the actual, constructive breeders of the breed in question.

We feel that competitive action at this time is not well taken. If it should so happen that the American Poultry Association should attempt to promulgate a revision of the Standard which was in opposition to the desires of the real breeders, then there would be good ground for such action. And, in such event, the writer would lend his every effort toward combating their attempts to thwart the men in whose hands the breeds rest. But, such action is inconceivable, under present conditions. We have faith in the intention of the constituent parts of the American Poultry Association to cast aside any private advantage, and to work together for the public good of the poultry industry.

"Quarrels Would Not Last So Long, If the Fault Lay All on One Side."

Even as the maxim sets forth, we can see that the faults are not all on one side. Many have been unduly influenced by radicals who have often swept previous conventions "off their feet," and carried their points by sheer impassioned, oratorical appeals to passion, sentiment and prejudice. Today, however, the vast army of poultry-

"We Shall See," As the Blind Man Said."

Yes—we too, shall see. If the breeders will make a real effort to attend the Knoxville meeting of the American Poultry Association, they will have an opportunity of making history—of achieving their own desires. But, if they set back and "Let George do it," there is doubt about its being done right, and we may be forced into action which will cause a real upheaval in the poultry world.

This plea may be couched in language which differs from the usual tendency, but it is the earnest hope of the writer that it may carry its intended message deep into the hearts of the intelligent breeders, and may aid in effecting a stronger determination for harmonious, concerted, practical action along safe and sane lines.

"You will go safely in the middle of the road," runs another truthful maxim. Let us stick to the safe path.

PRESERVING EGGS.

The practice of preserving eggs during the period when they are plentiful in the spring is a policy that will pay all users of eggs.

For the small producer water glass is generally considered to be most convenient, and it does not affect the flavor as lime water is apt to do. Water glass is sold by druggists.

A pint of water glass (silicate of soda) should be dissolved in ten pints of boiling water. Stir the solution thoroughly and then let stand until it is cold.

Eggs may then be put into the preservative, and the most suitable containers are enamel or earthenware vessels. If a few eggs are put in each day, add preservative so that they are covered to the depth of two or three inches.

An inverted saucer or plate laid upon the eggs will prevent them from floating, and when the vessel is filled it should be sealed and stored in a cool place, such as a cellar, or the coolest place in the house if there is no cellar.

Rose Bugs Poisonous to Chicks.

The rose bug, reddish brown in color and about one-third of an inch long, is poisonous to young chicks; and when these rose choppers are eaten in sufficient numbers they are liable to kill the growing chickens. The younger the chicks, the greater the danger. Ten weeks old chicks are practically safe. The poultryman must rely upon methods of keeping the bugs and the chicks apart.

In many cases it does not pay to feed Leghorn cockerels after they reach three pounds to the pair, if the purpose is to produce poultry for market. If the birds are few in number and on range, they can be grown cheaply, but if all the feed must be purchased, utility Leghorn cockerels should go to market as broilers.

Get More Eggs With Dr. B. F. Kaupp's Tonic for Laying Hens Zennergy

"Only Healthy Hens are Laying Hens"

Every poultryman will welcome the announcement that a thoroughly reliable poultry tonic can now be obtained—a tonic compounded of pure drugs and designed to make good the several deficiencies of poultry feed and digestive stimulants. Sanitation, good feeding and culling are important to increase the egg production. After this comes "ZENNERGY"—a stimulating, health-building tonic scientifically prepared in proper dosage and made of ingredients to stimulate the reproductive organs and the appetite, by increasing the flow of gastric juices and aiding digestion. It's a nerve stimulant—a stimulant to eliminative organs—a completely rounded out preparation of certain benefit to all fowl.

Dr. Kaupp has chosen the ZENNER PRODUCTS CO.—Manufacturers of ZENOLEUM, the famous coal-tar disinfectant—to produce and market his scientific preparations for the health building of poultry, and we positively guarantee satisfactory results with their use.

ZENNERGY is put up in tablet form. Each tablet is machine-sealed in a separate air-tight and moisture-proof compartment, and never exposed until used. This assures the maintenance of full quality of each and every tablet. Impurities cannot reach it. Moisture cannot break it down, nor can rubbing with contact with other tablets result in crumbling. This is a guarantee of full strength of medication and against waste of broken tablets. Price 100 tablets \$1.00 post paid.

Special FREE Offer

For a limited time to quickly introduce "ZENNERGY" and other scientific preparations of Dr. Kaupp to poultry folks everywhere, we will include with every \$2.00 order for "ZENNERGY" one full size \$1.00 carton of CHOL-ZEN—Dr. Kaupp's medicine for diarrhoea and cholera. Both products—two full-size packages—200 tablets of "ZENNERGY" and one full-size \$1.00 package of CHOL-ZEN free. Your money back after trial, if you desire it. Send your order today.

THE ZENNER PRODUCTS COMPANY
100 Zenner Building DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Suppose We Prove that \$2 Insures Your Success.



Prof. Babcock, when he invented the Babcock tester, brought into existence the modern, profitable, dairy cow. Walter Hogan, by his "Hogan System" of absolute selection, has brought into existence the "laying hen" and "best breeding rooster."

The Hogan System is not new. It has been tried and tested by famous poultrymen and state experiment stations. It has all been put into a plainly written book

"The Call of the Hen"

Thousands Have Been Sold and Not a Single Complaint

Shows how to cull out your flock. How to tell the high producing males and females. *Hoganize your flock.* Send \$2 for the book; if not satisfied you may have your money back.

Get This Book

It tells which rooster to keep as well as which hen.

Learn how to trapnest the rooster.

Send orders today to
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Successful Poultry Culture

By Clarence Ward. Proven facts based on practical experience in accordance with scientific laws. Shows how you can build up a well-paying business with a few dollars capital. The chapter showing how to save three-fourths of your feed bill is alone worth many times the price of the book. Price 50c postpaid. American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill.

League of Poultry Shows.

We acknowledge with appreciation the many letters received congratulating us on our stand as regards the breeds that have not been recommended for admission to the Standard of Perfection by the Revision Board.

We wish to state that we do not intend to make standards and we sincerely trust that we will not be forced to publish any, but we do emphatically state that any breed or variety that has a goodly sized club and a standard that is copyrighted and endorsed by at least 75 per cent. of its membership, and this breed or variety has been shown at one or all of our shows in sufficient numbers and quality, we will issue the standard in a book which we will call "The Ideal Chicken" and designate it our "Standard For Judging."

We fully realize that there should be one standard for judging exhibition poultry, and if our plans crystallize as we intend, there will be only one; but we give warning to all that we will protect our patrons who help to maintain the great hub of the poultry wheel:—namely, Standard Exhibition Poultry Shows.

If, in our enthusiastic honesty, we have not made ourselves clear in statements we have sent out, or otherwise, some having gotten the idea that we are going to issue standards, regardless; we are sorry. Our business in the main will be for the guidance of poultry shows. (If found necessary we will publish and not make standards). We will see to it, as near as humans can, that our judges shall judge by the acknowledged written Standard, preferably the one printed by the American Poultry Association. But one, will be designated. If the A. P. A. does not furnish one, we will get the clubs to do so.

Another part of our program is to protect each other. For instance, exhibitor's entry fee checks going to protest and the exhibitor not making good. These exhibitors will not be able to show at any of our shows. Some poultry journals are delinquent in paying for booth space; these will be barred from our shows. Some poultry and other journals are not particular as to the representatives they send to poultry shows, these will be asked to leave if objectionable and what money paid will be forfeited. We will be the judge as to whether the salesman is conducting himself and his business properly.

Exhibitors who become obnoxious will not be allowed to exhibit at any of our shows. If any judge has any fault to find with another's judging he may be required to report to the secretary, possibly in writing. Poultry shows that do not live up to their rules and regulations; who do not pay all premiums, ribbons, etc., will be suspended until such times as they present a clean bill of health. Any judge who officiates at a suspended show will be barred from any other show in the League, the same rule applying also to exhibitors.

We will recognize only one show in a City.

We hope in time to have a set of by-laws and classifications for poultry the same for all shows, differing only as to entry fee and premiums.

The field is so large that it is impossible to state all our desires at once, but as time goes on, new and advanced rules will be tried out, adopted or discarded; and let it be understood that our aims and ambitions are to advance to a higher plain for the benefit of the breeder and sportsman. All who have the desire for better poultry shows, we ask your help.

We stand for right, ready to condemn and suspend all who practice wrong, or other than that which is the conduct of a sportsman and a gentleman.

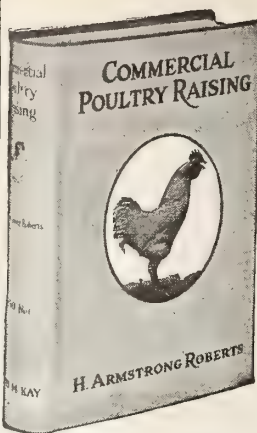
N. J. Harry W. Britton, Secretary.

Correction.

"Brother Bob," the Buff Leghorn cock referred to on page 592 of the May issue, won at Milwaukee. The printer made it appear that the cockerel had won 1st. First on Buff Leghorn cockerel at the last Milwaukee show, was won by Frank Kemp, Wisconsin. "Brother Bob" won at Milwaukee some two years ago and is sire of the cockerel illustrated on page 593.

Vent gleet is a venereal disease, characterized by offensive odor and yellowish matter around the vent. A female which has this disease should be isolated from the flock. If she remains in the pen the disease may be communicated to the entire flock by the male.

600 Pages, 340 Illustrations and Plans, Fully Indexed, Cloth Bound



Price \$3.00, Postpaid

marking fowls. Management: Advertising, selling methods, marketing, by-products of the poultry flock, including the preservation and uses of manure, feathers, and so on; shipping instructions, preparing birds for exhibitions, preserving eggs, killing and dressing poultry, practical study of the formation of eggs, embryology, measures that prevent mortality among chicks, broiler raising, importance of good business methods. **Equipment:** Working plans and instructions on how to make all kinds of poultry appliances, self-rising doors, ventilators, catching coops, broody hen boxes, trapezes, fattening pens, egg candlers, feed hoppers, erecting poultry netting, racks for sprouting oats, hatching egg cabinets, electric egg tester, outdoor incubator, colony brooders, feeding frames, etc. **Commercial Poultry Raising**, in fact, is an encyclopedia brought right down to date. A copy should be in the hands of everyone who wants to make a profit from hens.

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois

Half Price on Hatching Egg and Baby Chicks



FROM HENS WITH EGG RECORDS FROM 200 TO 295 EGGS IN ONE YEAR. TRAPNESTED PEDIGREED AND LINE BRED SNOW WHITE, 8 to 14 weeks old, PULLETS and COCKERELS \$1.25 each and up. We guarantee 100% fertility on eggs.

Royal Single Comb WHITE LEGHORNS

Have been trapnested for 7 years without missing one hour in the day. Every nest on this farm is a trapnest. We have the HOME of the world's greatest layers. 1,000 pullets laid for us 236,000 eggs in one year. They are bred to lay and will do the same for you. Give us your order, we are prepared to make immediate shipment. Send for big catalog and reduced prices.

ROYAL POULTRY FARM

I laid 295 eggs in one year.

Box A-72

New Lebanon, Ohio

DE JONGE'S 8 to 12 Weeks Old PULLETS Baby Chicks, Eggs and Stock

Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds and Tom Barron Strain S. C. W. Leghorns from winners at egg laying contests and show room. We hatch our own chicks, so we can guarantee thoroughbreds prepaid to you, all alive.

DeJONGE'S HATCHERY, 16 Eastern, Box 6, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BABY CHICKS PURE BRED for 1922



LOOK AND LISTEN WHAT WE SAY AS TO PRICES FOR JUNE AND JULY Bred to lay and they do it. Buy them, try them and be convinced—Quality means success. To your door prepaid parcel post, Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order from this ad and save delay in your order. No orders for less than 25 chicks.

S. C. White, S. C. Brown, S. C. Buff Leghorns.....	10c each
Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, Anconas.....	13c each
White Rocks, W. Wyandotts, R. C. Reds, B. Minorcas.....	15c each
Buff and White Orpingtons.....	16c each
Odds and Ends.....	10c each

Catalog Free for the asking

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Dept. No. 1, Gibsonburg, O.

SEE THAT "XX" Cost \$2.50 Worth \$25

12th YEAR POINTS THE WAY START RIGHT YOU END RIGHT

Hundreds of poultrymen say this about the Magic Egg Tester, and you would, also, if you owned one. Fully guaranteed. Tests eggs before you set them. That's why it both saves and makes many times its cost. Mailed Insured Parcel Post. Testimonials and circular on request. Latest and best instructions on incubation. MAGIC EGG TESTER WORKS, Dept. B, Buffalo, N. Y., also Bridgeburg, Canada.

Classified Advertisements

Under this heading ads will be inserted for eighteen cents per word each month for less than three months, or forty-five cents per word for three months. Changes in copy allowed every three months. Numbers and initials count as words. All ads will be inserted under classified headings. No ads accepted at less than an average of \$1.50 per insertion. Terms, cash with each ad. Count the words carefully to avoid delay in publishing. Write your copy plainly, as upon this correctness of your ad largely depends. When placing your ads remember that advertisers using Classified Ads get better returns from American Poultry Journal than from any other poultry journal—none excepted. On writing any of these advertisers, mention American Poultry Journal. All copy for Classified Ads must reach us by the 17th of month preceding date of issue. These rates void after May 20th, 1923.

ANCONAS.

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade Sheppard strain Ancona chicks. Select and exhibition grades, price right. Catalog free. Stamps appreciated. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS ANCONAS—The World's Best. See display ad, page 684. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio. 1-22-1 yr.

FIRST YOUNG PEN, Single Comb Anconas, Washington, November last; eggs, \$5 15. Preston Hutton, Abingdon, Va. 4-6

ROSE COMB ANCONAS—Exhibition quality only; no utility stock; eggs, \$2.50, 15; \$4, 30. A. DeBoer, Hinsdale, Ill. 4-6

BECK'S WINTERLAY SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—331 egg strain. \$20 eggs now \$6 per 100; 8 week cockerels, \$5 for three. Ernst Beck, Lebanon, Mo. 5-7

FARM RANGE S. C. ANCONAS, Sheppard's 331 egg strain. Eggs \$1.50, 15; \$7, 100. Chicks \$16, 100. Ward Weidman, Mt. Carroll, Ill. 5-7

ANCONAS—FIRST COLISEUM Chicago; second Madison Square Garden. Winners for the past 15 years. Eggs, \$1.50 to \$5. E. H. Snow, Sleepy Eye, Minn. 5-7

ORDER YOUR ANCONA Baby Chicks from Michigan's leading strain, combining best show and egg qualities. Lowest prices and largest orders filled. The strain that pays. Ralph Van Raalte, Holland, Mich. 5-7

S. C. ANCONAS—Headed by son of King Richard, Eggs \$3.00 per 15 or \$5.00 per 30. Summer sale prices. Major Duncan, Kermitt, West Va. 6

ANCONAS, BOTH COMBS—Fifteen eggs \$1.25 and \$2.00. Prepaid. Hens, pullets, cheap. Order early—W. Simms, Lake, N. Y. 6

S. C. ANCONA pullets, Sheppard strain, \$1.00 up. Delivery any time, satisfaction guaranteed. Plankton Poultry Plant, Plankton, Ohio, Sycamore, Route 3. 6-8

BRED-TO-LAY Single Comb Mottled Anconas eggs for hatching and day-old chicks of quality; circular free. Bernard M. Stover, Dept. J, Bellefonte, Route 2, Pa. 6

WILDWOOD S. C. ANCONAS—Win, Lay, Pay. Eggs. Stock, Mating List. Wildwood Farm, Davisville, R. I. 6-8

BEAUTY ANCONAS Eggs one-half price on selected pens of winners. Rosehill Farm, Waterloo, Ia. 4-6

ANDALUSIANS.

SPERBER'S FAMOUS BLUE Andalusians. Eggs and chicks from Milwaukee and Chicago Coliseum show winners. Send today for catalog. See ad on another page. A. W. Sperber, 3201 McKinley Blvd., Box P, Milwaukee, Wis. 5

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade Blue Andalusians; price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

BLUE ANDALUSIANS, White Face Black Spanish; setting \$3. Ray Meisner, Lockport, N. Y. 6-7

BABY CHICKS.

BABY CHICKS—Rare breeds, White, Golden and Silver Campines, Buttercups, Speckled Sussex, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, White Langshans, Light Brahmas, Lakenvelders, Houdans, Dark Cornish, Blue Andalusians, White Minorcas, R. I. Whites, White Crested Black Polish, S. C. Black Orpingtons, Partridge Rocks, Buff, Golden and Partridge Wyandottes, R. C. Black Minorcas, White Faced Black Spanish. Exhibition grades. Price right. Catalog free; stamps appreciated. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. 19, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

BABY CHICKS—PUREBRED Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes and Single Comb White Leghorns from the best laying strains. Catalog free. Union Poultry Yards, La Porte City, Iowa. 2-7

HILLTOP QUALITY CHICKS—Strong, vigorous, true to breed. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Reds, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Safe delivery within 1,200 miles guaranteed. Catalog free. W. F. Hilltop, Box 65, Frenchtown, N. J. 1-7

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CHICKS—LEADING VARIETIES: good thoroughbred stock; low prices. August Clemons, R. 3H, Green Bay, Wis. 3-6

DAY-OLD CHICKS for sale; 9 varieties; thousands per week; strong, healthy, vigorous; "Better Hatched" purebred and utility stock. Circular free. Old Honeys Hatchery, Dept. A, New Washington, Ohio 1-5

BABY CHICKS, SPECIAL reduced prices, May 25 to Sept. 15. Best quality heavy laying strains, 12 leading varieties. Leghorns, 9c; all heavy breeds, 10c; shipped P. P. 100c live delivery guaranteed. 12,000 husky chicks each Monday. Also special price to dealers. Ridgeville Chick Hatchery, Ridgeville, Ohio. 5-7

HIGH TEST S. C. White Leghorns at 10c each in 500 lots. Postpaid. Guaranteed arrival. Hayes Hatchery, Decatur, Ill. 6

BABY CHICKS—Bright eyed, sturdy, lively. Imported Black Leghorns, Orpingtons, Rocks, Reds. Free delivery, low prices. Carl Polson, Centerville, Ia. 6-8

BABY CHICKS, S. C. White Leghorns, 10c each, arrival guaranteed. Picaman's Hatchery, Litchfield, Ill. 6

BABY CHICKS—AFTER JUNE 15th delivery, S. C. W. Leghorns, \$6.00 per 50; \$11.00 per 100. W. Wyandottes \$7.50 per 50; \$14.00 per 100. From vigorous farm flocks culled for type and egg production. Live delivery guaranteed, parcel post prepaid. Special prices for 500 or over. Fred D. Porter, 126 Randall Ave., Janesville, Wis. 6-7

2,000 CHIX WEEKLY—Reds, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, 15c; White Leghorns, 12c each; any quantity; stock tested for white diarrhea by Mass. Agricultural College. Send for circular. Pascos, Turners Falls, Mass. 6-7

BABY CHICKS—From farm range Standardbred stock. Anconas, Barred White and Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, 100 per cent delivery guaranteed to you. Circular free. Biehler's Hatchery, Strasburg, Ill. 6-8

50,000 CHICKS—Two and four weeks. S. C. White, Brown Leghorns. Catalog. Failing Poultry Farm, La Fargeville, N. Y. 6

PUREBRED—ALL LEADING varieties from tested heavy laying strains. Prepaid. 100 per cent live delivery anywhere. Satisfied customers in 30 states. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for illustrated catalog. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 80, Cushing, Neb. 6

BANTAMS.

GOLDEN AND SILVER Sebright and Buff Cochins Bantams. Clyde Proper, Schoharie, New York 8-21-1 yr.

BANTAMS AND EGGS—22 varieties; 2c stamp for circular. Fenn Bantam Yards (Desk 37), Delavan, Wis. 1-6

SPECIAL PROPOSITION On Buff Cochins Bantam eggs balance of season, D. A. Tomlinson, Browns, Ill. 6

BUFF-BLACK-PARTRIDGE Cochins and Mille Fleur Bantams. Eggs, \$2.50 per 13. Stock. Circulars. Jas. W. Elliott, 1143 N. College St., Decatur, Ill. 5-7

OLD ENGLISH GAME. Dr. N. L. May, breeder and Secretary of Club, Butler, Pa. 6

LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAM eggs from Blue Ribbon matings, 15 for \$5.00. E. Douglas, La Morita Bantam Farm, Chauncey, N. Y. 6-8

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS—Grand exhibition specimens. Waldo Pence, Marshalltown, Ia. 6

BRAHMAS.

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade Light Brahmas; select and exhibition grades. Prices right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

CHALCRAFT'S LIGHT BRAHMAS won best display Detroit; fine layers. Circular. A. W. Chalcraft, 1613 17th, Port Huron, Mich. 4-6

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS—Chicks and breeders. Catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 805, Riverdale, N. J. 6

QUALITY LIGHT BRAHMAS—Superior stock at rock bottom prices. Edw. L. Galloway, Sesser, Ill. 5-7

BUTTERCUPS.

BABY CHICKS—25,000 best grade Buttercups, price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

GOLD COIN BUTTERCUPS—Blue ribbons International shows. O. B. Disenroth, Leslie, Mich. 4-9

BUTTERCUPS GOLDENROD STRAIN. Fine cockerels; hatching eggs. Free circular. Breeding stock June first. E. Sydney Cook, Jr., West Newton, Mass. 5-7

BUTTERCUP HATCHING EGGS—Excellent stock. \$3 per 15. Herman Nodell, Port Jefferson Station, New York. 5-7

CHESTNUT TERRACE Buttercups. Baby chicks and eggs. Reduced prices. Hattie D. Reed, Marcellus, N. Y. 5-6

BUTTERCUP EGG PRICES greatly reduced. V. Culler, Rives Jet, Mich. 6

SECELIAN BUTTERCUP eggs. Prices suit. Mattie Robb, Oak Grove, Mich. 6

CAMPINES.

BABY CHICKS—75,000 best grade Silver Campines; also Golden Campines and White Campines; select and exhibition grades; price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

HIRING STRAIN SILVER Campines, trios \$5.00 August. Mrs. John Anderson, Lathrop, Mo. 5-8

COCHINS.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS, \$2.50 per 15. E. S. Harnden, Paola, Kan. 4-6

BUFF COCHINS—Stock and eggs for sale. W. H. Pollard, Cerro Gordo, Ill. 6-7

EGGS FROM CELEBRATED winning Buff Cochins \$3.00 for 15. Grown stock for sale. F. H. McCrae, Jr., Box 1125-J, Knoxville, Tenn. 6

CORNISH.

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade Dark Cornish, price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

FINE, LARGE DARK Cornish cockerels; eggs in season. Jacob Kunz, Madella, Minn. 4-6

DARK CORNISH stock and eggs for sale. Dr. E. J. Schott, Terre Haute, Ind. 4-6

CHAMPION AMERICAN bred Dark Cornish; reduced prices on stock and eggs; mating list. George Garbush, Waltham, Minn. 4-6

SELECT WHITE CORNISH eggs; \$2 for 15, Ralph Price, Charlevoix, Mich. 5

DARK CORNISH SPECIALISTS since 1900. Mastodon blood exclusively. booking fall deliveries, approval shipments. Landis & French, York, Pa. 6-8

DORKINGS.

WESTFALL'S CHAMPION S. C. Dorkings—Half price eggs after May 20, viz.: \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26, \$6.50 per 40. Plenty time to hatch and raise them. The most beautiful, or, to avoid delay, order two pounds in two months. Some nice 1922 stock to spare, of show quality and moderate price. Write me for particulars. No baby chicks. Watson Westfall, Sayre, Pa. 2-22-1 yr.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS.

GOODFLOX JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—50c apiece in 100 lots; America's heaviest weight chickens; mature early and lay extremely large eggs; splendid winter layers; make finest market fowl. We sell chicks and eggs; by buying chicks you are sure of 100% chickens. Prices: 25 chicks \$15, 50 chicks \$27, 100 chicks \$50; the sturdiest Black Giants you can buy; sent for immediate delivery, order from ad; deliveries begin Feb. 14, continue as long as supply holds out. Goodflox Poultry Farms, 53 Water St., New Brunswick, N. J. 3-5

GIANT EGGS AFTER June 1st \$2.50 for 15 eggs, postpaid. A. D. Hoffman, Oshkosh, Wis., Box 163. 6

GUINEAS.

PEARL GUINEA EGGS, \$1 per 15. Ardelle Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 4-6

WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS, \$2.00 each; eggs \$1.50 for 13. R. D. Mitchell, Parshall, N. D. 6

HAMBURGS.

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade Silver Spangled Hamburgs, select and exhibition grades. Price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG—Trapnested 9 years; eggs, chicks; circular. Fred Brenon, Watertown, N. Y. 4-6

HOUDANS.

BABY CHICKS—25,000 best grade Mottled Houdans, price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

HOUDANS—275-EGG strain; eggs, chicks; circular. Fred Brenon, Watertown, N. Y. 4-6

LAKENVELDERS.

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade Lakenvelders, price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

LANGSHANS.

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade White Langshans and Black Langshans. Select and exhibition grades. Price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

WHITE LANGSHANS OF QUALITY—Stock and eggs for sale. Alonzo Tyner, Greendfield, Ind. 4-6

IMPORTED ANOTHER YARD Major Croad Langshans from England; largest and best; 15 1st premiums 1922; free illustrated history and prices. W. Hinkle, Rural, Decatur, Ill. 4-6

"HOGAN TESTED" BLACK Langshan eggs \$6.00 per 100; chicks \$16 per 100; \$8.50 per 50. Chas. Knight, Lerma, Ill. 6

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

NORTHLAND WINTER LAYERS. Tom Barron English Single Comb White Leghorns. See our big display ad on page 661. Beautiful illustrated catalog free. Northland Farms, Dept. A, Grand Rapids, Mich. 6

EGGS, CHICKS—SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, bred for health, vigor, type and capacity. Great layers. Prices reasonable. Circular free. Eaton Bros., Route 3, Sullivan, Ind. 2-6

HUNDRED WINNERS, SINGLE COMB White Leghorns (Young's). Chicks now 12c; best pen 20c; eggs half. Meadow Farm, Coulterville, Ill. 6

BABY CHICKS—500,000 best grade S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Brown Leghorns, also R. C. Brown and R. C. White Leghorns and S. C. and R. C. Buff Leghorns. Prices right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

PLANKTON POULTRY PLANT—S. C. W. Leghorns, English and American strains; hundreds of pullets from high egg record producing stock to offer for the 1922 season; satisfaction guaranteed; now booking orders; first delivery of 8 weeks old stock ready April 15. Box 26, Plankton, Ohio. 4-6

FERRIS SINGLE COMB White Leghorns eggs, free range, \$1.25 per 15, \$7 per 100. Wm. Toenjes, R. 1, Waterloo, Ill. 4-6

S. C. W. LEGHORN eggs, \$3 15, \$5 30; baby chicks 40c each. Sam Moberg, Tomahawk, Wis. 4-6

BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS—304 egg strain; booking orders for eggs and chicks. Circular free. Seneca Fancy Table Egg Farm, J. A. Immele, Prop., Tiffin, Ohio. 4-6

200 BARRON YEARLING hens, \$1.25 each, from 272 to 288 sires and daughters of imported hens; 10 weeks pullets, \$12 dozen. E. W. Robinson, Rock Island, Ill. 6

BABY CHICKS and hatching eggs, Ferris strain; chicks, \$16 per 100; eggs, \$8 per 100. John E. Todd, Wheaton, Ill. 4-6

CHAMPION LAYING—New blood Barron Leghorns; hens records 210 to 272; sire of imported cock 285 to 295; settings, \$5. Hillcrest Poultry Farm, DuBois, Pa. 4-6

BABY CHICKS and hatching eggs from Barron 303, 304, 314 egg strain. Highest quality. Prices reduced. Circular free. Holthorn Leghorn Farm, Fort Wayne, Ind. 5-6

REUBUSH'S SINGLE COMB White Leghorns lay and pay. Ten week old pullets, \$1.35 each; 100, \$125. Different ages now ready. C. B. Reubush, Penn Laird, Va. 5-7

BARRON'S BABY CHICK and eggs from world's best all year layers. Circular. Close's Egg Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 5-6

IMPORTED TOM BARRON'S S. C. W. Leghorns, \$4 per 100 eggs. Yearling hens, \$1.50. Dr. Van Voorhis, Eureka, Kan. 5-7

FERRIS 265-300 egg strain 15 eggs, \$2 prepaid; fertility and satisfaction guaranteed; cockerel heading pen direct. P. J. Cooney, New Hampton, Ia. 5-6

10,000 CHICKS EACH WEEK. May prices: Grade A Chicks \$18, Grade B, \$15. June and later all grades chicks go at \$10 per 100. Eggs \$6. Pedigreed, trap-nested, imported Barron stock with no hen under 248-egg record in six years breeding. Also D. W. Young S. C. White Leghorns, direct, separate. Our customers say we have best stock in America. 8,000 early pullets \$1.50 each. Catalog. Brownstown Poultry Farm, Brownstown, Ind. 5-7

NINE DOLLARS BUYS twelve Hillview Wyckoff pullets. Feller's, Brighton, Ill. 6

TEN WEEK PULETS—Barron English strain White Leghorn pullets, \$1.25. From high record layers. Hill View Pullet Farm, Box 222, Zeeland, Mich. 6

240-314 EGG STRAIN Barron S. C. White Leghorns 10 and 12 week old cockerels, \$1.25, in lots of 5 or more. Eggs, \$5.00 per 100, prepaid. Place your orders now. Supply limited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Felster's Poultry Farm, New Haven, Mo. 6

GREATEST BARGAIN of the season. To make room for our young stock we are offering the entire flock of this season's breeders, consisting of about 500 heavy laying, exhibition type Single Comb White Leghorn hens at \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Three choice exhibition matings and a few extra good cock birds at half price. Order from this ad or send for mailing list, stating your wants. Ymewood Farm, Highland Park, Ill. 6

S. C. TOM BARRON White Leghorn chicks \$10 per 100. Bred for winter layers. 8 week pullets \$1.00. Lake Fork Farm Hatchery, Kemmer, Ill. 6

YOUNG'S STRAIN S. C. White Leghorns. 10 weeks old cockerels and pullets, \$1.25. Arthur L. Lee, Route 4, Rensselaer, Ind. 6

PULETS! PULETS!—8 weeks White Leghorn pullets hatched from the best flocks in the state. Shipments made every week. \$1.25 each. Ottawa Pullet Farms, Zeeland, Mich. 6-8

1,000 R. 12, 16 WEEKS old pullets. Hogan tested. 200 egg type. Immediate delivery. Hayes Bros. Hatchery, Decatur, Ill. 6

BARRON LEGHORNS, 303 egg strain chix \$12 per 100, hatched every Tuesday. Order direct from ad; 8 and 12 weeks old pullets, yearling hens. 10 weeks old cockerels. Maple Acres Farm, Dept. A, Tiffin, Ohio. 6

BABY CHICKS. PUREBRED. All leading varieties from tested heavy laying strains. Prepaid. 100 per cent live delivery anywhere. Satisfied customers in 30 states. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for illustrated catalog. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 105, Cushing, Neb. 6

FERRIS 265-300 egg Single Comb White Leghorns, 30 eggs \$1.50; 100, \$4.50. Ella Whitewood, Hudson, Ill. 6

LEGHORN LAND SINGLE Comb White Leghorn chicks and eggs one half price after June 1st. Leghorn Land, Hopkinton, Ia. 6

TOM BARRON'S WHITE Leghorns. We import direct and breed them by the thousands; trapnest records 288 to 300. 1,000 laid 836 Feb. 12. Eggs 15, \$2; 100, \$10; chix 15c each. 10 weeks old pullets \$1.00 each. Catalog free. English Egg Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 6

BLACK LEGHORNS.
BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade S. C. Black Leghorns. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

BLACK LEGHORNS backed by 21 years of careful breeding. Milo L. Myers, Marysville, Ohio. 4-6

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS
\$35 PER 1,000 EGGS. Early pullets direct from Welday's 300 egg Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Greatest winter layers known. Prices smashed. Catalog. Welday, Seville, Ohio. 5-6

RED LEGHORNS.
DARK RED LEGHORNS—Eggs \$3, 15. Woodford Farm, Madisonville, Ohio. 4-6

PARTRIDGE LEGHORN eggs reduced, \$1.25, 15; stock, \$12 per trio. Meta Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 5-7

BLACK MINORCAS.
CIRCULAR SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas; 3 of the finest exhibition and laying pens in America. E. D. Geiger, Canton, Ill. 4-6

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca baby chicks from giant Minorcas of grand color and shape; standard weight; exhibition mating chicks, 40c each; 6-lb. utility hens and 8-lb. cocks, chicks from these at 20c each. Eclipse Farm, Selinsgrove, Pa. 4-6

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Choice cockerels, cocks and hens, also hatching eggs. H. A. Langbein, Franklin Park, N. J. 4-6

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas. Eggs for hatching from strong, heavy laying strain. Shipped promptly. H. H. Wallis, Delavan, Wis. 5-7

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS; some Spanish; eggs, \$2, 15; \$3, 30. John R. Miller, R. 2, West Salem, Ohio. 4-6

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca chicks and hatching eggs. H. G. Peters, Great Kills, Staten Island, N. Y. 5-6

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas, 15 eggs, \$1.50. L. J. Chisholm, Pembroke, Ky. 6-7

GIANT SINGLE COMB Black Minorca setting, \$1.00. Ella Whitewood, Hudson, Ill. 6

BUFF MINORCAS.

FOR BETTER BUFF MINORCAS see Schmidt's display ad. on page 707. 4-22-lyr.

WHITE MINORCAS.

BROGDEN'S MAMMOTH WHITE Minorcas. Both Combs. America's leaders. Thos. Brogden, Rush Lake, Wis. 5-7

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS, eggs and baby chicks, Herman Boescker, Browns, Ill. 6

MINORCAS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade S. C. Black Minorcas. Northup and Page's strains, also R. C. Black and S. C. White Minorcas. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

ORLOFFS.

MAHOGANY AND SPANGLED—Eggs and young stock from imported strains of prize winners in England, Canada and United States; the very best in the world; book on "The Russian Orloff" \$1 postpaid. G. M. Wagner, Water Valley, Miss. 4-6

BLACK ORPINGTONS.

EXCEPTIONAL BLACK ORPINGTONS—Eggs assorted from four pens, \$5 per 15; mating list; yearling stock for sale after May 15. Hal Riviere, Columbus, Ga. 4-6

BLACK ORPINGTONS—COOK strain, massive; 15 eggs, \$2.75 postpaid. Blue River Poultry Farms, Shelbyville, Ind. 4-6

ROSE COMB BLACK Orpingtons; eggs; trios for sale. Circular. Dr. Edwards, Laceyville, Pa. 6

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—Flock on free range; culled for color, laying qualities, size and thrift; \$1.50 15, \$8 100. Chas Haworth, New Sharon, Ia. 4-6

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$5; hens, \$3; eggs, \$3 per 15, \$9 per 100; baby chicks, 25c each; prize winning strain. Mrs. James Garrison, Carmi, Ill. 4-6

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTONS, eggs \$1.25 per setting of 15. Flock headed by large type Golden cockerels. E. S. Harnden, Paola, Kan. 6

WHITE ORPINGTONS.

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade White Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons and S. C. Black Orpingtons. Price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS—Aldrich-Byers strains; 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. F. C. Hitchings, Morocco, Ind. 5-6

WHITE ORPINGTON 1-year-old hens \$2.00. E. H. Wisen, Malcolm, Neb. 6

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS and chicks from winter laying strain. Elm Grove Poultry Farm, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 6

POLISH.

PUREBRED GOLDEN cockerels, eggs; special offer; satisfaction guaranteed. Jeffers Poultry Yards, Oskaloosa, Ia. 4-6

WHITE CRESTED BLACK Polish eggs for hatching. Chas. L. Seely, Afton, N. Y. 5-6

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

BABY CHICKS—500,000 best grade S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds, best standard grades. Real Reds. Select and exhibition grades; prices right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

GUARANTEED EGGS—Single Dark Reds, \$2 15, postpaid. Woodford Farm, Madisonville, Ohio. 4-6

ROSE COMB DEEP Mahogany Reds—High score matings, eggs, \$2.50 setting, \$8 100; select cockerels \$5. William Habb, Route E, Box 93, Indianapolis, Ind. 2-6

BABY CHICKS and hatching eggs, Scotts strain; chicks, \$18 per 100; eggs, \$9 per 100. John E. Todd, Wheaton, Ill. 4-6

OWEN'S FARMS REDS—Chicks and breeders, show and utility; catalog gratis. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 4-6

HATCHING EGGS—PEASE'S Perfection Reds (Single Comb). In ten years with Reds exclusively we have built up a flock whose offspring will please buyers who appreciate quality; 100, \$6.00; 50, \$3; 15, \$1.25. Mrs. Jennie Pease, Carlock, Ill. 5-6

S. C. REDS—Hatching eggs after May 1st, \$2 per 15; \$10 per 100. Pure Owen Farms males, grand-sires 1st Madison Square; fertility guaranteed; send for mailing list. Big dark Red, February, March hatched pullets, cockerels, now ready, \$3.00, \$5.00 each. Pullets \$25.00 dozen; yearling hens \$2.50. Some Owen Farm blood. Scarborough, Hillsboro, O. 5-6

OWEN FARMS STRAIN Single Comb Reds, young cockerels and pullets, \$3 each, 4 for \$10. Thousand Oaks, Green Lake, Wis. 6-8

ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds, Tompkins' direct dark red to the skin, heavy winter layers; eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$10; chix 15c each. 10 weeks old pullets \$1.00 each. V. F. Michaels, Tiffin, Ohio. 6

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grades R. C. R. I. Whites; price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

HEADQUARTERS FOR ROSE COMB Rhode Island Whites. I am the oldest breeder of this breed. Eggs and stock for sale from this wonderful laying strain. Catalog free. Colonial Poultry Yards, 260 Crosby St., Akron, O. 1-6

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—Both combs; eggs; stock after May 20. Circular free. West Shore Poultry Farm, Douglas, Mich. 4-6

THE GREAT RHODE Island White Farm. Both combs. Eggs reduced. Catalog free. Henry Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 5-7

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

RADFORD BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks. See display advertisement on another page. Radford Farms, Oshkosh, Wis. 1-6

PARKS' BARRED ROCKS—Eggs and chicks from 1 and 2-year-old pedigreed hens. On free range. My pullets started to lay early in September. 16 years' breeding Bred-to-Lay Barred Rocks. Eggs, 15, \$2.50; 50, \$6; 100, \$10. Chicks, every week, 25, \$6; 50, \$11; 100, \$20, all prepaid. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Do not confuse my chicks with ordinary hatchery chicks. C. W. Price, Hackettstown, N. J. 3-6

EGGS \$2 SETTING, \$8 per 100; Mammoth Barred Rocks; weight 16 lbs. Howard Irvin, Polo, Ill. 4-6

BARRED ROCKS, ARISTOCRATS and Ringlets, direct both matings; eggs from choice matings; hatch guaranteed; stock also. Circular and mailing list. H. E. Frymire & Son, Webster, Mo. 4-6

PARKS' BARRED ROCKS—Chicks and breeders. Catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 4-6

E. B. THOMPSON'S "Ringlets" direct—Extra choice cockerels, females. Big, vigorous stock, bred from winners. Best New York winning blood from proven breeders. Have spared neither pains nor money. William Huckle, Waverly, N. Y. 5-7

PURE THOMPSON RINGLETS and Parks Layers direct—eggs, chicks, twelve weeks cockerels, pullets; breeding stock reduced prices. Wright's Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Peebles, O. 5-6

YEARLING BARRED ROCK cocks, Parks' best pedigree \$2.50 each. C. W. Price, Hackettstown, N. J. 6

PARKS' BARRED ROCKS—Best matings. Individuals of this strain have records of 325 eggs in 345 days. Guaranteed 90% fertility and safe delivery. Folder free. Eggs 15—\$2.00; 50—\$3.50; 100—\$5.50; 100—\$10.00. Half price after May 20th. Thos. M. Keller, Buncombe, Ill. 6

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCKS, eggs and baby chicks, a few choice cockerels left at \$5.00 each. Goodwin & Zimmerman, Ray, Ind. 6-8

BARRED ROCKS, Thompson Ringlets, direct barred to the skin, prize winners, high record layers; eggs, 15, \$2; 100, \$10; chicks 15c each. 10 weeks old pullets \$1.00 each. V. Michaels, Tiffin, Ohio. 6

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

GOLDEN BUFF ROCKS—Prize winners; eggs, \$5 per 15. Christian Drugmar, 436 W. Mifflin St., Madison, Wis. 4-6

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

COLUMBIAN ROCKS—Choice stock; eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Chas W. Gault, Champaign, Ill. 4-6

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade Partridge Rocks. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPION Partridge Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 67. 1-22-lyr

"SUPERIOR" PARTRIDGE ROCKS—Winners. Clyde Ruble, Selma, Ia. 4-22-lyr.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best-grade Fishel strain White Rocks. Select and exhibition grades. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

MCCULLOUGH'S WHITE ROCKS. Fishel's strain. Have been prominent winners for 15 years at Butler, Erie, Newcastle, Grove City, under some of America's best judges. Eggs 15, \$3; 45, \$8; 100, \$15. Postpaid. No chicks. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa. 12-21-lyr

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Fishel strain; breeding pens direct; specialty, 3, 6, 9 and 12 weeks old chicks throughout the season; buy your pullets feathered, frames built up, and out of danger. Robertson, Batesville, Ind. 4-6

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

BABY CHICKS—300,000 best grade Barred, Plymouth Rocks, Parks' strain and Ringlets, also Buff and Columbian Rocks. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

BABY CHICKS—25,000 best grade Buff and Partridge Wyandottes; price right; catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

PREMIER PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Pure mahogany; the kind that wins. Choice breeding cockerels. Chas. E. Kramer, 1451 South 4th St., Columbus, Ohio. 5-6

THOMAS' PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. Winners Detroit National and Ohio State Fair. Special offer yearling cock and four hens \$15.00. Eggs half price. Catalog free. P. E. Thomas, Box 4, Fayette, Ohio. 6-8

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100, postpaid. Fine stock, good layers. Bred-to-Lay Poultry Farm, Abingdon, Va. 2-6

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES.

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES—Eggs for sale; free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass. 6-8

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade, Reral, Fishel and Martin's strain White Wyandottes. Select and exhibition grades. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

JOHN BRUNN, Broadlands, Ill.—Breeder of "Ideal" White Wyandottes; guaranteed eggs from heavy layers, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7.50. 3-6

KIRK'S PUREBRED White Wyandottes, Regal-Dorcas strain; hatching eggs, 15 for \$2.50 for \$5, 100 for \$8; special matings, \$5, \$8, \$12 per setting. F. W. Kirkpatrick, Early, Ia. 4-6

MARTIN-DORCAS White Wyandottes—Chicks and breeders; catalog free. Riverdale Poultry Farm, Box 865, Riverdale, N. J. 4-6

FOR SALE—PURE White Wyandotte eggs; 100, \$10; day old chix 100, \$25. Martin Nelson, Mokenna, Ill. 5-6

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Regal strain direct; eggs, \$1.25 15, \$6, 100. Funston Bros., Galena, Ill. 5-6

SILKIES.

JAPANESE SILKIES—Stock, 15 eggs \$2 prepaid. Blue River Poultry Farms, Shelbyville, Ind. 5-7

SPANISH.

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade White Faced Black Spanish. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

QUALITY PULLETS, 11 to 12 months, 4 to 5 pounds, \$2.00. C. C. Littell, Corydon, Ia. 6

SPECKLED SUSSEX.

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade Speckled Sussex. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

SEVERAL BREEDS.

90 VARIETIES—POULTRY, eggs, baby chicks, dogs, pigeons, hares, parrots, ferrets, canaries. List free. Bergey's Poultry Farm, Telford, Pa. 5-7

PULLETS, READY TO ship, 8 and 12 weeks old, yearling hens, 10 weeks old cockerels. Ten breeds. Frank's Poultry Farm, Dept. A, Tiffin, Ohio. 6-8

PULLETS OF ALL AGES and kinds. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Orpingtons by the dozen; prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Plankton Poultry Plant, Plankton, Ohio, Sycamore, Route 3. 6-8

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ENGLISH RINGNECK EGGS for hatching from birds with size and laying qualities combined. Also correct markings. Males weighing 4 pounds; females with 92-egg record. Setting, \$4.50. Arlington Pheasantry, Arlington, Ia. 3-5

PHEASANT EGGS—I have now for sale eggs for hatching of the following varieties: English Ring Neck, Chinese Ring Neck, Golden, Lady Amherst and Silver. All guaranteed from strong pure bred non-related birds. Full instructions with each shipment. Wallace Evans Game Farm, St. Charles, Ill. 5-6

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AMERICA'S LEADING WINNERS in Giant Bronze Turkeys and Partridge Plymouth Rocks. See our ad on page 67. 1-23-1f

BOURBON RED eggs \$6.00 for 10. Mrs. Frank Spurling, Forest Park, Ill. 1-6

VIGOROUS BRONZE TURKEYS. "Copper Bronze" strain. Exhibiting birds; unrelated breeding stock; no eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leo Smith, Independence, Ia. Rural. 5-22-1yr

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs, 50c each, postpaid. N. G. Buxton, Johnston, Ohio. 5-6

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkey eggs, 10 for \$5.00. R. D. Mitchell, Parshall, N. D. 6

AMERICA'S BEST BREEDING Giant Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 67. 1-22-1f

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PARDEE'S PERFECT PEKINS—America's Standard strain. Eggs. Ducklings. R. Pardee, Islip, N. Y. 9-21-1 yr

WHITE PEKINS—Eggs, 11, \$3; 50, \$5; 100, \$8. Mrs. Frank Spurling, Forest Park, Ill. 3-6

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we will send machine at once. 10% discount cash with order.

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MAMMOTH PEKIN EGGS, 15c. Woodford Farm, Madisonville, Ohio. 4-6

BLUE MUSCOVY—1st prizes all winter shows; eggs, \$4 per 10. Oscar A. Jose, 1160 Fairfield Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. 4-6

WILD DUCK EGGS—I have now for sale Wild Mallard eggs; also pure bred small tame variety of English Grey Call Duck eggs. These are the celebrated W. E. decays. Nearly every variety of wild duck respond to their soft enticing call. Wallace Evans Game Farm, St. Charles, Ill. 5-6

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS and hatching eggs. None better. Ducklings 50c each. Eggs 20c each. No orders accepted for less than 20 Ducklings or 50 eggs. Pine Run Duck Farm, Mountain Top, Luzerne Co., Pa. 5-6

22 PEKIN DUCK eggs, \$1.50. Ella Whitewood, Hudson, Ill. 6

GEES.

WHITE EMBDEN and Toulouse eggs from old geese, \$3 for 6. Helmer Paulson, Aurelia, Ia. 4-6

PIGEONS.

WANTED—5,000 HOMER or common pigeons. Pay at least 30c pair. Celluloid bands, 3c each. Going Light, Canker Cure, 25c. D. Gilbert, 1128 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1-22-1f

I OFFER MATED HOMERS in any quantity at \$2 per pair. Beautiful White Homers, \$3 per pair. Get my prices on Runts, Carneaux, and Maltese Hens. Free booklet, Squab Manual, 50c. Charles A. Gilbert, 2210 Almond St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 1-22-1f

FANCY PIGEONS, parrots, canaries, etc. Forney's Stores, 1524 W. 3rd, Dayton, O. 4-6

WANTED—EVERY VARIETY pigeons; best prices paid. Pearson, 214 Larendon Bldg., Houston, Tex. 4-6

FIFTY PAIR RED and splashed utility Carneaux, mated and banded, \$2.25 per pair, or \$100.00 for the lot. Bynum Squab Farm, Brazil, Ind. 6

FINEST WHITE KING Pigeons \$4.50 pair. Franz Mayer, P. O. Box 408, Valley Stream, Long Island. 6

PIGEON KEEPER—The best Pigeon Journal, \$1.50 a year, sample 15c (coin or stamps). Also fine colored picture—Doveland—19x26 inches, showing 125 kinds of pigeons, 75c postpaid. American Pigeon Keeper, Room 200, 736 Cornelia Ave., Chicago, Ill. 6-8

FOXES.

FOXES WANTED—Young Reds and Greys. Ross Brown, McFall, Ala. 6

PET STOCK.

BEAUTIFUL ANGORA KITTENS for sale. Stamp for replies. Bay View Farm, North Haven, Me. 2-7

WANTED—PETS for Emerson School Park, Gary, Ind. Tame foxes, raccoons, prairie dogs, squirrels, mink, ferrets, crows, magpies, pheasants, waterfowl, bantams. 5-7

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MAKE MONEY EASILY and quickly—Raise Rabbits and Guinea Pigs for us. Large profits. We supply stock and buy all you raise. Our illustrated book, "Common Sense Rabbit and Guinea Pig Raising," contract and prospectus, 10 cents, tells all you should know to raise rabbits and guinea pigs successfully. Quarterly journal one year keeps you posted, 20 cents. Both book and journal, 25 cents. Write today. Outdoor Enterprise Company, Live Stock Dept., 600. Kansas City, Mo. 5-21-1f

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EXCELLENT PUREBRED Flemish Giants, trios, 2 does, 1 buck, \$9.00. Franz Mayer, P. O. Box 408, Valley Stream, Long Island. 6

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IT PAYS TO RAISE CANARIES—BIG demand; start at home in spare time. We show you how furnish choice mating stock, guarantee high grade songsters. Monarch Specialty Co., Evanston, Ill. 1-6

ROLLER SINGERS CANARIES \$5.50, pair \$8.00. Large quantities, wholesale prices. H. Sudow, 1028 West 24th, Los Angeles, Calif. 5-7

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BEAUTIFUL REGISTRABLE Collie pups, \$8.50, \$18.50. Meadow Farm, Coulterville, Ill. 6

PURE FOX TERRIERS make excellent rat dogs. Prices reasonable. Lester Curtis, Polo, Ill. 5-7

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NEWFOUNDLAND DOGS—Good watch dogs and companions. L. E. Birky, Pompeii, Mich. 6

50 REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE puppies, and grown females. Catalog, stamp. Failing Poultry Farm, La Fargeville, N. Y. 6-8

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LET ME START YOU RIGHT in the cavy business with correct foundation stock; \$10 buys 1 male and 4 females of breeding age. Including my \$1 cloth-bound authoritative Cavy Book; will also allow your young stock at \$1.25 a pair when 4 weeks old. If desired; correspondence invited; best of references. Edwin F. Delcke, "America's Foremost Cavy Breeder and Judge," Lombard, Ill. 6-8

CAPONS.

MAKE CAPONS SIMPLICITY Perfection way. Send name for particulars. King, 636 Sheridan Road, Chicago. 5-10

INCUBATORS, BROODERS, POULTRY SUPPLIES AND REMEDIES.

THIRTEEN 1100-EGG size Reliable Incubators, used two seasons, like new, Half Price. Also Airlaid pups for sale. Mid-Oak Poultry Farm, Bloomington, Ill., Route 4. 6

POULTRY SHIPPING CRATES—Strongest and lightest crate on the market. Todd Lumber Co., Oswego, Ill. 6-8

PRINTING.

PRINTING FOR EVERYBODY—Write for samples and prices; stamp please. Mendel's Printing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. 4-6

HAVE YOU RECEIVED my new printing lists? If you are interested in lead printing and want quick service, write Jos. Jaske, 1609 Himrod, Youngstown, Ohio. 4-6

PRINTING SPECIALS—During June, July, August, 100 sheets linen finish note paper and 100 envelopes both printed with your three line advertisement \$1.25, 200 note paper and 100 envelopes \$1.50, postpaid. Summer sale list bristling with bargains, for stamps only. Model Printing Company, Manchester, Ia. 6-8

POULTRY PRINTING—Prepaid, cuts used, stamp brings samples. David Catts, 602A Bond, Cadillac, Mich. 6-7

POULTRY BOOKS.

HISTORY, ORIGIN AND standards, "The Russian Orloff," \$1, postpaid. G. M. Wagner, Water Valley, Miss. 4-6

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POWERFUL NEW STUMP PULLER—Exchange for 50 White Wyandotte laying pullets, 10 cockerels. Member of Independent Artist Association will exchange two masterpieces oil painting landscapes, 16x20, valued \$200.00 each, for 50 laying pullets, 10 cockerels, White Wyandottes. Almost new Brunswick talking machine, 20 selected records, exchange for 50 White Wyandotte laying pullets, 10 cockerels. Franz Mayer, P. O. Box 408, Valley Stream, Long Island. 6

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PROFITABLE POULTRY FARM, 50 acres 24 in Woodland, Eastern shore of Maryland, ideal climate, 2 1/2 miles to County seat, excellent soil for fruit, truck and grain. 7-room house, barn, outbuildings; incubator, laying, brooder and colony houses; 500 best strain layers, lot of young stock; fully equipped, \$8,000, half cash. "Leghorn" American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill. 5-7

\$500 SECURES POULTRY FARM—21 acres edge village; well adapted to poultry and truck raising; pasture, wood; 50 fruit trees; good 7-room house, outbuildings. Sacrificed \$1000, half cash. Page 11 FREE illus. catalog. Strout Farm Agency, 150 B. E., Nassau St., New York City. 6

\$10 to \$50 DOWN! Starts you on 10, 20, 40 acres, near hustling city in Michigan. Balance long time, to meet your circumstances. Prices only \$15 to \$35 per acre. These lands are especially well suited for poultry, truck and fruit, besides general farm crops. Investigate this opportunity. Write today for big illustrated booklet giving full information. It's Free. Swigart Land Co., 1-1259 First National Bank Building, Chicago. 6

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TYPEWRITERS—ALL MAKES slightly used, \$20 up. Easy payments. Free trial. Express prepaid. Guaranteed two years. Payne Company, Rosedale, Kas. 1-6

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POSITION WANTED—Poultryman. Life experience in England and America. Successful breeder and exhibitor. Best references. Have bred and put down winners in many breeds from Bantams to Orpingtons. Now engaged, but desires permanent connection with real fancier who wants to get to the top. Address D. R. care American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill. 6

WANTED—I AM OPEN for an engagement as superintendent of a good commercial poultry farm or to build another of my design of a perfect Combination brooder and laying house. I have just completed my fifth large one. Address G. E. Stillwagon, 1318 Pennsylvania St., St. Louis, Mo. 6

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YOUNG MAN, WELL EDUCATED, single, practical experience, managing own poultry farm, desires position on modern plant. Change of climate desired, exceptional character, reference. Box J. B. care American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill. 6

LIVE, EXPERIENCED Man, open for manager's position. Competent to plan and build. Prefer situation offering opportunity to establish real plant, commercial preferred. H. Kiel, Box 173, Hazelton Sta., Youngstown, Ohio. 6

HELP WANTED.

BIG MONEY AND FAST SALES—Every owner buys Gold Initials for his auto. You charge \$1.50; make \$1.35. Ten orders daily easy. Write for particulars and free samples. American Monogram Co., Dept. 192, East Orange, N. J. 6

SIDE LINE SALESMAN wanted to sell coal to your trade in carload lots. Earn a weeks pay in an hour. For particulars write Washington Coal Co., 3526 So. Racine, Chicago. 6-8

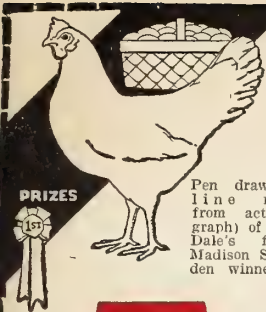
WANTED—MEN AND BOYS over 17. Become Railway Mail Clerks. Commence \$133 month. Common education sufficient. List positions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. E-121, Rochester, N. Y. 6

AGENTS—90¢ AN HOUR to advertise and distribute samples to consumer. Write quick for territory and particulars. Albert Mills, Gen. Mgr., 5803 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. 6

TRAVELING SALESMEN visiting poultry supply trade. Western states, also New England. Established line Coat Burning Brooders. Commission basis. Reference required. Address "White Rock," care American Poultry Journal, Chicago, Ill. 6

WANTED.

WANTED FREAK ANIMALS and birds. Apply Browning Amusement Co., Riverview Park, Chicago, Ill. 6-11



Pen drawing (exact line reproduction from actual photograph) of one of Oak Dale's first prize Madison Square Garden winners.

What a Leghorn! What a price!

50%

Order now. Take advantage of this summer sale. Take your choice of thousands of 8 to 10 weeks old pullets sired by great breeding males. Deliveries made during June and July. Make your own selections from 100 show hens and exhibition cocks which are now offered at practically half-price for 60 days only!

Reduction Summer Sale for 60 Days Only

The owners of Oak Dale Farm propose to hold Oak Dale in the lead as the world's greatest White Leghorn foundation stud. They further propose to take the lead in value-giving. When they secured the services of Harry M. Lamon to personally supervise Oak Dale they knew they need go no further to guarantee 100% square deal to the Leghorn fraternity.

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The owners of Oak Dale Farm are business men. They place the destiny of Oak Dale in the hands of the greatest Leghorn-man they could find in a nation-wide search. If Oak Dale was a plant-breeding farm, no one but Burbank, "the plant wizard," would do.

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There was only one choice—Lamon himself—Lamon, "the master breeder."

The owners of Oak Dale offer you three things.

1. Blood—unquestionably the world's greatest!
2. Individuality—New York, Madison Square Garden quality!
3. Value—Every shipment personally selected by Lamon!

During June and July we offer you mature breeding stock, partly grown pullets, and about 100 show hens and exhibition cocks (birds you can now buy cheap, molt out and win on later) at approximately 50 per cent of their real value. These mature birds are in our stud pens. In order to break up our breeding pens and allow every developing and mature bird wide range over broad-acre clover fields and virgin woods we are offering these birds at reduced prices for 60 days only. This is your chance to get something choice at a very reasonable price. Trade in the summer is always slack and these offers are made merely to keep "the wheels turning" and retain all of our help on the year round basis. Details of the above sale of stock are as follows:



Breeding Hens: Less than 60 offered; sired by the star breeding males that have been used on Oak Dale. These royally-bred females will pay for themselves in the chicks you can raise from them in one season. If you own a proven sire, get one of these hens, mate her next season, pedigree her chicks—and be convinced.

Yearling Hens: Full sisters and close blood relatives to above. Next

January they will be worth twice what they will cost you now.

1922 Pullets: Thousands of spring hatched pullets that are growing more valuable every day. Develop them yourself.

Baby Pullets: Some will develop into stars later on.

Breeding Males: Order one, pedigree the chicks he sires next spring. Order now at reduced prices. We need room.

Yearling Cocks. Take your choice of 125 cockerels hatched in 1921, and held over to make cock birds. Need room, short of special individual molting yards.

1922 Cockerels: Youngsters (sired by magnificent sires) that promise at this date to develop into the greatest lot ever bred on Oak Dale. Someone is going to win the big shows with them next winter.

Baby Cockerels: Full brothers to above star cockerels, but hatched later.

Eggs: All \$20 settings now \$10; \$15 settings now \$7.50; \$10 settings now \$5.00; \$7.50 settings now \$3.75; 100 eggs from our General Flock now \$10. Orders filled in rotation as received. Last chance. Every shipment, stock or eggs, will be selected by Mr. Lamon. Write him in detail. Explain what you need. He will help you if he can—and if he can't he will honestly tell you so. Deal with Mr. Lamon direct—if you know him, you know he will do his level best to help you. A 100 per cent. square deal guaranteed. You, as the buyer, to be the judge. No breeding establishment can offer you more.

Oak Dale Farm, Box A, Le Roy, Minn.

Harry M. Lamon, Manager

E. B. Thompson's Imperial Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks



Win at the Premier Show of All the World
**Madison Square Garden
New York, 1920 and 1921**



The Greatest Record of All Time



First Prize Imperial Ringlet Cock at Madison Square Garden, New York—the blood of this great bird is all through my Special Sale List.

Every Prize and Ribbon Offered

Cocks	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Cockerels	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Hens	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Pullets	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Young Pens	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Old Pens	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th

60 Prizes Out of 60 Offered at Both Shows

Sweepstake Championship Male and Female and Every Special Prize—This is the crowning achievement of their unexampled record at New York for more than 30 victorious years. At the five Garden Shows—1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921—THE IMPERIAL "RINGLETS" won 27 First Prizes out of 27 offered—Every Bird Bred on My Farm.

The competition at these shows was stronger in quality than at all the other shows of America combined—a fact that every breeder knows only too well.

**Supreme at Madison Square Garden
Is Supreme Everywhere**

BARGAIN SALE FOR 1922

My Special Sale List is now ready and offers the most extraordinary bargains in extreme high quality breeding and exhibition birds of First Prize Sweepstakes Champion Madison Square Garden blood. **THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY** to secure Madison Square Garden Winners, and sons, brothers, sisters and daughters of these winners, and birds of the richest First Prize Sweepstakes blood at prices **FAR BELOW THEIR VALUE.**

THE SPECIAL SALE LIST

is full of the **rarest bargains** ever offered in the history of Barred Rocks and it will be to your interest to write me for a copy at once and secure the Grand birds you need at **SAVING PRICES.** A copy will be mailed immediately upon request.

Imperial Ringlets are the Standard for all the Barred Rocks in all America. They have won first prizes and Silver cups for my customers in thousands of Show rooms in every civilized land.

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from the finest exhibition matings in the world. After June 1st, one setting \$10, two settings \$17.50, four settings \$30.00, 100 eggs \$45.

These Are One-Half My Regular Prices

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E. B. Thompson

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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

VOL. 53

JULY, 1922

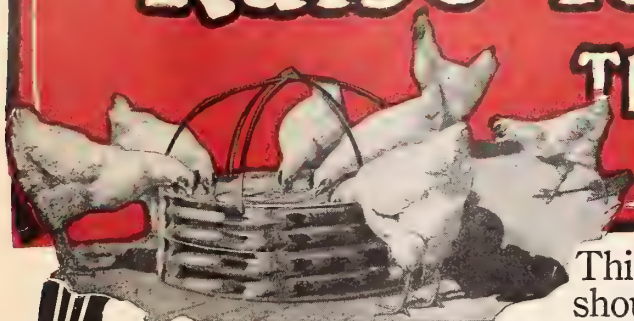
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Raise Your Chicks

The FUL-O-PEP Way



This is the season when young birds should be growing and developing **FAST**. They will if you feed them the Ful-O-Pep Way. Keep the Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash feeder full all the time—let the birds have all they want — also supplement the Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash with FUL-O-PEP Coarse (intermediate) Chick Feed after birds are 4 weeks old and you will get more pounds of gain for pounds of feed used than can be obtained with any other method of feeding.

The Ful-O-Pep Way of feeding growing birds develops big healthy stock and pushes the young pullets along, so that they begin to lay early. Many of our patrons report that their young pullets raised the Ful-O-Pep Way, begin laying at a remarkable early age. Here's what some of our patrons say about the Ful-O-Pep Way:

The Quaker Oats Co.,

Gentlemen: Knowing that you would be interested in the results I have had in feeding Ful-O-Pep Feeds which I have used exclusively this season, I am glad to say that in raising my pullets the Ful-O-Pep Way practically 90 per cent were laying before they were 5½ months old which is truly a remarkable record. Wishing you continued success with these feeds, I am

Yours very truly,

H. N. Cooledge.

Atlanta, Ga.

The Quaker Oats Co.,

Gentlemen: It is only fair to you I think, to write and tell you the success I have had with your Ful-O-Pep Feeds. I have followed your directions as closely as possible and Oh, my, the results. I never saw chicks grow so fast in my life. Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash is sure the proper feed. Out of 369 chicks I have only lost nine. Anyone can have the same success I am having if they will only follow the Ful-O-Pep Way. Ful-O-Pep is the word.

Yours very truly,

W. L. Mitchell.

Mannington, W. Va.

The Quaker Oats Co.,

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Yours very truly,

Hilltop Farm, H. W. Lambert, Poultryman.

Suffield, Conn., Sept. 21, 1921

And so it goes, everywhere chicks are grown, everywhere Ful-O-Pep Feeds are used—come reports telling of the **better results** obtained by following the Ful-O-Pep Way. If you are not feeding your chicks the Ful-O-Pep Way now, by all means give it a trial, the results will be surprising to you. Your dealer can supply you.

The Quaker Oats Company

Poultry Service Dept. APJ

Address: Chicago, U. S. A.

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Have Early Laying Pullets Next Fall



Great Annual Surplus Stock SUMMER BARGAIN SALE



of World Famous Holterman "ARISTOCRAT" Barred Plymouth Rock Prize Winning Stock

My long-established Summer Bargain Sale of Producing parents of Prize Winners starts this year on June 1, and continues only until my last surplus "Aristocrat" breeding bird is gone. Each year the fame of this Holterman Bargain Sale at unbelievably low prices has continued to spread and this year will no doubt see these scores of powerful producing birds entirely disposed of in a very few weeks. Remember, that every bird represents a standard, fixed value, given to you at a tremendous discount from my normal prices.

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I hereby guarantee that each specimen in this sale is worth the full catalog price and that I obtain the regular catalog price for such stock during the balance of the season. I also guarantee that each specimen will suit the purchaser in every way, shape and form. If for any reason the purchaser is dissatisfied, the birds may simply be returned in good condition after a rest of three days and I will then gladly refund the entire purchase price. This broad guarantee surely protects you fully. You may well rest assured that under these conditions I will send you birds so rich in quality for the price that they will be far beyond your just expectations.

(Signed): W. D. HOLTERMAN.

cers and put it in folder form. You may read all the facts in their proper relation and study all the prices and amazing savings at one and the same time. Get this information now—it does not in any way obligate you, and it will help you to make your selection before my entire stock is gone.

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REMEMBER THIS—20 to 40 per cent. discount from the regular catalog price of every bird listed; every bird guaranteed fully by me as above; and not one penny risked by you. Send the coupon now!

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W. D. Holterman Box A-7
Ft. Wayne, Ind., U.S.A.

You Actually Save 20-40% Off AND BELOW MY CATALOG PRICES

The name "Holterman" bears an international reputation as a breeder of world winning Barred Plymouth Rocks, painstakingly developed by my own methods and resulting in birds of supreme excellence, known to the world as my "Aristocrat" strain. They are unquestionably the biggest profit-producing birds ever bred. The very greatest of all my "Aristocrats" I use for producers—for the production of chicks that become equal and better than their parents. And each year I replace some of these famous parents with the very best of their own wonderful offspring. This gives other breeders the yearly privilege of getting some of these great producers of Prize Winning and Record Laying stock, while I, in turn, advance the quality of my breeding flock with young birds of my own thoroughgoing selection.

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See my guarantee above! Remember, my great offer has been snapped up each year, again and again, by the same people. Then remember my huge file of letters from breeders the country over who state, over their signatures, that my values at bargain prices are not equalled anywhere in the poultry business! For your benefit I have outlined every fact regarding this Great Summer Bargain Sale of "Aristocrat" Famous Producing Parents.

W. D. Holterman, Fancier,
Box A-7, Fort Wayne, Ind., U. S. A.

Without any obligation to me, send me at once full details of your Great "Aristocrat" Barred Plymouth Rock SUMMER BARGAIN SALE.

Name

Address

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E. G. Aldrich, Advertising Manager

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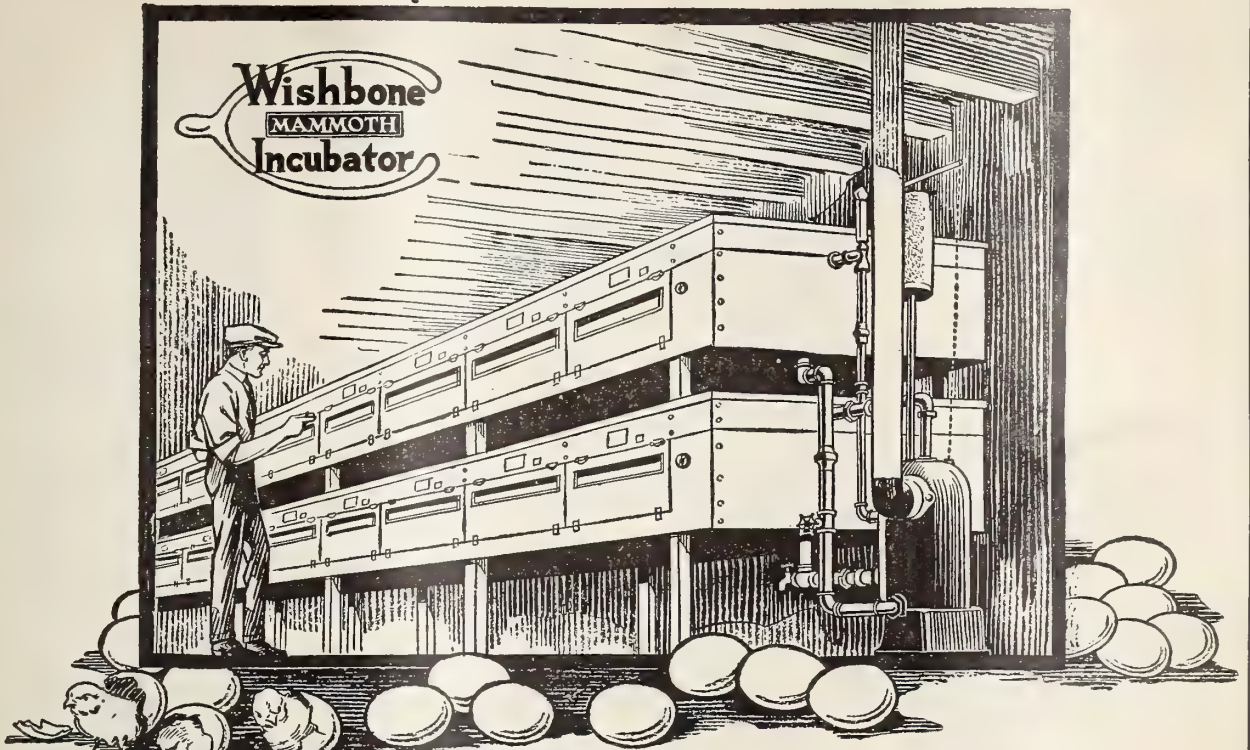
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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

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No. 7

SUMMER CARE OF GROWING STOCK

SOME people complain of poor results with purchased eggs, and refer to good success with their own eggs. Not uncommonly they have fussed too much with the eggs or chicks for which they paid a good price.

Some people have trouble with partly grown chickens. The trouble is often due to tight coops. Lack of ventilation, with accumulated droppings giving off odors, ruin many broods of chicks. The little birdies need out-door air, and need more and more of it as the weather gets hotter and their bodies grow larger.

Bad ground, contaminates and spoils many lots of chicks. If you haven't growing runs covered with green grass, then plant oats in your runs. You cannot grow good chickens in old chicken runs—and a chicken run is old as soon as it is bare.

Open sheds for the out-door air to enter and green runs to avoid ground contamination are two major factors.

The next two things are full feeding and roomy quarters. Do not keep more growing youngsters than you can send to roost every night with crops full to over-flowing.

Do not keep more growing chickens in a coop than can spread out comfortably and have plenty of room.

It may be different with utility stock, but if you are growing Standard exhibition birds, remember that the best bred chick in the world can be grown out into a cull.

In Golden Wyandottes, lice may cause purple barring in the black feathers of the tail. Crowding, underfeeding, lack of ventilation, or contaminated ground, may cause white feathers in the wings, although black and red ones would naturally have grown.

The Future Winners.

From the time the chick first kicks out of the shell until it is in the show room eternal vigilance must be the watchword. Let it stop growing even for a few days and the chances of its maturing into a winner are that much reduced.

The proper time to begin to raise the chick is six months before that chick emerges from the shell. Too fat or too thin breeders, lack of vitality, improper feeding of the breeding hens and kindred evils must be corrected before we can hope to produce chicks that will develop into winners.

Small matings are invariably the rule where the finest birds are produced. The beginner is apt to mate his best male with fifteen or twenty hens so that a large number of chicks may be raised. The old fancier will use three or four of his best females with the choicest male. With these small matings the condition of each bird can be seen at a glance and if the male is not getting enough to eat

By **MELVIN F. UPHOFF**

Four factors are of major importance — Fresh ground — Ventilation—Full feeding—Good Roomy houses.

he can be separated each day for a few minutes to eat by himself.

Why do a large number of prominent fanciers still stick to hen hatched and hen raised chicks? Largely, I think, because men who can really operate an incubator and properly brood chicks by artificial means, are few and far between. Let the tem-

perature run up to 110° for a few hours the second week. The hatch may be good but few birds from the lot will ever see a show room. Chicks in a brooder must be watched night and day, especially early in the season. While caring for several thousand pedigreed chicks, I made a practice to look at every brooder stove and every lot of chicks between 12 and 1 o'clock at night and 5:30 in the morning. Too much trouble? You won't think so when the ribbons adorn your coops.

There are a number of very good chick "starters" on the market which will give excellent results. Nothing is better for the first few days than hard boiled eggs mixed with a good buttermilk starting food. Where an exceptionally choice lot of chicks are being fed I continue feed-hard boiled eggs until they are three weeks old, even if the eggs must be purchased at market prices. There are very few good chick scratch feeds on the market today. Cracked wheat, steel cut oats and cracked corn form the best combination of chick grains. Beware of the bright looking chick feed loaded with indigestible seeds. Chick scratch should be given when they are a week old—little and often.

After six or eight weeks a growing scratch and a growing mash may be substituted for the chick starter and chick scratch. It is more important how the feed is given than the feed itself. Overfeeding one day and underfeeding the next day will never produce the winners. They must be watched closely and only what they will clean up quickly should be fed. An examination of the crops of the birds after they have "turned in" for the night will prove the best guide for feeding.

Changing Plumage.

The fancier never grows tired of watching the youngsters change from one coat of feathers to the next. First we have the little downy chick which quickly sprouts wing feathers followed by back and breast feathers. Hardly has this set of feathers grown out when another molt takes place, the pointed wing feathers drop out and the rounded wing feathers of the adult bird take their place.

Take for instance, the breed which I have had for the past twelve years—the Golden Wyandotte. When the chick is first hatched it is very dark brown, almost black, with a lighter spot here and there on its body. Normal growth shows chick feathers in wings an inch long when it is ten days old. These feathers (Continued on page 766)

A Historical Account of the Black Giants

VARIOUS poultry authorities have described from time to time the superb dressing qualities of certain French poultry breeds. In England, Germany and Belgium there are professional poultry fatteners. The "Patte De Fois Grass" of the Berlin delicatessen stores is paralleled by the splendidly fattened hens in Paris markets.

There are altogether more than a hundred distinct breeds and varieties of domestic poultry. Frequently these different kinds are divided into groups according to their geographic origin. The Leghorns and Minorcas are thus classed as Mediateranean breeds, the Dorkings as English and the Plymouth Rocks as American. Sometimes they are classified according to their utility qualifications. In this classification Leghorns are called an egg breed, Brahmas a meat breed and Wyandottes a dual purpose breed. Neither of these classifications is entirely correct and they should be superseded by a truly scientific grouping.

The Single Comb White Leghorn is an American product, the Light and Dark Brahmas were developed by American breeders and hardly any of their modern characteristics would be recognized in the old original importations of Brahma Pootras from China just prior to the Civil War. Our poultry breeds are all rather new and respond rapidly to systematic selective matting. Expert feeders find that all breeds respond in some manner to special feeding methods, and feed plays a part in their progress.

A Distinctive Meat Type.

Since the advent of the Egg Laying Contests in America actual progress has been made in breeding for egg production. Particular strains of many varieties have apparently inherited through successive matings the ability to produce more eggs. Almost nothing has been done in a public way to emphasize the needs or possibilities in special breeding efforts for a distinctive meat breed. Some fifteen years ago Prof. W. R. Graham of the Ontario Agricultural College established a meat strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. He reported at that time that they were rather poor layers, took on fat easily and made a very fine dressed carcass. Some fifteen years ago Franklane Sewell, the American poultry artist, described in word and picture the dressed poultry trade of Europe. The farm poultrymen of northeastern Rhode Island created a mixed strain of fowls particularly for the Boston dressed poultry trade, but later selected them more and more for winter egg production, and the result is a splendid layer and an ordinary meat fowl today in the Rhode Island Red. While our various breed enthusiasts will doubtless contradict the statement, those who have had an opportunity to see for themselves fancy European dressed fowls, Boston South Shore roasters, Philadelphia capons and Swedesboro broilers, will acknowledge that America has no Standard breed which is a distinctly meat type. The European markets are supplied with pure breeds; the best American markets are supplied

By **ALEXIS L. CLARK**

**Origin, History and Development
—A strictly meat type—Should
be recognized as a Standard breed
—Modern breeders are interested.**

with cross breeds. Those who have watched the development of the Jersey Black Giants see in this breed the real meat breed of America.

It has originated because of market demand, type of farming, and persistent selection. The section of New Jersey where these fowls have been raised for fifty years is south of Trenton and is roughly bounded by Trenton, Princeton, Jamesburg, Freehold, New Egypt, Mount Holly and Burlington.

Origin of the Black Giant.

The New York and Philadelphia fancy markets demanded a large, soft-meated, roasting chicken with yellow skin and clean legs and as full meat as possible. The farmers in this section of New Jersey are general farmers dividing their attention between dairying, grain and potatoes. The

farms average 100 to 175 acres each and the soil is mostly a heavy, fertile loam. Near Jobstown, which is four miles from the United States Army Camp Dix, lived for many years two bachelor brothers, John and Thomas Black. These men kept a strain of especially large fowls. Dressed poultry buyers paid them a premium and competed hotly for their stock. As these men bred them, little attention was paid to color. They were a mixture of Asiatics and Cornish Game. Later Barred Plymouth Rocks were added to the cross. It is likely that these birds would never have been distributed



Old homestead of John and Thomas Black, originators of Black's Giants, Burlington County, New Jersey.

about if it had not been for Mr. William Ellis of Crosswicks. Mr. Ellis has been the professional caponer for that country district for many years.

Some thirty years ago Mr. Ellis realized the value of the Black Brothers' large strain of fowls. He advised his farmer friends to buy their roosters there and gradually Black's Giants, as he called them, were disseminated around that section. Sometime prior to 1910 the Rhode Island Experiment Station became interested in the breed of fowls that produced the best Philadelphia capons and asked Mr. Ellis to purchase a trio. The birds were shipped to Mr. Samuel Cushman of the Station, but were wrecked by the railroad and the claim was paid to Mr. Ellis. So the breed lost that opportunity to expand. The fowls naturally were partly black and here and there farmers built up by selection all black flocks. Mr. Charles M. Bunting was one of the farmers who kept his flock clear black and his son's wife has recently supplied foundation stock to new breeders. The Black Brothers died some twenty-five years ago, but the strain of large poultry they established continued in other people's hands. In 1911, Frank L. Platt, a noted poultry writer, and Prof. Alfred Lunn of the Oregon State College visited New Jersey to study this strain of fowls which had made a great reputation for producing what the trade knew as Philadelphia capons. Mr. Platt through his Trenton friend, Frank J. Eppele, was introduced to Mr. Ellis and Mr. Bunting.

The Reliable Poultry Journal of June, 1911, contains an account of the trip this party made through Burlington County, New Jersey, visiting flocks of Black Giants. It

Breeders Are Interested In Their Standard

THE Campine seems to have been marked for misunderstanding from the beginning. First it was said to be wild. Rev. E. Lewis Jones of Wales dispelled this idea only after years of combatting it through the English poultry journals. He always insisted that the Campine was active and tame, not flighty and wild. When the breed was imported to America, it was said to be delicate. One judge remarked: "Every time the moon goes under a cloud, a Campine drops out of a tree with the rump."

The English and Belgians fed no maize and birds suffered when imported to the United States and fed on a ration heavy with corn and shy of green stuff. American bred stock is today well acclimated, but birds so quick to grow, so sure to respond to good care, suffer from lack of care. For the poultryman who knows how to handle chickens, or for the beginner who is interested enough not to neglect his chickens, the Campine is one of the very best breeds.

Campines are a strictly single mated variety. The males are hen feathered, similar to a Sebright bantam. They are ideal pullet breeders. The aim of the breeder is to retain this hen feathering, and breed it as long as possible. The Standard calls for "back feathers, abundant, long, wide, ending with rounded tips." A typically cock feathered male has long, narrow, pointed saddle feathers. A typical Campine male's saddle feather is shown in Fig. 1. Some males have too short and too round, too typically hen shaped feathers in their back. Judges who assume that such feathers are good simply because they are nicely marked, overlook a fundamental character in the breed, and that is plumage development.

Another thing that is misunderstood. The Standard calls for lustrous green sheen in the black bar, and allows in the back section a black bar four times the width of the white bar. This has given rise to the erroneous impression that a narrow, spider-like white bar is not only allowable but desirable. The fact is that the white bar in the backs and saddles of the best birds, is open, not contracted as narrow as possible. Any one can breed little, narrow white bars, but you do not find them on the best birds at the New York or Chicago Coliseum shows.

To emphasize the importance of the right kind of white barring in this variety, the Standard Committee recommends that the Standard be changed to call for a black bar three times the width of the white bar, instead of four times the width.

Feathers, Nos. 1 and 3 are from a Silver Campine male saddle and wing bow, respectively, and show the 3 to 1 ideal. Feather No. 2 is from the male's breast. The present Standard calls for a black bar in the breast that is three times the width of the white bar. The Standard Committee recommends that this be changed to a black

By FRANK L. PLATT

The Progressive Campine—Cochin breeders satisfied—Leghorns of sufficient size—Barred Rock agitators like scandal—What to do with R. I. Whites and Giants—The Orpington Standard.

bar twice the width of the white bar. It will be seen that in actuality the barring on the breast is of equal width, but it cannot be questioned that the ideal male would be a consistently barred bird, one that carried practically the same kind of markings in back, wing bows and breast. Such a bird has not been produced, but it is well to have a rather high ideal at which to aim.

Feathers Nos. 5 and 4 are from the back and breast, respectively, of a female. It will be noticed in all these feathers that the barring is much straighter across the feather than it used to be. While the Standard still allows a slightly V-shaped white bar, the best specimens are showing more and more straightness. It will also be noticed that the feather from the female's back has four white bars. Three used to be common.

The variety is in good hands. Frank E. Hering gave up his Leghorns several years ago for his Campines, and is always enthusiastic when relating how fast the Campines grow, and what good layers and light feeders they are. C. A. Phipps of the Homestead Campine Farm, to whom we acknowledge the courtesy of the feathers here illustrated, writes:

"We have had out our first lot of chicks now almost three months. I should say a pair of them was worth about \$1,000.00. They look wonderful to me, beautifully developed in every way; wonderful type and color and white hackle with splendid breast color or marking. Not a droopy bird on the farm, young or old. The chicks grow like weeds, eat like the devil and fly all over you, active but not wild. We had a chicken today for dinner that was more like a spring chicken than one over a year old—the only breed I know that is never too old to eat and never too old to lay. We have them 8 years old, Standardbred, prize winners, legs as clean as a pullet's, wonderful color and still laying 3 and 4 eggs a week, and did it all winter, and each winter and spring and summer. Talk about Campines, there is no other breed."

Barred Rocks.

Mr. Robinson, secretary of the Barred Rock Club, expresses his attitude on the Barred Rock situation as follows:

"It would appear that there was an understanding in A. P. A. circles that regardless of the official request of our club (to divide the variety) the said official request would never be granted. . . . It is not for us to yet say bluntly that the A. P. A. is playing crooked with us, by basing our statements on the report from the Revision Committee. The A. P. A. has time to show itself an honest organization. . . . To date, individual connections have evidently swayed the Revision Committee and prevented them from giving us an unbiased consideration."

The fact of the matter is, the Standard Committee was not prejudiced against Mr. Robinson, Mr. Cowan and Mr. Johnston, the three gentlemen who represented the Barred Rock Club. Mr. Robinson should concede that there are two sides to the question of dividing into two sub-varieties, one of the oldest and most firmly established breeds in the Standard. Moreover, he should recognize the fact that the constitution of A. P. A. has set up certain limitations on the recognition of new varieties. He should remember that the Committee of Forty recommended and the Seattle convention passed a resolution against dividing varieties on the basis of different shades



Clean, open, straightly barred feathers from modern Silver Campines.

of color. Mr. Robinson is publisher of the International Plymouth Rock Journal, and the language used in discussing the subject in that publication is intolerant. We quote the following from the May issue of that publication:

"We all know that the one variety trust, that criminal combination in restraint of trade, will keep up the fight to restrict the showing of Barreds. Working in the dark, like any common assassin, they are trying to get a hold upon show managements which will result in shutting out the breeding specimens We are morally right and numerically outclass the enemy, and what is of special import, they know they are wrong, they are shame-faced, ignoble in their intents and purposes and despicable in all their methods."

Again we quote from the May issue of the same publication:

"It is said to be a forgone conclusion that the A. P. A. will turn us down. If such proves to be correct, Hearty knows of a big crowd who will down present A. P. A. officials. Aye, will knife them to the heart."

We have been reading poultry papers for more than twenty years, but such language strikes us as a new departure. Can it be that words do not mean as much as they used to? Criminals, working like common assassins, to be knifed in the heart! Those who thought they held an honorable objection to splitting up the Barred Plymouth Rock are "ignoble in their intents and despicable in all their methods."

That is a pretty strong indictment.

Here's another one, from an editorial appearing in the March issue of the International Plymouth Rock Journal. We quote:

"When judges of national reputation become so steeped in crime that they can no longer be trusted to render an unbiased decision, the exhibitors should have some sort of redress."

In commenting on this outburst, Editor Donovan of the Canadian Poultry Review, asks if any of the Canadian poultry judges are "steeped in crime," and then adds:

"Isn't this pretty hot stuff? Have the 'reds' entered the poultry business in the United States? If they have we trust they will leave us alone in Canada. We don't want it nor do we believe for an instant that there is any truth in the statement that 'judges of national reputation have become so steeped in crime that they can no longer be trusted to render an unbiased decision.' Surely the great multitude of American Barred Rock breeders, or breeders of any other variety for that matter, do not accept a statement of this lurid nature. An honest difference of opinion or the different interpretation of a written Standard must always be accepted. We don't all look alike, we don't all think alike and it's a mighty good job that we don't else we would be like so many peas in a pod with the little one at the ends. It is up to our editorial conferee to withdraw this extremely broad statement, to put it mildly, and surely he is for furthering the interests of the Plymouth Rocks of any color by sending forth broad-cast such a statement. The A. P. A. would be justified in asking for proof of such statements and then follow with its judiciary powers."

Editor Donovan rightly calls for the judiciary power of the A. P. A. That refers to a court of justice and the rendering of judgment. It is high time that some high power in the fraternity should render a verdict on loose talk; it is high time that the A. P. A. should meet these acrimonious attacks on its judges, its committeemen, itself. It is time to ask for proof and if the charges are found to be groundless, and only to incite distrust and dissension, then said publisher should retract them and publicly apologize.

All of this ill humor in the Barred fraternity has been stirred up by those who maintain that two varieties should be recognized as Standard, Light Barred Rocks and Dark Barred Rocks, when the fact is that in well bred birds the pullet-bred female and the cockerel-bred male are the same shade of color.

They maintain that the big breeders don't want to help the little breeders, whereas the very men who would most benefit by a two variety program are the big breeders who have the equipment, resources and know-how to breed exhibition pullet-bred males and exhibition cockerel-bred females in case the public wants to humbug itself into buying exhibition instead of breeding birds in these breeding classes.

They say that certain judges, editors and breeders are co-operating in aiding and assisting the one-variety program, and that the Standard Committee has been influenced by them, whereas in point of fact, the Standard Committee has gone out of its way to try to compromise the situation. The Committee went to considerable effort to properly describe a pullet-bred male and a cockerel-bred female in the preamble to the breed, and explain how these two birds are related to the Standard male and female

In no other variety in the Standard is the breeding problem discussed, yet to help the advocates of single mating in Barred Rocks, considerable discussion on mating has been included in the text.

It should not be overlooked in the heat of the controversy that the Barred Rock Club has filed a petition for the recognition of Light and Dark Barred Rocks. That petition, in the ordinary course of events, will be ripe for action by the A. P. A. at the annual meeting one year hence, August, 1923. If the new Standard is delayed, this issue will be a very live one up to that time.

Those New Varieties.

An English poultry paper tells of a new Dutch breed, the Barnevelder, "handsome, well set up bird, with grand carriage. In the males, the breast is a dark beetle green, very lustrous, with bluish shoulders, and dark lustrous green-black hackle." That sounds like something new, something distinctive, qualities that should be encouraged.

On the other hand, information reaches us that E. C. Branch has a petition for the recognition of single comb Golden and Silver Sebright bantams. The petition for the recognition of these single comb sports is to be pressed, we understand, in case Rose Comb Barred Rocks, Black Giants and Rhode Island Whites are admitted as Standard varieties.

We favor the encouragement of distinctly new varieties, and we dislike to see the multiplication of nearly similar varieties, but what is one going to do? While some beautiful and wonderful breeds lie dormant, new claimants push forward. The Rhode Island Whites are an established fact. There are a thousand breeders of them. It is an actual condition, not a theory, that confronts us.

The Standard Committee in making its recommendations on the admission of Giants, R. I. Whites and Rose Comb Rocks, was guided by these principles that it believed should underlie the Standard. The Committee labored under the constitutional injunction, "safe guard breed type." The Committee rendered a logical objection to recognition. But practice and logic are different things. Cold logic knows no compromise. It is the perfectly logical De Valera who has driven Ireland to the verge of civil war. All great statesmen meet up with times when they must compromise, perhaps with their wife, perhaps with their friends, perhaps with the public. Life is a compromise.

We hold that such compromise as is necessary on the recognition of the new varieties in question, should be made by the Knoxville Convention. The Standard Committee would be a bunch of chumps to render a report to the interested public, then at the last minute change their recommendations and bring in an entirely different report to the Knoxville Convention.

Fortunately the Standard Committee has a chairman that is steadfast, a man who stands four square to the wind. Chairman Branch has ruled that inasmuch as the Black Giant matter was reconsidered at Chicago, and has been reported out by the Committee, he will not entertain a motion to again reconsider the matter. We heartily support that ruling.

But, when the matter comes to a vote in the convention, you will find this writer ready to compromise. He will probably vote for Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, just as he did in the Committee, and for Black Giants. But he is opposed to the Standard Committee changing its report on the admission of these varieties. The constitution charges the Standard Committee with the responsibility of safe guarding breed type, and the Committee would be derelict in its duty if it should fail to point out the similarity in breed characteristics between Black Giants and Black Javas, Single Comb Rhode Island Whites, and White Plymouth Rocks. That report should go to the convention. The A. P. A. is entitled to it.

It is then time for the Black Giant men to say to the members assembled in convention at Knoxville: Yes, gentlemen, the Black Giant has the same single comb, red lobe, black plumage, black shanks and yellow bottoms of feet carried by the Black Java, but the Giant is bigger than the Java, heavier bodied, and no competent judge would error in selecting a typical Giant from a typical Java. You now have in your Standard a similar set of breeds. The case is parallel between the Rose Comb Black Min- (Continued on page 754)

The Leghorn Condemned As a Farmer's Fowl

THE EGG AND POULTRY WORLD," a paper published by the "Associated Egg and Poultry Experts," in the interests of "the so-called middleman, the cold storage warehouseman and the transportation agencies," has taken up the fight of the poultry buyers against the Leghorn breed of fowls.

The Leghorn is a highly specialized breed whose strong forte is the production of eggs. Just what is the matter with the Leghorn as a table fowl does not seem to be well established. In Indiana, for instance, poultry buyers pay about 4c a lb. less for Leghorn hens than for hens of the dual-purpose breeds that weigh 4 lbs. or over. That seemed to be logical for it is pretty generally understood that 100 lbs. of small hens will produce less meat and more bone and offal than 100 lbs. of big hens. In Missouri, on the other hand, we found that St. Louis commission houses paid as much for Leghorn cocks and hens as for other old fowl, but paid 12c a lb. less for Leghorn springs than for 2 lb. broilers of the dual-purpose breeds. In the big Union retail market, St. Louis, dressed Leghorn broilers sold at 50 to 55 cents a pound, the same as broilers of other breeds.

Dr. Mary E. Pennington, formerly head of the Food Research Laboratory of the U. S. Bureau of Markets, was the first prominent critic of the Leghorn.

Poultrymen realize that the Leghorn cocks and hens are deficient in size and fleshing qualities. It is largely for this reason that dual-purpose animals are most popular on mid-western farms, whereas highly specialized milk and egg types in animals are most popular on the eastern and western coasts which are removed from where the feed is grown, or on highly specialized dairy or egg farms wherever located.

This war-fare of the breeds will go on indefinitely. The breeds are all in competition with one another. The "best breed" for each condition will not be determined by propaganda but by the fitness of that breed to meet the particular economic condition under which it is handled. What is the best breed under one condition may not be the best breed under another condition.

The attack on the Leghorn, from "The Egg and Poultry World," is reprinted in the center of this page, and a letter addressed to the editor of that publication, written by A. F. Rolf, Secretary of the National White Leghorn Club, follows:

Mr. I. Unkenholz, Editor,
The Egg and Poultry World,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: Since writing you yesterday, a friend has sent me a copy of the March issue of your publication. My friend, Hon. Harry D. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture for Louisiana, has also sent me copy of his letter to you relative to your statements regarding the Leghorn.

I regret to see the attitude your publication is taking against our variety—the Leghorn—and believe that there are aspects of the situation which you do not wholly understand.

Please understand me, right from the beginning—I do not doubt your sincerity, or your desire to effect an improvement in the market poultry and egg business.

Right off the bat, I want to admit that the Leghorn is not a market table poultry fowl. We readily concede that. However, I want to

state, also, that I know that the quality of the average Leghorn, as it reaches the market, is not a proper basis on which to criticize the possibilities of the Leghorn, even as a market fowl.

I have been, in the comparatively recent past, engaged in the production of broilers for one of the most critical restaurant trades in the country. Our production experiments included White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, and Orpingtons. We found that, by proper methods of handling, the Leghorns gave us the best results and that farm is now producing nothing but Leghorns and is satisfying their exceeding critical trade.

Leghorn broilers, when properly produced, are not "tasteless, stringy and of a hard fibre" as you stated in your criticism. I freely admit that the mass of broilers marketed are not properly produced, but do claim, and know, that they can be properly, and profitably produced so as to meet the demands of the most exacting. This requires intelligent feeding, the attainment of desired size as rapidly as possible, and a finishing (sometimes called fattening, or more properly, fleshing) period. By crate feeding for the last 10 to 14 days, using one of the condensed buttermilk preparations (perhaps fresh skim or buttermilk would be better) one can produce a Leghorn broiler which will equal anything you ever saw, and do it more quickly and easily than with any of the larger, slower maturing varieties.

I hold no brief for the market qualities of old Leghorn hens or cocks, although even these can be improved greatly and, except for size, most of the present objections may be profitably removed.

We need education.

I, personally, would not object to any just discrimination in price against improperly marketed Leghorns, but I do not think it quite fair, or just, to condemn the breed as a whole, simply because ignorance, or prior lack of necessary incentive, has caused producers to neglect this point.

Now in regard to size of eggs. We all know that the early pullet eggs of any breed of poultry are smaller than those produced after fowls reach maturity and that this difference in size is more marked with the Leghorn than with the heavier breeds. This is, I believe, because the Leghorn starts laying so much earlier than the heavier varieties and, in fact, so much before it reaches its ultimate mature development.

But, while there doubtless are some flocks, perhaps some strains of Leghorns, which do not produce as large an egg as might be desired, this is a matter which can easily be overcome by proper selection. The size of egg is an inherited character, and can be fixed in a strain by proper selection of breeding stock and hatching eggs.

I have a flock of "White Leghorns" which will average, in size, around 3½ pounds for pullets and 4 pounds for hens, and about a pound heavier for the males of corresponding ages, and except for the first pullet eggs, this flock produces an egg which will average slightly better than 28 ounces to the dozen. With the exception of occasional and exceptional flocks of the heavier breeds, this is about as heavy an egg as you will find. I can cite you to any number of flocks which will produce eggs of similar weight.

I am satisfied with a 28-ounce egg, and I believe you would be.

Again, we need education.

A just discrimination in price, based upon an equitable system whereby the producer would be the one affected, would enable us to attain this result more quickly than by any other. But, again, I do not think that shortcomings which are directly the result of an old-fashioned, and improper, marketing system should be used as the basis of a "Swat the Leghorn" propaganda.

Experiments conducted on an unbiased basis, by the United States Department of Agriculture, show that it requires 4.8 pounds of feed to produce a dozen eggs from Leghorn pullets as against 6.7 pounds from the heavier variety pullets (such as Rocks, Reds, etc.,) Likewise Leghorn yearling hens produce a dozen eggs on a food consumption of 5.5 pounds of feed as against 9.6 pounds for the yearling hens of the heavier varieties.

The average production, for two years, from each Leghorn hen in

(Continued on page 763)

(The following article is reprinted from "The Egg and Poultry World.")

"DISCRIMINATION AGAINST LEGHORNS EVEN FROM SAN FRANCISCO."

"The Chicago Poultry Board has passed a rule that Leghorns cannot be sold as springs, but must be sold as Leghorns. In other words, springs sold on the call shall not contain any Leghorns.

"Even in the glorious climate of California it seems, they do not think anything at all of Leghorns of the broiler or fryer sizes and the Leghorn hen they quote four cents below the 'colored' hen, while even the old roosters of the much despised Leghorn breed sell for two cents a pound less than their big brother.

"We wonder how long it is going to require to convince the farmers and poultry raisers that it don't pay to raise Leghorns? Nobody wants them for the table, and as for the eggs they lay, even admitting that they lay a considerable number more than the larger fowls—the total weight of their lay, will fall far short of the large fowl on account of the small size of the Leghorn egg.

"It is to be regretted that the Government bulletins advise the farmer to raise Leghorns, and we hope the State Bureaus of Markets will see the folly of it and discourage the practice.

"If the country shipper will impress the importance of swatting the Leghorn, onto the Bureau of Markets in his state they will be found to be the most effective agency to enlist in this work.

"In states where there is no Bureau of Markets the county agent should be posted on the facts concerning the Leghorn as a market fowl and urge him to discourage the raising of these chickens that are a detriment to the state. They are the 'Ben Davis' of the poultry yard, contain scarcely any flavor at all at any age and as broilers or frying chickens their meat is tasteless, stringy and of a hard fibre. One Leghorn in a box of broilers or springs will cause a loss of a dollar on that box to someone along the line of marketing and when the consumer won't pay the price the producer will have to lose it in the end."



St. Louis Poultry Market

POULTRY, as a matter of course, ultimately reaches the butcher stalls, and poultrymen are naturally interested in the commercial poultry market. Ten years ago we started out to find what was what in the leading poultry markets of the country. That trip of 1912 included a survey of the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis markets. We started in at St. Louis, and ten years later, May 31, 1922, we retraced some of the old foot steps along commission row in St. Louis.

A difference of ten years in time, but not so much difference in price. On April 24, 1912, one and a half pound broilers were worth \$8 a dozen or 45 cents a pound. On May 31, 1922, large broilers of 2 lbs. or a little better, were worth 47 cents a pound. These are the prices that commission houses were paying shippers. Eggs in 1912 were 19 cents and in 1922, 21½ cents, with Arkansas and Southern about 2 cents less per dozen. Occasionally one hears about poultry and eggs bringing "war prices," and a dire prediction is made of what will happen to the poultry industry when market prices are liquidated. The fact of the matter is that springs and eggs are not much above 1912 prices, and there is no inflated war-price bottom to drop out. The poultry business is prosperous because it is prosperous, and there is no particular reason for any Calamity Jane attitude.

We found in 1922 that a strong prejudice had developed against Leghorns. While heavy springs were 47c, the same buyers were quoting 35 cents a pound for Leghorn broilers. This is a differential of 12 cents. Nice big, black plumaged broilers, well fleshed and of good size, were being quoted the same as Leghorns, 35 cents. There is discrimination by these buyers against both black plumage and Leghorns.

As we walked along the street with Professor W. H. Smith of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Illinois College of Agriculture, he commented on the good appearance of the Plymouth Rock "springs" that were crated. Such good breeding was not seen in the St. Louis market of ten years ago. Again, the Rhode Island Reds showed the ear-marks of pure-breeding. Such color was not available as market poultry in Missouri a decade earlier. The fancier is getting in his work, elevating the quality of the flocks of the country. No doubt about it.

The paying prices for cocks was 12 cents and for hens was 23 cents. There is no discrimination against Leghorn cocks and hens, although one commission dealer who was weighing in a crate of fine, big, Buff Orpington hens, seemed to take particular satisfaction in them.

There were numbers of Rhode Island Reds on the market, both single and rose comb, and cocks of this breed, through with the breeding season, showed good quality for farm chickens. One crate of Barred Rock springs would have been grown out for prize winners ten years ago. They were clean, straight barred chicks. Standard poultry is increasing—plainly increasing on the farms. The market shows it.

One buyer remarked that more chickens go to eastern markets than went ten years ago. A great deal of the stuff never stops in St. Louis. Refrigerator cars carry it to the great consuming centers of the east. One country buyer at Troy, Mo., ships a million dollars worth of poultry and eggs a year. The stuff goes to eastern markets. There are other big receivers and shippers in nearly every county in the state.

Eastern men are taking notice of poultry developments in the central west. Eastern poultrymen have been secure in their business of buying western feed and converting it into eggs, as long as they could produce superior quality and sell it at a remunerative price. Now the western agricultural colleges are talking quality, preaching the grading of eggs, and

western producers are putting a better and better product on eastern markets. In Minnesota, ten new egg producing districts, patterned after the Barnum, Minn., district, have been started the past year. The hens are in the west, from Minnesota on the north to Texas in the south; the hens are close to where the grain is grown; and eastern poultrymen are beginning to give some little thought to their quality egg market and the possibility of the west capturing that market with a quality product.

The poultry business in the west is immense. One buyer in St. Louis said:

"The stuff flows in here every work day of the year. People have incubators now-a-days. They hatch early. Between incubators on the one hand and refrigeration on the other, time and season are annihilated."

A great deal is said about the poultry business being "a billion dollar industry." Now and then one bumps into a phase of the operations that impress him with the hugeness of the thing. Such an instance occurred up at Columbia, Mo., the seat of the State College of Agriculture, when Professor T. S. Townsley drove us over to the Missouri Poultry Farm. There we walked into one hen house, 48x60 feet. A great hopper is built in the center of the house. The feed is mixed in the loft and shoveled down into the hopper like grain pouring into a feed elevator.

In the incubator cellar there are five machines. Each one is 120 feet long, double decked, and holds 40,000 eggs. The capacity of the cellar is 200,000 eggs at one sitting. The machines still appeared to be full of eggs at the time of our visit, June 3rd. We asked the proprietor of the hatchery, Manuel Drumm, how many hens it took to feed the hatchery with eggs. He replied:

"Twenty-two thousand hens on 140 different farms. We set 10,000 eggs a day. These cost us \$10.50 a case, and I am now paying my producers \$1500 a week above market prices for their eggs. Another year I am going to start a breeding farm, to furnish the males for my co-operators. I will breed and grow the cockerels for them. It doesn't cost any more to grow a \$25 cockerel than a \$3 one. Good purebred cockerels of any breeding will help me to give better quality chicks to my customers. I have already bought a farm for this breeding work."

"In regard to the varieties of chicks I handle,—I thought I had 12, but my Buff Rock flock fell down, and so I really have 11 varieties. I would say off hand that two-fifths of the chicks I sell are White Leghorns, and one-fifth are Barred Rocks. I should say that these two varieties make up from a half to three-fifths of my total business."

Mr. Drumm is now figuring on adding another 40,000 egg incubator this fall, to be ready for next season. He says that a man should have something to sell in the poultry business the year round, and he regrets that he hasn't at least 15,000 young pullets ready for disposal, for he is getting inquiries for partly grown pullets right along.

Yes, the poultry business is big. It is growing bigger. But, that is looking through a telescope. The microscope reveals things no less wonderful. Let us see. There are feathers. They are light, little, insignificant things. Nobody eats them and years ago there was only a supposed-to-be-market. Now the St. Louis papers quote the market on feathers the same as they do on clover seed, wheat and U. S. Steel, as the subjoined clipping from a St. Louis daily paper for May 31, 1922, indicates:

Feathers—Per pound: Prime white live geese, 78c; prime gray, 53c. Duck—White, 53½c colored, 33c. Chicken—Prime dry-picked body, 12½, green, 2c; musty not wanted. Chicken and Turkey—Body, mixed, 3c. Turkey—White body, 35c; green, 25c; colored, 5c; green, 3c.

There may be danger of over-production in poultry and eggs just as in corn, apples, hogs, automobiles or sewing machines, but as long as wages and employment are such that living conditions permit wholesome consumption, there is not danger of under consumption, which also goes by the name of "over-production."

The Distinction Between An Egg Farm and a Breeding Establishment.

One is a White Leghorn egg farm for the production of commercial eggs for market. The other is a White Leghorn breeding establishment that supplies eggs for hatching, baby chicks and stock birds.

What is the difference?

The time was when people would say that one was "utility" and the other "fancy." It is still true that the egg farm reproduces its stock purely for utility purposes without highly critical selection for Standard qualifications. But, it is not true that the modern breeding establishment selects purely for exhibition purposes without regard to egg production, constitutional vigor and practical qualities.

The big, successful, forward looking White Leghorn breeding establishments today are breeding flocks that possess all that utility requires in combination with Standard quality.

Times change. The attitude, and outlook, and business of breeders change. Nothing in this world is settled in the sense that the word "settled" is often used, for as long as there is advancement of knowledge, there must be development and progress in our methods. This getting out of the old rut is illustrated by the change that has come over the National S. C. White Leghorn Club, an association of purebred breeders. The Secretary of that Club, Arthur F. Rolf, has written:

"This Club, but recently organized, was originally organized in 1903 as a fanciers' body, but gradually declined and became inactive about 1913; reorganization started in 1920 and the Club is now functioning for the advancement of the Leghorn from an economically sound basis."

In other words, the White Leghorn Club is interested in the useful application of the breed, and is fostering that type which is especially adapted for useful application. This does not mean throwing away all regard for whiteness of plumage, nor does it mean disregarding symmetry of form. But it does mean that the pure colored, symmetrical, Standardbred bird must stand on a foundation of usefulness.

That is the fundamental attitude of the modern breeding establishment. It isn't merely a place where "fancy chickens" are turned out. It is a place where utility is combined with pure breeding—a place that fits into the great scheme of agriculture, just as the nurseryman who supplies seed stock of superior value, fits into the wide system of agriculture.

Stock from these modern breeding establishments is not pampered. It is not soft. Stock to go from the breeding nursery, out into the world, must be fit, and breeders have learned the need of ruggedness so that their eggs and stock and chicks will "stand up" in the hands of Mr. Average Poultryman.

Time was, twenty years ago, when fancier-breeders expressed contempt for utility, and asserted their "superiority" by saying: "Just so my hens will lay enough to reproduce themselves." And then, after the chicks were hatched, they were pampered into full development.

Today one gets an entirely different view of the purebred poultry business when he visits a fancier-breeder such as Frank Gloeckl at Hillview Farm. He is a breeder of winners in the show room. No doubt about that. Let us look at the practical end of his work.

We sit down in the incubator cellar with P. Sciarra, proprietor of the farm, while Gloeckl toe marks chicks. There is in this cellar, 22,000 eggs capacity at one sitting, and it has proved inadequate to the demand for chicks. The egg trays that are coming out show several 100 per cent hatches—not a whole egg left in these several trays. Some experienced incubator men will not believe it. We saw it. And as a suggestion, let us add for the benefit of those who judge every outside report according to their own fireside experiences: It is a good tonic to make a trip once in a while, to get a change of scenery, a change of air, a few new ideas. We believe in this medicine and take it.

As Superintendent Gloeckl toe-marked the chicks, he was especially quick on the trigger. We have seen a good deal of commercial egg farms and hatching cellars, but we never saw a hatcher snuff out the life of so many chicks. Aside from any esthetic notions about the thing, he is a hard culler all along the line. Partly hatched chicks that are sure to come, al-

though a little late, and chicks that haven't a smooth head and fluffy neck with the ability to stand strong, go into the dump. They are not from 28 cents per dozen eggs, a price that some of the hatcheries pay; they are from \$20 per 15 eggs, but there is no coaxing of a possibly weak chick, no pampering, no deluded notion about vitality being acquired as the chickens grow, rather than being inborn at the start. We do not mean to intimate these hatches of chicks were weak; no utility flock produces chicks with fluffier down, bigger eyes, heavier skulls, larger legs and feet. It is a case of rigid selection that starts with the eggs and chicks and is then carried right through the flocks. Said Mr. Gloeckl:

"I dare say you never saw better chicks or better hatches. Tony, our incubator man, is a wonder at operating these machines. But, I go at this selecting business hard and in dead earnest. Am rigid in my selections all along the line, and have been for years. Vitality is a mighty important thing. No one can get size, feather, eggs, growth, or satisfaction, without it. And a man humbugs himself when he thinks that vitality can be acquired and need not be inherited. If I held such a delusion, and let a half-way good looking chick pass out of the incubator cellar or get through the brooder house, I might lose track of the fact that it was weak at some period in its life, and breed it.

"The result would be a taint of weakness running through our stock. I would then have to cull a hundred birds instead of one.

"If a man is going to win a foot race or a boat race, he wants to get off at a flying start, and then keep going. I want only chicks that have a good start and then keep going. Have simply got to have that kind. I inbreed them pretty close. I make no bones about saying so. It would be foolish to do so. I keep the vitality—you saw the hatches. Before you in the brooder house, and up and down the valley, are the chicks. I am proud of their breeding. Here is a grandmother, a daughter and a grandson, mated together. What do you say, isn't that a better cockerel than I showed at the last Coliseum Show? He is mated close enough as far as blood relationship goes, yet one of those perfect hatches of big chicks that I took off down in the cellar is from this mating. Here are the eggs they are laying. I haven't gathered them out of the nest this week. How are they for size, and shells and quality? Let us put some of them on the scales. There you are—that is equivalent to 30 ounces to the dozen.

"It is easy enough to get a bunch of 200 egg hens if record is all anyone wants. But, some people are complaining about small size of eggs, tinted shells, texture and shape of shells in those cases where every other consideration has been sacrificed for mere numbers of eggs.

"There is a little secret about this pullet. We don't tell anyone for it would do us more harm than good; but Pete Sciarri is here now, and he was a witness to the final feat. That pullet laid 29 eggs in the first 29 days of April. On the 30th of April I went to see if she had finished the month with a perfect score. I found she had. Pete, here, did the same and he found the second egg. They weren't laid as far apart in the day as some people would imagine. Better not print this 31 eggs in 30 days. If a man wants hot air, he can find it on every street corner of the poultry business. But, you and I have known each other for fifteen years, and I thought you would be interested. It will probably never happen again in our experience. One thing sure, we are not going to capitalize on a freak record of this kind in our advertising."

There is one thing in which a breeding farm should not be confused with an egg farm. The breeding farm is interested in producing ten dollar a sitting eggs in March, April and May. The egg farm is interested in producing one dollar a dozen eggs in November and December. Now, egg production is nothing more or less than reproduction. The natural season of reproduction is March, April and May. To set that season ahead, longer day lengths are employed by means of artificial illumination. That gears up November and December production. But, the hens do not know that they are laying eggs for somebody's breakfast; they think they are reproducing their own kind. They lay some of the strength and substance out of their bodies in the winter with the result that the hatching eggs they yield in the spring are correspondingly weak. It follows, therefore, that a breeding establishment must conserve energy. Said Mr. Gloeckl:

"Positively no electric lights on my breeding hens in winter. I'll make this exception: on a very cold night, I will light the breeding pens early in the morning. If the males are going to freeze their combs or wattles, they will do it between 4:00 a. m. and day break. Their crops are empty then, and that's when the frost bite hits. In extremely cold weather I get them down from the roost to an early breakfast. But to turn my good breeding hens into slot machines, shelling out eggs in November and December, just because the egg market is up,—well, Pete Sciarri isn't that kind of a short sighted boss, and I haven't lost my understanding of the absolute importance of handling our stock so as to secure maximum fertility and vitality. This isn't a game of feathers on the one hand and eggs on the other. The mainspring of a breeding establishment is vigor. I keep that mainspring from getting run down.

"I like good plumage. Years ago, you and I talked about quality of feather, when some other fellows were too busy measuring tail carriage to think of anything else. It has been my ambition for years to breed a bird that wouldn't break over (Continued on page 741)



"LADY JANE"—Record 262 eggs in eleven months.
American Egg Laying Contest, 1919.

1000 Breeders for Sale REGAL DORCAS White Wyandottes

My Summer Sale List this season is the most complete list I have ever offered. The birds are all specially selected and were in my matings for 1922. Many of them will win in the large shows next Winter and all have grand breeding with generations of Regal Dorcas ancestry back of them. Bargain prices.

SPECIAL—500 January and February cockerels and pullets that will be ready for September shows. Send for a trio or pen of these beautiful chicks to fill out your string.

FREE—Send for complete Summer Sale List. Twenty page Catalogue also free.

JOHN S. MARTIN
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Now Booking Guaranteed Winners for any show in America—

We offer for immediate delivery a selected lot of breeding Hens bred in line with our Egg Laying Contest Winners at 50% reduction. Catalogue Free.

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Grow fast and make you money. Keep them thrifty all through the growing period.

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1901 S. Kedzie Ave. Dept. A Chicago, Ill.

American Poultry Association Convention

The 1922 convention of the American Poultry Association will be held in Knoxville, Tennessee, August 8th to 12th, 1922.

Knoxville is a delightful city. It is situated high up in the mountains. The Knoxville people have arranged to make the week a very pleasant one for all who attend the convention.

Hotel Farragut will be official headquarters.

The railroad companies have granted a rate of one and one-half fare for round trip tickets, on the certificate plan. Every person deciding to attend the convention should write the undersigned for a copy of this certificate. This certificate must be presented to the local railroad agent of whom ticket is purchased. Tickets will be on sale August 4th to 8th, the final limit of ticket being August 19th. Stop-over privileges will be allowed on all tickets, both going to and returning from the convention. Write the undersigned, 655 W. Third Street, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, or Carlos C. Campbell, Manager Board of Commerce, Knoxville, Tennessee. We will be glad to supply any desired information.

The Standard Revision Committee will make its report to the convention, and here the text and illustrations of the 1923 Standard will be determined. Bring your Standard with you.

MEETING BOARD OF DIRECTORS AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Pursuant to the duty imposed upon, and the authority granted me, I hereby call a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Poultry Association, such meeting to be held in the Hotel Farragut, Knoxville, Tennessee, August 4, 1922.

CALL FOR MEETING OF STANDARD REVISION COMMITTEE

The Standard Revision Committee, American Poultry Association, will meet at Hotel Farragut, Knoxville, Tennessee, Friday, August 4, 1922. Notice of this meeting is given thus early in order that the specialty clubs, fanciers, and breeders may fully prepare such matters as they intend to submit to the committee and make all arrangements in connection with the appointment of such persons whom they will designate as their representatives before the committee.

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION,
THOS. F. RIGG, President.

Programme

MONDAY, AUGUST 7TH

Meeting of Board of Directors. at Hotel Farragut—Poultry Show Association—Poultry Judges' Association—Poultry Instructors' Association—Poultry Publishers Association.

Registration at Hotel Farragut.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8TH MORNING, 9:00 O'CLOCK

Convention called to order by President, Thos. F. Rigg; Address of Welcome, Dr. H. A. Morgan, President of University of Tennessee; Response by President Thos. F. Rigg; Roll Call of Members; Report of Election Commissioner, O. L. McCord; Election of Board of Review; Appointment of Committee on Credentials.

Adjourn 12 Noon; Luncheon; Served by Security Mills & Feed Co., W. J. Savage and Co., and Other Manufacturers of Knoxville.

AFTERNOON, 1:30 TO 5 O'CLOCK

Report of Finance Committee; Report of Credentials Committee; Reading of Minutes of Previous Convention; Reception of Petitions and Memorials; Report of Board of Directors; Adjournment; Guests of Reception Committee; Seeing Knoxville.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9TH MORNING, 9:00 O'CLOCK

Report of Standing Committees: Committee on Legislation; Committee on Education; Committee on Judiciary; Committee on Poultry Shows; Committee on Licensing Judges; Committee on Welfare, Grievance and Appeals.

Adjourn 12 Noon; Luncheon Served by Quaker Oats Co. and Full-O-Pep Dealers.

AFTERNOON, 1:30 TO 5 O'CLOCK

Report of Committee on Market and Transportation; Report of Committee on Medals and Diplomas; Report of Publicity Committee; Constitutional Amendments; Unfinished Business; Report of Board of Review; Inauguration of Officers; New Business; Election of Election Commissioner.

Adjournment to 7:00 P. M.; Banquet by Knoxville Board of Commerce.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10TH

MORNING, 9:00 O'CLOCK
New Business (Continued).
Report of Standard Revision Committee.
Adjourn 12 Noon.
Luncheon served by East Tennessee Poultry Association.

AFTERNOON, 1:30 TO 4 O'CLOCK.

Convention Session.
Adjourn 4 O'clock.

EVENING, 5:00 TO 9:00 O'CLOCK

Boat Excursion to Riverside Poultry Farms.
Watermelon Party.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11TH

MORNING, 9:00 A. M. TO 12 NOON
Convention Session.
Adjourn, Luncheon.

AFTERNOON, 1:30 TO 5 O'CLOCK

Convention Session.
Final Report of Board of Directors.
Adjournment.

EVENING, 7:30 O'CLOCK

Theater Party.
Programme subject to possible slight change.



Some of the sessions of the A. P. A. Convention at Knoxville, will be held at Chilhowee Park, the famous site of the Appalachian Exposition. A beautiful lake is situated in the center of the Park's sixty-nine acres of shaded slopes.

The Distinction Between An Egg Farm and a Breeding Establishment.

(Continued from page 739)

saddle and at juncture of I have breed for width of saddle feather by selecting females erts well up on tail. Here, take ahold of the first cock at the last Coliseum show. Let us measure one of his underlying feather. It measures 7¼ inches long and 1¼ inches wide. Cut a tail feather from thta female. Don't pull it, for I want to show her next winter, and want her to molt evenly. There you are, 1¼ inches wide.

"This hen has a nice shaped tail. I want the main tail feathers to be the right length. Some tails, especially in the males of some strains, are too long at the top; and if you pulled off the sickles and coverts and looked at the shape of the main tail feathers, the top feathers would be altogether too long. I want the tail to be proportioned more like the ribs in a fan. When the top feather in a female tail is 7½ inches long, and the bottom feather is 6¾ inches long, quill and all, you have about the right proportion.

"In getting those backs that are well filled in front of tail I do not depend altogether on feather. I want a bird that is wide across the hips, and then I want him to carry that width well back to stern. I put a lot of importance on straight sides—not merely when you look at the bird, but when you feel him."

This is in line with the practice of those who are judging for egg production. Hogan's system of a big abdomen and thin pelvic bones is being relegated by the professors in the agricultural colleges. Their objection is that the shorter the keel bone, the bigger the abdomen; and Hoganizing leads to breeding shorter and shorter breast bones and a fuller and fuller abdomen, that, lacking support of the keel bone, may sag and bag; and the professors object to the thin bone test, as this indicates the absence of fat, since the thickness of the pin bones vary with the fat and condition of the hen. But, width from the hips back, is an indication of breadth in the posterior section, which is not only valuable in a show fowl since it provides a broad base for the sweep to tail, but it is valuable in the egg type.

Some day judges will examine the body lines of a bird by handling it, not merely looking at the specimen, feather and all—just as the professors on the one hand, and Frank Gloeckl, the breeder, do now. In handling the first Chicago cock, Mr. Gloeckl said:

"He is straight back from the hips, and then he has another good measurement, he is deep when you lay your thumb on his hip bone and span his side with your index finger to his keel bone. He is what I call a square bird. Six inches across his shoulders; six inches across his hips; and six inches from his hip bone, over his side, to keel bone just back of legs. That last measurement gives you the big barrel for egg capacity.

"One more thing: I want these birds to be square across their shoulders and hips, not round. I want strength. You can't get a full breast without square shoulders, and you can't get a strong male without strong shoulders and a full chest."

As to the weights of Leghorns, Mr. Sciarri said: "We have no objection to a heavier schedule of Standard weights, but we have not been active in the matter because we thought that it might handicap some of the other breeders."

It will be of interest to set down the weights of a few of the birds as Mr. Gloeckl put them on the scales. First Chicago cock 5 lbs., 12 oz., June 1st. When in winter show condition, easily 1 pound heavier. Hen, 5 lbs., 4 oz. Third pullet Chicago show, 4 lbs., 12 oz. Another pullet, 4 lbs., 10 oz.

"The first Chicago cock is the sire of the pullet that you just weighed at 4 lbs., 12 oz.," said Mr. Gloeckl. "You must have a 6 lb. cock to produce a 4 lb. pullet. Now, I am not going to insist on raising the Leghorn weights ½ lb. all around, but I plan to say to the convention that unless this is done, it will be advisable to disqualify birds that are more than ½ lb. under weight. In other words, if a 3½ lb. pullet is to remain Standard, then in the name of common sense, don't go below 3 lbs. with your prize ribbons after the weights are applicable, which is December 1st of each year. If men want canary birds, let them breed them. White Leghorns are a breed

(Continued on page 744)



Pullets

Now Ready to Ship!

Cockerels

Big Selection—Take Your Choice

Order your 8 to 10 weeks old pullets and cockerels now and grow them out yourself.



FIRST PRIZE WHITE LEGHORN COCK AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN N.Y. JAN 1921. OWNED BY OAK DALE FARMS AUSTIN MINN

Every \$1.00 you invest in these youngsters now will grow into \$3.00 this fall

Beautiful range grown pullets in full bloom of health and wonderful typy cockerels at prices that will surprise you. Thousands to select from. Come to Oak Dale and make your choice, or write a long letter describing your needs. They will be sold absolutely guaranteed to fulfill our descriptions. No quibbling, no disappointments—you alone to be the sole judge of our stock. If you are sincere and want good Leghorns, our business relations will be most pleasant.

PRICES REDUCED

on mature stock during July up to July 31st. Breeding hens, young cocks at 50% of real values. Some choice bargains. Your order filled to your entire satisfaction is the Oak Dale policy. Write

Oak Dale Farm, Box A, Le Roy, Minn.

HARRY M. LAMON, Manager

good **CAPON** tools

UNOBSTRUCTED VISION
PATD 1916 LOCK

Dear Sir:—

Titusville, N. J., May 9, 1922.

A friend likes my outfit of your instruments so well he has asked me to get a set for him. Enclosed please find check for same, and I might say, there are others here who will want outfits later. Your sincerely, H. G. F.

Unobstructed Vision instruments never fail to make friends wherever seen or used; their superiority of design and workmanship is quickly recognized and appreciated. Do not confound them with other makes; get the genuine original U. V. tools; the kind you will ultimately use. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Full set and directions \$5.00. Removers alone \$3.50. Sent upon receipt of price or C. O. D. Order today or send 6c in stamps for descriptive literature and introductory offer.

S. K. BURDIN,

SUITE 16, 120 STIBBARD AVE., TORONTO, ONT.

Davey's Madison Sq. Garden and Boston Winners

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, SILVER WYANDOTTES, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

No better blood lines to be had in the whole world, sixty birds in the winning at Madison Square and Boston, including champions and specials. Book your order for single birds, expert mated pens or a whole string for your show. More than thirty years a breeder, exhibitor and judge.

F. H. DAVEY

GREYSTONE, YONKERS, N. Y.



How Buckeye Profits Grow

On June 20, 1921, C. A. Norman of Knoxville, Tennessee, wrote us the following letter. Since that time he has doubled the original egg capacity of his hatchery and will treble it within another month. His incubators are all Buckeye Mammoth, No. 7:

"We have had much favorable comment upon the uniformly high quality of our chicks this season, and am glad to give the Buckeye number 7's their just share of the praise. The simplicity and ease of operating this incubator is especially noteworthy, as is also the maintenance of an even temperature.

"We are handling from 4,600 to 5,200 chicks each week from our two machines, which we consider excellent hatching, since about 40% of these are large breeds. What appeals to me is the fact that we are incubating nearly 21,000 eggs, with an expenditure of about thirty minutes' time daily, and at a cost of about eight cents per hour. The fans have been in continuous operation for five months without a moment's attention and are apparently as good as ever.

"We have had a profitable season, and, if conditions warrant, we expect to increase our capacity by the addition of two more of your No. 7 Mammoths."

(Signed) C. A. NORMAN

Buckeye *mammoth* *incubators*

Buckeye *mammoth incubators*

Among the more than 800 commercial hatcheries using Buckeye Mammoth Incubators there is not a single instance of anything but marked success and profitable growth.

The commercial hatchery is the newest of the great industries, and the Buckeye Mammoth, the real business incubator, absolutely takes the speculative element out of it and puts it on a sound business basis—by delivering unfailingly the highest average hatch of strong, healthy chicks.

Whether your hatchery is north, south, east or west, no matter what the temperature or atmospheric conditions, the Buckeye Mammoth will give you surer results and make more

money for you than you ever made before—saving half your time and labor and occupying about one-fourth the room.



The entire operation of turning the 10,368 eggs in a No. 7 Buckeye Mammoth requires less than five minutes' time.

Ask the Buckeye User—he knows. He can virtually “count his chickens before they’re hatched”—for he *knows* within one to five per cent what his hatch will be. And he *knows* that he won’t lose one-half of one per cent in shipping.

We will be glad to send our Buckeye Mammoth Catalog, which tells all about this remarkable invention. Let us show you how to start small and grow big in the commercial hatchery business.

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR COMPANY
911 Euclid Avenue, Springfield, Ohio

World's Largest Manufacturers of Incubators and Brooders

Buckeye Mammoth Incubator No. 7

Capacity—10,368 eggs held in 108 turning trays. This capacity does not include the 36 hatching trays. All trays equipped with convenient card holders which make record keeping easy.

Size—Eight feet six inches square; height, seven feet three inches.

Weight—6,800 pounds, crated.

Case—Selected California Redwood, cabinet finish.

Boiler—14-ounce cold-rolled copper.

Radiator—1½-inch cast iron pipe.

Electric Fans—Four ball-bearing fans, specially constructed for incubator service.

Heater—Blue-Flame gas or oil heater, as requested.

Thermometers—Two certified thermometers, specially constructed for Buckeye Mammoth Incubators.

Thermostat—Specially constructed to provide the highest efficiency in temperature control. Solid brass hardware used on Buckeye Incubators exclusively.

Buckeye Mammoth Incubator No. 8

Capacity—4,600 eggs, 48 turning trays with a capacity of 96 eggs each and 16 additional hatching trays. All trays equipped with convenient card holders which make record keeping easy.

Size—Five by eight feet; height, five and a half feet.

Case—Selected California Redwood, cabinet finish.

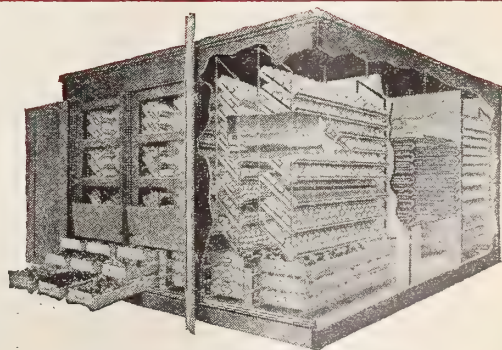
Boiler—14-ounce cold-rolled copper.

Radiator—1½-inch cast iron pipe.

Electric Fans—Two ball-bearing fans.

Heater—Blue-Flame gas or oil heater, as requested.

Thermometers and Thermostat—As in No. 7.



Buckeye Mammoth Incubator No. 6

Capacity—2,440 eggs. Twenty egg trays, with a capacity of 122 eggs each. One extra tray for egg turning.

Size—Five feet square; 32 inches deep. Legs eighteen inches high.

Weight—850 pounds, crated.

Case—Selected California Redwood, cabinet finish.

Boiler—14-ounce cold-rolled copper.

Radiator—1-inch cast iron pipe.

Electric Fans—Two 9-inch ball-bearing fans.

Heater—Blue-Flame gas or oil heater, as requested.

Thermometers—Two specially constructed thermometers.



30 TIMES AROUND
The WORLD

A Great Egg Belt

— 30 times around the world!

Laid end to end, the eggs produced by the American Hen in the past year would circle the globe 30 times, and then have enough left over for about half a billion breakfasts.

Prominent in the ranks of these feathered producers is a breed long famous for a high and consistent egg-production — Sheppard's Famous Anconas. Time and again they have proven themselves World Beaters, topping every record. "Famous" Anconas lead the field in both individual and flock production. 339 eggs in one year, due high mark for a single hen, has never been officially equalled by any breed. 265 eggs from a flock is a record that has never been even closely approached.

"Famous" Anconas have a firm grip on both these high altitude records—and their position on the top o' the world has been won, and maintained, by virtue of their consistent performance.

It takes 100 pages in my catalog to tell the "Famous" story—eggs, economy, prizes, hardness, beauty—everything you want to know about this wonderful breed of beautiful birds. Drop me a card.

H. CECIL SHEPPARD
Box 511 BERE, OHIO
President International Ancona Club

and butter fowl. Men make their living out of them, and a pullet less than 3 lbs. on December 1st is not entitled to feed and lodging in a laying house. Then why should a judge be permitted to go along the aisle and decorate her with a ribbon in the show room? The exhibition bird must always represent the most useful and productive type. That is what I am breeding with such success as a combination of work and ambition will achieve."

This isn't a fancy chicken farm, or an egg farm. It is a breeding establishment. But there is no difference in the capacity of the females to produce eggs. There is nothing to justify the proposition that there should be one class for Standard exhibition White Leghorns, and another class, a so-called production class, for the birds of the commercial egg farm. In no essential are the birds of good breeding deficient.

Demonstration Poultry Farms.

The agricultural colleges of the different states, devoted to study, teaching and investigation, have promoted a new interest in the science of agriculture.

These institutions of learning are now going farther than simply teaching resident students. They are carrying the fruits of their work to the fathers and brothers and mothers at home on the job in the country. In extending their work, by personally presenting it to farmers through extension men, the state colleges are broadening the interest in modern, scientific methods of production, and they are contributing directly to the welfare of producers.

One of the most notable pieces of extension work being done in poultry, is being carried on by T. S. Townsley of the Missouri College of Agriculture. H. L. Kempster is the professor in charge of the poultry work at the state college, but Mr. Townsley, who carries the fruits of that work to the people of the state, has also been granted a full professorship. We believe it the first time in the history of the world that a man has been made an Extension Professor of Poultry Husbandry. Why not? The university is judged by the type of men who represent it, who come out into the field proffering knowledge gained from the laboratory and the experiment plant. Whether it is a state institution to which taxes will be ungrudgingly paid, whether it is an institution to which fathers and mothers will faithfully entrust the most precious possessions of their lives—their boys and girls—will be largely determined by the impression left by the men who come out from the university. Willingly or not, every extension man is a traveling advertisement of the house he represents. It is important that he should be an instructor of the highest type, and it is equally important that he should receive adequate recognition from the college that employs him.

Prof. Townsley's line of attack is not in making speeches, in one night stands, over the state. He is close to the fellow who has hen manure on his boots. In some sixty counties in Missouri, he has, or is establishing demonstration farms. During the past year there were 400 of these farms, and this number will be increased to about 800 the coming year. These farms are owned by progressive Missouri people who want to put into their every-day poultry operations, the recommendations of the poultry department of the State University. In doing so they become a demonstration to the other people in their community of what can be accomplished with hens by following out common, scientific practices.

The 800 farms will represent approximately 100,000 hens. Last year the average flock was 140 hens, which reduced to about 125 head over the entire year. Each farm hatched about 400 chicks, and grew about 300 on the average.

Each of these farms make a monthly report to Professor Townsley, giving the number of hens on hand, eggs gathered, stock sold and eaten, feed consumption at market prices, miscellaneous expenses, receipts, etc. The minimum profits on the Missouri demonstration farms last year were about \$1 per hen; a few farms went that low; while the maximum profits ran up to \$1500 net in the case of Mrs. Miller, who kept 400 hens. The average of all the demonstration farms was \$2.75 profit per hen.

Demonstration farm owners who secure a production of not less than 25 eggs per bird during the four winter months of November, December, January and February, are eligible for certified breeding. (Not 25 eggs per month, but a total of 25 eggs

Pullets

Six weeks old June hatched White Leghorn pullets at remarkably low prices. Bred from our highest egg producers. Will make excellent fall and winter layers; also 8 and 12 weeks old pullets in small lots

We also offer three and six weeks old chix in all our different varieties at prices which make their purchase an investment impossible to equal.

Niagara Poultry Farm

RANSOMVILLE, N. Y.

W. R. Curtiss Company, Proprietors



QUEENSBURY White Leghorns

Pullets, pedigreed cockerels and yearling hens from our high egg producing strain.

Prices the lowest in the country for first class stock.

Queensbury Farms, 123 N. Main St., Toms River, N. J.

WM. COOK & SONS

Box A Scotch Plains, New Jersey

Originators of all the Orpingtons. Send for our new price list with history of all the Orpingtons. Special Sale of 1921 hatched breeding stock. Write your requirements.

Keep Chicks Growing—Cull Out Drones
Develop pullets into early layers. Cull out the poor laying hens and save feed. A new, free 96-page book, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business," by Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, tells how. It's free if you write today to the American Poultry School, Dept. 2068, Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

Supreme Quality White Orpingtons

All stock at one-third regular price.
No more eggs or chicks this season.

R. E. SANDY, Box A, Stuarts Draft, Va.

DUFFIELD FARM COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS

"That do lay and are fit to show"

EDWARD D. DUFFIELD A. C. BALLINGER

Owner Manager

Write for Mating List.

Little Compton Rhode Island

Stier's S.C. Anconas

Those wonderful "Hedgewoods" Blue Ribbon Winners for years at Chicago Coliseum and Madison Square Garden. 15 yearling hens at \$3.50 each, and 3 cockerels at \$5.00 each—a rare bargain. FRANK C. STIER, 1107 Nicholson Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.

8-12 PULLETS Week-Old

from heavy laying Hogan-tested stock. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns at new low prices. WECKEL BROS EGG FARM, Box 391-A, Moline, Ill.

in the four months). The purpose of these certified breeding farms is to make good breeding stock available in the different communities.

Either Professor Townsley or Assistant Professor H. L. Shrader, select the breeding hens on these farms. First of all, they must be purebred; then come the factors of size, type, color, health and external indications of heavy production. The birds must be free from Standard disqualifications, such as side sprigs, stubbs, white in face of Leghorn cockerels, etc. In selecting these breeding hens, Mr. Townsley has found that he can certify from 25 to 33 per cent of the hens handled on most of the demonstration farms that qualify with their 25 egg winter record.

The hens selected must be mated to cocks or cockerels that are sons of hens that have records of 200 eggs or better. These males, too, must be purebred and free from disqualifications. The college itself, supplies at prices up to \$10, a large number of the White Leghorn cockerels. The college has sixty 200-egg hens in its White Leghorn flock, and hatches all the chicks it can from them.

We looked over this White Leghorn flock at the Missouri State College. It represents good quality. Not a brassy male in the lot, and both cocks and hens showed good breeding along the lines of the Standard of Perfection. The college has been breeding to the Standard 4 lb. hen, but Professor Townsley said that hens that lay the best would weight 4½ lbs. when in good flesh in the winter show season; and the pullets would run pretty close to 4 lbs. Said he: "There isn't more than a half pound difference between our pullets and hens. We try to get our pullets as fat as mud before they come into lay so they will not go into a fall molt. It makes them nearly as big as hens."

The certified farms that employ the 200-egg bred cockerels agree to mate them to the hens that were selected and do all their hatching from these matings. There will be about 100 certified breeding flocks this year. While there has been no scarcity of 200-egg-bred White Leghorn cockerels to serve these farms, Professor Townsley has had difficulty in getting honest-to-goodness pedigreed males from 200 egg hens in Brown Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. He simply has no single certified flock of Rose Comb Reds for he has never been able to find a 200-egg-bred rooster to head it. "That is the greatest problem," says he, "to get 200 egg cockerels of good Standard quality. In fact, we can't get enough pedigreed males of any quality but we really prefer good Standard quality when we can get it. We insist, of course, on individual pedigree, not pen pedigree; we want to specifically know what the dam actually did in the way of egg production, and if possible something of what is behind the dam."

After mating the birds on the certified farms, and to finish the work, Professor Townsley goes back in the summer to pick out the early maturing, good typed, broad backed, good colored cockerels. He bands these in the wing and certifies them. Last year he certified 800 cockerels out of 4,000, roughly speaking, that he handled.

These cockerels are then sold to local poultry keepers for the purpose of improving and re-inforcing their flocks. The owners get about \$5 each for them, but in some cases farmers take 5 to 10 of the males, in which event sellers may cut the price. The cockerels sold last year by the farmers to other farmers averaged \$4.40 each.

The wing band that Mr. Townsley has sealed is an assurance to the local buyer that he is getting a well bred bird. The bands are numbered, and a certificate signed jointly by a representative of the college and the seller, goes with the bird. These "papers" assure the breeding, health and quality of the bird, and there are farm poultry keeper in Missouri who are already asking for "cockerels with papers." To date the certified farms have found a satisfactory outlet for their males for stock purposes.

This is not only a breeding project. The college advocates systems of correct housing and methods of correct feeding and rearing. The demonstration and certified farms are actual illustrations in every day life of what can be accomplished with poultry by employing good methods. Of course, better stock in those good houses, better stock to receive that good feed and on which to bestow that good care, naturally go hand in hand.

That breeding counts, that extra well bred stock is worth while is demonstrated

Harold Tompkins Rhode Island Reds

Win 20 blue ribbons out of a possible 24
Boston and Madison Square Garden, 1922

Breeding Birds at Reduced Prices

THE OPPORTUNITY to improve your stock at a saving in price is here. I offer at this time a limited number of choice breeders to make room for growing stock. Males and females bred from the same pens as my Champion Boston Cockerel and other winners at Boston and Madison Square Garden. A hen from this line of winners laid 201 eggs in 12 months at Storrs, Conn., and then won 8th at Boston in a class of 43. These birds will be worth double the price next season. The records made year after year by my Rhode Island Reds prove that they are superior to any other. Send in your order early.

H A R O L D
Tompkins
BOX A CONCORD, MASS.

15% to 50% Reduction

COCKERELS
BREEDING STOCK

PULLETS
DAY-OLD CHICKS

YEARLING HENS
HATCHING EGGS

An opportunity that may never again be duplicated to add to your flocks our record-breaking, heavy-laying strains of S. C. W. Leghorns, White Wyandottes, and S. C. R. I. Reds that have been **CONSISTENT CONTEST WINNERS** since contests began. An opportunity to add to your income the larger proved profits arising from the possession and rearing of such remarkable bred-to-lay stock. **GRASP IT NOW.**

Write at once for our circular describing our

16th ANNIVERSARY SALE

It contains real big news for you from the Home of World's Champion Layers. Tells the interesting stories of our recent shipments to Japan, Hawaii, Mexico, Cuba, Trinidad and Nova Scotia, and the leadership of our birds in winter laying in London Daily Mail and Texas National Contests. And, most important of all to every poultry raiser, it details the wonderful bargains now being offered in **WORLD'S CHAMPION LAYERS.**

PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY FARM
BOX A LANCASTER, PA.



Quality Baby Chicks

9c
EACH
UPWARDS

20,000 BREEDERS, bred exclusively for high egg production, and standard qualities. Every fowl selected by the Hogan Test.

LARGE PRODUCTION enables us to sell quality chicks at price of common hatchery product. INCUBATOR CAPACITY 10,000 eggs each day, all eggs used are from these flocks.

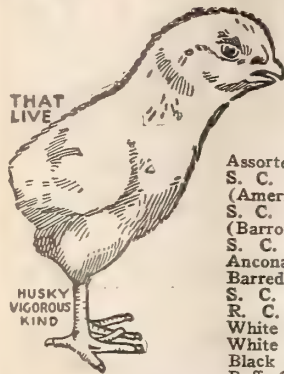
Our 32-page illustrated catalogue is free, and gives valuable information on care of chicks and poultry. Chicks shipped by parcel post prepaid, live arrival guaranteed.

MISSOURI POULTRY FARMS

Write Today for Great Price Reduction

Columbia, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—July and August Prices



Quick delivery parcel postpaid. 95 per cent alive delivery. Order today from this advertisement at these low prices:

Full Blooded Quality Chicks Only

	25 Chicks	50 Chicks	100 Chicks	500 Chicks
Assorted, odds and ends	\$2.75	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50
S. C. W. Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50
(American and English-American Strain)				
S. C. W. Leghorns	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50
(Barron, Strictly Imported Strain)				
S. C. Br. Leghorns.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50
Anconas	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.50
Barred Rocks	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.50
S. C. R. I. Reds.....	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.50
R. C. R. I. Reds.....	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50
White Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50
Black Minorcas	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50
Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50

FARROW-HIRSH CO.

PEORIA, ILL.

Mayslake Buff Orpingtons

SPECIAL HALF PRICE SALE

Grand quality exhibition males and females, also valuable breeders now selling for \$25.00, \$20.00 and \$15.00 each. Combination exhibition and heavy layers at \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00 each.

FOR EARLY FALL FAIR SHOWS. 1922 cockerels and pullets having size, bone and color far ahead of any other year's production await your immediate or future requirements.

Mayslake Farms

F. F. CONWAY
Manager

Hinsdale, Ill.

FIRST PRIZE BUFF ORPINGTON HEN
CHICAGO COL. SEUM SHOW DEC. 1920 EXHIBITED
BY MAYS LAKE FARMS HINSDALE, ILLINOIS

PULLETS FOR SALE

Porter's Certified S. C. White Leghorns

April hatched Now Ready for Delivery

We make a specialty of producing large chalk white eggs for market, for which we receive a premium above the highest egg market quotations. Our pullets are bred particularly for this purpose. They have size, shape, type and vigor, and when matured are heavy producers of large chalk white eggs.

Every pullet sold is a good specimen, and in perfect condition. Your money back if not satisfied. Our pullets are raised under ideal conditions, on a hundred acre fruit farm, with free range, and no fences. They will make early fall and winter layers.

COCKERELS and BREEDING STOCK For Sale

FARLEY PORTER

Box A

SODUS, N. Y.

LONG PROVEN VALUE

Pape S. C. Black Minorcas

now breaking all sales records. New buyers by the scores and hundreds. The inference to be drawn from these facts is perfectly plain; customers realize that Pape Minorcas actually combine three essential factors: prolific production of large white eggs, a most delicious table fowl and dependable prize winning qualifications, and also insure a steady cash income. Our free illustrated catalog quotes bargain prices on range raised Continuous Layer and Triumph Exhibition Matting Eggs, day old chix, partly matured and yearling females and sires, past and prospective prize winners and foundation pens. State requirements, please.

Charles G. Pape

Box B-74

Fort Wayne, Ind.



Buff Minorcas

Engage Winners for your State Fair early. I have them bigger and better this season than ever. Every bird I sold for State Fairs last year won FIRST in the hands of my customers. Stock now half price. Two months old chicks bred from my best matings, \$5.00 each, 5 for \$22.50, 10 for \$40.00.

EDW. F. SCHMIDT

Summer Sale List Free

HAZELRIGG, IND.

by the fact that the pullets on the certified farms, where only 200 egg bred males were employed, laid 30 eggs during the four winter months, whereas the pullets on demonstration farms averaged 24 winter eggs. That is an increase of 25 per cent for the certified farms, and it appears that it should be attributed largely to the blood, the breeding, for all the farms feed the same.

What Townsley is doing, is being duplicated by Phillips and Jones in Indiana, by Rice and his co-workers in New York, by Kirkpatrick and Jones in Connecticut.

One word, the magic word of Opportunity, sticks out in every story of these demonstration farms. Opportunity to make more money by employing better methods.

Poultry, agriculture, fruit production are all pretty much organized on the basis of low efficiency. So are most businesses. Go into a department store. Sales girls are looking at themselves in a mirror and poking pins in their hair, and earning \$18 a week instead of \$25.

Here and there are ambition and willingness to work coupled up in an individual. He increases his efficiency. He gets ahead in life.

Down in the Ozarks of Missouri you can hire a farm hand for \$30 a month. A poultry keeper in the same section of nature's out-of-doors made \$46 net in the month of April from his hens. He sold the eggs at back-woods prices to local buyers. He couldn't have made that much money by hiring out at stiff labor for the entire month. Do you realize what two twenty dollar bills, a five, and a one, mean to people in some parts of our country?

That farmer in the Ozarks had arrived as a farmer, but many a man who has arrived needs stimulation, new help, a fresh outlook. The Missouri College of Agriculture through its extension service, furnished the inspiration to do the old job of poultry keeping in a new and better way.

All about us lie opportunities. The world is organized on the basis on the average human being. Here and there a man climbs above that average.

The Red Color Question.

Professor T. S. Townsley gives it as his opinion that the red color problem is working against the popularity of the Raode Island Reds on the farms of Missouri. That will be news to those who imagine farmers as interested only in pounds of meat and dozens of eggs. Fact is, farmers know something about breed character in all classes of domestic animals—and a rich bay horse still brings more than a washed out gray one.

It is probable that there will always be some off colored farm flocks of Reds, for every chicken raiser cannot become a chicken breeder. But, breeders of this popular variety are becoming more numerous all the while. The sources of good seed stock at farmers' prices are more numerous than ever before. The variety is unmistakably going forward.

There are problems in connection with this red color question that are of interest to breeders, and a little talk on the subject with the President of the Rhode Island Red Club of America, should be of especial interest at this season of the year when the young birds are beginning to show the wisdom or error of matings made earlier in the season. Said Mrs. E. W. Mahood, President of the club, at the time of our recent visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mahood:

"I used to urge balancing the matings. That is a popular theme with many of those who write articles today. Experience has shown me that in some cases this advice is carried too far. If you have a good cock and two good hens, also a fair cockerel and four fair pullets, it is not advisable to mate that good cock to the four fair pullets, and the fair cockerel to the two good hens, in order to strike a balance. Such matings produce mediocre young stock. It would be better to mate the good cock to the two good hens and do your rearing from this trio.

"The same thing holds good in selecting birds for different points, such as head, color, shape, size, etc. It is not advisable to balance every thing in the flock. It is often advisable to hold some things, by selecting both males and females that possess those things. This may result in having more birds left over after your matings are made. The balancing program would utilize about every bird, but it is not always advisable to balance everything.

You Can Easily Turn 10,200 Eggs at One Time Without Jarring or Cracking—

CANDEE

HERE is a perfect, unfailing Egg Turner, free from cogs or gears. Moving a master lever turns the eggs more gently than the touch of the human hand. All of the eggs in every tray—whether full or partly full—are turned at one time.

It takes only an instant to disconnect any tray (see pictures below). No tray space is wasted. Trays are easily and quickly cleaned after a hatch.

Vital Features of The 1923 Model Candee

Double Heat Control—Automatic regulation of heater drafts and automatic control of hot water supply for each 300-egg compartment.

Truly Sectional—Each section contains two 300-egg compartments and is shipped ready to set on the legs. Extra sections can be added any time later.

Built To Last For Years—Not only handsome in appearance, but solid and enduring with proper ventilation.

Easy to Operate—It only takes a few minutes daily to tend a Candee. Eggs are cooled in the machine.

Set It Up Yourself—A Candee arrives all built and no previous experience is necessary to set up a Candee.

Candee Capacities—A one-section (two 300-egg compartments) is the smallest Candee made. From that size Candees range upward to 10,200 with one heater. Installations are made in single or double deck and any capacity from 600-eggs up can be supplied.

Hen and Duck Machines—Candees are equally successful with hen eggs or duck eggs. For exclusive duck work, larger trays are supplied.

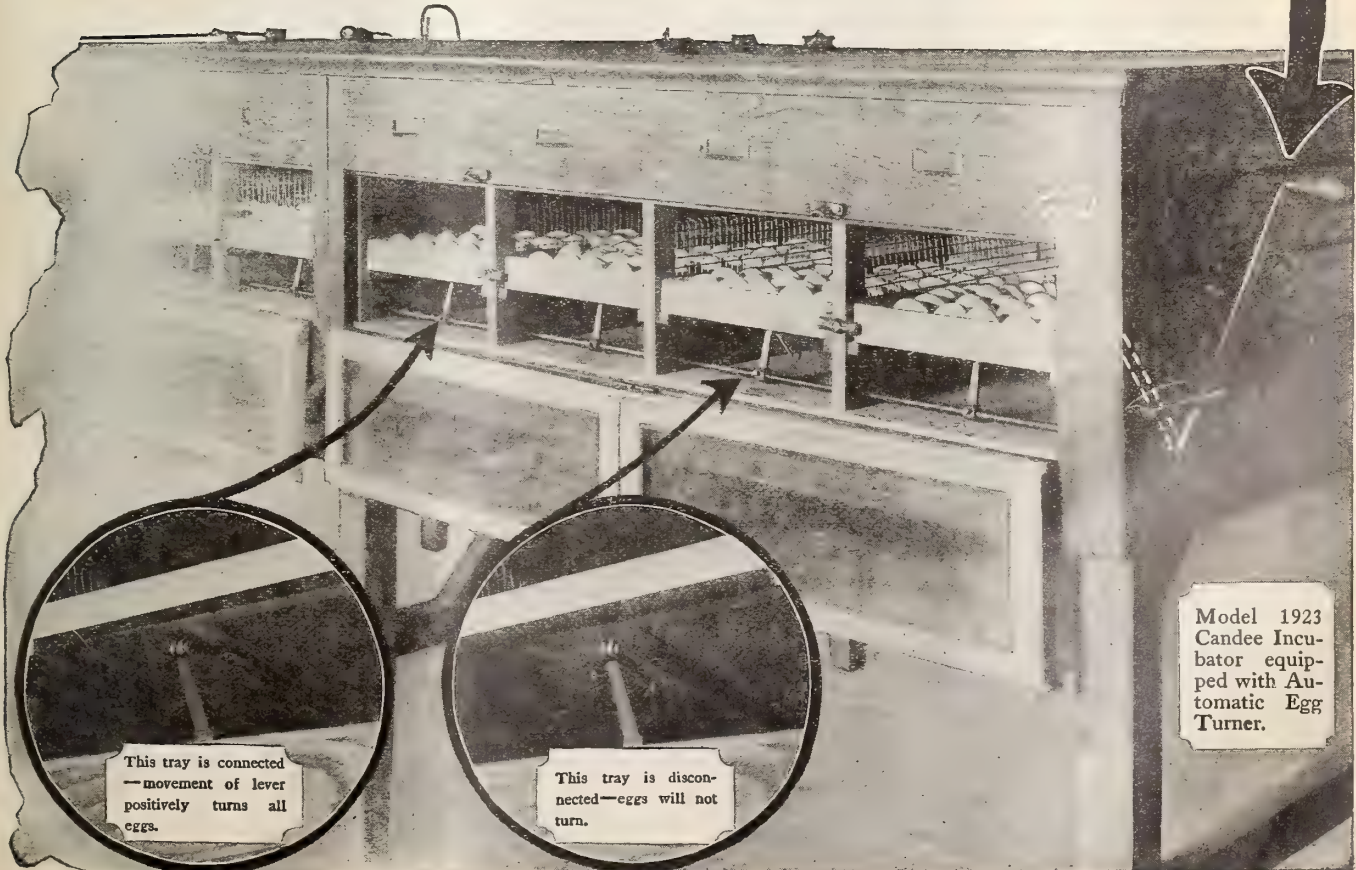
Send for Catalogue—Write for catalog and description of the Candee Automatic Egg Turner, which will be sent free upon request. It tells of the thousands of successful Candee users of Incubators, Hot Water Brooding Systems and Candee Colony Brooders.

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Dept. 2

Eastwood, N. Y.

Manufacturers of Incubators, Hot Water Brooding Systems, and Colony Brooders



This tray is connected—movement of lever positively turns all eggs.

This tray is disconnected—eggs will not turn.

Model 1923
Candee Incu-
bator equip-
ped with Au-
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Turner.



Dr. David Roberts Poultry Tablets

A combination of sulphocarbolates of calcium, sodium and zinc for the treatment and prevention of White Diarrhea and all intestinal infections of baby chicks, as well as poultry in all stages of life and productivity. Drinking water for poultry should be medicated to overcome and prevent disease. The annual poultry loss by disease is stupendous—over 50 per cent.

Save Your Chicks

Serve in fresh water. Aids digestion. Permits food to nourish them through their babyhood, the non-productive period when hardy bone and strong muscle is needed to give them a good start in their race for the laying period. They will reward you manyfold later on. Give them proper protection and you will find there is big money in poultry. Sold in tablet form.

50 Tablets 50 Cents

Poultry will drink when too sick to eat. Baby chick organs are peculiarly sensitive. They need something to ward off disease, particularly that most dreaded and destructive disease white diarrhea.

A Tablet A Day Keeps Disease Away

One package, 50 tablets, enough to medicate 50 gallons of water, a most effective and economical preventive, for only one cent a gallon. Use Dr. David Roberts Poultry Tonic, Louse Powder, Poultry Cholera Medicine, Poultry Roup Paste and Disinfectant, all known and tried prescriptions. Sold by our druggist, dealer, or direct.

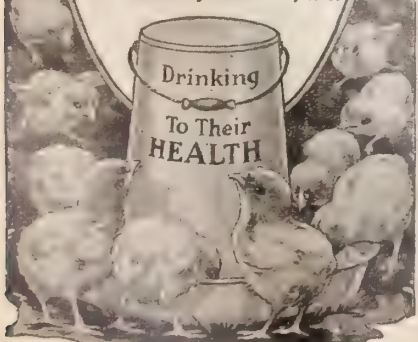
Dr. David Roberts Practical Home Veterinarian, a veterinary doctor book, regular price \$1.00, tells you how to treat your own poultry, also describes our 44 prescriptions—a prescription for every animal ailment. We will tell you how to get it FREE.

Our Special Introductory Offer

Send 25 cents, just one-half the regular price, for one package Dr. David Roberts Poultry Tablets, sent you postpaid, providing you give us the name of your druggist or dealer.

**DR. DAVID ROBERTS
VETERINARY CO.**

131 Grand St., Waukesha, Wis.



"Hold some things as near 100 per cent good on both sides as possible. The result will be that you will establish those things, and then you can go on establishing other things. If you spread out too far, and aim for too many things in one mating the problem of selection may become so difficult that any real and lasting progress will not be made.

"The breast is an important section in the male. It exerts a great influence in producing the right kind of color in your pullets. Ben Scranton bred good breasts. He established that quality. His females were wonderful—the best of their day.

"Our strain of Reds traces back to the old Lester Tompkins stock. The females of that line, as we had them years ago, had black in their wing bows and lower breast. We secured a Single Comb cockerel and bred him on those females. From that mating we grew a red winged male. That male was then bred on some big females that we had produced by making a pure Ben Scranton mating. That was the origin and foundation of our strain.

"I am no longer afraid of breeding on the dark side. A soft red male should be mated to a female that has a bar of smut in her back.

"A red winged male is valuable. He can be used with a female that has ticking on wing bows and lower breast. He will absorb this excess black.

"In breeding Reds, we must use some excess color. It is not merely a matter of blending shades or tones of red (as in buffs) but a matter of feeding or re-inforcing red. You can intensify the shade of undercolor by using slate.

"I know that you admire the smooth, round, well webbed out feathers in our females, and their rich color. That is due partly to health. I fancy that a smooth feather shows better vigor than a stringy feather. But, the color and quality of feather in our females is due largely to the deep red breasts of the males we breed.

"On the other side, dark, rich neck plumage is essential in the females, especially if you hope to produce good colored males. Anyone not familiar with shades of red color found in this breed, should study the necks of females, observing not only the undercolor but the tone of color in the edges of those female neck feathers. Only after absolutely knowing what a dark neck in a female is, can one select good cockerel breeders."

In the matter of breast color in males, we can attest to what has sometimes been described as a richness and brilliancy that must be seen to be fully appreciated. We had always supposed that a Rhode Island Red male should have a red breast, but in judging at the Washington, D. C. show, some seven or eight years ago, we ran onto a line of Reds, shown by a Mr. White of Maryland, that not only won all the prizes, but distinctly contributed to our education. Such redness of breasts we had never seen before, or if we had seen it, it had not soaked in upon our mind. During the week we met Mr. White. He explained the origin of that good color by saying that the year before, he had sent \$50 to Ben Scranton for a sitting of eggs. In passing please note that price for a sitting of eggs. It was paid before the war inflation. It was a price based on good quality in the old days.

Continuing on the subject of Reds, Mrs. Mahood said:

"We sometimes use a brown bird in our breeding pens. That is a stringy feathered bird. I don't like it, but just as a painter may use brown pigment to help in producing a certain shade of red, we may find it useful occasionally to use a brown bird. It is somewhat easier to get deep undercolor in such a feather, but the ideal red female has a smoother, harder feather, with good width of web.

"There is considerable talk about the exact shade of color. Birds that are winning today are of a dark, rich red, one even shade of color all over, with depth and soundness of undercolor, and a life or brilliancy to the surface color. Some writers say that the surface color is important. That is true. But in selecting birds that will produce surface color, the undercolor must not be overlooked.

"White in undercolor is the greatest fault in a breeding bird. It is sometimes due to poor condition. You can tell whether it is caused by lack of condition or is hereditary, by pulling out the feathers that show white and allowing them to grow in under conditions favorable to normal feather growth.

"The undercolor of the hackle and the sides of body are what I call revealing sections. If a male is strong in these two

Shoemaker's Poultry Book and Almanac for 1922

Send it
NOW!



The book has about 200 pages, with many colored plates of fowls true to life. Tells all about chickens, their cost, their care, and diseases and remedies.

It also tells all about incubators, their prices and operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chicken-dom. You need it. Only 20 cents. Your money back if not satisfied.

EGGS AT JULY PRICES

Send for circular—it contains prices that will interest you and everyone else, and it's free for the asking. There are thousands of the best breeders for the coming season hatched during July and August. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 605, FREEPORT, ILL.

Moe's Top-Fill Fountain



Cool
Clean
Water



Easy to keep clean. Three sizes 1, 2, 4-gallon. Double walls. Cool fresh water at all times.

Use Moe's good poultry supplies. Ask your dealer and write for catalogue.

HOEFT & COMPANY, Inc.

407 N. Ashland Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Bartlett's S. C. White Leghorns

Trap-nested and Pedigreed

10 weeks old pullets and cockerels for immediate delivery. 2,400 fine youngsters now on range. Yearling and two-year-old hens. Catalog on request.

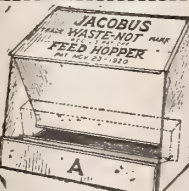
EMORY H. BARTLETT

Box 19 ENFIELD, MASS.

Increase Production Lower Feed Cost

Use EDWARDS BALANCED MIXTURE of Dried Buttermilk, Meat and Concentrated Meals. Write for information and formulas.

S. T. EDWARDS & CO., Dept. A
110 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.



**SAVES
FOOD**

catch Tray A, collects waste and returns it when inverted to close hopper against rats and mice at night. (See dotted lines). If your dealer can not supply you send for circular and order direct.

M. R. JACOBUS
Box 5-J, Ridgefield, N. J.



Now's The Time

to have us plan poultry advertising that pulls more fall business and profits. Booklets, catalogues, "catchy" letter head, trade mark, cover designs. For rates, state needs plainly. Poultry Service, Box 33D, Dodgeville, Wis.

Barred P. Rocks

1st Price Rock Pen, National Egg Laying Contest, 1920-21. Send for Summer Sales List. The Ferguson Farms, Dept. A, Dyersburg, Tenn.

sections and free from white, he will be likely to produce good colored chickens. These sections are especially revealing when choosing hens for the breeding yard, for old females often lose much of their color when they molt. If still strong in red at the base of their feathers on neck and sides of body, it is pretty safe to assume that they have color-breeding strength.

"In surface color, I would put breast and wing flights first. I do not refer to black in primaries but the richness of the red in breast and wing flights. I consider breast even more important in a breeding male than hackle. A good many 12-week old pullets have good color right now, and will carry it through their chick feather stage, and by October, as they grow their final chicken plumage, they will appear faded or mottled in breast color. Again, a female showing good breast color as a pullet, if she fades in any section as a hen, will fade in breast. I want a male rich in breast, free from shafting, and the lower breast feathers, where breast and body join, the same good red. Such a male will do much to stamp the deep stay-red in his female progeny.

"The hackle section can be quickly improved by using females with dark hackles. Of course, neck is important, in the female as a breeding proposition; in the male because it is part of his top plumage, and a neck that is lighter in color than back and saddle, makes a two colored bird. There is danger of trying to get rid of black in the hackle by letting the red color of the neck run out. A male with a dark neck and some black is preferable to a yellow neck free from black. No question about that. Some chicks that show black in neck, and some cocks that molt in a summer hackle that carries black, clean up at show time.

"I would not discard a good bird because of a little pepper on wing bows or a little black in lower breast. Not splashes of black, but a little can slip through. Such ticking does not mar the beauty of a bird, for it is not discernable when the bird stands ten feet away from you in the run. These birds are often the strongest color breeders. Simply be careful to give them mates that are redder rather than blacker in neck and wing flights, with no black ticking in surface and no slate in undercolor. There you have it—a red winged male fitting in with a color-feeding female.

"None of us have perfect birds with which to work. The wise beginner does not work with material considerably below the level of other breeders, but there isn't such a thing as a perfect mating composed of a perfect pair. If you have too much black in neck, breed a redder winged, a redder tailed mate to correct the tendency to a blackish hackle, but don't go to balancing by breeding a lemon necked mate. Hold your dark hackle; clean up your excess of black in the hackle by breeding a mate that has less black pigment in her.

"In the reverse operation that of introducing excess color, there is no rule covering just when and how much. Some families will absorb more than others. I would say every third generation. That mating would be something like this: A soft breasted male on a bar of slate; or, if the male showed little or no black in wing flights and no excess black anywhere, I would select females with as much black in tail as possible, some black in flights, good strength of undercolor, and I would not discard good females that showed a little pepper in wing bows and breast unless fortunate enough to have birds in sufficient numbers that were strong enough in every section.

"That is how you feed color. It is the same as in other parti-colored varieties. It isn't a case of breeding poor birds to produce good ones. It is a case of using birds of the best possible breeding, but selecting them and using them in accordance with established natural laws of breeding. I do not say this to bolster up the price of excess colored culls. I wouldn't give over market price for a red hen of no breeding because she had black cropping out in her surface plumage, but I have retained excess colored birds on which I placed a value of a hundred and a quarter.

"Perhaps this statement on breeding is somewhat at variance with the ideas held by new breeders. I shall be very glad if my experience can be of help to them. It isn't chart breeding that I recommend. The only way to breed is to have the quality you want close up in the ancestry of the actual specimens you mate. Then mate those birds along the lines that experience of successful breeders has shown to be correct."

Prices of strong, pure-bred baby chix for July. Barred and White Rox, R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes \$12.00 per hundred; \$6.50 for 50; \$3.50 for 25.

White and Brown Leghorns \$9 per 100; \$5.00 per 50; \$2.75 per 25, all postpaid. Order from this ad.



Baby Chicks

that will grow and thrive and develop into profit producing specimens. When you buy from us you procure for yourself the selective breeding of generations. The parent stock of our chix has been tested for prepotency and high egg capacity. Boyer's chicks have become known to thousands as the chick of no regrets. Send today for catalog telling how to feed and raise chicks.

Incubator Capacity 60,000 Eggs, Newtowns
BOYER'S HATCHERY, Main St., Thorntown, Ind.



CENTRAL STATES FAIR and EXPOSITION AURORA, ILLINOIS AUGUST 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26

OFFERS \$3,250.00 on Poultry and Pets. Other Life Stock Premiums in Proportion. Up-to-date cooping, judging and management. "The Greatest Fair and Exposition in the Middle West."

For premium list or other information, address:

J. A. LELAND,
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CLIFFORD R. TRIMBLE, Secy,
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THE GREATEST LAYERS THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN "Viking" Rhode Island Whites

They absolutely do outlay ALL other chickens year after year—everywhere—in all climates—the entire year round. Wonderful prize winners. Fine market chickens. Easily confined, tame, hardy, thrifty. The greatest PROFIT PRODUCERS among all poultry. Ideal for large commercial plants and for the back-lotter—for the wealthy as well as for the poor. Write for authentic information. GREAT BARGAIN SALE NOW ON.

O. W. BINDER Box A FORT WAYNE, IND., U. S. A.

June & July Prices No Reduction on May Chicks

Sieb's Hatchery
LINCOLN, ILL.

Dates of Hatches	VARIETY	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
July	Barred Rocks	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$125.00
3	White Rocks	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00	145.00
10	Rhode Island Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	125.00
17	White Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00	145.00
24	Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	155.00
31	Anconas	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	125.00
	White Leghorns	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00

97% Live delivery. We Pay Parcel Post Charges. Order from this ad.

POST'S SUPER ANCONAS

Single Comb
Rose Comb

Won 32 certificates of award. Champions over 160 pens Illinois State Contest. Home of official egg and show champions. Summer bargains in young and breed stock. Free catalog. E. R. Post, Sweet Briar Farm, Box 30, Ontarioville, Ill.

Pullets 8-10 weeks old

\$1.75
180-200 egg

\$2.00 210-248 egg
\$2.25 240-256 egg

This is a real opportunity to buy pullets from greatest strain of great layers at rock-bottom prices. Every one bred from 180-256 egg record layers. They are real winter layers.



Sunnyside Birds

White and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, White Orpingtons and R.I. Reds—most popular layers bred.

Breeders Birds that will give you an opportunity to make good profits selling hatching eggs, with records of
180-200 egg-bred\$2.50
210-248 egg-bred 3.00
240-256 egg-bred 4.00

Special prices for July on
Hatching Eggs and Chicks

Order direct from this ad and
ask for catalog.

Sunnyside Poultry Farm

R. C. Blodgett Box 1002, Bristol, Vt.

MERSEL & FORTGANG

(Formerly ALEX. MERSEL)

191 Duane Street, New York City

Solicits Your Shipments of

EGGS

Either White or Brown Shell

All Grades of Duck Eggs

Sweet and Salt
Creamery Butter

Any shipments must be no
less than a 30 dozen case

We Make Returns on Day
of Arrival on the NET—
No Commission Basis

REFERENCES:

Chatham & Phenix National Bank
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CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

Another Holiday

Fourth of July is near at hand. On the last national holiday, Decoration Day, some people laid flowers on the final resting places of soldiers, relatives and friends, while others gave the day to auto races, sports and cock fighting. Near Springfield, Mass., a hundred men were arrested, 100 pit game cocks were seized, and the cock fighting derby of Massachusetts and Connecticut was brought to an abrupt end. On the same day, May 30, near Rochester, N. Y., 132 arrests were made and 85 game cocks were captured by state troopers at a cocking main. Will the "symbols of American gameness," with steel gaffs buckled on, fight it out with the ferociousness of the jungle fowl, on July fourth? Isn't it time that this brutal sport should be supplanted by modern, scientific breeding of chickens?

Shouldn't the docile breeds of hens that open the fountain springs of their nature to produce human food in abundance, totally supplant the pit fowl of cruel, fierce, savage nature?

* * *



Mr. Angell In New Position

Albert Angell, Jr., has accepted the position as head of the poultry feed department of Rosenbaum Bros. This firm has been established in the grain business for 53 years, and is one of the largest cash buyers of grain on the Chicago Board of Trade. The resources of this firm are thus combined with Mr. Angell's well established ability to formulate feeds for growing chickens and for securing eggs.

* * *

The Judging Stick

D. Lincoln Orr pays his compliments to the judging stick, as follows:

"We are wondering if using the judge's stick as an aid to find out which is the best bird or birds, is a good thing. There is no question in our minds that the use of the judge's stick often does more harm than good.

"Birds are more or less nervous even if they have been trained to a certain extent by the stick at home. By the time they get to the show they are worked up and in their upset condition along comes a fellow poking at them with a stick. To be sure, the stick looks something like the one at home but the fellow handling it is different



5000 White Wyandotte Pullets and Cockerels

10 to 12 WEEKS OLD

Beautiful range grown pullets in full bloom of health and wonderful typy cockerels. Order some today and grow them out yourself. 5000 to select from at these remarkably low prices:

\$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 each

Milton Cooper, R. F. D. 11, Lockland, O.



OPPORTUNITY

to secure our choice breeders
at half price. Circular Free.

NEWTON COSH, Box A, Vineland, N. J.

White Quill White Rocks

The 200-Egg Exhibition Strain
Choice lot of yearlings for sale, including
some of my Chicago winners. 6 to 8
week old chicks \$2.00 each.

Adam F. Polt, Dept. O., Hartford, Wis.

MILLIONS IN USE LOWEST PRICES "SPIRALETS" QUALITY Colored Celluloid Leg Bands

13 colors: Red, White, Blue, Black, Ruby, Rose, Green, Pink, purple, Yellow, Garnet, Amber and Light Blue.
Size for 12 25 50 100 250 500
Baby Chicks, Pigeons... .09 .16 .30 .50 1.15 2.00
Growing Chicks10 .18 .35 .60 1.45 2.50
Leghorns, Anconas, etc... .15 .25 .45 .80 1.80 3.20
Rocks, Reds, etc..... .20 .30 .55 .95 2.10 3.85
Brahmas, Cochins, etc... .20 .35 .60 1.10 2.50 4.75
Turkeys, Geese25 .40 .75 1.25 3.00 5.75

Postpaid. State Size. Poultry Supply Catalog Free
A. C. SINE Box 38-A Quakertown, Pa.



Quality—Bred To Lay S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY

Whether you want eight weeks old pullets, cockerels or mature breeding stock it will pay you to get our catalog. It is free. The Elliott Poultry Farm, R. No. 7, Box No. 87, Mansfield, Ohio.



July and August Chicks
by parcel post C. O. D., delivery guaranteed
2,000 miles. Bargain prices. 17th year.
Catalog free. Bred for vitality, quick
growth and laying. Box 21.
C. M. LAUVER MCALISTERVILLE, PA.

White Wyandottes

Trapnested 22 years. Best display Chicago last 3
years. L. J. Demberger, Box 9, Stewartsville, Ind.

and the poor bird has to pose when it is just about scared stiff. We feel the judge's stick should be abolished. A little chirp, a few words and a gentle stroke of the hand, in our opinion, will do more good than anything a stick can accomplish. It is rare indeed that the right judge cannot soothe and calm the most nervous bird in a few minutes, sufficient to pass judgment; if not, then there is no use calling on the judge's stick for help."

If Mr. Orr would abolish the stick (except in the case of pens), in the judging of all varieties other than hard feathered kinds, such as game bantams, he would contribute to the peace of mind of exhibitors in those anxious days of conditioning prior to the show.

* * *

Specialty Clubs to Combine

We are requested by A. F. Rolf, temporary secretary of the Federation of American Specialty Clubs, to make the following announcement, which is directed to all specialty breed clubs:

"The President, Secretary, and all other officers of all the specialty clubs of the United States and Canada are urged to attend a meeting to be held in Knoxville, Tennessee, August 6th and 7th, to consider and act upon the proposed Federation of American Specialty Clubs, and to formulate a program of action to be followed in the convention of the American Poultry Association, in the same city, August 8 to 12. All specialty club members will be welcome."

* * *

An English Judge

There have been American poultry judges who have considerably exalted themselves and exaggerated the power of their positions, but never have we heard of anything coming from an American judge equal to the remark attributed to C. A. House, the Englishman who is making a judging tour in Australia. When questioned about one of his decisions not being in accordance with the Standard, Mr. House had the brass to say: "Standards are compiled to guide breeders, but not to handicap or hamper judges in their work."

In commenting on this candid outburst of egotism, a contributor to "Poultry," Australia, writes:

"What is the value of a Standard to a fancier if it is thrown to the winds by a judge? When a man undertakes to judge poultry he should place himself in the same position as one who administers the law, i. e., place all personal tastes and prejudices on one side, and endeavor to strictly interpret the letter and spirit of the Standard."

* * *

Summer Egg Prices

Egg prices may go to pot this summer. Some big dealers think so. It will not be the first time. Remember the big stocks these dealers have in storage. They went into the refrigerator rooms at \$.03 a dozen more than had calculated among themselves to pay. They will come out in October, November and December at cost prices plus cost of carrying and that indispensable profit necessary to the life of the egg dealer's business. The wise poultry keeper wiggles through the dog days with hens in molt, young pullets growing, for he is organizing to produce fresh eggs in the high price months of November and December.

* * *

Will Apply for Patent

One breeder who is working on a new breed that is distinctive, writes us that he is going to inquire into the possibilities of copyrighting the name, so that some new variety cannot eventually come along and trade on the established breed name. He evidently has in mind the making of a white variety by cross breeding and calling it a member of the Rhode Island Red breed.

After all, the R. I. White fellows are not to blame. The Standard has always said that shape made the breed, so it naturally was expected that a new variety with the necessary shape requisites should be joined up as a member of the breed.

When Nature Fails WHAT THEN?

BASIC FEEDS FOR POULTRY

Nature's program is such that the late hatched chick is placed at a decided disadvantage over early hatched birds.

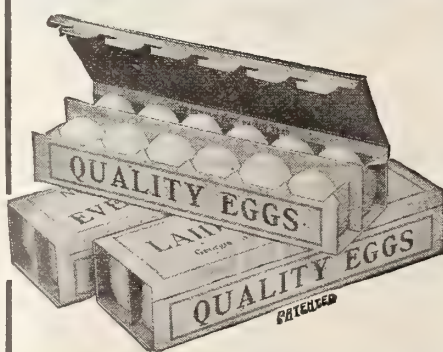
Springtime is the ideal growing period—that's when nature furnishes a generous supply of tender bugs and grasses. The late hatched chick is not so fortunate, the bugs and tender grasses are not so plentiful, therefore the growth of the late hatched chick is usually slow and disappointing. Special food only will overcome this condition and we have come to the aid of our patrons by supplying just the feed that best meets this condition. It is our

502 Developing Wet Mash



Composed of choice Rolled Oats, Corn Meal, Wheat Middlings, Dried Buttermilk and Meat Scraps it abundantly supplies the food qualities that promote rapid healthy growth. Feed our 502 DEVELOPING WET MASH to all young stock once a day. That is our recommendation—the result of careful and extensive feed experiments—we know it is the ideal feed and we back it up with our "money back" guarantee. Give it a trial.

The Basic Feeds Company
Dept. 325 LOCKPORT, ILL.



Market Your Eggs in Neat, Compact and Safe Self-Locking Egg Cartons

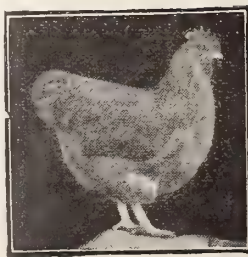
"the box that sells the eggs"

A big help in getting highest prices for your eggs. Note how much larger the eggs appear! and how good!

Try a sample lot. Send \$1.50 (postage extra) for 100 stock printed cartons labeled "Extra Selected Eggs" or "Quality Break-fast Eggs." Shipping weight per 100 cartons, 14 lbs. If you do not find the cartons the best you have ever used, we will return your money.

Write for prices on quantities of 1,000 or more with your farm name or brand name.

SELF-LOCKING CARTON CO.
436-438 East Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.



WYANT BROS.

Buff Orpingtons

Chicago Coliseum quality bred youngsters of the size, development and superb finish of plumage for fall fairs. Dependable adults for any competition.

SPLENDID GROWING CHIX. 12 weeks old from choicest Coliseum winners at \$4.25 each, 4 for \$16.00, 12 for \$45.00. Same magnificent quality in 4 month chix at \$5.00 each, 4 for \$19.00, 12 for \$55.00. A liberal selection and complete satisfaction assured by our approval and C. O. D. proposition.

THORNTOWN, INDIANA

Silver Campines

Green Sheen Strain



I HAVE 400 Campine chicks, the oldest about five months. They are the biggest bodied, best maturing lot I have ever had. Am in an especially strong position to furnish stock for Fall fairs and early Winter shows. Cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets, pairs, trios and pens.

My birds were again champions at the Chicago show last December for the tenth consecutive year.

I have the largest plant devoted to the raising of exhibition and high record Silver Campines in the United States. My birds have

been line-bred on my farm over a series of years, housed in open front houses, and are fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous. I have had 69 males placed under ribbons at the Coliseum Show in the last ten years. During the same period, I have had 160 females placed under ribbons. This record is without equal in the history of the great Chicago show. It is a part of Campine history. Some cockerels now at \$5.00 each.

FRANK E. HERING Desk B SOUTH BEND, IND.



KEIPPER SHIPPING COOPS

With Sliding Door and Automatic Lock

Don't be worried with hammer and nails. Keipper Shipping Coops, the outcome of our years of experience, cost no more than the ordinary box—the saving in express pays for the coop in a short time. Made from cedar lumber, light, sanitary; perfect ventilation. Birds come through in best of condition. Nothing to equal it on the market. It's a Keipper Product—that means it's the best.

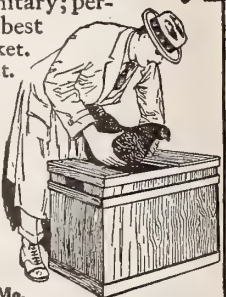
Shipped Flat. Order by Number

No. 17—12x16x18 in. high, each .65; 1/2 doz. \$3.12; Doz. \$ 5.46
No. 18—12x18x21 in. high, each .80; 1/2 doz. 3.84; Doz. 6.72
No. 19—12x21x21 in. high, each 1.00; 1/2 doz. 4.80; Doz. 8.40
No. 20—20x24x21 in. high, each 1.55; 1/2 doz. 7.44; Doz. 13.02
No. 21—12x21x24 in. high, each 1.40; 1/2 doz. 6.72; Doz. 11.76
No. 22—12x24x24 in. high, each 1.55; 1/2 doz. 7.44; Doz. 13.02

Prices F.O.B. express factory or branches. Write for **FREE BOOK** of poultry specialties including, egg boxes, baby chick boxes, shipping coops, trap nests, fountains, feeders, etc. Tells how to condition birds for shows.

KEIPPER COOPING CO., 1401 First St. Milwaukee, Wisconsin

WRITE NEAREST OFFICE
Johnstown, New York; Jacksonville, Florida; Kansas City, Mo.



LADY EGG-A-DAY

World's Champion Laying Hen, 343 eggs in 365 days in official contest Nov. 1, 1920, to Nov. 1, 1921. She is a

S.C. BUFF ORPINGTON

and truly a world's marvel. She laid 36 eggs in the last 36 days of contest, that is, she Laid A Egg-A-Day. We have some Cockerels and pullets from her, also Hens and Cocks from Our Famous Show Birds, that will be ready to win for you in the early Fall Shows. Write us if you want to win with young stock or old stock. We have located in Virginia so we could get 6 weeks earlier growth on our chicks for early Fall Show competition. We will have one thousand layers this winter to meet the demand for eggs and baby chicks.

CAPT. I. BROOKS CLARKE EGG-A-DAY FARM

C. R. F. D. 3, Fairfax County, Vienna, Virginia

RARE BARGAINS In Breeding Stock SUMMER SALE Beginning June 1st

Rose and Single Comb Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks

Upon request we'll price any bird we own. We are growing a lot more just as good.

J. D. VEACH POULTRY CO., HELENA, MONTANA

Mr. Orr's Offer

Announcement was made in April issue that two young poultry judges who had shown aptitude for poultry judging, would have their railway and pullman fare paid to the forthcoming New York show by the Madison Square Garden poultry association.

Secretary Orr has received several letters from young judges who would like to make this trip. The selection of the two candidates will be made later. In the meantime, Mr. Orr has had a set of questions printed to enable him to pick the right kind of young judges, those who have a capacity and fitness for the profession and a readiness in learning. Men who have never judged are not eligible neither are those who do not plan to continue actively in the judging business.

Blanks on which to make application for this trip to the New York show, are now available and can be secured by addressing D. Lincoln Orr, Orrs Mills, New York.

* * *

To Inform the Exhibitor

On page 474, April issue, was illustrated a report card that is to be filled out by the judges at the forthcoming National Poultry Show, Chicago, and promptly mailed to exhibitors. The New York show has also adopted a report card to be immediately mailed to exhibitors, giving the awards on each bird entered by the exhibitor; also advising the number of birds in competition against the exhibitor.

Both the Chicago National and Garden Shows have thus found a means of giving rapid-fire service to exhibitors unable to be present at the show. That is putting the "punch" in service.

* * *

Eggs in Storage

Cases of eggs in storage at the four principal terminals of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, June 15, 1922, totaled 4,234,537 against a storage supply of 3,312,629 cases on the corresponding day of 1921. Buying eggs against probable consumption during the winter season is a speculative business. Occasionally holders get an over supply and have a disastrous tail-end season. Weather has a great bearing on the market. Last winter was an open winter and storage stocks were not too heavy. If this winter is a cold, severe one, the heavy stocks will probably move satisfactorily into trade channels. However, with present stocks, buyers are not "bidding up" summer eggs. Receipts of eggs at the four principal markets from Jan. 1, to June 15, 1922, were 9,778,772 cases, about an 8 per cent increase over receipts for the same period of 1920. Stimulated interest has increased production on farms.

* * *

Cock Growing

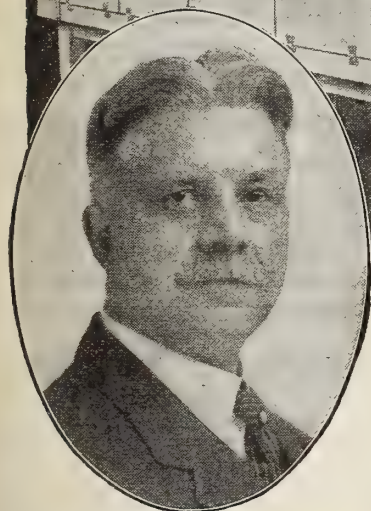
A legal case has been tried in the English courts to determine whether cock crowing on a large poultry farm is a nuisance to nearby residents. The farm in question was that of W. H. Cook whom the plaintiff sought to restrain from carrying on his poultry farm. A large amount of evidence was taken on both sides, and the judge decided that plaintiff had not established his case and the action was dismissed with costs. The judge held, however, that the business is one which might become a nuisance by noise, in which case a resident has good cause for action.

* * *

M. R. Knox Passes Away

Marshall R. Knox, Downers Grove, Ill., passed away suddenly, May 30th, after a short illness. For a number of years he had been an ardent fancier of Blue Andalusians, and while he had kept some Reds, it was only last year that he went into them in a major way. He had planned on showing Reds at the Chicago Coliseum this December. Mr. Knox was 41 years of age. He will be missed by a large number of friends in the poultry fraternity.

MILLER'S IDEAL Mammoth Incubators



My Greatest Achievement—By J. W. Miller

PEACOCK'S POULTRY YARDS

EXCLUSIVE BREEDERS OF
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
HATCHING EGGS AND BABY CHICKS
WINNEBAGO, ILLINOIS.

June 8, 1922.

J. W. Miller Co.,
Rockford, Ill.

Dear Sirs:

Results obtained with our Miller Ideal Mammoth Incubator, have certainly been gratifying. We can truly say that it will hatch every chick that it is possible to hatch, and can recommend it without hesitation as holding a position above reproach in hatching good, strong, healthy, livable chicks—and lots of them.

For five consecutive settings, from eggs after the 14th day test, the average hatch was better than 90%. This is typical of the results obtained during the whole season.

We have been so well pleased with the Ideal Mammoth Incubator that we have, that we hope the new 10,200 egg Ideal that we have just ordered may be installed and ready for operation in due time for our next season's business.

Yours very respectfully,
PEACOCK'S POULTRY
YARDS,
T. W. Peacock.

Yes, I have produced something entirely different in Mammoth Incubator construction—the machine that you have waited years to own, and I've worked years to build.

Here it is—new in design; new in work and time-saving features; new in economy devices; new in greater dependability, and a proved success in the hands of prominent poultry men owners all over the country.

Its unit form of construction allows you to start hatches on any scale desired and add more units as your business grows. Its improved scientific heat distribution, dependable ventilation, moisture equipment, safe and convenient turning of eggs, all put certainty into hatches.

Even the details, such as stronger, more firmly braced egg trays, square to permit turning, with removable screens, and removable nursery bottoms for easy cleaning mean ease and convenience. It is the ideal producer of strong fluffy chicks—and it produces them at the lowest cost ever known.

You will want one of these machines at once. The difference in its lower cost of producing chicks means too much in your increased profits to overlook. I unhesitatingly back it with my strongest guarantee. It is the achievement of a life work. Write and let me send you my new catalog telling more about it.

Special inducements for early orders. If in a hurry wire.

J. W. MILLER CO., Box 2, Rockford, Ill.



A 2-month-old cockerel a few hours after being attacked by head and neck lice. Both baby chicks and grown fowls are killed in great numbers by this type of louse.

Mineralized Water Routs Chicken Lice

A new scientific discovery makes it easy to rid poultry of lice and mites. Simply dissolve in the fowls' drinking water the harmless mineral tablets known as Paratabs. Soon after the fowls drink the mineralized water, all lice and mites leave them. Chicks that drink the water never will be troubled by vermin.



The body louse of chickens

Paratabs do away with the bother of greasing, dusting, spraying and other unsuccessful methods of fighting lice. They are warranted to impart no odor to flesh or eggs. They cost only a trifle and are sold under a money-back guarantee. Thousands of poultry raisers are using them with complete success.



The head and neck louse of chickens

What Users Say

Paratabs are the best thing for chickens I ever used. They clean the hens and make them lay, and I don't find any lice, mites or fleas on any of my young chicks. Paratabs are a good tonic for all chickens.—MRS. W. A. G., Jacksonville, Fla.

Paratabs are fine. My chickens have no more lice. Before using Paratabs I had 20 loafers on the roosts, but now they are all out.—MRS. A. F. Keesville, N. Y.

I never saw anything like the work of Paratabs. It reminds me of the fairy story of the magic wand. Early this year I was setting 14 to 16 eggs a day. Then, without visible cause, the number dropped to 5 to 7 a day. I began using Paratabs as directed and in 2 or 3 days there was a difference of 1 or 2 eggs a day. On the fifth day, I got 17 eggs and on the seventh I got 23. I heartily recommend Paratabs.—MRS. E. H., Centralia, Illinois.

I received the Paratabs all right and my hens seem to be laying better already.—MRS. W. S. C., Monticello, Ark.

I am giving Paratabs water to my chickens and am having better luck this year than ever before. I haven't had a little chick to be a bit sick. It is the greatest medicine we ever used for young chickens.—MRS. M. N., Pulaski, Ky.

SEND NO MONEY

Let US Take All the Risk

Any one can try Paratabs without risking a penny. We are so confident this new scientific discovery will free your flock of lice and mites that, to introduce Paratabs, we will send two full \$1 packages—enough for 200 gallons of water—for only \$1.00. BUT SEND NO MONEY. On delivery, pay the postman \$1 and postage, and if your flock is not free from lice and mites in 10 days, your money will be refunded without question. Don't let vermin kill your fowls and steal your profits. Write for the Paratabs today.

PARATAB LABORATORIES
Dept. 811, 1100 Coca-Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Breeders Are Interested in Their Standard.

(Continued from page 735)

orca and the Black Hamburg. Both carry rose combs, white ear lobes, black plumage and black shanks, but the Minorca has a larger and longer body, and no competent judge has ever been known to mistake a typical Rose Comb Black Minorca for a Black Hamburg.

There is little more that need be said. The way is then paved for the Rose Comb Rhode Island White breeders. The practical thing for these western and southern breeders to do is to poll their strength with the eastern delegation that is strong for the black birds, and vote in the Black Giant, thus breaking the barrier; and then with the same majority put in their own rose comb white variety. Remember, you fellows are organized to put these varieties in the Standard, and there is no organized opposition to keep them out. The Standard Committee is not organized against you. The Standard Committee simply tried to be faithful to its trust and render a fair, unbiased report.

The Standard Committee has done a great favor to these new varieties. Its report has aroused interest in them, secured notoriety for them, cemented together the breeders of them, and out of the community of their interests the industry will learn in no uncertain terms of a new white and a new black breed.

On the admission of Single Comb Rhode Island Whites and Rose Comb Barred Rocks, the action of the convention is very much in doubt. It begins to look like a compromise on the new breed proposition, with the Black Giants and Rose Comb Whites getting through.

Size of Leghorns.

We have entertained some doubt about size of Leghorns being increased. First, there are a great many back-lot flocks composed of small birds. All of their owners can voice their objection to an increase in weight. Second, some big breeders find it easy to grow the topky, little kind, and an increase in weights would reduce the selling price of such cockerels and pullets.

The Standard should set an ideal for breeders to shoot at, but the present system of taking a referendum vote among club members, and then insisting that the Standard be made to suit the majority, can but result in the standard not being set much ahead of the birds themselves. Again, when a breeder sends out an illustration of a five month old "White Leghorn Cockerel," that has body enough for a minorca, and then says that he favors the present Standard weights, we don't see much chance for reform.

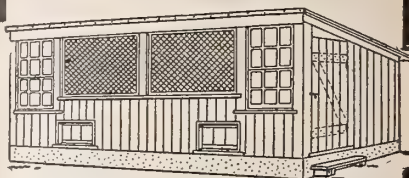
We may be wrong in sizing up the opposition to a robust, sturdy, strong framed type of Leghorn, as the following letter from Geo. Gable, Ohio, a breeder of Buff Leghorns, indicates an appreciation on his part of size and substance. We trust the view he holds is typical of the viewpoint held by many more breeders than the vote being taken by the National S. C. White Leghorn Club, now indicates. Mr. Gable writes from personal knowledge and practical experience.

"I am very much pleased with the stand you have taken on Leghorn weights, I will admit that 3½ pounds for a Leghorn pullet is good weight and makes a good sized pullet, but I find that we have judges that are still looking for the real small birds, short and cobby, and almost a bantam; birds that would hardly tip the scales at two pounds as pullets and as hens they are altogether too small.

"I also realize that if one pound-under weight is a disqualification, instead of two pounds that this will probably help to make these old time judges place larger birds; but if the weights were increased just a little more, as the Standard Committee recommends, then I am sure that all judges and breeders alike would have to recognize the larger birds and give a 3½ pound pullet the preference she deserves. As it is, when a person shows a good pullet that is only up to Standard weight they will tell you she is too large.

"I was always for the small birds and was as sore as a boil when they put the 3½ pound weight on the Leghorn pullet in the 1919 revision of the Standard, but since then I have bred some larger birds and find them superior to the small ones. When I saw where I was wrong then I was willing to admit the fact that I was wrong.

KIRCHNER'S BETTERBILT SECTIONAL BUILDINGS



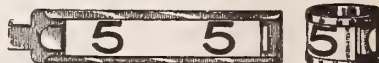
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These are the strongest, most durable and attractive buildings made. No extras to buy. We furnish everything complete ready to set up and bolt together. Easy to take down and move. Cost less than to buy lumber and build. Send for free catalog.

CHAS. KIRCHNER
304 S. 6th St., Marshall, Ill.

Bourne Leg Bands

Are easy to use and can be read ten feet away. Large numbers printed on seven colors of celluloid and held in an aluminum band. Edges rolled so as not to hurt the legs. Good for trapping hens.



Numbers from 1 to 300 on white, red, yellow, blue, cerise, pink and green celluloid. Numbered from 301 to 1,000 on white only. Send for sample and circular. Price 3 cents each.

BOURNE MFG. CO.
231 HOWARD ST. MELROSE, MASS.

Tension System

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FENCING

Poultry, Garden and Live Stock—the different way.

Straight line, fewer posts. Made possible with Carbo blade like line posts. Assured

permanence by Carbo terminals. Clean, sanitary poultry yards by this sanitary fencing method. Easily painted. Lowest first cost secured only by our TENSION SYSTEM. Combines beauty, strength and durability. Explained in new CARBO catalog No. 22—BB.

Morgan Ph. CARBO STEEL PRODUCTS CO., Chicago, Ill.

KILLS MITES IN HEN-HOUSES



Guaranteed and highly recommended. Write for Circular.

Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co.
Dept. 50 Milwaukee, Wis.

HIGHEST SCORE EVER WON!!

100 Envelopes 3½x6½ inches, an extra strong thick hard slick writing face and 100 Letterheads 8½x11 inches heavy, smooth, hard, thick writing paper, (fine typewriter bond paper same price) All artistically printed with pictures of your breeds, and sent to you by parcel post for \$1.50. Better printing for price was never done. No other kind of printing done. No samples sent out. Order direct from this ad.

J. R. HUDSON, Printer, Hardin Springs, Ky.

SHORES POULTRY TORPEDOES

For White Diarrhoea, Roup, Cankers, Etc. ONLY 50 CENTS Results Guaranteed Shores-Mueller Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa Dept. E

Rogers' White Leghorns

Chicago Coliseum and Boston Winners—Guaranteed Stock at Right Prices—Catalog Free—Write! Rogers' Leghorn Farm, South Road., Elgin, Ill.

"While I still have some small birds, I also have some pullets that range in weight from 3½ pounds to 4 pounds on the scales, and I want to say that the larger birds are the best for several reasons; first, they are just as neat and refined looking, that is, when they are bred according to Standard type and qualifications; second, they lay larger eggs, 28 ounces to the dozen, and more of them, and especially in real cold weather. When it is down to zero and below, the big birds dig in the litter, turn the straw over and over, almost burying one another, and they sing as if it were the first of April; while the little birds' feathers stand on end and they stand on one foot and then the other, and hardly know whether they want to dig the grain out of the litter or not.

"When people see the bigger birds of the Standard quality in the show room, or in my yards, they notice the difference at once and make the remark, 'How does it come that those birds are so much larger than those in that pen?' Why they look like real chickens."

"You can readily see how I feel about the size of Leghorns. I am satisfied with a 3½ pound pullet; that makes a fine looking pullet; but I think that a little more weight would make some of these judges that have never gotten away from the old style Leghorn, come to time. I am writing you to let you know that I think the Standard Committee has done justice to this breed, the Leghorn."

The Cochon Standard.

There was some private discussion about the Cochon Standard. Your committee this time was a dyed-in-the-wool fancier's committee. No man wanted to injure any breed, but they all wanted to do anything within their power to bring out the good in the old breeds and give them new life, so as to attract more breeders to them. After some little discussion on Cochons, no material change was made, as it was the consensus of opinion that Cochon breeders wanted no changes and that this was correct is borne out by the following letter from an enthusiastic Cochon breeder, Theo. Faulstich, Ohio: "My attention has just been called to the fact, that there seemingly is a movement on foot to change the present Standard description for Cochons,—by reducing bulk of feathering, and have them higher on legs, etc.

"Now, whatever may be the motive for such procedure I am unable to say, and can not understand why, in the name of sound, common sense, the present Standard description should now be made to give way in favor of the undesirable features and characteristics above quoted, especially after a number of prominent breeders who like myself, have spent 25 or more years in trying to produce Cochons that conform to the present ideal, and these few breeders who also have made possible the present Standard description for Cochons. Am I not right?"

"The present Standard description is in my opinion, the 'Best Ever' and can not, nor ever will be made better, so far as a true Cochon is concerned, and I for one, shall enter a vigorous protest against any attempt to change said description in favor of the undesirable features proposed, no one of which is in harmony with a true Cochon, but more fitting for a Langshan. If we want to continue with Cochons—why not breed Cochons? If we want Cochons possessing Langshan characteristics then exclude Cochons entirely, and we will breed Langshans; but by all means, do not let us then call such birds Cochons for if we do, the Standard description embodying the foregoing Langshan characteristics, will be looked upon by Cochon breeders as an absolute farce, simply because, as I stated before,—the leggy, hard feathered bird is not in harmony with true Cochon type. Do you remember seeing Cochons possessing these undesirable features 25 or more years ago? I do in fact,—I bred Cochons at that time, and while not an old man at that, I do, however, hate to think that after spending all these long years in trying to produce Cochons which closely do approach present Standard requirements, we should now go back to breeding the style of birds we had—as above stated,—25 or more years ago.

"If the contemplated changes are designed to meet the tastes, and desires of a few critics, who haven't the knack and ability to produce a good Cochon, then I would suggest that these paltry few, better discontinue their efforts along this line, and take up the breeding of something else with which they may have greater success, rather than have the bottom knocked out of the present Standard description for a true Cochon. If, on the other hand, the proposed changes are calculated to make a



It's Easy and Pleasant Work

instead of a mean, disagreeable job, keeping your poultry-houses clean, white, light and sanitary—and the results are much better than you get from white-wash and disinfectants—if you use

CARBOLA
The Disinfecting White Paint

a white paint in powder form with which is combined a disinfectant many times stronger than pure carbolic acid. It comes in packages sized to suit your needs, and it is ready to use as soon as it is mixed with water—no waiting or straining. It can be applied with a spray pump or brush to wood, brick, stone, cement, plasterboard, or over whitewash, and it will not blister, flake or peel off. One gallon, a pound of the powder, covers 200 square feet. It has no disagreeable odor to taint milk or other food products. It is harmless to the smallest chick or to stock that licks a painted surface.

Use it Instead of Whitewash and Disinfectants in

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Use the dry powder as a louse powder. It's as good as any—much better than some other brands—and costs about one-third as much. Carbola is used by thousands of poultry, dairy and breeding farms and by many experiment stations and agricultural colleges. Give it a trial. You will find it saves time, labor and money. Money back if you are not satisfied.

Your hardware, seed, drug or paint dealer has Carbola or can get it. If not, order direct. Prompt shipment by post or express.

10 lbs. (10 gals.) \$1.25 and postage
200 lb. bags \$18.00

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Trial package and interesting booklet 30c postpaid

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Add 25% for Texas and Rocky Mountain States

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc., 299 Ely Ave., Dept. I Long Island City, New York

HOMESTEAD Vigorous Silver Strain CAMPINES

They Dominate in the World of Campines. AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 1922 Homestead Campines made practically a clean sweep, winning 1-2-3 cock; 1-2-3 hen; 1-2-3-4 cockerel; 1-2-4-5 pullet; 1 young pen. This win, added to their big win at Boston and New York state fair, prove that they dominate in the world of Campines.

EGGS NOW HALF THESE PRICES

Start right and your poultry keeping will prove fascinating and profitable. You cannot secure a better producing and money making variety than Homestead "Vigorous Strain" of Silver Campines. Eggs—One setting, \$10.00; two settings, \$17.50; extra choice selection, one setting, \$15.00; two settings, \$25.00; Single birds—Females, \$7.50 and up; Males \$10.00 and up; Pens, \$40.00 and \$50.00 and up.

Homestead Campine Farms Box A Wayland, Massachusetts



Little Journey Among Anconas

ably from the experience. Between the two substantial covers of this latest book by the Ancona specialist, H. Cecil Sheppard, is packed all the meat of Ancona history and experience since the early discovery of this prolific breed. Mr. Sheppard's amazing winnings for many consecutive years at Madison Square Garden, New York, entitle him to write the leading text book on Anconas.

"A LITTLE JOURNEY AMONG ANCONAS" is offered postpaid for \$1.00. It will show you how to get more profit and greater pleasure from your poultry.

H. Cecil Sheppard

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Berea, Ohio



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From Missouri's leading Egg Farm and Hatchery. 75,000 Eggs incubated monthly.

Chicks from our A-1 flocks bred for winter production. Parent stock all kept on free range. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Delivery free. Live arrival guaranteed. Get our 32-page free illustrated booklet telling how to raise them. STANDARD EGG FARMS Dept. O. Cape Girardeau, Mo.



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Easy to use.

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saves money for you by exterminating
LICE AND MITES and as a SANITARY
PROTECTION against

Contagious Poultry Diseases

ONE GALLON MAKES 100 GALLONS
of efficient disinfectant ready for use.

Equally Good for all Live Stock.

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treatment of mange, eczema or pitch
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how to build a hog wallow, which will
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Morris' White Orpington Farm

Puts on Half Price Sale of HALF THEIR 1922 BREEDING STOCK

Our breeding season ends July 1st. We have 800 fine growing pullets and 800 cockerels, some weighing 4 lbs., the finest we ever had at this early date, May 1st. They are needing more room every week. We are offering to sell at HALF PRICE, good through July, August and September, half the females and a few of the males from our various matings, including our Special All-Star Matings, Exhibition Matings, Special Egg-Laying Matings and our General Matings. We reserve the right to refuse to sell certain individuals. This is a real opportunity to get proven combined exhibition egg-laying stock cheap. Get the female end of your foundation stock while the "getting is good" and we will supply you with the Cockerel to properly mate to them when the cockerels are sufficiently matured that we know what we are sending. Get real White Orpington blood lines at the "Home Farm" for White Orpingtons. We will satisfy you in value or you can return the stock and get your money back. Get our 1922 Mating List and see what real value we are offering.

The MORRIS POULTRY FARM

J. S. MORRIS, Manager and Owner
LEBANON, OHIO

Cochin more profitable—from a utility standpoint,—let me say, that this can be accomplished, and only accomplished through proper selection and breeding, and without any need of tearing the Standard description to pieces.

"In my 26 years with Cochins, I have clearly demonstrated that bulk of feathering, or length of legs has absolutely nothing whatsoever to do with production or performance of a Cochin female, in fact, practically all of my best layers were birds of a low down blocky build, profusely feathered, and of such type that you, I know, would call Cochin.

"Repeatedly have I had pullets go to laying at 6 months old, and in a few instances, at 5½ and 5¾ months respectively. The two latter were remarkable and unusual performances of course, and may never happen again, but I bring out these points merely to illustrate what might be done with proper selection and breeding. I could write a heap more on this important subject but time will hardly permit. The foregoing lines,—while not an article,—are simply intended to convey my argument in favor of preserving the present Standard description for Cochins as it now stands, in justice to the breeders who through their many years of untiring efforts have actually made possible said Standard description.

"Should you at any time in the near future, have occasion to attend a meeting of the 1923 Standard Revision Committee, you will be at perfect liberty to present my views, and any claims which I have made, for the earnest consideration of that body, before they undertake to make any drastic changes whatsoever regarding Cochins."

Mr. Lyle Is Satisfied.

J. I. Lyle, Secretary of the White Orpington Club, after a visit to Fort Wayne, Indiana, contributes to the spice of life as follows:

"President Rigg stated, in substance, that the press reports of the Standard Committee's work were very misleading and incorrect and that the White Orpington Club's request had received great consideration and everything had been granted except the 'forward tilt of the body.' Of course, this statement is absolutely at variance with the poultry papers and even such very reliable writers as Frank Platt.

"Knowing President Rigg as we do, we accept his statement as to the facts. He has promised to send to us a copy of the official recommendations of the Standard Committee as soon as it is received from Chairman Branch.

"We pointed out to President Rigg that we had employed Mr. Edwin S. Megargee to make the drawings for the Club and that Mr. Megargee had spent a great deal of time in getting his sketches to meet the approval of many breeders and that we thought it would be much better to have Mr. Megargee finish these drawings for the Standard. We were assured by President Rigg that this would be done.

"After my interview, I felt that the Standard Committee had probably done very much better work than was indicated by the press reports and that the spirit and desire for co-operation was all that could be desired, but there can be no doubt that the Committee was extremely short-sighted and lax in not furnishing to the press a correct and authorized statement of their proceedings.

"It is a hard matter to correct false reports and these wrong impressions should never have gone broadcast as they have.

"Our visit was most pleasant, as any one would know who has ever met the genial President, or his delightful bride."

We thank Mr. Lyle for the compliment he pays us as a very reliable writer. But it was not necessary for him to depend on either reliable or unreliable writers. He had his own representative in attendance at the meeting of the Standard Committee, to present in person the changes that Mr. Lyle's club requested in the Orpington Standard, and to personally report to Mr. Lyle the action of the Committee.

It fell to President Rigg to shed the necessary light on the subject, who has often shown his ability to correct wrong impressions held by good men who are truly interested. He has evidently satisfied Mr. Lyle. Well, a lot of people, we fancy, will be satisfied when they get the Standard Committee's report, and we surmise that at Knoxville there will be more compliments than criticisms on the committee's work. It is better to get the kicks now than later.

Perhaps it is even better to have the Standard illustrations drawn to your order than to dictate the Standard text. Words

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Absolutely Dependable

Capacity Unlimited

All sizes. Ask for descriptive folder.

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Colored Leader, Adjustable, fit anything from bantam to goose, numbered consecutively, 5 colors: Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink.
100, \$1.50; 50, \$1.00; 25, 60c.

Heavy Aluminum, numbered consecutively, large raised figures, millions sold, adjustable, will stay on.
100, 60c; 50, 35c; 25, 20c.

Celluloid Spiral, 5 colors, Red, Blue, Green, Pink, Yellow; can be easily distinguished.

	12	25	50	100	250	500
No. 1 Asiatics.....	.25	.45	.75	\$1.20	\$2.75	\$5.00
No. 2 Rocks, Reds, etc..	.20	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
No. 3 Leghorns, etc....	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50

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SEAMLESS REGISTRATION AND DRESS POULTRY BANDS.
Band your birds for life when they are three to four months old. Registration bands, postpaid, \$3.50 per 100. Send for our complete catalog of poultry bands and supplies. Samples 10c.

are elastic and convey different thoughts to different minds, but a picture tells a story fully and completely. We know of no better way to get ideals in the Standard than to furnish the pictures.

It will be an interesting experiment to have the Orpington ideals for the new Standard drawn under the supervision of Mr. Lyle and his co-breeders. Heretofore, all Standard illustrations have been drawn under the direction of the A. P. A., in accordance with the Standard text as furnished by the Revision Committee to its appointed artist. However, there is not an Orpington man on the committee this time, so Mr. Lyle has assured his friends, hence Mr. Lyle's paternalism. And why should we be tied down to old foggy precedents? Messrs. Lyle and Megargee will probably turn out a beautiful pair of Orpingtons that will illuminate the pages of the Standard.

Mr. Lyle has good birds, good ideas, and generous motives. He made one mistake and that was in assuming that he and the breeders of America were arranged on one side and an arbitrary Standard Committee held the fort on the other side. A really broad conception of the true situation as regards the Standard Committee's work is set forth in the following letter from C. S. Byers, Indiana, who also takes the opportunity to make plain some salient facts and opinions regarding the Orpington Standard. It is such communications as this from Mr. Byers that hold weight with men who are seeking information on which to form judgment:

Regarding Orpington Standard Revision.

"The technique of writing the Standard text of a breed is extremely difficult and the ability is not possessed perhaps by one breeder in five hundred. Superfluous wording should be eliminated and brief, specific terms used to convey the word picture of perfection.

"The use of unit measurements and fractions when describing sectional body proportions is invariably confusing and have no place in the Standard.

"In view of the above I will take the liberty of briefly reciting my views pertaining to certain criticism directed by some commentators, against the work of our Standard Revision Committee on Orpingtons.

"As a breeding characteristic I like an Orpington with a 'forward tilt' because the common breeding tendency is the reverse, but I am opposed to incorporating this phrase in the Standard. Likewise, as a breeding characteristic I prefer a bird with only four natural serrations in comb because the breeding tendency is toward more than five instead of less than five serrations in comb, but I would be opposed to making the Standard read 'four serrations.'

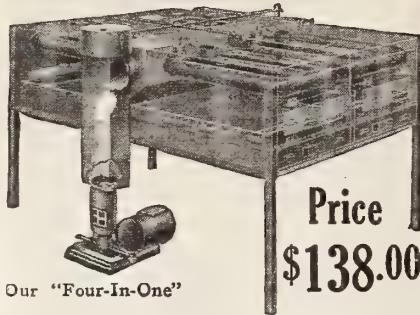
"I regard the Revision Committee's text for back shape as sufficiently clear and specific for it provides broadness at shoulders to be extended in saddle section.

"Much has been written during the past few months about fluff plumage in Orpingtons. Our Revision Committee has disclosed the following important information: 'Fluff is composed of the short feathers on abdomen below vent. Feathers on lower thighs and sides of body are not fluff.' So an Orpington that carries 'bloomers' at knees has excessive lower thigh plumage and I would suggest that this section be covered in the revision as follows: 'Lower thigh plumage moderately full but not profuse.' When this lower thigh feathering is not profuse or excessive it will not hide any portion of the shank when viewed on a level with the knee. I am, therefore, opposed to the suggestion of some breeders to insert a clause providing that this plumage hide from view any fractional part of the shank.'

"I am opposed to the Committee's action pronouncing any enamel white in earlobes of Orpingtons, a disqualification. My opposition is due to the striking excellence and superiority of many present day winning Orpingtons that carry this defect in slight degree but this action only adds another lap to the much discussed subject of whether Standard disqualifications should be retained or eliminated. It is reasonable to conclude that the rank and file of novices or beginners would favor their retention while the rank and file of expert, experienced breeders would quickly favor their elimination and listing of such imperfections as defects.

"In Standard making the war of contention, dissention and criticism should be won by respectful consideration of intelligent thought, good fellowship and an earn-

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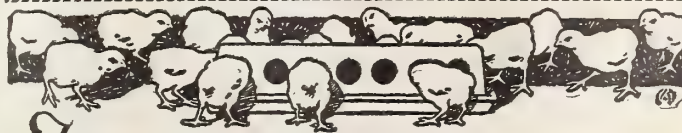
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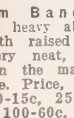
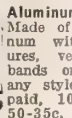
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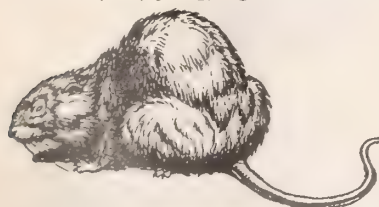
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est willingness to proceed amiably to the final rulings of the governing body. Let us appreciate the ardent, strenuous and unquestionable conscientious efforts of the present Standard Revision Committee." C. S. Byers.

Another breeder, C. D. Snow, Rhode Island, who produces good birds, studies the classes each year at the Boston show, and has developed his own faculty for reasoning, writes:

"Am glad to see in the June issue that you explain to Mr. Lyle the error in the stand he takes as regards A. P. A. revision.

"He says the breeders are a unit in wanting the forward tilt. Of course he is in a better position to judge as to the demand for that than I am, but surely there is no call here for it. I am absolutely opposed to it, seeing no benefit to be gained. Lyle, Hobbs, and Delano are the ones making the most noise about this forward tilt stuff and I see no reason why the mass of smaller breeders should bow to the few who are in a position to make their influence felt.

"I want at this time to also tell you how pleased I was to read your editorial, 'Breeding or Feeding' in the May issue. This is the best thing I have ever read on the subject and expresses my sentiments exactly.

"Also the article on slab-sided layers is a thought in the right direction. Why should we try to make egg machines out of our dual-purpose birds?

"They are valuable and profitable enough without sacrificing all shape and form to mere numbers of eggs.

"I remember a bird I had several years ago that layed 140 eggs for the year's total, not very many, but she layed them in October, November, December and January, and they brought over \$9.00 in Uncle Sam's money. Surely this bird was profitable.

"It seems to me that if we forget this fad for eggs and more eggs and handle our breeds in a sensible manner, having in mind the true purpose for which the breed was created, we shall all be better off in the end."

Partridge Color, Again.

Perhaps the Partridge breeders are doing a lot of thinking, but not being satisfied that we have succeeded in driving home the salient points in connection with this color type, let us try again.

The changes proposed by the Revision Committee are radical. You who have been single mating, by using some females with striped hackles, will find that the Committee proposes to make the Partridge and Silver Penciled females, penciled in body color, including neck hackle. No more striped hackle to be passed without a cut.

In males you are to have the same color, the same black stripe, as the Brown Leghorn male. In producing these Leghorn males, the females used have striped necks, and chunks of black in their back plumage, with those lumps of black full of metallic sheen.

You are asked to produce the same black neck and saddle striping from a female that has a penciled hackle and a penciled back free from metallic sheen. You are nearer, rather than farther away from double mating. The Standard Committee sought to make penciling the first property of the female. Now, how should the male be? This writer's suggestions on the male were covered in last month's Journal. That suggestion is that you allow a red quill in that striped feather. If you call for the same solid stripe as the Brown Leghorn carries, you are not going to get it from

your pencil necked female free from metallic sheen in back penciling.

The practical way to make a single mating Standard, is to Standardize the fully penciled female; and then Standardize the type of male necessary to produce her.

The Prevention of Smothering.

If they had been earlier chicks, they would have been in the brooder until they no longer showed any inclination to block and crowd. But they were June birds, and, although the brooder lamp was kept going, yet they did not seek the shelter of the hover even though the temperature was kept as low as possible. So the brooder was judged unnecessary and was dismantled and removed from the brooder house.

All went well for several months; at night the chicks selected a favorite corner of the brooder house and distributed themselves uniformly over the pile of straw in their corner, showing no disposition to crowd and smother one another.

But there came a cold, rainy night in midsummer and with it a holocaust! For the next morning 12 chicks lay stiff and stark in a depression in the pile of straw in their favorite corner. Literally the poor things had dug their own little graves in their efforts to maintain their bodily heat by crowding together.

Evidently then, loosely piled straw would not answer the purpose of preventing the crowding of the chicks to a dangerous extent on cool nights, although poultry books frequently direct the use of straw, piled in the corner, for this purpose and making the statement without qualification as though this method is absolutely infallible.

What was to be done? Advice was had that straw tightly packed would answer. But it is difficult to pack straw tightly because of its springy, loose nature, and besides, the chicks could readily burrow into it, even if fairly tightly packed, and prepare for themselves a veritable "Block Hole of Calcutta." Certainly after the above recorded, sad experience with straw no disposition was felt to further risk the lives of the remaining chicks by the use of straw in any form.

Advice from another quarter professed success with cut corn fodder but this seemed to offer no advantages over the straw because of its loose, light nature.

In looking about for other materials to apply to this purpose, a pile of clods, which were being used for litter, came in for consideration. These clods consisted of clumps of short bunch grass with the roots and earth still attached, which had accumulated from some landscape gardening work. In general, these clods were about 3 inches in diameter and from 6 to 10 inches long. They appeared to be just the thing; they were moderately heavy and could be packed tightly so that it would be impossible for the chicks to burrow into them. And furthermore, they were sufficiently springy, when packed, to provide a satisfactorily soft resting place for the chicks. These clods were piled up in the favorite flocking corner to produce a gradually sloping down to the floor and were then moderately well packed down. This degree of sloping was just sufficient to give to the backs of resting chicks enough slope to cause other chicks to slide off if they made any attempt to pile up on one another.

The flocking place so formed was turned over and re-made every few days, and thus kept clean and springy. After a week or so the pile of clods were either discarded or used as litter. No sweating or mustiness of the clods developed as they were allowed to become bone-dry before being used.

Since adopting the use of clods as material for the flocking place no further trouble has been experienced.

Penna.

Geo. E. Ewe.



The type of house used on the farm of Farley Porter, Sodus, N. Y. This plant is located on a hundred acre fruit farm.



Announcement

Albert Angell, Jr., lifelong poultry expert, author and lecturer of national reputation, and well known throughout the poultry world for his ability in formulating feeds for growing chicks and securing eggs, has been secured by Rosenbaum Brothers, Chicago, to establish and manage their Poultry Department.



Rosenbaum Brothers need no introduction to the grain business, having been established on the Chicago Board of Trade for over 50 years and known far and wide as "The House of Integrity."

Four years ago Rosenbaum Brothers decided to enter the field of commercial feeds and have since erected one of the most modern concrete and steel milling plants in the United States. It was the original intention to make progress slowly and build up an organization second to none and finally offer to the poultry world *the most scientific and profitable feeds that can be made.*

The logical selection of a poultryman to formulate these feeds and assist the poultry raisers in getting out of their flocks all that may be in them in profitable returns, was Albert Angell, Jr., because of the high reputation he bears wherever poultry is raised.

So convinced are we that Mr. Angell deserves the reputation he enjoys that

we do not hesitate in admitting that he is also the highest priced poultry expert in the country.

Having thus secured the best talent to be had regardless of cost, we, Rosenbaum Brothers, stake our reputation of 53 years in the grain business with Albert Angell, Jr., and assure the entire poultry and feed fraternity that in actual results obtained his feed formulae cannot be duplicated.

Mr. Angell is now at work on the masterpiece of his life in poultry literature—is writing page after page of the very material he is made of—*originality in poultry feeding and management*. We know nothing of the nature of the surprise he is to make known for the first time through the pages of his new book, but rest assured that what this expert puts his name to will be backed up by

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Albert Angell's new book on the subject of poultry feeding and management will consist of a million copies for the first edition. Each and every copy will be mailed or otherwise distributed, free of charge, as long as the edition lasts. Clip the coupon at the bottom of this page, answer the questions asked and have your feed dealer sign it. Mail the coupon to us and you will receive your copy as soon as the book is published.



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Send me a copy of Albert Angell's new poultry book, free of charge.

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Horticulture for Poultry Keepers

Conducted by Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

I want to express my appreciation and endorsement of the article by Harry G. Forster, entitled, "Some Poultry, Fruit and a Vegetable Garden." It is the gospel I have been preaching for many years. I hope every reader of the American Poultry Journal will read and carefully consider that article.

* * *

For family reasons I desire to get a poultry location somewhere on Chesapeake Bay within easy reach of Baltimore. Is much of the land along the bay heavy black, or clay soil? To what extent do bad fogs prevail in winter? What is the difference in market for eggs and poultry between Baltimore and New York? Is the east or west shore the best from both a soil and market location? Do you consider the bay country a good location for poultry and small fruit?

Oregon. F. W. Mattson.

I referred the above letter to our mutual friend, Geo. O. Brown, of Baltimore, Md. Mr. Brown replied as follows:

"You can secure fine farm land, excellent for growing any kind of farm crops, including all small fruits. Such farms are located but a few miles from this city, on good concrete roads, and also having good transportation facilities in many sections, by both steamers and railroads. There are quite a number who are making a combination of small fruits and poultry and eggs. These are mainly located on what is called the Eastern Shore, where the soil is light and in some sections sandy. They raise strawberries, red and black raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries, plums and peaches. Quite recently a number of apple orchards have come to bearing stage, and surprised every one by yield and quality.

"The same conditions exist in southern counties of the state, where there are tributary rivers that lead to the Chesapeake Bay. On the eastern shore there is direct railroad connection with Philadelphia, but only boat transportation to Baltimore, consequently the bulk of most of these crops from there are shipped to Northern markets, where they generally bring better prices. The southern section I refer to is located near Annapolis, our Capitol, on fine roads, and there is opportunity to ship products to Baltimore and Washington markets. Maryland is said to have the best roads of any state, and trucks may be used. Occasionally there is very little difference in the price of strictly fresh eggs, which are termed 'nearby shipments,' between New York and Baltimore. The climate is such that outdoor work can be done with comparative comfort nine months of the year. Fogs are not much of an annoyance, hardly ever expected to occur except when unusual weather conditions seem to cause fogs throughout the eastern states.

"I do not hesitate to declare that a real live wire man that knows something about growing the products you mention, could locate here and make a pronounced success. I have frequently visited all the sections I have referred to, while talking on poultry at our farmers institutes. A writer said in answer to similar questions, after answering them, that the enquirer 'might travel the whole country over from ocean to ocean and he would fail to find a better, brighter, purer land to live in than "Maryland, My Maryland."' And I heartily endorse his opinion and judgment."

Geo. O. Brown.

* * *

In the course of a conversation that took place a few days ago a gentlemen said to me: "Ask Thomas F. Rigg and accept his answer as final."

The questions follow:

Is Johnson county, Ill., adapted to fruit raising? The land is hilly and stony. It is not a successful corn raising country.

Could a good marketable variety of winter apples be successfully grown there?

What size trees should be planted and when should they be set out? How many trees to an acre?

Illinois.

Geo. B. Crockett, Jr.

Johnson county, Illinois, is especially well adapted for the raising of apples commercially. The sub-soil over a large portion of Johnson county is clay bounded with loose rock of various sizes. This is an ideal condition for the roots of apple trees. The land is hilly and the air good.

If I was planting a commercial apple orchard in that county I would select: Delicious, Grimes' Golden (doubled worked on Delicious stalk), King David, Senator and Black Ben. With the exception of Black Ben the varieties are apples of the best quality also bringing highest price on market. The Black Ben is a wonderful producer. It is an exceedingly large, red apple which will keep in storage until well into June. It is practically an annual bearer and while not bringing as high a price as other apples named it yields so heavily that it is an exceedingly popular variety.

If you could secure properly grown one-year apple trees, that is the kind I would plant. However, a one-year tree if not properly grown would not be a wholly safe proposition as to plant a two-year old.

* * *

In which part of New Jersey are mosquitos the thickest? Are there many mosquitos around Camden, N. J.? If so, how many months of the year are they active? Are there any fogs at Camden? Also give me some idea of the climate conditions there.

Arizona.

W. H. Douglas.

The Jersey "sheeter" is not nearly as bad as he is represented to be. Neither are there as many of him as is claimed. In no part of New Jersey are the mosquitos a serious pest. A few years ago I was in Camden for two weeks in July and was not bothered by mosquitos. Fogs are not frequent on the Delaware river at Camden. The climate conditions of New Jersey are favorable to pleasant living and to the production of fruits and poultry. The geographical location of the state is exceedingly favorable.

* * *

I would like to plant about five acres with fruit trees and I would be much obliged if you would answer the following questions: 1. What kind of soil is best for apple growing? 2. How would you prepare the soil? 3. Would it be all right to dig a deep hole, put some manure or fertilizer on the bottom, cover it up with some dirt, then set in the tree? 4. Is poultry manure any good for fruit trees? 5. What variety would you advise to plant here? 6. How far apart should the trees be planted? 7. How old trees would you advise to plant? 8. How many years would it take before they would bear? 9. Would you advise to plant plums, raspberries or blackberries between for a few years? I intend to buy this land and work in the city and in a few years start a chicken farm.

Michigan

Wm. Koinaway.

1. A sandy loam with clay sub-soil is best adapted to the apple tree. 2. The soil should be thoroughly plowed and harrowed. If the sub-soil is especially heavy use a sub-soil plow. This work should be done in the fall before trees are planted in the spring. 3. The land should be prepared as above stated before trees are set. You should dig hole large enough

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Only \$4. The cockerels which are heading our utility pens all Standard Type and pedigreed from high record hens.

Other Equally Big Bargains.

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Winners of Best Display at Boston Show this Year

1st, 3rd Cockerel, 3rd Cock
1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th Pullet
2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th Hen
1st, 3rd Young, 2nd Old Pens

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ARTHUR H. SHAW
502 Grove St., WELLESLEY, MASS

Now Is the Time to Preserve Your Cheap Summer Eggs

Have Fresh Eggs to Eat and to Sell All Winter

Save every egg now that you possibly can. When eggs are scarce and high next winter, you can get winter prices for summer eggs. Each 50c package of K. & G. Egg preservative should add \$10.00 to the value of every 25 dozen eggs you preserve.



K. & G. EGG PRESERVATIVE
Keeps Eggs 100% Perfect

K. & G. Egg Preservative guaranteed to preserve clean, fresh-laid eggs perfectly for one year. No change whatever takes place. No foul odor, strong or stale taste is imparted to eggs. The eggs can be used for all purposes. The yolks do not break down. The whites will whip perfectly. K. & G. is not liquid glass or any other slimy solution. It comes in powder form, makes a clear solution, clean, cool and pleasant to put

eggs in. K. & G. is cleanest, most perfect egg preservative in the world.

Order Now! Agents Wanted!

Order K. & G. without delay. You need it now. 50c postpaid pkg. preserves 25 dozen eggs. Free treatise on Egg Preservation with order. We want 4,000 agents at once to help us distribute K. & G. Write for interesting agents' proposition.

K. & G. Laboratories Co., Inc.

334 E. 51st Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Price and Quality talks. You get both when you buy from Brown. My new 1922 cut prices have made a big hit—lower than ever. My (1)

Direct From Factory
freight prepaid plan of selling fence gates, steel posts, roofing and paints, is saving money for 100,000 farmers. Write for cut price catalog—free.

BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 3-A Cleveland, Ohio

New Super-Virus Kills Every Rat

Improved Virus, Not a Poison, Quickly Wipes Out All Rats, Mice Gophers.

A last, a perfected rat virus that can be depended upon to destroy rats, mice, gophers and other rodents. Anywhere, at any time.

The virtue of any rat virus is in the Danys organisms—disease breeding organisms that will only rats and other rodents.




Repeated tests of virus made with salt solutions, agar and bouillon, as media for carrying the Danys organisms, show that decomposition occurs which destroys the organisms in a few days.

Hunter Super-Virus is made with a different and superior carrying medium. Decomposition does not occur. The Danys organisms, in billions, are kept alive and virulent, even for months, until used. Stands shipping in any weather.

Bait prepared with this Super-Virus is a tempting dessert to the wariest of rates. In a few days they are dead. Meantime the diseased rats foul their runways, spreading the virus organisms and exposing other rats to the disease. The same with mice and gophers. Yet it is harmless to people and all animals except rodents.

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Hunter Super-Virus is sold on a positive guarantee. Send only \$1.00 for a 30 c. c. \$2.50 bottle postpaid. Over 20 to 50 times more rat killing effectiveness than an equal quantity of any other form of virus. Or if you prefer, send no money, but pay the postman the \$1.00 and few cents postage when he delivers the package. If not satisfied with results in three weeks, ask for and get back the \$1.00 promptly. Send today to the Hunter Laboratories, Dept. 119, New Nelson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



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Illustrated. Facts about the easy, profitable home industry—growing domestic hares for meat, fur, fancy. Little space—cheap equipment. Big demand. We buy all you raise at \$7 to \$18 per pair. Turn your spare time into cash. Book free—write now.

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The Acknowledged Leader

12.	15c.	25.	25c.	50.	40c.
100.	75c.	250.	\$1.75.	500.	\$3.00.
		1,000.	\$5.75.		

MEYER'S CELLULOID KEY RING BANDS

Sizes for	12	25	50	100	250	500
1 Baby Chicks.....	10c	20c	35c	\$6.00	\$1.25	\$2.25
4 Growing Cks.	15c	25c	45c	.80	1.75	3.00
6 Leghorns, etc.	15c	30c	50c	.90	2.00	3.50
8 Rocks, etc.	20c	35c	60c	1.00	2.25	4.00

Circular and variety of samples mailed for 10c.

FRANK MYERS Box 40 FREEPORT, ILL.

Russell's Famous Rustlers S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS
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JEO. RUSSELL. Box 72, CHILHOWEE, MO.

to allow the roots of the tree to spread out. Do not under any circumstance put manure or commercial fertilizer in the hole wherein you plant the tree. All manure and fertilizer should be scattered on the surface of the ground and harrowed in where the feeder roots can obtain it. The feeder roots are comparatively close to the surface of the ground. 4. Poultry manure is rich in nitrogen and is a good fertilizer. It makes wood growth. 5. Plant Delicious, Golden Delicious and Senator for commercial orchard. 6. 30x30 feet. 7. Two-year-old trees. 8. The varieties above named will bear a crop about the sixth year from planting. 9. Do not plant plum trees as fillers in an apple orchard. The apple tree and plum tree require different cultural care and spraying. If you will give the orchard proper care you can plant blackberries and raspberries between tree rows, but I advise you not to do so. Would rather plant corn or potatoes.

* * *

My wife has the asthma and cannot live here. Where can I locate to her advantage and do well as a poultry and fruit raiser?
New York. P. Van Douglan.

I think you would find the "Land of the Sky" in western North Carolina a favorable place. Asthma cannot exist there. It is a wonderful fruit country and all conditions are favorable to poultry production.

* * *

I would like some information regarding the district tributary to Jacksonville, Fla., as a location for the poultry business. Would this be a good location? Do chickens do well there? Does it get very warm in summer time? Would you advise anyone to go there to locate in the poultry business? Do they get much wind there and is the climate tolerable even?
Washington. F. E. Bailly.

The poultry production in Florida is annually increasing. Jacksonville is located on the extreme northeastern part of the state. There are many successful poultry plants in that part of the state. There are some very hot days. Write W. E. Brown, Le Land, and S. D. Hardaway, Orlando, for detailed information concerning poultry production in Florida.

* * *

I am much interested in fruit. Have you ever written any book on the subject? I would like to buy such a book. Can you give me the title of a good one and where I can get it? I especially would like to get the best information obtainable on raspberries.

Indiana. Elby Campbell.
"Small Fruits" is the best book on the culture and care of raspberries. There are a number of other books which you should have. Write the American Fruit Grower, State-Lake Building, Chicago, Ill. They can supply your wants.

* * *

I have always been interested in poultry business and have had from 20 to 30 hens and they have been doing fairly well. I wanted to get started into the poultry business but haven't quite enough capital. I have bought 5 acres of land (no buildings) and that has taken all that I had. The land is a sandy loam and has quite a few stones in it. What fruit trees would do the best in this soil. I wanted to try and raise enough vegetables this summer to give me a little start next spring. Do you think I could get started in this way? What would be the most profitable way to manage this five acres this summer. It is on a main highway four miles from Pontiac. I work in Pontiac but haven't been working to amount to anything for the past year. I wanted to set out a few hundred strawberry plants, do you think they would do very good?
Michigan. Jake Schmitker.

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THE NEW CAPITAL raised figures. Adjustable. Extra heavy aluminum. 50 for 65c, 100—\$1.00, 250—\$2.25, 500—\$4.00.

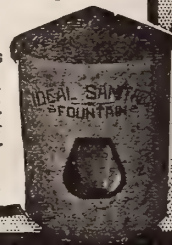
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Increase the Egg Yield

Because the Ideal Sanitary Fountain keeps water at the right temperature in zero or the hottest weather, it conserves the health of the hens and greatly increases the egg yield.

The Ideal is made of galvanized iron and built to last a lifetime. See your dealer. Write us for complete information. Rockford Poultry Supply Co. Lock Box JG 201 Rockford, Illinois



DANDY BONE CUTTER

FEED AND GRAIN MILLS

Feeding green bone is one of the first steps to gain a big egg yield. But the bone must be cut right. The Dandy cuts across the grain of the bone, enabling the hen to digest the nutritive elements better and convert same into eggs, blood and feathers. No money in advance. 15 days' free trial. Big reduction in prices. Write for free booklet. Stratton Mfg. Co., Dept. G., Erie, Pa.

Oat Sprouter \$2.49

For \$2.49 you can build the simplest, most efficient, easiest to operate and best oat sprouter ever constructed. A boy can make one in an evening with no tools but saw and hammer. Thousands in successful operation. Plans with plain directions for building, 10c postpaid. I. PUTNAM, Route 705-O ELMIRA, N. Y.

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"A work of art and best ever seen."
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D. J. EDMONDS, C. P. A.
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Prepaid, \$1.00; Canada, \$1.25.

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Devoted Exclusively to all varieties of Leghorns. Published monthly. One year 60 cents, three years \$1.00. Official organ of all Leghorn clubs. The Leghorn World, 6081 Bremer Ave., Waverly, Iowa

WHITE ORPINGTONS

WILLIAM N. OTTO
5425 College Ave. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Your soil seems to be especially adapted to the profitable production of small fruits and berries. Strawberries and raspberries, blackberries currants and gooseberries are quick money yielders. The profit from these ought to put you on your feet, financially, and allow you to go on with your poultry operations and the building of a poultry plant. You will find the fruit and poultry combination a good one. For the first year you can raise vegetables between the rows of small fruit. Your location is a favorable one and I see now reason why you should not succeed.

Crowding of Chicks.

A big cause of loss or at least slow growth, is the piling up of the chicks in the brood coops after the hens have left them. These chicks should be transferred to larger roosting quarters or if this is impossible, roosts should be placed in the brooder coops.

Where many chicks are raised, it is particularly important to get them on to fresh ground for summer rearing. This is usually done at about the broiler age. At this time the cockerels are separated from the pullets and the pullets removed out on to clean soil. Many farmers seem to think this an unnecessary precaution but with the rapid spread of poultry diseases in the state, this question of soil sanitation is becoming really an important one.

Separation of chicks by size and separation of chicks from the older hens are important steps to be taken if the smaller chicks are to have a fair chance and make a good profit. Until farms are so equipped that these things can be done, the poultry business is going to be more or less an uncertainty and the labor cost is going to be high. Chicks need shelter, shade, pasture, and feed and water before them at all times. These things are insurance policies to ward off disaster.

GAPES:

Gapes in chicks is usually due to chicks running on contaminated soil and the usual recommendation for a permanent cure is to get the chicks on new soil and keep them off the old contaminated quarters for a period of two or three years. The West Virginia Station makes the following additional recommendations:

1. Burn or bury deeply all chicks which die of gapes.
2. If possible, keep the chicks shut in until the dew has dried off fully in the morning.
3. If the disease is very prevalent add not more than three drops of creolin to each pint of drinking water and prevent the chicks from drinking elsewhere.
4. If a few chicks become infected, remove the worms with a gape-worm extractor, and burn them so to prevent their eggs from becoming scattered about.

CANNIBALISM:

A number of complaints are being received that chicks are either toe pecking or else actually eating up each other. These complaints usually come where chicks have been kept in confinement or else in small bare yards for too long a period of time. Chicks are much like children—they have to be kept busy to be kept out of mischief. Turning the chicks out on free range and closing your brooder house doors so that they cannot get back in, will often solve the problem. Where conditions are such that they must be kept in limited quarters, the use of deep litter on the brooder house floor is recommended. This means three or four inches of litter, not just an inch. Good clover or alfalfa hay run through a cutter box and cut into short lengths makes very satisfactory litter for this purpose. Use three or four inches of it and where chicks are toe-pecking scatter a light feed of grain in this litter at least five times a day. This gives the chicks something to work for.

BREAK UP BROODY HENS:

The egg record cooperator who is playing fair is counting all hens regardless of whether or not they are setting. It is very evident that the person who takes pains to break up the broody hens quickly is going to get those hens back into laying again and hence have a better record and make more money than the person who is careless and allows the hens to set a week or so before being broken up. Usually our highest laying hens are those which go broody the fewest times during the spring season. The hen which goes broody six or eight times during the



UHL'S DAY-OLD CHICKS

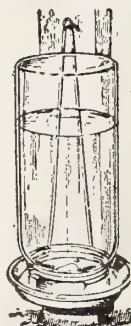
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Reduced Prices Now

The largest and oldest successful hatchery. We produce chicks from free range stock that are strong, vigorous and full of pep. Experience has taught us how to hatch chicks. If you want the best, we have them, all pure bred and at the most reasonable prices

**LEGHORNS, ROCKS, WYANDOTTES, ANCONAS, MINORCAS,
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Write for catalog and price list. **THE UHL HATCHERY, Box A, New Washington, O.**



Klean Drink Fountain.



Colored Leader Adjustable

Popular band combining color and number; supplied in red, white, blue, pink, yellow and green at better than pre-war prices. We also make Smith Sealed and other Standard bands.

Drinking Fountains: Most popular style, rust-resisting zinc basins, wire frames, No. 1 size (brooders) for 1 qt. Mason jar; No. 2 (poultry) for 2 qt. jar. Keep water cool, sweet and clean; prevent chicks getting wet or chilled. They hang up, no litter in basins. Davis combination does not require Mason jar, any jar or bottle will do.

Prices: No. 1, 20c each; \$2.25 per dozen, f. o. b. Battle Creek; postage, single, 10c, average per dozen, 30c.

Prices: No. 2, 25c each; \$2.75 per dozen, f. o. b. Battle Creek; postage, single, 10c; average per dozen, 50c. Free sample band and booklet on bands and fountains on request.

THE KEYES-DAVIS CO., INC.,
16 Hanover Street, Battle Creek, Mich.
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Davis Combination Food and Water Fountain.

Half Price on Hatching Egg and Baby Chicks



FROM HENS WITH EGG RECORDS FROM 200 TO 295 EGGS IN ONE YEAR. TRAPNESTED PEDIGREED and LINE BRED SNOW WHITE, 8 to 14 weeks old, PULLETS and COCKERELS \$1.25 each and up. We guarantee 100% fertility on eggs.

Royal Single Comb WHITE LEGHORNS

Have been trapnested for 7 years without missing one hour in the day. Every nest on this farm is a trapnest. We have the HOME of the world's greatest layers. 1,000 pullets laid for us 236,000 eggs in one year. They are bred to lay and will do the same for you. Give us your order, we are prepared to make immediate shipment. Send for big catalog and reduced prices.

ROYAL POULTRY FARM

I laid 295 eggs in one year.

Box A-72

New Lebanon, Ohio



NU-LIFE FOR CHICKS

Thousands of winners in last season's shows were aided from shell show-room by NU-LIFE.

NU-LIFE TONIC (Powder Form)

Prevents and cures Bowel trouble in baby chicks, quickly restores stunted chicks back to a healthy growth and is unequalled as a tonic for adult fowls or turkeys.

NU-LIFE PILLS

Endorsed by America's Leading Fanciers as the best remedy on the market for Going Light, Bowel Trouble, Roup, or any run down condition of Poultry, Pigeons or Turkeys.

NU-LIFE Pills and NU-LIFE Tonic are both packed in two sizes, 30c and \$1.00, for sale at your dealer's or sent postpaid at above prices. NU-LIFE REMEDIES must please you. If for any reason you are not satisfied, your money will be refunded. Write for descriptive circular and list of satisfied customers. Agents wanted. Ask for dealer's prices. **NU-LIFE COMPANY Box 444-C ZANESVILLE, OHIO**

Breed Feathered Symbols of American Gameness

The utmost in Game Fighting Fowls. "My Southern Guards, Cuban Muffs, Mugwumps, Hennies, and beautiful Marines" have measured steel with the best in all the world and are at the top today. Send for free circular.

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Big sale on quality breeders and partly matured stock. Send for price list. Eggs from ten best pens in the world \$5.00 per 15. **JOHN L. BROWN, 65 Indiana Avenue, ANDERSON, IND.**

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COLORED CELLULOID SPIRALET LEG BANDS



Uniform High Quality Bands

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
4 Baby chicks	10	20	35	60	125	225
5 pigeons	10	20	35	60	135	240
6 Growing chicks	10	20	40	75	175	300
7 Bantams	15	30	50	80	190	325
8 Leg'rns, Anconas	20	35	50	90	200	350
9 Large Leghorns	20	35	60	100	225	375
11 Rocks, Reds, etc.	20	35	60	100	225	400
12 Asiatics	25	45	75	120	275	500
14 Turkeys, Geese	30	55	90	140	325	600
16 Turkey Toms	35	60	100	160	375	700

Dark Blue, Light Blue, Yellow, Red, Pink, Amber, Green, Purple, Black, Ruby, White.

The Latest Invention PATENT NUMBER CLIPS



FOR SPIRALETS

Easy On—
On to Stay

Patented Nov. 1, 1921

Fine for Trapnesting and Pedigreeing

Clip made of aluminum. The clip slides over the coil, and acts as a lock, holding the two ends together, as secure as a sealed band, but easier to put on. No chance in the world this band coming off. Made in 2 sizes, small for No. 8 and 9 Spiralet; large for No. 11 and 12 Spiralet.

PRICES FOR CLIPS ONLY

For 12.....	\$0.20	For 100.....	\$0.75
For 25.....	.25	For 250.....	1.80
For 50.....	.45	For 500.....	3.50
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All prices postpaid. Prompt service. 8 samples and circular 10c. The name Spiralet is Trade Marked. Insist on Spiralet at dealers.

Spiralet Co., Huguenot Park, N. Y.
Largest makers of Celluloid Rings in the World

POULTRY LITTER

OUR PEAT LITTER

KEEPS POULTRY YARDS & HOUSES
SANITARY and ODORLESS

EXTERMINATES LICE
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AMMONIA. WILL LAST SIX MONTHS.
MAKES WORLD'S BEST FERTILIZER.

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Are commanding nation wide
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KRETSINGER'S SUPREME S. C. ANCONAS

The quality strain. Write your wants to
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Baby Chicks-14 Varieties

Reduced prices for June. Breeding stock for sale.
HOLTZAPPLE HATCHERY. ELIDA, OHIO

spring or summer has mighty hard work to get much over 120 or 130 eggs a year.

INFERTILE EGGS:

Thousands of dozens of eggs are spoiled when they reach the final market simply because the male bird is allowed to remain in the flock during the summer season. Your local buyer may not pay you any higher price for infertile eggs than for fertile ones yet in the long run every dozen eggs spoiled on the way to market or before, causes your buyers to pay you a lower price for eggs. If you ship eggs to eastern markets or sell them to private trade, it is absolutely essential that you produce infertile eggs during the hot months.

LICE ON HENS:

Sodium fluoride as a dip is an easy way of getting rid of the body lice. The weather is now warm enough so that this can be safely done and in spite of the rush of the spring work it should not be neglected.

Sodium fluoride can be mixed at the rate of two ounces to a gallon of water. It requires about five gallons of solution to treat 100 hens. It kills the lice and mites. These cautions are necessary: Use luke warm water; select a warm bright morning; treat all hens on the farm.

Stand hens in a tub of the solution and ruffle feathers with fingers to let the solution penetrate. Hold the beak closed between the middle finger and forefinger of the left hand curving the forefinger around the nostrils and dip the hen's head under for about five seconds. Care must be taken not to let the fowl get the solution in the mouth and nostrils. It may cause irritation. Don't forget the roosters—they may soon reinfest the flock.

U. S. Farmers' Bulletin No. 801 takes this up in detail. Copy may be secured free by writing to the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. for it.

Brooding Chicks.

So many people lose a large percentage of chicks when trying to rear a small number without the help of a hen, that I feel my method of caring for a brood of fifteen or twenty might be of interest to others. It is understood without further statement that they are properly fed and that quarers and feeding utensils are kept clean. I wish to tell, then, of their house, the place where they rest and keep warm; of the care they need and must have if they are to grow into strong, healthy pullets and cockerels.

When the chicks arrive secure a box about two feet square and build on it a roof that can be lifted off. Just below the roof make five or six small holes for ventilation and in one lower corner make an opening, large enough for entrance and exit, which can be covered with a screen at nights thus allowing ventilation from below. Cover the floor of the box, first with a newspaper and then to a depth of one or more inches with chopped alfalfa or a similar litter. In the center of the box set a gallon jug of the type that has a flat shoulder and fit over this, so that it will extend nearly to the sides of the box, a canopy of cardboard. The cardboard can be shaped and fitted easily by use of a pair of shears and can be strengthened and stiffened by hoops devised from baling or other light wire. Put around the jug, to keep the chicks from actual contact, a sack made of flannel and hang from the underside of the canopy three or more skirts of flannel in such a way that they come within two inches of the floor. Make a few small holes in the canopy near the neck of the jug so that inside ventilation will be good. When every thing is in place fill the jug with hot water and the brooder is ready for its family.

While the chicks are tiny the hot water should be changed three or four times in twenty-four hours; as they grow older fill twice, then once and finally not at all. When the weather is cool use very hot water. If it is too hot the biddies will stay near the edge of the canopy or in the corners of the box.

I have used this sort of a brooder for a small number of chicks at different times and have usually lost none. Of course it takes care, but care is a pleasure to one who likes poultry, and will be repaid by a flock with vitality; a flock which will fill winter egg baskets and from which one can choose birds that will win the blue.

Iowa.

Luff E. Payne.

H. Rawnley Makes Change

Harold Rawnley, well known as a successful White Orpington breeder, became associated with J. S. Greenshields, Toronto, Canada, May 1st, as manager of Burn Brae Farm, breeders of White Orpingtons.

Science Discovers Greatest Lice Killer

Changes Old Methods. No Dusting or Spraying.
Birds Delouse Themselves. Gives Lasting Relief.

A recent discovery promises to revolutionize all the methods accepted up to now for keeping poultry free from lice and mites. This wonderful lice killer keeps the birds always lice free without the poultry raiser doing any work. It is the simplest, easiest, surest and best method ever discovered.



Hick's Lice Kill, which is the name of this sensational lice killer, is added to the drinking water. The medicine taken into the system of the bird comes out through the pores and every louse or mite dies or leaves the body. It does not injure the hatchability or flavor of the eggs or meat; is harmless to chicks and does not affect the plumage. A few days treatment at the start and then a little in the drinking water each month.

A Trial Costs You Nothing

So confident is Mr. Hick that Hick's Lice Kill will kill every louse or mite, that he is making a special guaranteed offer of two regular full sized, double strength, \$1.00 bottles and a regular \$1.00 package of Hick's Egg-Lay Tablets all for \$1.00. Use one bottle yourself and sell the other at one dollar, thus getting your own free. Send \$1.00 today (currency, money order, check, etc.) to Chas. M. Hick & Co., Dept. 216, 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. If you prefer, send no money, just your name and address, and pay postman \$1.00 and postage on delivery. If after two weeks trial you are not absolutely satisfied, write Mr. Hick and your money will be refunded.

Poultry Without Lice



The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Bulletin 801 says there is no fundamental reason why a flock should not be entirely freed from lice and maintained so. After a number of their tests with different materials, nothing else was found to be so effective and satisfactory as

SODIUM FLUORIDE

Clemson Agri. College, So. Carolina, says in Ext. Bulletin 53, "It is unquestionably the best louse killer we have tried." Twenty-one other State Agri. Exp. Stations say the same. Also effective against cockroaches—water bugs, ants and plant lice.

IVO-SAN SODIUM FLUORIDE is air-floated, fine as flour, of highest grade, but costs no more. Two pound can, with copy U. S. Bulletin 801, \$1.00, postpaid. Send for free sample, if you want to test it first. Send today—solve your lice problem.

The IVO-SAN LABORATORY

219 Prospect Ave. Cleveland, Ohio



SOFT-HEAT

Greatest Incubator Discovery in 50 Years
Insures Strong, Healthy Chicks from every good Egg. Iron-Clad Guarantee.

Porter Soft-Heat Tubeless Incubator combines hot air and water. Automatic control of heat, moisture and ventilation. Center heat plan, round nest, eggs turn semi-automatically without removing tray—saves time and money. Simple, Safe, Sure, Express Prepaid. Write for BIG NEW FREE BOOK.

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Hockings' White Leghorns

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C. W. Hockings, Box A, Burlington, Wisconsin

The Leghorn Condemned As a Farmer's Fowl.

(Continued from page 737)

this particular test was 263.6. Figuring all feed at a cost of \$4.50 per hundred (it is lower now but that is a fair average, the year round, on basis of past two years) this means a cost of \$5.08 for the 263.6 eggs. To have produced 263.6 eggs from the heavier varieties, on basis of their actual production in same test, and with same food basic cost, would have required feed to the amount of \$7.99.

It is this factor which makes it more profitable to use Leghorns for egg producers, even though the worn-out hens were to be absolutely thrown away after finishing their period of profitable production.

At the egg laying contests in New Jersey, it was found that the average weight of eggs from all breeds was 2.01 ounces each. Rhode Island Reds eggs averaged 25.08 ounces per dozen; Plymouth Rock eggs averaged 24.48 ounces per dozen; Leghorn eggs averaged 24.24 ounces per dozen; Wyandotte eggs averaged 23.88 ounces per dozen. This two-year test shows but 4-5 ounces per dozen greater size for the Reds than from the Leghorns; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce larger from the Rocks than from Leghorns, per dozen; and the Wyandottes—one of the larger breeds—actually laid a smaller egg than the despised Leghorns.

Quoting from the official report of that contest:

"We find that because of heavy production, low feed cost and increased selling price for white eggs, the Leghorns far outstripped the American breeds. We find also that the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds are in a class by themselves in respect to this profit factor. The first year the Leghorns paid a net return above feed of \$4.34, while the American breeds paid a net return of \$2.90. The second year the Leghorns paid a net return above feed of \$3.41, while the American breeds averaged a little less than \$1.50. In computing these results no consideration is given the greater weight and value of the carcass from the heavy breeds, which is about offset by the increased cost of producing the pullets."

Does not this speak for itself?

If you do not have a copy of Bulletin 338, "The First Two Years of the Vineland Contest," I would advise that you write Prof. Willard C. Thompson, New Brunswick, N. J., who will gladly send you a copy, and it will give you a great deal of authentic data on this subject.

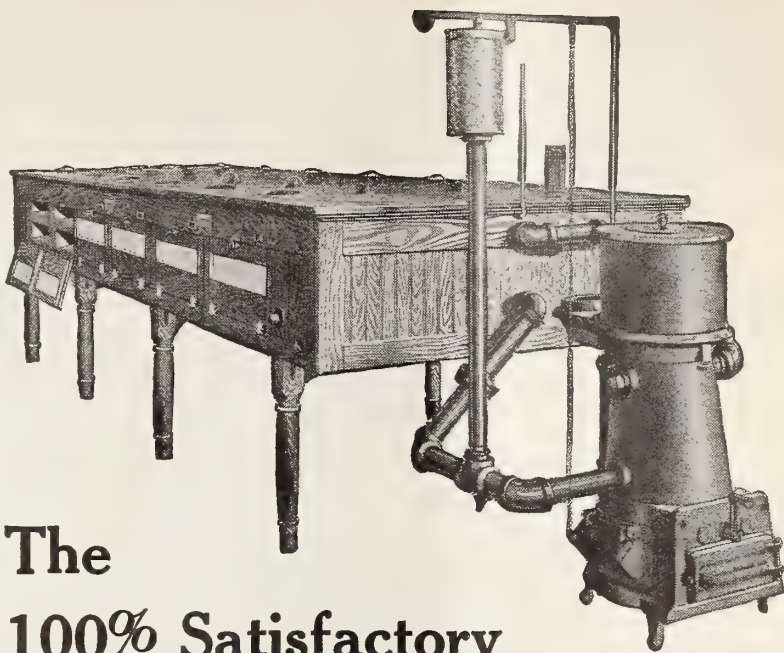
Mr. Unkenholz, in spite of the poor market quality of Leghorns as usually found in the market, and in spite of some flocks not producing eggs of desired weights, the Leghorn is a fixture in this country, and its profit producing characteristics will cause it to continue to be the most widely bred fowl in America, and even if you and the buying interests quit handling Leghorns as table poultry altogether, it will not alter this fact.

But, if you will study the matter with an open mind, and then devote your energies to evolving a system which will force the Leghorn producers to put their Leghorn carcasses on the market in best possible condition, and to increase the size of their eggs as they can easily do, you will accomplish a vast benefit to both the producing and consuming interests, and will not reduce your own business profits in any way.

This Club, but recently organized (originally organized in 1903 as a "fancier" body, gradually declined and became inactive about 1913—but reorganization started in September, 1920, and now functioning for the advancement of the Leghorn from an economically sound basis) now has a strong committee working on this problem. Our committee has been instructed to approach the problem from the attitude of their being something wrong with the methods used by the producers in preparing and marketing their output, rather than from the attitude that someone is trying to do on injustice to the breed, and as soon as we can make proper arrangements, we expect to inaugurate an intensive campaign of education looking to the improvement of both flesh and eggs from our Leghorns.

We would welcome your co-operation in this work, and we trust you will see this matter in this, its true light, and aid us in our constructive efforts rather than continue with mere destructive criticism.

D. Lincoln Orr, Secretary New York show, has been given full management of the New Orleans, La., show.



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A Historical Account of the Black Giants.

(Continued from page 734)

was written by Mr. Platt. This was the beginning of the egg producing wave of interest and as Mr. Platt's introduction was not followed up the second opportunity for the expansion of this breed was lost.

These birds as now developed by the more careful farmers are very large. Old roosters will frequently weigh over twelve pounds and sometimes up to fourteen pounds. Old hens get very fat and weigh ten to eleven pounds. Early hatched cockerels go up to ten or twelve pounds and pullets around eight or nine pounds. There are all sorts of stories concerning capon weights. So far the writer has never seen a fifteen pound capon, although such birds have been reported. Mr. U. L. Meloney of Matawan, N. J., Proprietor of Marcy Farms, has been the greatest recent promoter and should be given much credit for popularizing the breed. Back in 1912 when the State Agricultural College ran a special train, giving agricultural lectures through the central part of the state, this breed was recognized for its merit in meat production. In 1917 the writer met Mr. Meloney in his place of business in New York City and found him enthusiastic over Black Giants because of their wonderful market quality. Mr. Meloney said as he had some very particular trade which only



Four year old Black Giant Capon owned by Dexter P. Upham, New Jersey.

Black Giant capons would satisfy. Mr. Meloney was encouraged to promote this breed which he had already decided to take up and was given the addresses of some of the best farm breeders. In January 1918 the writer was instrumental in having a cockerel and a pullet exhibited at the State Poultry Show in Trenton. These were the first birds of this breed so far as has been learned ever placed in an official American Poultry Association show.

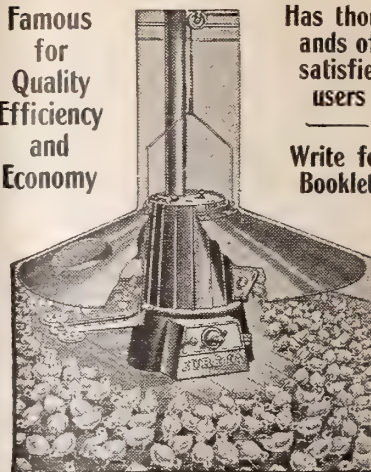
In the next two or three years Mr. Meloney made some splendid showings at Madison Square Garden and other smaller shows. In the summer of 1921 a Jersey Black Giant Breeders' Club was organized. Since that time Mr. M. L. Chapman, the manager of Wilburtha Poultry Farms near Trenton, has taken an active interest in the breed. Mr. Chapman started several years ago believing that the true meat producing qualities of this breed insured a tremendous popularity for it just as soon as it was given an opportunity to expand. Mr. Chapman was elected secretary of the Club and has not spared himself in the least to place this great breed in the forefront of American poultry. This Club drew up a tentative standard for the breed which has this year been considerably modified and has made application to the American Poultry Association for the admission of the breed into the Standard of Perfection.

Breed Characteristics.

All the preliminary requirements were thoroughly carried out and it was hoped that the Revision Committee would immediately report favorably. On the contrary, however, the committee reported unfavorably and it now remains for the Giant breeds to convince the committee of the error of their ways. It has been stated that the committee's chief reason was the similarity between the Black Java standard and the proposed Black Giant standard. The tenta-

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at Chicago Coliseum, December, 1921, won 1st, 5th pullet-bred cocks; 2nd, 3rd pullet-bred cockerels; 1st, 2nd Exhibition hens; 5th exhibition pullet. At Baltimore, Md., same week, won all firsts and all seconds but one on exhibition females and pullet-bred males. Have added several Dark Matings to my flock of "Lady Beautiful" birds which I have been quietly breeding for several years.

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tive standard submitted by the Giant breeder, is to blame for this as it does not express some of the true Black Giant characteristics, which the Giant breeders will explain to the A. P. A. convention. The Giant back is not horizontal. It carries too much meat. In the best specimens the back rises in a curve at about an angle of twenty degrees from the horizontal on the male and perhaps fifteen degrees on the female. The male and female both are all curves with no angles and are very deep bodied. Their eyes are solid dark, hazel or nearly black, and their combs run rather heavy. They are more loosely feathered than the Javas. On range they are in a very distinct class by themselves. It is thought by some that some old time imported blood gave this breed their remarkable ranging nature. In the summer time after July 10 when the grain has been harvested the farm fields will be dotted all over with these fowls. Just as soon as they can see their way in the morning they will be in the fields and remain all day clear up to dusk. They clean the fields of grasshoppers, crickets, spiders, etc., to say nothing of every kernel of fallen grain. Their ranging compares very favorably with that of turkeys excepting that they do not keep together. They go out singly to a distance of half to three quarters of a mile from the farm buildings and only come to the buildings for water if there is none nearer.

This is their first and outstanding characteristic. The second point which alone entitles



Old wind mill, poultry house and barn on Black homestead, where Black Giants were originated.

them and will eventually win them a place among the most popular breeds of poultry is their market quality. They are America's premier meat breed. After they have their frame growth they fill out and their flesh holds soft and tender. New York hotel supply buyers say that the fat and lean are mixed as in high class bacon hogs. Seven months old pullets and ten months old capons on the average make the highest quality dressed carcasses, while the old hens and cocks make splendid fat fowls both for roasting and stewing.

This article would not be complete in the mind of the writer unless certain cautions were suggested. It is urged that enthusiastic promoters of this breed do not allow themselves to claim unwarranted qualities for this breed. For instance, they do not lay any larger eggs than other breeds—just as large on the average, no larger and no smaller. The hens are persistent sitters. The chickens do not mature quite so fast as other American breeds but a little earlier than the Asiatics. It has not been proved that they will do as well closely confined as when given range. As old fowls they need special attention for laying and breeding purposes as they are very apt to get too fat.

In conclusion here is a breed fully developed and with over twenty years of pure breeding behind it. It has outstanding qualities as a meat breed which have made it the highest priced market fowl in the world. It is the largest pure breed. It is extremely vigorous and it is now in a receptive mood for the greatest wave of popularity which has perhaps ever been known among breeds of domestic fowl.

The growing demand for market poultry will be met by the farmers of the United States. This increased demand is one of the results of the war and is probably capable of far greater expansion if properly cultivated. The supplying of high quality products is the one satisfactory method of promoting and holding the public's patronage. Here is an almost perfect breed for supplying the poultry epicurean. The demand is here and the breed is here.

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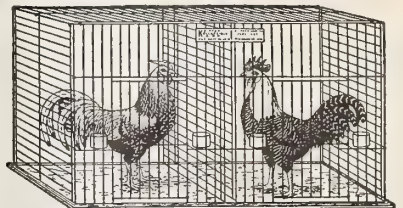
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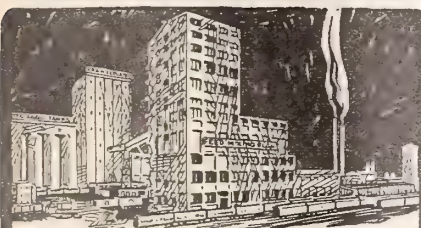
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Summer Care of Growing Stock.

(Continued from page 733)

are black splashed with golden. It makes little difference about the markings of these feathers as they drop out a little later and the larger chick feathers appear. The wing feathers in this stage are long and pointed and splashed with golden, the breast, neck and back are usually very dark. When these have made their full growth another molt takes place followed by the adult plumage.

It is only when the adult feathers begin to come in that we can tell anything about the color and lacing of the chick. Wing feathers appear first and are usually good. Then the wing bars in the males and the very pretty laced feathers of the females begin to unfold. If the wing bars of the males are heavily laced or spangled they are removed from the flock and sent to market. Breast, neck and saddle feathers make their appearance next. If they show too much black they follow their brothers with poor wing bars. Of course those that have pronounced defects are disposed of as broilers.

By this time our flock is cut in half, if the culling has been rigorous and only the best retained. Life is too short to bother with inferior specimens. Remember only one cockerel or one pullet in any one variety can win the blue at the Garden or any other show. "Many are called but few are chosen." Let the beginner remember that and cease to expect every bird hatched out of a ten dollar setting of eggs to be a winner.

Goose Raising for Profit.

Now that many farmers report that they cannot raise turkeys successfully it seems to me that some of them could turn to the more plebian goose, and with less trouble get the same returns as from our national bird. It is necessary to have plenty of cheap pasture, preferably with a stream or pond in it or one so rocky that cattle would not thrive if served admirably, and if geese are given plenty of water to drink twice a day they will get on without the swimming except during the mating time, when a tub can be provided.

Geese need no food except pasture during the summer, and in the late fall this can be supplemented by cabbage leaves, wind fall apples, ensilage, cut clover, hay, alfalfa, mangel-wurzel beets or any waste vegetables. When you wish to feed for eggs, which around here in Connecticut is about February 1st, a mash of equal parts of corn meal, middlings, bran and 10 per cent of beef scraps is fed in the morning and wheat or corn at night. Grit and oyster shell is necessary when they are laying, and an advantage at all times.

During the laying season plenty of drinking water should be provided, and also a tub to swim in unless they have access to a stream or pond.

Water to swim in is especially necessary for geese mated with wild or Canadian ganders, and these should not be fed for eggs as early as the more domesticated breeds, as the wild gander does not fertilize the eggs so early and I have heard of cases where only the late eggs hatched, on that account.

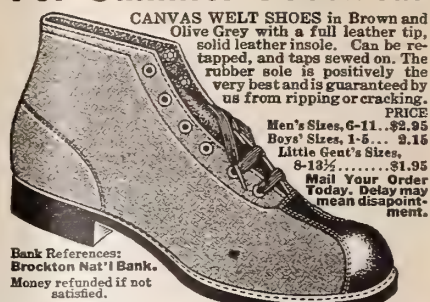
The variety one should raise depends upon your location and the market that you cater to. Some people raise geese only for the feathers in which case a white breed is to be preferred, others like a large fat goose such as the Toulouse. Probably the larger number of people, who are not raising fancy stock for breeding or show purposes, will select a wild gander mated to a Toulouse or Embden goose as their goslings are very hardy, good foragers and mature quickly into the choicest goslings, which are not as fat as the others and of superior flavor, but these geese are generally sterile and seldom breed.

The Toulouse goose lays from 20 to 35 eggs when two years old and mated with a wild gander the eggs are more apt to be fertile than with one of the same breed. Very few wild ganders will mate with more than one goose at a time, although occasionally they will. The wild gander is very long lived, I have heard of one living for a hundred years and being used for breeding purposes, and I know of one now thirty-five years old, who was the father of a large flock this season. Ganders of the standard breeds are generally kept until ten years old, while females will lay well for about fifteen, and are probably the best from 3 to 6 years old, depending somewhat on the breed.

Mature geese do not need a pen except in severe winter weather, but a shed or some place where they can get away from the worst storms is best. This place should be kept reasonably clean, and have plenty of clean straw on the floor, much of which the geese will eat if no better roughage is provided.

An old barrel makes an ideal nest, and it should be in some secluded spot where the chickens and children will not bother the

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157 West Kinzie St., Dept. G-3, Chicago, Ill.

goose. This is as much for the child's protection as the goose, for older ganders are sometimes very cross during the mating season, especially the wild gander, although he will later in the summer go off by himself and not keep with the flock as the ganders of other breeds do.

The eggs should be removed from the nest as soon as layed, and a few china eggs put in. Store the eggs in a cool damp place, and when you have nine or ten place under two hens. Some people hatch only with hens, but if the goose is a good mother, not being too cross, the last eggs may be given to her. They will hatch in 28 or 30 days, then remove from the nest, and keep warm until all are out when they can be given to one hen. Keep the hen confined and let the goslings run on new grass. Give them plenty water to drink, but do not let them get wet. Feed nothing for the first two days, then small quantities of bread dampened with milk or if that is not convenient any of the mashers recommended for growing chickens may be substituted with 5 per cent of grit or sharp sand added. After ten days or two weeks the hen can be removed and the goslings will take care of themselves, if given plenty of green food, and protected from their enemies, the worst of which seems to be rats. A low wire fence that may be moved often is the best way to give them a good start, and keep them out of mischief.

A small amount of salt occasionally in the mash seems to be good for them, and when six weeks old add 5 per cent of beef scrap. The way to handle geese is by the neck, holding firmly with the body next to you.

A friend of mine had a trio of two year old African geese this year, from which he has four young while I with a two year old Toulouse mated with an old wild gander have nineteen—she layed 22 eggs and hatched 20. These goslings weigh from 11 to 15 lbs., and as geese sell here for from 50 to 60 cents per lb. you can figure that I will get a tidy sum from this pair, and next year the goose ought to lay more eggs. It was impossible to keep an accurate account of the feed they consumed, but it could not have been more than \$1.50 per bird.

When you wish to fatten your geese confine them, and keep corn and water before them for ten days or two weeks.

The breeds admitted to the American Standard of Perfection are the Toulouse, Embden, Chinese, African, Wild or Canadian and Egyptian. The last is a purely ornamental fowl, and the others are popular about in the order given. Many people keep geese entirely for showing and selling the stock for breeding, in which case I should pick the variety that appealed the most to you and was in greatest demand in your locality.

The Toulouse are the largest of the Standard breeds, they lay well, but the eggs are not always as fertile as the smaller breeds, whose other advantage is that they look well on a lawn and will not injure the grass by pulling up roots and all.

The Embden is a large white goose, and on that account is often preferred to the grey Toulouse, although they do not lay so many eggs.

The Chinese lay well, but are small and not so friendly. They come in brown and white.

The African resembles the Toulouse somewhat in coloring, but has a longer neck and more erect carriage. They do not lay so well and require more pasture as when confined they will eat the grass and roots.

The wild goose lays few eggs generally, and is often difficult to breed in captivity, although as I have said before the cross with a wild gander is being used more and more to get the finest and quickest growing green goslings.

With all but the wild gander trio matings are general and give the best results, although I have known one gander to fertilize the eggs of five geese. During the breeding season the ganders should be confined with only the geese they are to mate with, but after the goslings are well grown you can let them all run together.

Some one has said that cows add greatly to the landscape, but to me even a herd of cows coming home at night does not look so homelike as a line of geese headed by the old gander slowly waddling up from a stream or lake.

Conn. Ray Fisk.

Crow in 19 Days.

I have 100 Anconas that were hatched on the 14th day of March and on the 2nd day of April I heard the first cockerel crow. The next day one of the neighbor poultrymen was in to see this flock and while here we heard two crow. At six weeks I caught about 25 of them and weighed them. The lightest weighed 1 lb., 1 oz. and the heaviest 1 lb. and 4 ozs.

S. D. Arle Dykstra.

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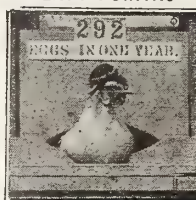
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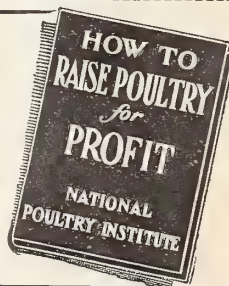
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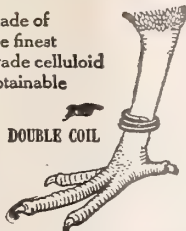
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4	Baby chicks	10	20	35	60	1.25
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6	Growing chicks	10	20	40	75	1.75
7	Bantams	15	30	50	80	1.90
8	Leg'ns, Anconas	20	35	60	90	2.00
9	Large Leghorns	20	35	60	1.00	2.25
11	Rocks, Reds, etc.	20	35	60	1.00	2.25
12	Asiatics	25	45	75	1.20	2.75
14	Turkeys, Geese	30	55	90	1.40	3.25
16	Turkey Toms	35	60	1.00	1.60	3.75



Absolutely secure
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PRICES DOUBLE COIL

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250
8	Leghorns, etc.	25	45	75	1.35	3.00
9	Large Leghorns	30	50	90	1.50	3.25
11	Rocks, Reds	30	55	90	1.50	3.40
12	Asiatics	35	65	1.10	1.80	4.15
14	Turkeys	45	75	1.35	2.10	4.90
16	Turkey Toms	55	90	1.50	2.40	5.65

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quality. Chicks, 25, \$5.00; 50, \$9.50; 100,
\$18.00. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$3.00; 50,
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500 one-year-old hens \$2.00 each. Catalog free.
Eggs to test fertile. 100 per cent. chicks.
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Purdue Egg Show.

Editor, A. P. J.—

"I fear that you have entirely misunder-
stood the catalog and our method of handling
the classification of eggs, or else you would
not have criticised it as you did. In order
that you may know the facts in the case, I
am writing you so that you can be set right
in the matter.

"We have 'fancy' and 'commercial classes'
of eggs in order that one class may be
judged entirely by weight and exterior and
another class by weight, exterior and also
interior conditions. They do not need to
mean as you would term 'fancy' and 'com-
mercial' relative to poultry, and there is no
reason why we cannot differentiate in this
class with fairness to everyone. It is abso-
lutely impossible for people to ship eggs long
distances and compete with nearby people
when eggs are tested and candled in com-
petition. For this reason the bulk of our
exhibitors have eggs judged on weight, size,
uniformity and exterior conditions. We know,
however, that the fairest way to judge eggs
is on a quality basis which is the strictly
commercial basis and for that reason have
the two classes, fancy and commercial.

"Remember the terms do not involve the
type of flocks, at all, that the eggs come
from, but rather the method of judging
eggs."—A. G. Philips.

Keep Records of Their Breeding.

I must have been born with a love of fancy
poultry, or to be more clearly understood, I
suppose it was a love of producing fancy
poultry. In this pursuit I have spent a good
many years and while the profit in dollars
is easily taken care of in an ordinary bank,
I have gained a world of experience and the
pleasure is all I would ask for. So you see
I am not a failure after all in the business,
if I was a failure as a soldier. It is hard
to conceive why more ex-soldiers do not get
in the poultry business and at least have some
fun rather than take things so gloomy as a
few to my knowledge are doing. This advice
I offer to anyone who is idle, whether it be
an ex-soldier or an ex-anyone else.

My experience as a poultryman has taught
me the value of records and I have been work-
ing out a system for quite a while. However,
I am no futher ahead of you right now than
anyone else, as I am making a new start all
over again. I had a plant before the war,
but let it go to get in the fury, and am just
getting back, and if you want to go along as
I do I would say, "Fall in line," Buddie.

It does not make any difference what breed
you take up, as long as you get one you
like. Personally I took up the Rhode Island
Whites and from a quantity of eggs I got from
the best breeders in this breed, I was suc-
cessful in raising several nice pullets and a
star cockerel. The eggs were pedigreed, that
is they had been marked from certain pens
and I placed the eggs in a wire basket on
the nineteenth day. Each lot of chicks was
toe-punched and a record kept.

Later these chicks were banded with aluminum
bands and when the pullets began to lay trap-
nets were ready for them. Any one can
make these nests from orange boxes by using
the same trigger used on the government style
trapnet. You can get a free copy of this
circular on this trapnet trigger by addressing
the Division of Publication, U. S. Department
of Agriculture, Washington. The eggs from
each of the pullets are numbered with the
same number the hen wears on her leg. I
also write the date on the eggs; all writing
being done on the large end of the egg. The
eggs are set in a regular lamp machine and
on the nineteenth day each lot from individual
hens are placed in little square wire boxes
that fit in the regular tray. I do not use
bags as I find the eggs will sometimes tele-
scope—slip over the end of the eggs that
have not hatched.

The baskets like I use can be made of
hardware cloth or screen wire. Each basket
has the number on it to correspond with the
number on the egg. The chicks are toe-
punched accordingly, and also wing-banded
later with the number of the hen and the
male on its band. These bands are bought
in the blank and the numbers stamped on
them with small dies like the identification,
or "dog tags" for soldiers, were made with.
Of course it is necessary for the numbers to
be small in number of figures. Later when
the bird is matured I use regular large alu-
minum leg bands, and these contain similar
numbers and other information that anyone
can stencil on a band by using a code he
has by memory.

The main idea for this information is to
know the breeding of the bird at a glance
and by referring to the parents of the birds
being considered, one knows all the time which
matings and combinations nick best, and thus
retains the best breeders for next season.



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SINGLE COMB ANCONAS

A. M. & O. E. Becker ROUTE 3 VINELAND, N. J.

I also use a series of colored bands to identify at a glance certain birds that excel the others in various sections, not visible. For instance, one can have a special colored band for the birds that Hoganize the best, or another for the late molter. All these details can be worked out and there is not a complicated one in the lot. It is amazing how little time it takes to keep the system in working order, once it has been established.

In my opinion too little attention has been given to complete and accurate records. One sees quite a lot written about line-breeding which I advocate and practice myself. However, there is no such practice of line-breeding without complete and accurate records. In some breeds certain characteristics are transmitted so that one can possibly recognize a descendant from a certain bird, but the percent is small. Therefore, if you would make the most of your time in breeding Standard fowls it will be to your interest to keep complete and accurate records. Once you have started, the work will become so fascinating you would not miss doing it for anything. Personally it led me to naming birds which names appear on certain leg bands to help me call a certain mating when numbers would have to be looked up. It's lots of fun—and profitable. Tenn. Clarence E. Smith.

A Grumbler.

The cynic is a regular visitor at all poultry shows; he is rarely an exhibitor, therefore no hope of gain or glory draws him to the show; he is there to exercise the powers of cynicism it is his joy to possess. He is there while the judges are doing their duties, but he is like the parrot, "says little, but thinks a lot," however though his tongue is still, his ears and eyes are busy. He is gathering material for the campaign of grumbling—disinterested or otherwise that will ensue later on. He notes all the little incidents and small happenings that narrow minds are ready to extract large means from. He is an acquaintance of everybody, though a real friend to none. He claims to be an intimate friend of the judge whose awards he ridicules behind his back. He greets the large exhibitor whose method of progress he delights to analyse and condemn to the admiring small exhibitor who cares to listen. He smiles the smile of sympathy and power when the unsuccessful exhibitor moves towards him; he delights to air his knowledge to the back yard fancier, he knows also how defeat weakens the moral susceptibilities—how it opens the mind and allows it to be receptive for consolation, be it good or evil, thus planting the seeds of discontent and disunion to the detriment of the fancy. The placing of the award cards is his main line of attack; he quotes the standard and effects to show how the judge has diverged from them. He enlarges on the judges want of knowledge and weak powers of interpretation. He champions the cause of birds with a commended card. The secretary and most show officials get their share of his scorn and he is generally a chronic grumbler who soon gets dry from talking and then champions the cause of some bird that is left entirely uncared and finally gets away for a drink with its good natured owner, and during this period engages in much mischievous talk concerning the show management; to sum him up squarely is to dub him egotistical, and his main aim in life is self-glorification. His mind is much above his fellows and he lets you know it.—Austrian Hen.

Turkeys Yield Good Profit.

A return of \$1,525 from turkeys in 2 seasons was obtained by an Oklahoma woman in spite of heavy losses in her flock, due to conditions that might not occur elsewhere. The Greer County extension agent convinced her that it would pay to follow the advice of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural college and substitute purebreds for her scrub stock. He also gave her information on the management of her flock.

She started with 10 hens and 1 tom of the Mammoth Bronze variety. From these she raised 122 young turkeys, but lost 50 of them in a sudden hail storm. The rest she sold as breeders, advertising them in a farm journal. They netted her \$900, or an average of \$12.50 each.

This year she started with the same number of breeders and obtained 145 young poults. Unfortunately one of the farm hogs was fond of turkey, and destroyed all but 51 of the flock before the depredations were traced to him. At about \$12 apiece, however, the remaining 51 brought \$625.

Other instances of successful turkey raising reported by the extension agent of Greer County shows a total profit of \$2,418.90 on the sale of 210 turkeys and 12 dozen eggs out of 226 turkeys in different flocks. U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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GENERAL CATALOG



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FIRST PULLET NEW YORK 1922

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Mr. Burton Wants An Exhibit.

Since we announced an exhibit of Standard-bred poultry at Knoxville during the A. P. A. convention, for the benefit of A. P. A. judges, we have received letters from all over the United States congratulating us on this move. Mrs. Florence Forbes has made all arrangements for this exhibit. The convention will be held on the fair grounds and there will be a very suitable building cooped with Keipper coops for the poultry exhibit.

I would like to hear from a number of the large breeders telling me that they will bring along some good specimens for the benefit of the judges working together on a system of more uniform judging. It will be one of the greatest advertisements that could be thought of for the breeders who furnish the birds. The writer will be serving on the Revision Committee in Knoxville on August 4th and any birds shipped there for this exhibit will have our personal attention. Arrangements are already made to care for the exhibit in a satisfactory way. We hope that a number of breeders will take advantage of this opportunity. Walter Burton, Secretary Judges Section, American Poultry Association.

The Young Stock.

At the earliest possible moment the poultry raiser should thin out his flock, with a view to discarding all useless birds and thereby giving greater accommodation to those fowls which are to carry on the profitable side of the establishment. It is very often a great temptation, especially if fertility is good and chickens are hatching strong, to set more eggs than are necessary and to attempt the rearing of more chickens than there is available accommodation. Ruthlessly kill all indifferent specimens, since the remainder will benefit by their room. A change of ground, too, will generally give a fresh stimulus to growth. Thus in a dry season it is wonderful what development there will be if the most promising chickens are taken to rich pastures and orchards, and in a wet one to dry and sunny backs, with dusting places well protected.

The Apiary.

A pound of bees, without honey in them, will number from 4200 to 5600 individuals. The average honey load per bee is about one ten-thousandth part of a pound. To be exact, it takes 10,154 trips to bring in a pound of nectar. Where the flow is poor it takes 45,600 trips to gather a pound. Thus in a colony of 100,000 bees, half staying at home to work on brood or comb, the remainder will have to make 10 trips a day to bring in from one to five pounds per day.

From all this it is readily apparent that strong colonies well fed and in good condition must be in readiness to take advantage of the honey flow when it does come.

Controlling Gape Worms

After having experimented with every method suggested to me by poultry raisers in regard to subduing the deadly gape-worm that always wrought such havoc among my chicks, I decided to try to avoid the evil entirely. By working along the theory that the gape-worm is like the common angle worm, and taken into the chick's nostril in the egg or larva state when the chick begins to scratch in the earth—hence the violent sneezing during the first stages of the attack. Chicks running with the mother hen are most liable to be troubled with this malady, as the hen is continually scratching and wallowing in dirt. So I always remove the chicks when first hatched. When strong enough I place them in pens constructed in the following way:

Using inch-mesh wire fencing I built pens 5 ft. wide and 20 ft. in length. These pens I built along a fence of the same grade of wire, thus economizing in material. I selected as high, well-drained location as possible, and after raking every particle of litter and dead weeds from the ground I sprayed it well with kerosene and sprinkled every inch with lime and ashes.

I secured store boxes of ample size and height, to prevent crowding as the chicks grow larger. In each box I cut an opening for door. I nailed cleats across inside of lid to make it more solid. Upon the outside I tacked tarred roofing paper, or any roofing material handy. Then I nailed strips of thin board around the edges of lid as a rim to be fitted down over the desired slant when roof is adjusted. When the box is to be cleansed the lid is taken off allowing sunlight to dry inside. I finished these sleeping quarters by nailing four legs to each box, lifting it about

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six inches from ground. A piece of board reaching from the ground to the doorway serves as ladder.

I placed about forty chicks in each pen. They were furnished plenty of water, green food and fed regularly. Twice a week I went over each pen with kerosene and lime and ashes. There was not one case of gapes. Out of each lot of forty chicks there was an average loss of two. At the end of eight weeks I turned them upon the range with other fowls and they were considered the handsomest flock in the whole neighborhood.

Chickens hatched prior to May would be apt to be chilled if housed in these quarters. There should never be more than two weeks difference in the ages of chicks confined in the same pen.

Md.

Stanley Radcliffe.

Feathers and Their Growth.

The natural process of renewing the feathers is perhaps the chief concern of poultry-keepers at the present moment. Undoubtedly the hot, dry summer through which we have passed has caused many early moults, but, as a general rule, moulting does not take place until about the end of August and September, and it is a recognized fact that the most valuable birds do not moult until late in the season. Take, for example, the hen that has the highest individual egg record of the flock, ninety-nine times out of a hundred it will be seen that she is a late moulter, and it is very often the case with a large number of the best exhibition birds which requires attention as regards their feathers at this time of the year, and they are the youngsters which are entering upon their adult plumage, says Searchlight in Feathered World, London.

Perhaps it is not usually conceived that the feather is a "hardy annual," yet it is so, and if poultry-keepers would bear this in mind there would be fewer protracted molts than there are now. A rapid moult means a success commercially, whether birds be kept for exhibition breeding or egg production it may appear difficult to treat feathers like flowers, but yet it is simple if one remembers that the bird is the soil from which the feather grows, derives its sustenance, and eventually dies to make room for a new growth.

The importance of proper treatment during the growth of new feathers is vital to the success of the branches mentioned above, and to them we may add table poultry. Anyone who has killed and plucked many fowls knows the difference it takes in time and trouble in preparing a quantity of fowls that have been improperly treated to a number that have been correctly reared, the difference being noted not only in quality and profusion of feather and ease of plucking, but in the difference in the size and flesh of the bird. In a nutshell, the secret of good plumage is keeping the birds in good condition right from the time they are hatched.

Feathers act as a protective garment to the fowl from the weather. Thus it is evident that a good growth of feathers means warmth in the cold months of the year, and warmth in the winter means winter eggs. Nature has provided birds with the lightest yet warmest equipment that is possible, light owing to the bird's great activity, and warm because of its small size and great productivity. Yet the bird can adjust this covering to a very large extent to meet the requirements of the weather, and note the difference.

Feathers do not interest the utilitarian as they do the exhibitor and breeder of fancy fowls, for this class of poultry-keeper depends almost entirely upon the colour and marking of the feather, whilst the fatterer, beyond their market value, considers feathers, as the writer has done on many occasions, a general nuisance. "But what can't be cured must be endured," and the advice we give to the poultry-keeper who cater for the table chicken is to grow white feathers, as they command the best prices. There are many varieties and forms of feathers, yet their composition is the same; feathers are made up of quill, shaft and web. The quill is the horny tube which attaches the feather to the skin. It has a small opening at either end, where it is attached and where it merges into the shaft. The nutrient vascular pulp is contained in this hollow tube during the growing stages of the feather, which it draws from the body to feed remaining portion of the feather. When the feather is fully developed the inside of the quill becomes by a gradual process empty, the pulp or sap which it contains is drawn into the feather leaving nothing but a dry, shrivelled pith. At this stage the feather is no longer nourished by the body, because the bird is

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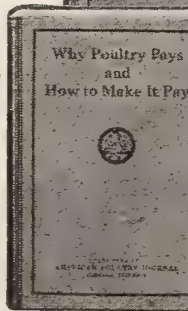
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Mr. Angell is now at work on the masterpiece of his life in poultry literature—is writing page after page of the very material he is made of—**ORIGINALITY IN POULTRY FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT.** We know nothing of the nature of the surprise he is to make known for the first time through the pages of his new book, but rest assured that what this expert puts his name to will be backed up by Rosenbaum Brothers.—Advertisement.

making preparation for a new growth of feathers. This prevents the old feathers from obtaining nutriment, and causes their death and falling out. The young ones take their place, and they in their turn go through the same stages. Nature thus replacing annually the old worn and torn garment by a new one which the bird requires to withstand the cold months of the year. It must be obvious, therefore, that the better the condition the bird is in during the growth of feathers the better they will be, not only in quality but also quantity.

The shaft of the feather is a continuation of the quill. It is a spongy structure beneath a thin horny covering. In shape it is flat sided, with a convex back, and grooved on the underside. From these flattened sides spring those delicate fibres called the web or plume, and also the fluff. This web, etc., consists of numerous barbs interlocked by means of minute processes termed brabules; in many feathers the base of the web consists of loose free soft barbs. This is, of course, the fluff. Few poultry-keepers take the trouble to examine carefully the formation of their birds' feathers; a feather when closely examined, especially by the aid of the microscope, is marvelously formed. The hundreds of small fibres is simply astounding, and each barb is practically another small stem attached to the main stem. These barbs gather, as we have previously seen, their life from the main stem, and their colouring and that of the fluff are derived from pigments existing in the blood of the birds.

There are various sizes and shapes of feathers, and, as might be expected, there is usually a marked difference in the feathering of the sexes, and often breeds. But in general the feathers peculiar to different parts of the body follow a similar outline. The names of these different feathers are familiar to the "old hand," but for the benefit of the novice we give a description of them here. The long, narrow, pointed feathers of the neck are termed neck hackles, and those upon the posterior portion of the male's back, which are more tapering in form than the neck hackles, are called saddle hackles. The saddle of the cock corresponds to the cushion of the hen. The true tail feathers are the ones that stand out straight and stiff in the tails of both sexes, but the large curved feathers of the tail in males are termed the sickles. The softer, smaller, curved feathers at the sides and bottom of the tail are the tail coverts. The first 10 flight feathers of the wing are the primaries, the next 10 (approximately) are the secondaries. These cover the primaries when the wing is closed. The secondaries are often termed the wing-bay when the wing is closed. The wing bow is composed of the feathers on the entire shoulder part of the wing. The broad feathers which spring from beneath the wing bow and cover the roots of the secondaries are the wing coverts. The marking of these wing coverts is usually termed the wing bar. The characteristics of the breast feathers are similar to the neck and flat of the wing.

Our Cover.

Rarely has a picture of a more typical Columbian Wyandotte male being presented to the public than Artist Schilling has furnished for the front cover of this issue of the Journal. Here you have that well modeled Wyandotte form which all judges pronounce "good." The head is crowned with a neat, rocker fitting comb, nicely pebbled. The neck is nicely arched. The back is not too short and sweeps gracefully to the tail. The tail is carried at the right angle to complete the true curves of good Wyandotte type. The main tail feathers are well spread, and nicely covered over with sickles and tail coverts. The breast and body show a fully rounded underline, indicating a bird of good substance. The wing is properly carried up, and the underline of the wing is horizontal. The legs are of proper length. They are nicely spread apart, indicating not merely firm footing but good breadth of body.

In color, you see the correct markings of this beautiful color-type. A broad neck feather gives ground for a broad stripe through the web of each hackle feather. The black markings in the saddle run from the lower saddle feathers over points of wing, up onto tail. The top of the back is clean. The tail is a lustrous, greenish black.

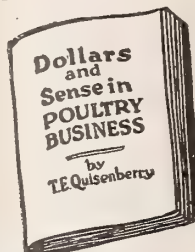
Standard weights for Columbian Wyandottes are: Cock, 8½ lbs., hen 6½ lbs., cockerel, 7½ lbs., pullet, 5½ lbs. Some birds run smaller than these weights to the detriment of the variety. The Standard weight for Wyandottes is not excessive, is easily attained, and judges error when they place small birds merely because of strong color properties. The females lay brown shelled eggs.

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THOROUGHbred CHICKS—Leghorns, 11c. Barred Rocks, Reds, 13c; Broilers, 10c, postpaid. Arrival guaranteed; catalog free. Hayes Bros. Hatchery, Decatur, Ill. 7

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GOLDEN AND SILVER Sebright and Buff Cochins Bantams. Clyde Proper, Schoharie, New York. 8-21-1yr.

LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAM eggs from Blue Ribben matings, 15 for \$5.00. E. Douglas, La Morita Bantam Farm, Chauncey, N. Y. 6-8

BUFF-BLACK-PARTRIDGE Cochins and Millie Fleur Bantams. Eggs \$2.50 per 13. Stock. Circulars. Jas. W. Elliott, 1143 N. College St., Decatur, Ill. 5-7

BANTAMS, 22 VARIETIES—Stock for sale. Seabrights, Cochins, Games, Brahmas, Japanese, Rose Combs. Penn Bantam Yards (Desk 37), Delavan, Wis. 7-12

BRAHMAS.

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade Light Brahmas; select and exhibition grades. Prices right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

QUALITY LIGHT BRAHMAS—Superior stock at rock bottom prices. Edw. L. Galloway, Sesser, Ill. 5-7

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Summer bargain sale. A. W. Chalcraft, Port Huron, Mich. 7-10

BUTTERCUPS.

BABY CHICKS—25,000 best grade Buttercups, prices right; catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

GOLD COIN BUTTERCUPS—Blue Ribbons International shows. O. B. Disenroth, Leslie, Mich. 4-9

BUTTERCUPS GOLDENROD STRAIN. Fine cockerels; hatching eggs. Free circular. Breeding stock June first. E. Sydney Cook, Jr., West Newton, Mass. 5-7

BUTTERCUP HATCHING EGGS—Excellent stock, \$3 per 15. Herman Nodell, Port Jefferson Station, New York. 5-7

WILLIAMS' BUTTERCUPS, fine bred and trap-nested. Descriptive circular. Almon H. Williams, Buttercup specialist, Berea, Ohio. 7-9

CAMPINES.

BABY CHICKS—75,000 best grade Silver Campines; also Golden Campines and White Campines; select and exhibition grades; price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

HERING STRAIN SILVER Campines, trios \$5.00 August. Mrs. John Anderson, Lathrop, Mo. 5-8

COCHINS.

BUFF COCHINS—Stock and eggs for sale. W. H. Pollard, Cerro Gordo, Ill. 6-7

CORNISH.

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade Dark Cornish, price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

DARK CORNISH SPECIALISTS since 1900. Mastodon blood exclusively, booking fall deliveries, approval shipments. Landis & French, York, Pa. 6-8

DORKINGS.

WESTFALL'S CHAMPION S. C. Dorkings—Half price eggs after May 20, viz.: \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26; \$6.50 per 40. Plenty time to hatch and raise them. The most beautiful fowl of all. Grow two pounds in two months. Some nice 1922 stock to spare, of show quality and moderate price. Write me for particulars. No baby chicks. Watson Westfall, Sayre, Pa. 2-22-1yr.

GAMES.

TWO EXTRA GOOD PET Game Cocks. C. A. Scheldrup, Stoughton, Wis. 7

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—Black Hawk Strain, yearling stock; hens \$4.00 up; cocks \$8.00 up. Wm. H. Gleaves, S. Jay St., Kokomo, Ind. 7

HAMBURG.

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Select and exhibition grades. Price right; catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

HOUDANS.

BABY CHICKS—25,000 best grade Mottled Houdans, price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

LAKENVELDERS.

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade Lakenvelders, price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

LANGSHANS.

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade White Langshans and Black Langshans. Select and exhibition grades. Price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

WRITE VAN'S BLACK—Langshans, Eureka, Kans., Box 743, for old and young stock. 7-9

WHITE LANGSHANS of Quality; stock for sale. Alonzo Tyner, Greenfield, Ind. 7-9

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

NORTHLAND WINTER LAYERS—Tom Barron English Single Comb White Leghorns. We have already won fifteen Certificates of Award for high pen and individual trapnest records in big Illinois National Egg Laying Contest in competition with the pick of the land. Our females are of the big, lopped combed type. Foundation breeding pens ten yearling hens and cockerel, \$28.00; 2,000 eight-week old pullets and cockerels, also 150 yearling cocks at reduced prices. Beautifully illustrated catalogue free. Northland Farms, Dept. A, Grand Rapids, Mich. 7

REUBUSH'S SINGLE COMB White Leghorns lay and pay. Ten week old pullets, \$1.35 each; 100, \$125. Different ages now ready. C. B. Reubush, Penn Laird, Va. 5-7

IMPORTED TOM BARRON'S S. C. W. Leghorns, \$4 per 100 eggs. Yearling hens, \$1.50. Dr. Van Voorhis, Eureka, Kan. 5-7

BABY CHICKS—500,000 best grade S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Brown Leghorns, also R. C. Brown and R. C. White Leghorns and S. C. and R. C. Buff Leghorns. Prices right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

Also D. W. Young S. C. White Leghorns, direct, separate. Our customers say we have best stock in America. 8,000 early pullets \$1.50 each. Catalog. Brownstown Poultry Farm, Brownstown, Ind. 5-7

PULLETS! PULLETS!—8 weeks White Leghorn pullets hatched from the best flocks in the state. Shipments made every week. \$1.25 each. Ottawa Pullet Farms, Zeeland, Mich. 6-8

10,000 CHICKS EACH WEEK. May prices: Grade A Chicks \$18, Grade B, \$15. June and later all grades chicks go at \$10 per 100. Eggs \$6. Pedigreed, trap-nested, imported Barron stock with no hen under 248-egg record in six years breeding. 7-9

ENGLISH LEGHORNS—Lady Victory and Keystone Maid breeding; yearling hens, cock birds, pullets and cockerels. Pine Grove Farms, Sheboygan Falls, Wis. 7-9

ENGLISH SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Cockerels, hatched April 2nd; big husky fellows from very choice stock, \$4.00 each; five for \$15.00. Hallock Brothers, Elgin, Ill. 7

TEN WEEK PULLETS—Barron English Strain White Leghorn pullets from selected, high record layers; bargain prices. Hill View Pullet Farm, Box 222, Zeeland, Mich. 7

KERLINS' ENGLISH-AMERICAN S. C. W. Leghorns from stock record 260 to 270 eggs; 8-week-old cockerels \$2.00 each. Earl Hutton, Marienville, Pa. 7

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN Pullets, pure Tom Barron strain, \$1.00 up; delivery any time, satisfaction guaranteed. Plankton Poultry Plant, Plankton, Ohio, Sycamore Route 3. 7-8

FERRIS 265-300 egg strain! 15 eggs \$1 prepaid; fertility and satisfaction guaranteed; cockerel heading pen direct. P. J. Cooney, New Hampton, Ia. 5-7

PURITAS SPRINGS STRAIN—10 to 12 weeks old cockerels; Grade A and Extra single matings \$1.50 and \$2.50; dandies. Three Pines Leghorn Farm, Cassonville, Mich. 7

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN Pullets, \$1.00 each. Ohio Hatchery, Winchester, Ohio. 7

YEARLING HENS DIRECT from Ferris' 230-300 egg strain, \$2.50 each; 12 weeks old cockerels \$3.00; will ship on approval. R. A. Zimmerman, Mayville, Wis. 7

FOR SALE—500 yearling hens, thoroughbred White Leghorns, from 200-egg stock. F. R. King, Antioch, Ill. 7

THE GREAT HILLVIEW Strain White Leghorn Cockerels, April hatched, free range, carefully selected, two \$5.00, ten \$20.00. Overlook Farm, Marietta, Ohio. 7

HUNDRED WINNERS, Single Comb White Leghorns. Chicks 12c. Cockerels, pullets. Meadow Farm, Coulterville, Ill. 7

BLACK LEGHORNS.

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade S. C. Black Leghorns. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

BLACK LEGHORNS—Yearling hens and twelve week old chicks, reasonable. Milo L. Myers, Marysville, Ohio. 7-8

PARTRIDGE LEGHORNS.

PARTRIDGE LEGHORN eggs reduced, \$1.25, 15; stock, \$12 per trio. Meta Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 5-7

BLACK MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas. Eggs for hatching from strong, heavy laying strain. Shipped promptly. H. H. Wallis, Delavan, Wis. 5-7

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas, 15 eggs, \$1.50. L. J. Chisholm, Pembroke, Ky. 6-7

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Hens, cocks and partly matured stock. H. A. Langbein, Franklin Park, N. J. 7-9

BUFF MINORCAS.

FOR BETTER BUFF MINORCAS see Schmidt's display ad. on page 746. 4-22-1yr.

WHITE MINORCAS.

BROGDEN'S MAMMOTH WHITE Minorcas. Both Combs. America's leaders. Thos. Brogden, Rush Lake, Wis. 5-7

MINORCAS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade S. C. Black Minorcas, Northup and Pape's strains, also R. C. Black and S. C. White Minorcas. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

BLACK ORPINGTONS

EXCEPTIONAL BLACK ORPINGTONS—Cockerels and pullets for breeding or exhibition at fall shows. Engage your requirements now. Hal Riviere, Columbus, Georgia. 7-9

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS and Cockerels, 16 weeks old, from very fine stock; cockerels \$1.50 each. Jack Staehle, Salem, Wis. 7

WHITE ORPINGTONS.

MORRIS STRAIN WHITE Orpingtons—Show and Utility quality; half price sale. Williams Poultry Farm, Lake Crystal, Minn. 7

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade White Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons and S. C. Black Orpingtons. Price right, catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

COOK'S S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS—Stock direct; 11 cockerels, February and early March hatch, \$20. Mrs. Saunders Wilburn, Artesia, Miss. 7

ORPINGTONS—SEVERAL VARIETIES

HALF MY EXCELLENT breeders, Single Comb Black, White and Buff Orpingtons, good as the best, \$5 each. Also young stock. R. S. Stewart, No. 1361 E. Madison Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio. 7

POLISH

BEAUTIFUL WHITE CRESTED Black Polish. Lakeview Poultry Yards, Port Huron, Mich. 7

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

BABY CHICKS—500,000 best grade S. C. and E. C. R. I. Reds, best Standard grades. Real Reds. Select and exhibition grades; prices right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

OWEN FARMS STRAIN Single Comb Reds, young cockerels and pullets, \$3 each, 4 for \$10. Thousand Oaks, Green Lake, Wis. 6-8

S. C. REDS—Closing out sale, big, dark red early hatched pullets, cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00 each; some pullets \$25.00 dozen. Hens, yearling cocks, \$2.50, up, some pure Owen Farms and pure Scramton. Scarborough, Hillsboro, Ohio. 7

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grades R. C. R. I. Whites; price right; catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

THE GREAT RHODE Island White Farm. Both rombs. Eggs reduced. Catalog free. Henry Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 5-7

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

E. B. THOMPSON'S "Ringlets" direct—Extra choice cockerels, females. Big, vigorous stock, bred from winners. Best New York winning blood, from proven breeders. Have spared neither pains nor money. William Huckle, Waverly, N. Y. 5-7

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCKS, eggs and baby chicks, a few choice cockerels left at \$5.00 each. Goodwin & Zimmerman, Ray, Ind. 6-8

BARRED ROCKS, ARISTOCRATS and Ringlets stock, direct, both matings. Circular free. H. E. Frymire & Son, Webster, Ky. 7-9

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade Partridge Rocks. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPION Partridge Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 730. 1-22-1f

"SUPERIOR" PARTRIDGE ROCKS—Winners. Clyde Ruble, Selma, Ia. 4-22-1yr.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best-grade Fishel strain White Rocks. Select and exhibition grades. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

WHITE ROCKS—Fine big early hatched pullets, cockerels. Foundation stock direct from Fishel. Ship on approval, Willomine Farm, Hillsboro, Ohio. 7-9

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

BABY CHICKS—300,000 best grade Barred, Plymouth Rocks, Parks' strain and Ringlets, also Buff and Columbian Rocks. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

BABY CHICKS—25,000 best grade Buff and Partridge Wyandottes; price right; catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

MARCH HATCHED Buff Wyandottes fit to show. W. J. Coffin, Waverly, Ia. 7

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

THOMAS' PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. Winners Detroit National and Ohio State Fair. Special offer yearling cock and four hens \$15.00. Eggs half price. Catalog free. P. E. Thomas, Box A, Fayette, Ohio. 6-8

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES

SILVER WYANDOTTES, fine females, \$1.50. Young stock reasonable. Loring Howell, Peterson, Iowa. 7

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES.

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES—Eggs for sale; free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass. 6-8

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

BABY CHICKS—100,000 best grade, Regal, Fishel and Martin's strain White Wyandottes. Select and exhibition grades. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, O. 2-4

SILKIES.

JAPANESE SILKIES—Stock 15 eggs \$2 prepaid. Blue River Poultry Farms, Shelbyville, Ind. 5-7

SPANISH.

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade White Faced Black Spanish. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatchery, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

WHITE FACED BLACK Spanish hens, \$2.00. James Behmer, Rockford, Ohio. 7

SPECKLED SUSSEX.

BABY CHICKS—50,000 best grade Speckled Sussex. Price right. Catalog free. Nabob Hatcheries, Dept. A, Gambier, Ohio. 2-4

SEVERAL BREEDS.

90 VARIETIES—POULTRY, eggs, baby chicks, dogs, pigeons, hares, parrots, ferrets, canaries. List free. Bergey's Poultry Farm, Telford, Pa. 5-7

PULLETS, READY TO ship, 8 and 12 weeks old, yearling hens, 10 weeks old cockerels. Ten breeds. Frank's Poultry Farm, Dept. A, Tiffin, Ohio. 6-8

PULLETS OF ALL AGES and kinds. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Orpingtons by the dozen; prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Plankton Poultry Plant, Plankton, Ohio, Swanton, Route 3. 6-8

200 SHEPARD'S FAMOUS Ancona cockerels, also 200 Ohio University White Leghorn cockerels for sale. Elm View Poultry Farm, Chandlersville, Ohio. 7

GOLDEN PHEASANTS, \$3.00 setting. Reeves, \$3.50 setting, Penawalt, \$24.50 pair. H. Soudou, 1926 West 24th, Los Angeles, Calif. 5-7

WYCKOFF, FERRIS, PARKS, Martin, Sheppards, Tompkins strains, direct pullets and cockerels ready to ship; send for price list. Pascos, Turners Falls, Mass. 6-7

12-WEEK-OLD Black Giants, White Altysbury ducks, Black Leghorns, Anconas, A. D. Hoffman, Box 163, Oshkosh, Wisconsin. 7

POUND STOCK

GOOD HEALTHY POUND Pullets that will lay this winter, \$15.00 dozen, cockerel free, 16 varieties. H. Rodham, Lakeland, Mich. 7

TURKEYS.

AMERICA'S LEADING WINNERS in Giant Bronze Turkeys and Partridge Plymouth Rocks. See our ad on page 730. 1-22-1f

VIGOROUS BRONZE TURKEYS. "Copper Bronze" strain. Exhibiting birds; unrelated breeding stock; no eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leo Smith, Independence, Ia. Rural. 5-22-1yr

AMERICA'S BEST BREEDING Giant Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 730. 1-22-1f

DUCKS.

PARDEE'S PERFECT PEKINS—America's Standard strain. Eggs. Ducklings. R. Pardee, Islip, N. Y. 9-21-1 yr.

MAMMOTH PEKINS—Splendid young stock from ten pound breeders. Your satisfaction guaranteed. Willomine Farm, Hillsboro, Ohio. 7-9

WILD MALLARD YEARLING ducks, \$1.50 each. Loring Howell, Peterson, Ia. 7

PIGEONS.

WANTED—5,000 HOMER or common pigeons. Pay at least 30c pair. Celluloid bands, 3c each. Going Light, Canker Cure, 25c. D. Gilbert, 1128 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1-22-1f

I OFFER MATED HOMERS in any quantity at \$2 per pair. Beautiful White Homers, \$3 per pair. Get my prices on Runts, Carneaus, and Maltese Hens. Free booklet. Squab Manual, 50c. Charles A. Gilbert, 2210 Almond St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 1-22-1f

PIGEON KEEPER—The best Pigeon Journal, \$1.50 a year, sample 15c (coin or stamps). Also fine colored picture—Doveland—19x26 inches, showing 125 kinds of pigeons, 75c postpaid. American Pigeon Keeper, Room 200, 736 Cornelia Ave., Chicago, Ill. 6-8

PIGEONS—FANCY AND Squab breeders—all kinds. Free catalog, Missouri Squab Company, St. Louis, Mo. 7-9

PET STOCK.

BEAUTIFUL ANGORA KITTENS for sale. Stamp for replies. Bay View Farm, North Haven, Me. 2-7

WANTED—PETS FOR Emerson School Park, Gary, Ind. Tame foxes, raccoons, prairie dogs, squirrels, mink, ferrets, crows, magpies, pheasants, waterfowl, bantams. 5-7

CANARIES—ALL KINDS—Also cages, parrots, etc. Free catalog. Write National Pet Shops, St. Louis, Mo. 7-9

RABBITS AND HARES.

MAKE MONEY EASILY and quickly—Raise Rabbits and Guinea Pigs for us. Large profits. We supply stock and buy all you raise. Our illustrated book, "Common Sense Rabbit and Guinea Pig Raising" contract and prospectus, 10 cents, tells all you should know to raise rabbits and guinea pigs successfully. Quarterly journal one year keeps you posted, 20 cents. Both book and journal, 25 cents. Write today. Outdoor Enterprise Company, Live Stock Dept., 600. Kansas City, Mo. 5-21-1f.

PEDIGREE FLEMISH GIANTS—"Guaranteed." Close's Rabbit Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 7-9

CANARIES

IT PAYS TO RAISE CANARIES—BIG demand; start at home in spare time. We show you how, furnish choice mating stock, guarantee high grade songsters. Monarch Specialty Co., Evanston, Ill. 7-12

DOGS.

50 REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE puppies, and grown females. Catalog, stamp. Failing Poultry Farm, La Fargeville, N. Y. 6-8

PUPPIES—ALL BREDS—We ship everywhere. safely. Write National Pet Shop, St. Louis, Mo. 7-9

REGISTERED SHOMONT White Collie puppies. David H. Loyer, Chatfield, Ohio. 7-8

RABBIT HOUNDS, FOX, Coon, Opposum, Skunk, Squirrel dogs, Setters. Circular 10c. Brown's Kennels, York, Pa. 7-9

BEAUTIFUL REGISTRABLE Collie pups, \$7. \$18. Meadow Farm, Coulterville, Ill. 7

CAVIES.

LET ME START YOU RIGHT in the cavy business with correct foundation stock; \$10 buys 1 male and 4 females of breeding age, including my \$1 cloth-bound authoritative Cavy Book; will also buy your young stock at \$1.25 a pair when 4 weeks old, if desired; correspondence invited; best of references. Edwin F. Deicke, "America's Foremost Cavy Breeder and Judge," Lombard, Ill. 6-8

CAPONS.

MAKE CAPONS SIMPLICITY Perfection way. Send name for particulars. King, 636 Sheridan Road, Chicago. 5-10

INCUBATORS, BROODERS, POULTRY SUPPLIES AND REMEDIES.

POULTRY SHIPPING CRATES—Strongest and lightest crate on the market. Todd Lumber Co., Oswego, Ill. 6-8

WANTED—NEWTOWN GIANT Incubator, 12,000 egg capacity. F. X. Burkart, Tiffin, O. 7

FOR SALE—2400 Candee, if taken at once \$175. Kentucky Hatchery, Lexington, Ky. 7-8

\$20 FOR ONE. One dollar's worth of Bennett's Blackhead Remedy can easily save \$20 to \$100 worth of turkeys. I raise over 70%. \$1 a box, circular free. Short Instructions in turkey raising 5c. Geo. L. Bennett, Edinboro, Pa. 7-9

THIRTEEN 1100-EGG size Reliable Incubators, used two seasons, like new. Half price. 1000 8-week-old cockerels and pullets for sale. Mid-Oak Poultry Farm, Bloomington, Ill., Route 4. 6-8

MAMMOTH INCUBATORS WANTED, 10,000-egg. Buckeyes or Smith's Standard machines preferred. Z. G. McKay, Clinton, Ia. 7-8

FOR SALE—TWO 1200-egg Candee Incubators, good as new. Reasonable. Flynn Table Poultry Farm, Arlington Heights, Ill. 7

BOOKS

500 THINGS TO SELL by mail—Remarkable new publication. Workable plans and methods. Loose-leaf, cloth binder. Prepaid \$1.00. Walhamore Company, Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. 7-22-1f

PRINTING.

PRINTING SPECIALS—During June, July, August, 100 sheets linen finish note paper and 100 envelopes both printed with your three line advertisement \$1.25, 200 note paper and 100 envelopes \$1.50, postpaid. Summer sale list bristling with bargains for stamps only. Model Printing Company, Manchester, Ia. 6-8

POULTRY PRINTING—Prepaid, cuts used, stamp brings samples. David Catts, 602A Bond, Cadillac, Mich. 6-7

FARMS FOR SALE.

PROFITABLE POULTRY FARM, 50 acres 24 in Woodland, Eastern shore of Maryland, ideal climate, 2 1/2 miles to County seat, excellent soil for fruit, truck and grain, 7-room house, barn, outbuildings; incubator, laying, brooder and colony houses; 500 best strain layers, lot of young stock fully equipped, \$8,000, half cash. "Lerhorn" American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill. 5-7

POULTRY FARM, 15 ACRES, buildings, equipment. Good water, fruit, 7-room house, nice place, fine climate, paying business. \$4,000. Terms. G. W. Mills, Morristown, Tenn. 7

9 ACRES POULTRY FARM, capacity 3500 layers. One hundred acres from Philadelphia. \$11,000. Advertiser, care of American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill. 7-8

FARMS IN THE healthful and scenic Ozarks. Free range, garden spot of the world. Cheap. Tatz and Co., Clarksville, Ark. 7

POULTRY FARM With growing crops, furniture, horse, tools, 19 acres, close town, fruit, house, barn, poultry house, \$800, part cash. Page 55 free catalog. Strout Farm Agency, 150 B-E, Nassau St., New York City. 7

LAND OPPORTUNITY—\$10 to \$50 starts you on 10, 20 or 40 acres near thriving city in lower Michigan. Balance on long time. Splendid land for poultry, truck and fruit, besides general farm crops. Investigate. Write today for big illustrated booklet giving full information. It's free. Swigart Land Co., 1-1259 First National Bank Building, Chicago. 7

PROSPEROUS POULTRY FARM FOR SALE—Ten acres on improved roads fifteen miles from Syracuse, N. Y., well established chick business; 9000 incubator capacity; accommodations for 1000 layers and 3000 babies; poultry buildings absolutely modern and first-class. Apple orchard, electric lights, telephone, village water, piped, high school, churches and good neighbors. Five minutes walk to railroad or trolley. Address "Y," care of American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill. 7

KODAKERY

SELL YOUR SNAP SHOTS at \$5.00 each. Kodak prints needed by 25,000 publishers. Make vacations pay. We teach you how and where to sell. Write, Walhamore Institute, LaFayette Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. 7-22-1f

KODAK FINISHING—Any size roll 10 cents, Prints 3 cents and up. Work returned promptly. Copies. Enlargements in Black and White. Sepia or Colors at attractive rates. Send for price list. H. C. Henry, Box 803, Detroit, Mich. 5-7

POSITIONS WANTED

MARRIED MAN WOULD like position on poultry farm. Experienced with incubators, also young and old stock. Address Aug. Puigel, 72 S. Madison St., Hinsdale, Ill. 7

POULTRYMAN, 25 YEARS PRACTICAL experience, open for position September 1st; 6 years last place. Specialties—eggs, broilers, day-old chicks, very successful in pheasants, turkeys, wild ducks, geese. "L," 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill. 7

HELP WANTED.

BIG MONEY AND FAST SALES—Every owner buys Kodak Initials for his auto. You charge \$1.50; make \$1.35. Ten orders daily easy. Write for particulars and free samples. American Monogram Co., Dept. 192, East Orange, N. J. 6

SIDE LINE SALESMAN wanted to sell coal to your trade in carload lots. Earn a weeks pay in an hour. For particulars write Washington Coal Co., 3526 So. Racine, Chicago. 6-8

WANTED SINGLE MAN, but might consider man and wife to take care about two thousand, expect to increase to three thousand Carneaus pigeons for squab raising and small lot of poultry. Answer Frank P. Blair, Mukwonago, Wisconsin, state wages desired and references. 7

\$133, \$192 MONTH. Become Government Railway Mail Clerk. Men over 17. Common education sufficient. Steady. List positions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. F-121, Rochester, N. Y. 7

AGENTS WANTED to advertise our goods and distribute free samples to consumers. 90c per hour. Write for full particulars. American Products Co., 5804 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. 7

ESTABLISH A PERMANENT, pleasant, profitable business of your own in your own home. No money working for others; big money in this. We furnish everything. A postal will bring full information. The Merrythought Co., Box 284, Alhambra, Calif. 7-9

STORIES AND POEMS WANTED

STORIES, POEMS, ESSAYS. Plays Wanted. We teach you how to write; where and when to sell. Publication of your work guaranteed by new method. Walhamore Institute, Dept. J, LaFayette Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 7-22-1f

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

START PROFITABLE MAIL Order Business at Home. We teach you my successful method. Particulars free. Walhamore Company, Mail Order Dept., LaFayette Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 7-22-1f

PARTNER WANTED by graduate poultry man, expert gardener, good market, soil, location, conservative equipment. Light, pleasant occupation. Route 4, Box 15, Naperville, Ill. 7

WANTED.

WANTED FREAK ANIMALS and birds. Apply Browning Amusement Co., Riverview Park, Chicago, Ill. 6-11

KILL LICE THE BEST AND SURE WAY

Protect your fowls from the powerful and insidious lice and mites that suck the life-blood of your birds.

These parasites allowed to run rampant in a hen house will suck more blood, more vitality over night than fowls can replace by the assimilation of large quantities of food during the day—think this over.

Extra care must be taken that not only the birds are kept clean, but every crack and crevice as well.



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Kills Lice

**No dusting—No dipping—No painting
—Just hang up the bottle**

—and in a few days your entire flock and hen house will be rid of every louse and mite. Licecil leaves the bottle in powerful evaporating vapors which descend in a misty form, penetrating feathers, cracks, and crevices everywhere. Lice and mites have no lungs. They breathe through the pores of the body. The vapors from Licecil will quickly kill them. They cannot stand the odor of Licecil, and its presence in your hen house will rid you of these pests.

How to Use Licecil

Simply put a few drops in the nest and on the roosts, hang the uncovered bottle in coop or hen house. The powerful evaporating vapors which leave the bottle descending in mist form penetrate cracks, crevices, everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, roaches, bed bugs, ants, etc., will be destroyed by Licecil vapors. Will not injure chicks.

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL

If you prefer to fight poultry pests in the old way—it is certainly your privilege to do so. But your own best interest, and the success others are having, will lead you to give Licecil a fair, honest trial at the earliest opportunity.

1 Bottle, \$1.00; 3 Bottles, \$2.50; 12 Bottles, \$9.00—All Postpaid.

American Supply Company, Dept. 54, Quincy, Illinois



Chicken Mites Filled With the Life Blood of Faithful Hens.



THE END.

Evidence!

KEEPS ON USING LICECIL.

Please find checks for \$5 for which send me six bottles of Licecil. I have been using Licecil and find it O. K. This is the third order, which speaks for itself.

J. D. ALLEN, Lynchburg, Va..

WANTS MORE.

I am sending for some more Licecil. It is the best preparation to rid the place of lice I have ever found. Send as quick as possible, because I am out now.

JOHN HOLTRAP, Lynden, Wash.

KEEPS ON USING IT.

Find enclosed money order for Licecil. I was well pleased with results from the other bottle I bought. Have over 200 birds and when I use Licecil lice are a very scarce article with me.

J. E. PLATT, Maywood, Ill.

LITTLE WORRY OR WORK.

Please send me three bottles of Licecil. Like it very much. With Licecil there is little worry or work. Enclosed find money order for \$2.50 for the three bottles.

BERNARD F. OSTERFIELD,
Dayton, Ohio.

SEND MORE.

Please send me three bottles of Licecil. I received the one bottle ordered recently, and have had splendid results. There is one thing sure, no lice or mites will stay on the chickens with the odor of Licecil about.

L. G. STAYNOS,
Sherman, Texas.

AMERICAN SUPPLY COMPANY

Department 54, QUINCY, ILLINOIS

Gentlemen: Enclosed please find \$..... for which send me

..... bottles of Licecil as soon as possible.

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E. B. Thompson's Imperial Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks



Win at the Premier Show of All the World

**Madison Square Garden
New York, 1920 and 1921**

The Greatest Record of All Time



First Prize Imperial Ringlet Cock at Madison Square Garden, New York—the blood of this great bird is all through my Special Sale List.

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Cockerels	- - - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Hens	- - - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Pullets	- - - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
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Sweepstake Championship Male and Female and Every Special Prize—This is the crowning achievement of their unexampled record at New York for more than 30 victorious years. At the five Garden Shows—1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921—THE IMPERIAL "RINGLETS" won 27 First Prizes out of 27 offered—Every Bird Bred on My Farm.

The competition at these shows was stronger in quality than at all the other shows of America combined—a fact that every breeder knows only too well.

**Supreme at Madison Square Garden
Is Supreme Everywhere**

BARGAIN SALE FOR 1922

My Special Sale List is now ready and offers the most extraordinary bargains in extreme high quality breeding and exhibition birds of First Prize Sweepstakes Champion Madison Square Garden blood. **THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY** to secure Madison Square Garden Winners, and sons, brothers, sisters and daughters of these winners, and birds of the richest First Prize Sweepstakes blood at prices **FAR BELOW THEIR VALUE.**

THIS SPECIAL SALE LIST

is full of the **rarest** bargains ever offered in the history of Barred Rocks and it will be to your interest to write me for a copy at once and secure the Grand birds you need at **SAVING PRICES.** A copy will be mailed immediately upon request.

Imperial Ringlets are the Standard for all the Barred Rocks in all America. They have won first prizes and Silver cups for my customers in thousands of Show rooms in every civilized land.

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from the finest exhibition matings in the world. After June 1st, one setting \$10, two settings \$17.50, four settings \$30.00, 100 eggs \$45.

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E. B. Thompson

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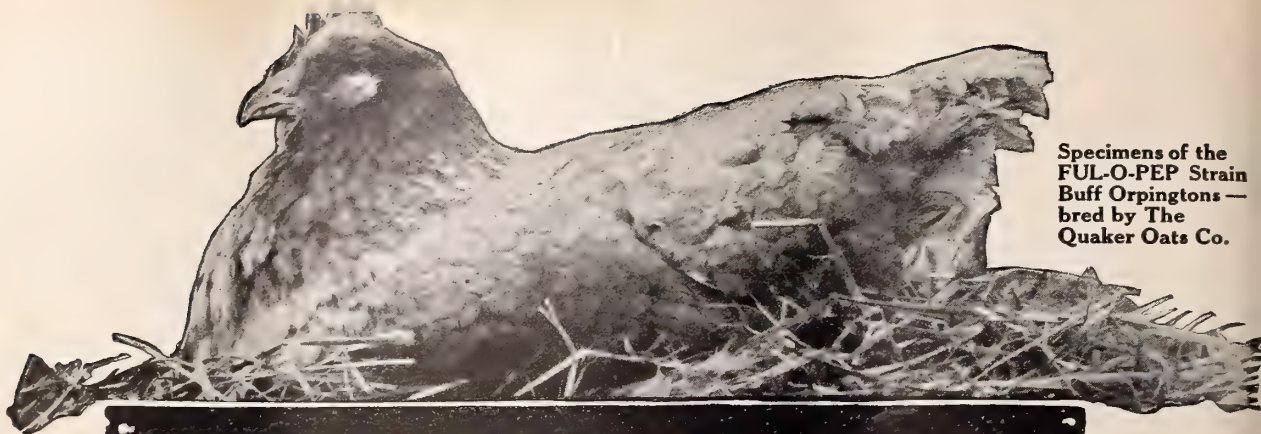
AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

AUGUST, 1922

VOL. 53, NO. 8



15c
Per Copy



Specimens of the
FUL-O-PEP Strain
Buff Orpingtons —
bred by The
Quaker Oats Co.

ARE YOUR HENS NOW LAYING

THE reason most flocks drop off in egg production at this time of year, is due to several causes. First, they are going into the moulting season—second, the bugs, worms, green grass that they have been picking up plentifully during the spring and summer, are now getting scarce — third, and probably the chief reason, is because hens are not getting enough feed, nor the right kind of feed.

This prevailing condition cuts down poultrymen's profits. Since egg prices go up at this season 50% production now means more profit than it did in April or May. You can keep your flock up to 50% production right through the season, if you will follow the Ful-O-Pep Way of feeding. Don't expect your hens to lay on the few bugs, worms, etc., that they can pick up now. This will probably keep your hens alive, but it don't supply biddy's egg making machinery with sufficient material to make eggs. Keep up the egg production of your flock by feeding them

FUL-O-PEP DRY MASH

It supplies just the proper material to make eggs. Feed it heavily—keep it before them all the time—during the hot, dry weather give them a special feed of the mash at noon—mix with water or milk into a crumbly condition and feed in a cool shady place. For the last meal of the day feed them FUL-O-PEP SCRATCH GRAINS. This method of feeding will keep your hens laying—keep them in good flesh — will postpone and shorten the moulting season, so that they will lose only two or three months in egg production instead of the usual five or six months. Give the Ful-

O-Pep Way a trial this season. See how it will keep up egg production in your flock—shorten the moult and increase your profit.

Take Advantage of Our Free Poultry Service Department

We have an extensive corps of poultry experts who are constantly studying and working out poultry problems. At the head of this department is Professor O. B. Kent, formerly of the Poultry Division of Cornell University. We want you to feel free to use this poultry service department—ask as many questions as you wish. Our aim is not only to make the best poultry feeds, but also to give the best help that can be rendered. Remember this service is free to everyone.

The Quaker Oats Company

Poultry Service Dept. APJ Address: Chicago, U. S. A.



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Calendar

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY,
Poultry Service Dept. APJ

Send me free copy of your Ful-O-Pep Poultry Calendar.

Name.....

Town.....

State.....



Great Annual Surplus Stock SUMMER BARGAIN SALE



READ MY GUARANTEE On THIS Stock

I hereby guarantee that each specimen in this sale is worth the full catalog price and that I obtain the regular catalog price for such stock during the balance of the season. I also guarantee that each specimen will suit the purchaser in every way, shape and form. If for any reason the purchaser is dissatisfied, the birds may simply be returned in good condition after a rest of three days and I will then gladly refund the entire purchase price. This broad guarantee surely protects you fully. You may well rest assured that under these conditions I will send you birds so rich in quality for the price that they will be far beyond your just expectations.

(Signed): W. D. HOLTERMAN.

cers and put it in folder form. You may read all the facts in their proper relation and study all the prices and amazing savings at one and the same time. Get this information now—it does not in any way obligate you, and it will help you to make your selection before my entire stock is gone.

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REMEMBER THIS—20 to 40 per cent. discount from the regular catalog price of every bird listed; every bird guaranteed fully by me as above; and not one penny risked by you. Send the coupon now!

*Every Statement in This Advertisement—Every Detail of This
Great Offer—Every Word About Every Bird—Is Backed by*

W. D. Holterman Box A-8
Ft. Wayne, Ind., U.S.A.

of World Famous Holterman “ARISTOCRAT” Barred Plymouth Rock Prize Winning Stock

My long-established Summer Bargain Sale of Producing parents of Prize Winners continues only until my last surplus “Aristocrat” breeding bird is gone. Each year the fame of this Holterman Bargain Sale at unbelievably low prices has continued to spread and this year will no doubt see these scores of powerful producing birds entirely disposed of in a very few weeks. Remember, that every bird represents a standard, fixed value, given to you at a tremendous discount from my normal prices.

You Actually Save 20-40% Off AND BELOW MY CATALOG PRICES

The name “Holterman” bears an international reputation as a breeder of world winning Barred Plymouth Rocks, painstakingly developed by my own methods and resulting in birds of supreme excellence, known to the world as my “Aristocrat” strain. They are unquestionably the biggest profit-producing birds ever bred. The very greatest of all my “Aristocrats” I use for producers—for the production of chicks that become equal and better than their parents. And each year I replace some of these famous parents with the very best of their own wonderful offspring. This gives other breeders the yearly privilege of getting some of these great producers of Prize Winning and Record Laying stock, while I, in turn, advance the quality of my breeding flock with young birds of my own thoroughgoing selection.

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See my guarantee above! Remember, my great offer has been snapped up each year, again and again, by the same people. Then remember my huge file of letters from breeders the country over who state, over their signatures, that my values at bargain prices are not equalled anywhere in the poultry business! For your benefit I have outlined every fact regarding this Great Summer Bargain Sale of “Aristocrat” Famous Produ-

W. D. Holterman, Fancier,
Box A-8, Fort Wayne, Ind., U. S. A.

Without any obligation to me, send me at once full details of your Great “Aristocrat” Barred Plymouth Rock SUMMER BARGAIN SALE.

Name

Address

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265-270 EGG STRAIN

**Twelve-Weeks-Old Pullets,
Choice Yearling Hens, Males to Mate**
Backed by Twenty-Two Years Breeding for Winter Egg Production

We have the finest lot of birds on Free Range that we have ever raised. They are selling fast at prices that are surprisingly low.

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You will find it worth while to carefully investigate before you order any hatching equipment.

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Capacity
800 to
40,000 Eggs



The new
MacKay Catalog
will interest you.
Free on request.

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Blacks**

Perhaps no State or Provincial Show is held in the United States or Canada where my Strain is not represented among the First Prize Winners. That has been and will continue to be the case for this is a permanent, constructive breeding establishment where beginners as well as old breeders depend on strengthening their exhibition and breeding lines. Scores and hundreds of testimonials unfold the good and proper reasons for seeking this source of supply. It is said that ninety percent of wisdom consists of being wise in time.

The early purchaser will get the cream of my big, finished young stock and adult birds in prime condition to win at any State Fair or State Show. Recite your requirements clearly and get my Catalog and Special Sale List.

C. S. BYERS (Orpington Specialist for 21 years) HAZELRIGG, IND.

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May, April and March Hatch Bred-to-Lay

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK YOUNGSTERS AT

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J. W. PARKS

Box J

ALTOONA, PA.



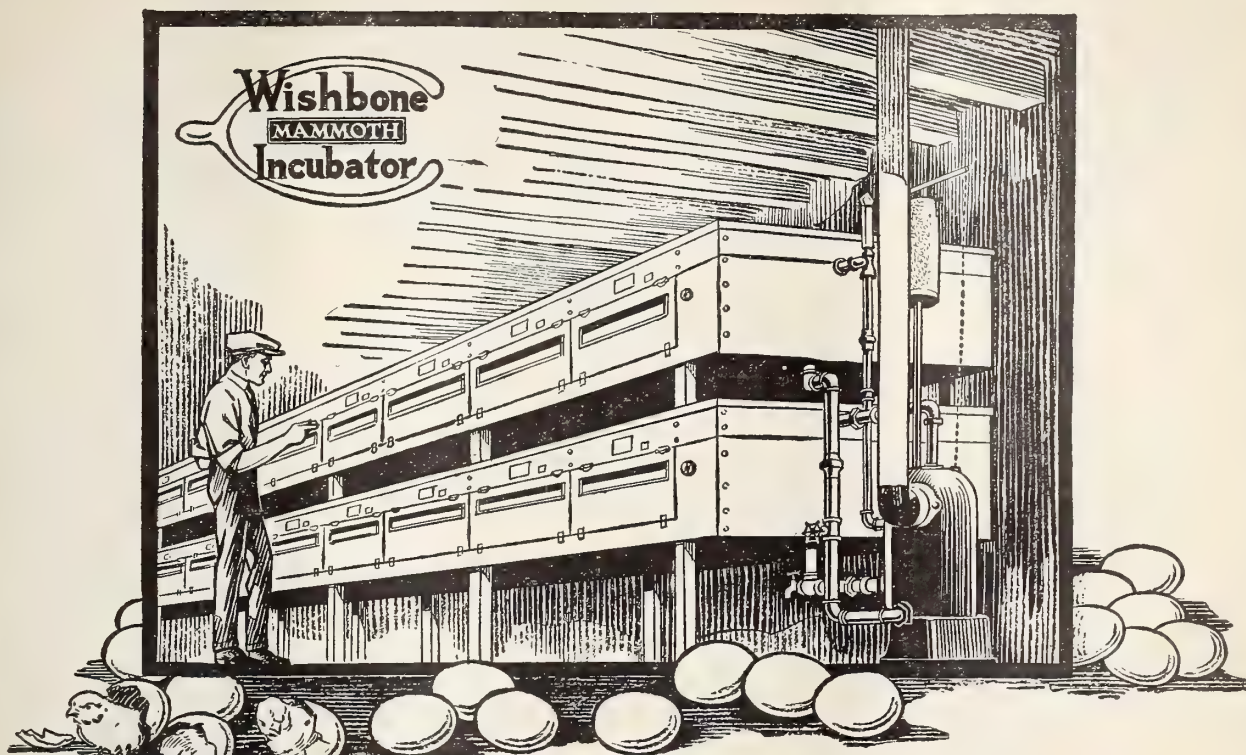
Bronze Turkeys

At MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 1922—On Bronze Turkeys we won: 1-2-4 Cock; 1-2-3-4 Hen; 1-2-3-5 Cockerel; 1-2-3-4-5 Pullet. On Partridge Rocks we won: 1-2-4 Cock; 1-3-5 Cockerel; 1-2-3-5 Pullet; 1 Young Pen; 1 Old Pen. Exhibition and Breeding Stock for Sale. Write for prices and catalog.

VIGOROUS BREEDERS GREAT WINNERS

Partridge Rocks

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can Make Most Profits
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Wishbone hatched chicks are famous for their high vitality. They bring higher prices—hence Wishbone users make the biggest profits. You owe it to yourself to get into this money-making class. Start this season with a Wishbone.

Send for the New Wishbone Catalog

Learn about the new Wishbone rolling and hatching tray that rolls every egg just as the hen rolls it and yet provides a perfect hatching floor. Learn about the heater that uses soft coal, hard coal, gas or oil, and cuts fuel bills in half. Study the construction and labor-saving devices, all of which are explained. You'll want to read all about them. Write for this handsome catalog today.

*The perfected machine made by the inventor
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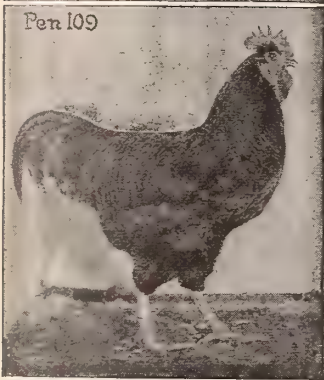
THE AMERICAN INCUBATOR MANUFACTURING CO.
111 WATER STREET NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

The Wishbone is the Money Making Mammoth

Pen 98



Pen 109



Pen 97.



Pen 91.



Pen 112



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**S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
and BUFF ORPINGTONS**

Stand Pre-eminent

Their record as the foundation blood for other good flocks all over the world. Their show record in my hands or those of customers of Owen Farms at large and small shows all over this country and abroad. Their individual egg records in trap-nests and flock records as layers wherever they have gone. Their pre-potency, stamnia and vigor; and their ability to make good for their owners, have all been factors in establishing their supremacy.

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are rounding into form very rapidly. You will find here fine husky, perfectly grown January hatch cockerels and pullets in prime shape for August and September Shows. Fully finished pullets and cockerels almost in full feather. Good show cockerels and pullets at \$15.00 and \$25.00 each. Extra good cockerels at \$35.00; \$50.00 and \$75.00 each and pullets at \$35.00 each. A few wonderful birds for the hot-test shows a matter of correspondence.

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Half Price Adult Breeder Sale

has gone nicely, as usual. You can still find the exact birds you need for next year at one-half their value May first. Take advantage of this summer sale and secure tested breeders for next year. Customers of other years have already had their orders filled.

Owen Farms Service

will mean a lot to you if you will use it. Your requirements will be carefully considered and I will select every bird that goes to you as close to your specifications as possible. A complete record is kept here of every shipment and you can secure just the proper birds from time to time to carry on your breeding. Come here to Owen Farms, if you can. Will talk to you on paper exactly as I would were you sitting beside me at my desk. Tell me your problems and let me help solve them. If you will tell me frankly just what you need and what you can afford to pay, my reply will frankly tell you exactly what to expect. My long experience is at your disposal and will be freely used for your benefit. Write today and find just what it will mean to you to have help from Owen Farms.

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Maurice F. Delano, Owner

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WHEN TO CULL AND HOW TO CULL

TO cull? Yes, of course. Culling is a comparatively new term in the poultryman's vocabulary. But it is a word that the modern makers of Webster will have to include in their dictionary if that famous book is to be up to date and correct. Culling is a term that will be used more and more as years go by and its full meaning and significance to the poultry industry becomes more clearly appreciated. Culling is simply the application of sound sense and business to the hens. It means going over the stock as the producing year wanes, eliminating those birds which have not produced efficiently or profitably, and weeding out those which give no promise for future economical production. It is a practice which must be followed on every farm and in every flock that is to be maintained and operated on a paying basis. It is becoming simply one of the various procedures to be gone through with in order to establish the poultry flock as a money-making enterprise. As one of the important points which this article would bring out the writer would emphasize the statement that culling is a normal, economic business practice to be made use of by every poultry raiser in the country to a greater or less extent, and that it is not just a term of interest to, and coined by, the so-called utility poultrymen. Culling is a practice that has just as definite a place in the round of a poultry raiser's duties as incubation, brooding, the feeding of the fowls, or gathering of eggs. It must be viewed in this light, and then can it be made a factor of importance in the improvement of the industry in which so many thousands of American people are engaged.

Culling—Or the Trapnest?

In the experience of the writer one of the first questions which arises after an argument in favor of culling is proposed has to do with the relation between culling and the use of the trapnest, especially on those poultry farms which are more or less poultry breeding establishments. And by the bye, at least the great majority of poultry flocks of purebred fowls should be breeding establishments, meaning that a more or less systematic method of breeding and mating should be in practice with the aim of improving and bettering the quality and productive capacities of the birds year by year. There is, perhaps, a relation between culling and trapnest. It is scarcely a direct relation.

Under ordinary, or average, conditions it is not economical or wise, perhaps, to place more than a limited number, perhaps from ten to twenty-five per cent of the pullets or hens, under trapnest, because of the inhibiting effect of the labor involved. Trapping a small number of the best appearing pullets each year will yield a nucleus of recorded and known hens for use as breeders in the succeeding year. From such trapnested females can be produced males of great value and pullets of greater worth, because of their known pedigree. This

By Willard C. Thompson

Culling is one of the big advancements in modern poultry keeping—It has become as much of the poultryman's job as hatching and rearing.

is a recognized business method for the progressive poultryman to use in building up his strain, for whatever purpose he may choose. And this business of trapnesting and accurately recording the production of the better individuals in the flocks should, in no way, be interfered with by the system of culling which in these re-

cent days has been talked of as a great assistance to the poultryman who would increase the efficiency of his flock production. And this is no argument against the practice of culling, but rather a more emphatic reason for it.

Culling is a separation of the entire flock into two groups of hens,—those which are adjudged to be loafers and those which are in all probability paying their way and interest besides. Culling should be applied to all the hens in the flocks. Trapping can, in most cases, be applied to but a limited number. The two do not conflict in plan or purpose. The man who traps also culls.

When to Cull

There is usually a best way to do things, and often this best way is too complicated or expensive for use in its entirety. Now, there is a best way to do culling, undoubtedly. Authorities may disagree as to what this best way may be. In fact the best way for one poultryman may not be the best or most efficient way for another. Be that as it may, the writer suggests the following as his idea of the best way, to be used as closely as local conditions may permit. Culling should be commenced as soon after the spring season of normally heavy production has commenced to slow up a bit as the fairly unmistakable signs of non-production appear in various individuals in the flock. In some cases this may be as early as late May or early June, and in other cases there may be little culling to do before along towards the middle of July or even in August. Circumstances alter cases. Much will depend upon the development of the laying flock. If it is the product of years of selection and mating, naturally the culling will be less severe and start somewhat later in the season than as if the flock had never been built up by such methods in previous years. Perhaps a few simple rules might help to get a clear idea of when to cull:

Begin to cull when hens stop their season's production.

Watch the flock day by day for the appearance of hens that undoubtedly have stopped paying their way.

Go over the flock about the middle of June, taking out the hens that have undoubtedly stopped laying at that time.

Go over the flocks again at intervals of about three weeks until September. If time and labor do not make these rather frequent cullings possible, plan to cull about the middle of July and again along well in August and then a final selection in October.

Plan the time of culling accord- (Continued on page 810)

Turkeys As a Profitable Source of Income

TURKEY growing is not a business for backlotters. The birds are big and they are not adaptable for confinement in small runs. Turkeys are the product of the farm, especially suited to farms of good size, where there is woodland and range and little danger of bothering neighbors' fields or being run down by autoists. Turkey raising, as ordinarily engaged in, is a side line upon the general farm, but of all branches of poultry keeping, raising turkeys is perhaps the most interesting, as well as the most profitable, and in these days of depressed buying power on the farms, this latter feature makes it all the more interesting.

Of the several varieties the Bronze has won its way into popular favor more so than any other variety, and justly so, it would seem, when we consider their many excellent qualities. The Bronze possess the handsomest plumage, attain the largest size, take on fat readily; while the young poults are healthy, hardy, grow rapidly and are easily raised.

I have been raising a limited number of the Bronze beauties for a good many years, and in a measure, have been successful with them. Have always been able to win my share of the honors when I showed, and am never able to supply the demand I have for stock.

To be successful with any kind of live stock, one must consider their nature. If chickens, they do not need so much territory to be raised in; water fowls do best where they can have pure running water; so must turkeys have the right environment, which consists of almost unlimited range to grow to perfection and do their best. They can not attain their best in size and plumage when raised in too large numbers or in limited quarters. Although to a great extent domesticated, they still retain some of the instinct of the wild bird, and this fact must be recognized by those who desire to make a success of turkey raising.

As to shape or type and color of tom and hens to breed from I am particular to have a very robust, husky tom of very upright and rangy carriage, one that carries his breast high, the same to be moderately full and well rounded. I don't want one that carries his breast level or low. That kind is apt to prove a disappointment. I want extremely heavy bone, good body depth, extra width across back at shoulders, big head with bright eyes, big feet and long shanks and as nearly perfect color and markings as I can get, as I believe the tom influences the offspring more in shape and color than do the females. I want the beautiful golden bronzing in all the sections, reaching well up the back, with white edging where it belongs as called for in the Standard. The females I want to have that good upright carriage, with big heavy frames and all the size I can get, together with the best golden bronzing and markings. I think the females have quite a bit of influence on the size of the offspring.

Now, with the breeding stock not akin and not

By **MRS. V. B. PETWAY**

The Turkey check is a welcome guest at holiday time—Little bells on mother turkey hens to locate the brood—Feed and care.

inbred and properly mated and properly fed so as to be not over-fat, we may expect eggs that will hatch husky poults that, with the proper attention at first, should be easily started on the road to maturity. Have the hens free from lice by liberally dusting with London Purple or some good insecticide when they

are set and again when they hatch. When it is convenient, I like to set two hens to hatch at the same time, thus having two broods to go together, as they seem to fare better that way.

Starting the Young Turkeys.

After they are through hatching, I leave the poults without any feed for 24 to 48 hours, as nature has provided the yolk of the egg for their system to absorb and subsist on for that length of time. I have nice roomy coops that take two broods each and keep them protected from dampness and cold, and this is one of the secrets in raising turkeys; keep them warm and dry and the chances are in your favor. I put the hens in the coop and feed them and take the poults into the kitchen where they are put into a large pan or tub lined with some woolen cloth and placed near the range so they will keep warm and comfortable.

I prepare their first feed thus: break a fresh egg into a small vessel and beat slightly; into this I put two tablespoonfuls of sweet milk and stir to mix. Set on the stove and cook to a thick custard, stirring occasionally to keep from scorching. This makes a complete food, and is the best starter for little turkeys and all little fowls I have ever found. I may add a dash of black pepper to this if I wish, especially if the weather is damp and chilly, and a few alfalfa leaves and onion tops chopped up and added are greatly relished by the little turkeys.

After a few days corn-bread is substituted

for the egg with perhaps now and then some cottage cheese, and may be a hard boiled egg chopped fine. Commercial beef scraps of the best grade mixed with their feed in very limited quantities is very beneficial. Remember to feed often, but a very little at a time. Overfeeding is almost sure death. This point is not sufficiently understood. See that they have good clean drinking water in shallow vessels all the time.

Above all keep them clear of lice and all vermin, or your work will all be for nothing. They positively can not live with lice sapping their very life blood from them. Grease the down on top of head, under wings, under throat and at vent with the tiniest bit of lard, corbolated vaseline, or sweet oil. Don't use enough to blister the tender skin, and repeat this every week, preferably just before they go to roost at night. The deadly black head lice will work havoc with an otherwise healthy lot in a surprisingly short time, so keep a sharp lookout, also dust the mother hens every week or ten days.

As soon as they are a few days (Continued on page 811)



Bronze Turkeys on Farm Range.

Standard Quality in Partridge Wyandottes

THE breeding of good poultry is not a subject that can be reduced to a few simple points and summed up in a few words. It is a subject that calls for a conception of what is beautiful in color and symmetrical in form, a careful selection for mating of the actual living birds that are available in your breeding yards, and then a pedigree record of the chickens they beget. Only in this way of dreaming of the ideal, in working carefully with the available material, and in keeping a record of results produced to learn from whence progress comes, or where error may lie, does the breeder learn the breeding tendencies in his flock. That is the substance of success in breeding.

Anyone by applying thought to the breeding problem can rival, if not excel, the great breeders of today or yesterday. You have the same varieties with which to work—the same air charged with oxygen for your birds to breathe, the same food nutrients to nourish the birds, the same mother earth on which the birds may be grown. What the breeder does, what he accomplishes, is therefore a personal matter with him. And it is largely a matter of his ability to dream true, to work methodically, to think. This is the formula. Apply it, and then perhaps some customer, who has never lost a show with a bird purchased from you, will write, when ordering winners for a fall fair: "Why don't you borrow this from Kipling for the first page of your next catalog:

"And they ask me how I did it, and I gave them the scripture text: 'You keep your light so shining, A little ahead of the next.'

They copied all they could follow, but they couldn't copy my mind, and I left them sweating and stealing, a year and a half behind."

I shall be happy if in this article I can strike a light that will light the lamp for you. It is then for you to keep it "shining a little ahead of the next."

Slight differences in mating will always be necessary with different men working with different strains. H. B. Hark, C. E. George and Paul Cahow, each a familiar name to Partridge Wyandotte breeders, mate differently. All three are most successful breeders; still my system is different from theirs. Of others I cannot speak for in some cases I have not seen their matings and in other cases birds from different flocks are mated together without breeding records.

In our own breeding institution we have cut out all double matings and disposed of all birds used for such, for we always bred just as good birds, as measured by my interpretation of the Standard, by single mating. I take it that it should be the aim of all good breeders to endeavor

By T. W. SCHOEN

Truly great breeders are single maters—Double mating leads to double standards—Major factors in breeding Partridge color.

to produce both their Standard exhibition males and females from the same mating. The National Partridge Wyandotte Club has endeavored to work along these lines in recommending changes in the Standard. A Standard that requires two separate matings to produce what it

describes as the Standard male and female, is not a true Standard; rather, it is an arbitrary, artificial one. The Standard Committee, outside of a little unpleasantness in the heat of debate seems to me to have shown good judgment on the whole, in working along the lines of single mating as applied to so many of the parti-colored varieties. It should not be assumed that single mating means simple mating. The simple thing is to split a variety in two parts, and have cockerel and pullet matings. That is the line of least resistance. Single mating means science in breeding that is founded on a scientific Standard, a Standard that takes into consideration these natural breeding tendencies that are fundamental. A man who attains such national fame as Geo. W. Mitchell, who defeated the western breeders of Partridge Cochins at Indianapolis in 1888, and defeated eastern breeders time after time, up to and including his clean sweep at Boston in 1921, deserves by far the greater credit for having produced his marvelous pen-

ciling and tones of color by single mating. Back in the early years, competent judges said: "It is too difficult—you can never do it." He did it.

The more I learn of Mr. Mitchell's methods of mating the more I find myself in harmony with his principles and practice.

In 1916 I started to boost for a lighter, brighter colored female than was then winning as the accepted Standard mahogany colored Partridge Wyandotte female. A storm of protest was thrown against me by fellow breeders, so I had to quit agitating on the female side, and swing over and join the minority that was already working for a brighter colored male with a level shade over wing, back, hackle and saddle. I knew that in single mating this kind of male, he would give us the brighter females which I so much wanted to see popular. It looked as if I were to win my point indirectly.

I did not dream then that some breeders would develop a dark female line, or a line "with pullet breeding tendencies" and make their prominent winnings on females only. That has been done. It is not in harmony with Mr. Mitchell's female color. It is not in harmony with his system of mating.

The Standard Committee has recommended the appropriate color term "deep, reddish bay" for the female color. With "bay" in the female description we are a step nearer popularity for our breed. It means a rich ground color, (Continued on page 811)



Unretouched photo of beautifully penciled Partridge Wyandotte hen, dam of the 1st prize cockerel at Toronto and New York, 1921. The feathers are from that cockerel and show the brown shaft in center of stripe. About 25 per cent of his saddle feathers carry the brown quill. Oke judged at Toronto, and Drevenstedt at New York.

Need of Well Balanced Type in Orpingtons

WILLIAM COOK'S object in originating the Orpington, of which he used the Langshan as a foundation, was to get a large bodied, clean-legged, black plumaged fowl, capable of laying more eggs than any other variety bred at that time.

For several years after the introduction of the original Black Orpington, the originator declined exhibiting, well knowing that shipping birds by express to shows, where show pen excitement, irregularity of diet and other effects incidental to exhibiting poultry, would prove detrimental to the cultivation of a better laying fowl,—his own words on this subject being as follows:

"The show pen will always have a strange fascination for many; the fancy will always hold its votaries in obedience, but the great future of the poultry keeping industry does not lie here, but in the hard-headed, hard-handed toiler on the land—the farmer, the fruit grower, the artisan and the dwellers in cottages—and to assist these people in attempting to make poultry pay, I brought out the Orpington, whose great characteristic is to produce more eggs than, existing breed; and my purpose is to continue breeding them in this respect."

G. Bradshaw, Government Expert in Australia, in his report of 1903, says:

"That Cook's breed of Orpingtons justified his assertion about their laying qualities, those who have made importations from the Kent yards have frequently testified. However, there were other English Orpington specialists who are what are called showgoers. These people paid no attention to internal qualities of the fowls, show-pen excellencies being the chief consideration. Whether the hens laid 40 or 100 eggs a year was of the very slightest importance; the winning of the prizes and the selling, at big prices, of birds likely to win being the chief end."

It was Partington of England who first started the Black Orpington on its modern road as a show-pen fowl. Breeders since him have secured still greater development of feather, and their Cochinizized type has found its way to America as well as Australia. However, some Australian breeders have steadfastly held to the originator's vision of what a superior dual-purpose fowl should be in shape and performance, and it is the Australian poultry keepers who have the great record egg producers in the variety today. They made the most of the breed in a utilitarian sense and put it at the top as a layer. The Americans made the most of the breed as a show fowl and put it at the bottom as a producer of hen fruit. The show-goer got in his deadly work by breeding for great size, wonderful length of feather and abnormal deepness of body, resulting in almost invisible shanks. In other words he made a Cochinizized Orpington of the breed which owes its greatest productive qualities to the Langshan. Instead of the cobby, smooth feathered sturdily built dual-purpose fowl, we find a grand but loose feathered bird of mammoth size and beautiful color, the creation of the ultra-fancier or fad-dist in both England and America.

It was in the Feathered World, England, September 2, 1910, that illustrations of the "Evolution of English Types of Langshans, Cochins and Orpingtons" by the eminent artist, J. W. Ludlow appeared, from which we reprint the Orpington panel on this page. Mr. Ludlow's com-

By J. H. DREVENSTEDT

**Extremes and hobbies are harmful—Leave well enough alone—
The ideals of the originator—Not too small a comb on a big breed.**

ments on the progressive evolution of the Orpington are as follows:

"Look again at the middle row, 'Orpingtons' (7 to 12). Many fanciers objected to the scanty foot-feather of the Langshans. It was said to be neither one thing nor the other. So clean-legged strains were soon started, leading up to leggy No. 7, on the left, and finishing off with the up-to-date short legged ideal as depicted to the right (No. 12.)."

Black Orpingtons were first exhibited at the Boston Show in 1890, but it was not until William Cook appeared at Madison Square Garden, New York, in 1903, with a great string of English Orpingtons that the real Orpington boom got under way in the United States and Canada. It was at that show we first met the late Mr. Cook, and handled Orpingtons. The 1905 type depicted by Artist Ludlow in the sketch above was fairly well represented in the males of the Cook string, and from what the originator led us to believe, is the cobby, useful shape an Orpington should possess. However, the fancier thought otherwise, as the No. 12 sketch by Mr. Ludlow shows the favored type to be in England in 1910.

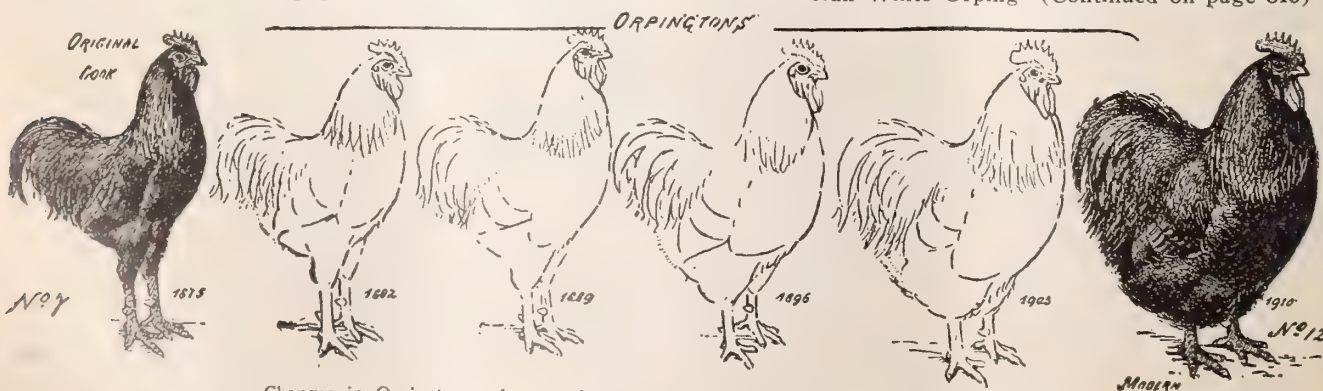
The accompanying illustration of a Black Orpington female, winner at New York, 1911, shows to what extent the massive full feathered English type was carried. Here is a large appearing bird with body set low and shanks barely visible, the type of female favored by fanciers of that time, and, by a few to the present day. Such females by their great size, due to loose feathering, and their usually fine beetle-green plumage, seemingly impress the fancier more than the shape and carriage required by the American Standard of Perfection. The males of the same strain as the hen referred to above, also were large appearing specimens with great wealth of long feathers on the saddle, short in leg and not as closely feathered as the Orpington males of earlier days.

A Change in Type.

During the past two years; breeders of Black Orpingtons have come back to the originator's ideal to a great extent, realizing that, if the Black Orpington is to retain a reasonable degree of popularity, it must possess the qualities demanded of a dual-purpose fowl today. In other words the Cochinizized Black Orpingtons must go and the original Orpington saved from degeneration in type and usefulness.

The tendency among some breeders has been to shorten the back, neck and legs, and to lengthen the feathers. At some of the shows these shortened birds with duck-like legs and Cochin fluff are the only ones that have had a chance of winning in the past. Exhibitors and judges have practically followed Standards of their own in respect to shape by allowed grossness of plumage to supersede smoothness with the result of a loss in symmetrical proportion of the various sections.

As much is being said and written about changing the wording of the Standard for Orpingtons, and the American White Orping- (Continued on page 813)



Changes in Orpington male type from the early Cook type to the full, rounded bird.

Good Type of House for Growing Chickens

THERE are a multitude of uses for well built small houses in connection with poultry keeping and practically every flock owner needs one or more.

The colony system of brooding with coal or oil stoves is indispensable where large numbers of chicks are raised if over-crowding and soil contamination are to be avoided. Brooder stoves are operated in all sorts of buildings but best results are secured when each stove is run in a separate colony house designed to furnish the right amount of floor space and the proper arrangement of light and ventilation.

Soil sanitation is so vitally important in raising strong, vigorous stock that every poultry keeper needs at least one small house that can be moved frequently for use as roosting quarters for the growing stock. On farms where a house full of young chickens is moved out into the cultivated fields much insect damage can be prevented to the growing crops by the bug catching activities of the chicks and the field will be enriched by the distribution of the droppings from the birds.

A movable small house for the growing stock can materially reduce the feed bill by furnishing a place where the chicks can pick up waste grains and insects after harvest, and such an arrangement furnishes ideal conditions for promoting good health in the young stock.

After pullets and cockerels begin to near sexual maturity, small houses are a great convenience in keeping the pullets away from the cockerels and from the old hens so that the pullets have a chance to develop normally. Where cockerels are being saved for breeding purposes much annoyance to the rest of the stock can be prevented by putting the cockerels in a movable house and locating it in the edge of the cornfield or some other desirable place at some distance from the headquarters of the other poultry.

Even during the winter months small movable houses very frequently come in handy for use in storing feed or as hospital quarters for sick fowls.

During the breeding season small houses frequently make it possible to establish special matings which could not be maintained if the houses were not available.

The house in which the brooder stove is operated during the spring months should be built so that it can function during the early summer as headquarters for the range flock; be used during the late summer as a special pullet house; during the winter function as a feed room or hospital, and then serve as headquarters for the breeding flock in the early spring before the brooding season starts. Thus year-round service can be gotten from the right type of small colony house.

Many suburban dwellers who live in rented property and are unwilling to go to the expense of building quarters for poultry on land which is not their own could indulge their hobby for chickens by erecting movable colony houses and taking them along when they move to the next place. It is entirely feasible to build small houses that are not only movable but that can be put together in sections so

By **T. S. TOWNSLEY**

A number of houses of this type are being erected by the Government at the Missouri College of Agriculture for the purpose of training disabled soldiers in poultry culture.

they are easily taken to pieces for long hauls.

In designing a small house to meet the needs which a properly designed colony house can fill, consideration should be given to the comfort of the house in both winter and summer, the ease with which it can be moved, its general appearance, and cost.

Due probably to the ease with which they can be built a majority of the small houses seen on poultry plants are of the shed roof type. While the shed roof colony house is fairly satisfactory if due attention is paid to light and ventilation, the gable roof type of construction appears to have many advantages for colony house building over the shed roof plan. The gable roof house is easier to move than the shed roof type on account of being better balanced, is more attractive because of its

finished appearance, gives an opportunity for windows on all sides, and affords more room for working inside than any other type of house. The gable roof house requires less lumber than a shed roof building of the same size and is no more expensive to build.

Size of Colony House

A colony house that may be used as quarters for the stove brooder during a part of the year ought to be large enough to furnish

room for exercise for 300 or 400 chicks but must not be so large that it cannot be readily moved. The most popular size of colony houses are 8 ft. wide and 10 ft. long, or 10 ft. wide and 12 ft. long. Larger sizes can be moved only with great difficulty and smaller sizes are not satisfactory for stove brooders.

Colony houses are usually rectangular instead of square because a house somewhat narrower than it is long can be more easily moved through gates than a square house having the same floor space. In the shed type houses the greater length is usually from east to west with the roof sloping to the north, while in the gable roof house the greater depth is usually from north to south with the roof sloping east and west. By having the greater depth from north to south the roosts can be placed farther away from the opening and the birds will be more comfortable on cold nights than where the short dimension is from north to south.

An 8x10 colony house is sufficiently large for the medium sized coal or oil stoves and will accommodate from 250 to 300 chicks. It is also large enough to furnish roosting quarters for 20 or 25 hens on a town lot.

The 10x12 colony house is sufficiently large for the larger stove brooders and furnishes sufficient floor space for 400 to 500 chicks. As a back lot house it will provide quarters for 30 to 40 hens.

Building Details

A small house that is to be moved must be of frame construction and cannot have a solid foundation or a concrete floor. For suburban properties small stationary poultry houses of very attractive design (Continued on page 818)



Putting up the frame for a 10x12 ft. gable roof colony house. For picture of the house complete see page 818.



The Growing Chickens

The fancier delights to get his young birds in his hands at this season of the year and examine them closely. If they have off-colored shanks, a side sprig, or stubs, they are marked for Sunday dinner.

Some of the early chick feathers are disappearing, and better colored ones are covering the body. Still more changes will take place, as the growing chickens shed old feathers and grow new ones. Each set will be firmer and better adapted to meet the needs of an enlarging body. Unless the fancier has watched the changes and development of plumage in his birds through several years, he should not be too quick to cull out off-colored birds.

When cockerels are in their chick plumage is a good time to size up their breeding possibilities. Some defects that appear in their first plumage will be lost later. If you want to pick a male that will breed good colored pullets, be sure that as a little cockerel, in his chick plumage, he was as near as possible what you would like to see in the way of good pullet color.

In going over the chickens and studying them, you will find many points of interest. The changes and improvements in the plumage of well bred birds offer a continuous source of interest. It is by watching this progressive development, ever keeping in mind the particular sire and dam of the birds under observation, that you learn breeding tendencies and acquire that fundamental knowledge of mating that comes from experience and cannot be acquired from any printed page.

It is a fatal mistake, from a breeding standpoint, to send off the early broods to market, simply because prices for early broilers are high. Keep some of the big, early cockerels. There is no rule of thumb by which to select the best ones. That knowledge comes gradually to those who are interested and observe their birds throughout the growing period for several years. Some advise picking out the fastest growers, those that are first to sprout their comb, crow early, and are most precocious. Pick these birds for breeding for several years, and you will lose size, for the precocious bird always reaches maturity sooner than the bird that spends more time growing bone and body.

This has been a good year for growing chickens. One breeder in Massachusetts, writing under date of July 9th, said that he had "birds as mature, if not more so, than specimens we have sent to the New York State Fair in September."

Chickens should grow well at this season. From the Minorcas through the Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, to the Brahmas, chicks should make two pounds in the first seventy days, and then make a pound a month to maturity. Better records are common, but every breeder should maintain the pound a month in the larger breeds, and unless he does so he should not be satisfied.

A great many flocks do not do well in the summer. The weather gets hot and dry, and the growing birds are too much confined. They also lack cool, fresh ground in the shade of bushes.

Undoubtedly the present system of housing growing chickens will eventually be improved to overcome close summer confinement in their roosting quarters. We live in a country of great variations in temperature. A difference of 108 degrees is not uncommon; from 18 below zero in December to 90 above zero in August. Our houses are a sort of compromise between these extremes in temperature, as if they were planned in winter and built in summer. For a growing chicken that has never seen winter, the sheds for growing stock are as a rule too tight.

Chickens are a species of birds. And birds, where do they roost? In the bough of a tree where the wind blows over

them, and under them and all around them, and the change in the air, from the dryness of the day to the moisture of the night, settles on them. They do not get down from their roost in the morning, languid, sluggish, inactive with ruffled or soiled plumage.

Almost all poultrymen keep their houses clean so the air will not become polluted, and they keep the windows open so the air will not become stale. By fresh air, they mean good air. But out-door air is more than that. First, it is cool. Second, it is moving air. Third, it is relatively moist air.

Hot air in a roosting house upsets circulation and the birds become dull and languid. Still air in a roosting house blankets the birds and produces a deadening effect. Lastly, the out-door air not only has more motion and is more moist, but it is more variable. Hospitals long ago quit maintaining a perfectly even temperature in their wards. They work their heating apparatuses so that the temperature varies considerably. Slight changes in temperature are stimulating and wholesome for the body.

This writer made a trip recently through Grundy County, Illinois, to visit a number of farm poultry keepers. F. E. Longmire, the county agent, had arranged a poultry tour. About a hundred farmers and farmer's wives made the tour. Anyone who drives through Grundy County will see more farm flocks of Buff Plymouth Rocks, and good flocks too, than he ever imagined existed. But that is beside the point. At noontime, the party drove into the park at Morris, Illinois, and had a picnic lunch. It was a fine day, a fine trip, good company, marred only by this writer's remark, when he said that "none of the growing chickens on the three farms visited this morning, are right."

Why were they not right? Too close confinement both in sheds and runs. Each of those farmers had brooder stoves, and the houses had been built for warmth in the early spring. In July those houses were playing havoc with the growing chickens. Some wise inventor will some day build a portable brooder house; one that is firmly braced with studding, from which you can lift whole square sections of the sides and front to let in the moving, moist, variable out-door air. In the meantime this writer will continue the experiment of summering his youngsters in big lilac bushes where they are bathed in air. Sometimes they are drenched in rain, but in the past three years in which we have followed this method of out-door roosting, we have not had a single cold. Last September we had a slight attack of chicken-pox, although in some other flocks it was quite severe. One neighbor recently remarked: "I like to come down to your place occasionally just to see how the cockerels and pullets do feather out!" From the reports of rain in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Ohio, this out-door roosting probably isn't to be recommended without qualification; but the need of more open growing sheds should be recommended most strongly.

The very idea of chickens looking languid with rough or fouled plumage, should be repulsive to the poultry keeper.

In the old days, the hen stole her nest, and hatched practically every egg, and grew a clutch of chicks as even as peas in a pod and as plump as quail. Today we go to a lot of expense to provide a lot of modern things for our crop of growing chickens. Too often the building and yarding program is overdone, with the result that a debilitated condition makes it impossible for the chickens to make full use of the feed they consume; they falter in their growth, get thin in the breast, and represent a loss rather than a profit.

The poultryman today should really get wonderful results. There are lice powders made especially for his benefit. If he employs more out-door roosting he need not concern himself about lice paint, for sunlight is a destroyer

of mites. He can purchase finely ground and well blended growing mash. He can set a barrel of semi-solid butter-milk in his barn to mix with water and mash, and feed once a day. The morning feed can be wheat, the evening meal cracked corn. The wet mash can be fed at noon. Feed liberally for your fresh-air chickens will eat heartily.

There are reports this year of intestinal, round worms afflicting some flocks; also there is some coccidiosis. Both of these troubles get into the ground and contaminate chickens that run on it. Both may begin to affect chickens from 6 to 10 weeks of age. The wormy bird may eat well enough and drink a great deal of water, yet not produce meat on its carcass or make growth. The bird affected with coccidiosis may be a poor eater, rather unable to digest what it eats.

The chickens that came out of the stolen nests in the old barn yard got along in good shape in those days. The species is just as strong now as it was then. To overcome trouble, start among the youngsters to select strong birds, and cull out those that show weakness now or at any later date. Do not say: "But she is so well bred, so fine in color." Insist on a chicken first. Then give more house room, more moving, out-door air, more fresh ground to the growing chickens. Disease and weakness are not things for you to fight and overcome. Have the conditions right and the natural resistance power of the birds themselves will fight and overcome disease and weakness.

Exhibitors Want a Record Card

A year ago, as we recall, a gentleman in the South showed a big, well grown Barred Rock cockerel at the Boston show. He had good Plymouth Rock type and was straight barred with a clean color. Some good judges of Plymouth Rocks thought the bird would get somewhere in the winnings. He did not. The judge at Boston, carrying out the New England judgment of what constitutes a good Rock,

held that the bird was a trifle leggy and lean, and was not of the closer knit, firmer type of Plymouth Rock that New Englanders grow with such success. Nobody criticised the judge. He was engaged for the purpose of making just such critical selection. That was his job as a judge of that class.

We happened along the Barred rock aisle and saw the cockerel. Dan Lambert and Arthur Hawkins were there. It wouldn't seem like the Boston show if these two old breeders were not to be seen together in front of the Barred Rock coops.

Mr. Lambert remarked: "There is a nice big bird that would appeal to some people. I have just looked up the catalog and find that he is shown by a southern breeder. It seems wrong that some little memo could not be made to tell the visitor in this aisle what the judge found wrong with this bird, the same brief statement to be sent to the breeder to advise him just what the judge thought of his bird."

Some will say: "Boston is a comparison show, and Mr. Lambert is a score card judge and everybody knows it. Why dig up the dead score card to kill off the success of the living?"

It is true that comparison judging gives the best satisfaction in big shows where competition is keen, but there is merit in the old score card system, and that merit lies in the fact that you give an exhibitor something to take home with him; you give him a card with the judge's signature at the bottom of it.

Mr. Lambert has worked out a record card that seems

to combine the merits of the comparison and score card systems. The birds are judged by the comparison method, but the judge fills out a little card that is tied to each coop, and that card goes to the exhibitor as a record of the judge's opinion of the bird in that coop. During the week of the show the cards hang on the coops, and visitors have access to them. If a fine bird is disqualified for a stub, the interested spectator instead of pass-

South Kingstown & Narragansett Poultry Asso., Inc.	
Seventh Annual Show, Nov. 12-13-14, 1922	
EXHIBITOR <u>Tom Brown</u>	
ADDRESS <u>Tukeyville Conn</u>	
VARIETY <u>Barred Rock</u>	
ENTRY NO. <u>23</u>	COOP NO. <u>40</u>
BAND NO. <u>1081 R</u>	SEX <u>Chl</u>
President—W. A. POLLOCK.	Secretary—GEO. E. HARVEY.

Front of coop tag or record card.

DATE <u>Nov 12-1918</u> TYPE COLOR <u>XXXX Good</u> SIZE <u>XXXX Excellent</u> CONDITION <u>XXXX Immature</u> PRIZE <u>1st & Color</u> JUDGE <u>U R Wright</u>	DATE <u>Nov 12-1918</u> TYPE COLOR <u>XXXX Special</u> SIZE <u>XXXX Light backle</u> CONDITION <u>XXXX OK</u> PRIZE <u>2nd & Shape</u> JUDGE <u>U R Wright</u>	DATE <u>Nov 12-1918</u> TYPE COLOR <u>XXXX Short Body</u> SIZE <u>XXXX Open Barring</u> CONDITION <u>XXXX OK</u> PRIZE <u>3rd</u> JUDGE <u>U R Wright</u>	DATE <u>Nov 12 1918</u> TYPE COLOR <u>XXXX High, punched tail</u> SIZE <u>XXXX Orange sheen on surface</u> CONDITION <u>XXXX OK</u> PRIZE <u>4th</u> JUDGE <u>U R Wright</u>
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Backs of coop tags, as filled out by the judge. These tags then become record cards for the benefit of visitors to the show. At the close of the exhibition they are mailed to the exhibitor. See editorial "Exhibitors Want a Record Card."



"LADY JANE"—Record 262 eggs in eleven months.
American Egg Laying Contest, 1919.

1000 Breeders for Sale REGAL DORCAS White Wyandottes

My Summer Sale List this season is the most complete list I have ever offered. The birds are all specially selected and were in my matings for 1922. Many of them will win in the large shows next Winter and all have grand breeding with generations of Regal Dorcas ancestry back of them. Bargain prices.

SPECIAL—500 January and February cockerels and pullets that will be ready for September shows. Send for a trio or pen of these beautiful chicks to fill out your string.

FREE—Send for complete Summer Sale List. Twenty page Catalogue also free.

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Now Booking Guaranteed Winners for any show in America—

We offer for immediate delivery a selected lot of breeding Hens bred in line with our Egg Laying Contest Winners at 50% reduction. Catalogue Free.

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Grow fast and make you money. Keep them thrifty all through the growing period.

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ing on in wonderment that such a superior specimen should not have a ribbon, may stop to read what the judge found in the bird.

Mr. Lambert sends us several of these record cards, which we reproduce on the preceding page, together with a recent letter from him as follows:

"While at the Boston Show last January I called your attention to a simplified score card or rather a card on which the judge could make memo. for his benefit and the instruction of the exhibitor. The idea was to provide the judge with a system for making the awards and to leave exhibitors the trail of his work.

"I will enclose four cards of the same number of imaginary birds with awards according to the checks and notations.

"Nearly every comparison judge, whom I have seen at work, checks up his opinions as he finds them, sometimes in a note book, more often on the coop card. Unless we know the method employed by that particular judge we are at sea as to his findings until the awards go up and sometimes moreso when they do as to why one bird was preferred by him over another and why others did not come in the race.

"With a card of this kind everything is open and above board. There is less chance for mistakes, such as marking up the wrong number in the book.

(Have known this to happen in two classes at one show and the judge called by wire to fix it up after returning home.) Also, the exhibitor has the judges written word on each bird shown.

"I do not pretend that this is a perfect system or that these cards should be universally adopted, but I do claim that for the good of the cause of poultry exhibitions there ought to be some method whereby the judge can leave to the exhibitor a few words why his birds were superior or on the other hand why inferior and did not win.

"Of course we are satisfied when our birds scoop all the best prizes and feel that we know what the judge thinks of them. But, when the boot is on the other foot how do we feel about it? We wonder if the class was handled properly, we try to guess which of ours, in the judge's opinion, were the best. We cannot know unless we ask him and of times his time is so much taken that we have to hang around half a day to get in our request and then wait his time.

"We need something of this kind and I hope the time is not far distant when I shall see it in use."

This is the time of year when show secretaries should be thinking about their forthcoming exhibitions, and making plans for the judging of those exhibitions. We know of no better plan for the average show than to adopt the comparison system of judging in conjunction with record cards for each bird. There is no copyright on Mr. Lambert's card. It can be printed by any printer at small cost. The size of the card is 3 inches wide by 6 inches long.

Judges will at once see that these tags can be made of service in providing a place to rate the merit of the bird, by means of "X" marks—a system followed by practically all judges when working in a comparison show. Moreover, the judge has the protection of leaving a record of the bird as he found it on a particular day, as each tag is dated.

The average exhibitor wants a record card of some kind.

The small breeder is the support of the poultry shows, just as he is the support of the specialty breed club and the poultry press. Each of these agencies should do all that they can for him. The big breeder who wins

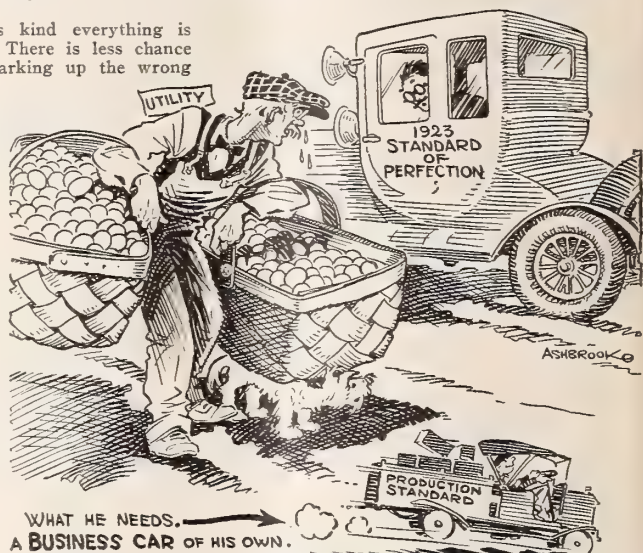
the prizes can take care of himself. It is only good business to do something for the small breeder who is the basis of your support.

Look at the four cards in the illustrations, read the writing on them, and then think what a wonderful educational institution your show would be if such a tag, filled out by your judge, hung from the coop of each bird in your show.

A Utility Standard

The accompanying cartoon shows the utility poultry keeper loaded down with eggs, with the sweat dripping from his face, plodding along the country road to market, with no chance of catching a ride on the swiftly passing dolled-up Standard of Perfection. The cartoonist in explaining the situation says: "He needs a business car of his own," namely, a "Production Standard."

We believe that this cartoon represents a distorted view of the 1923 Standard which is pictured as a pleasure car going in the op-



"No room in the 1923 Standard for the utility man." The accompanying editorial on "A Utility Standard," explains the fallacy of this view.

posite direction. However, a great many people will agree with the cartoonist and say that he is absolutely right in depicting the Standardbred bird as a white-collar proposition that rides in an exclusive soft-cushioned limousine, with no room for the man in overalls.

In sending in this cartoon, Mr. Ashbrook, gifted artist and poultry keeper, wrote that perhaps we would not care to print the picture, since it varied somewhat from our attitude and was not altogether in line with our policy. We replied that American Poultry Journal was not a one-man paper, and that we would print the picture. In addition, we print the little note which Mr. Ashbrook wrote to accompany the illustration. It follows:

"The title of the cartoon is not a criticism of the occupant of the car, but an obvious fact. Pedestrian should not expect to catch a ride.

"It's a pleasure car and anyway it seems to be going in another direction.

"Pedestrian can afford to have a car of his own, of a model designed for his needs. He'll have to have it if he expects to get anywhere, for his business has grown to immense proportion.

"The man with the eggs is the real billion dollar poultry industry.

"The breeding of wonderful ideal fowls is no more an industry than are the creations of the artist or the composer. Is there an oil painting industry, or a classical music industry? We should shout not!

"The breeding of ideal fowls is the life work of master breeders and of other breeders who must borrow from the creative and constructive genius of the leaders.

"The utility breeder is a poultryman of

very different aim. He caters to the unappeased appetite of Uncle Sam. The utility breeder worthy of this designation produces flocks of breed-type, egg-type fowls—fowls of utility and beauty—as breeding stock for those whose desire it is to help feed hungry Uncle Sam.

"Standard and Utility breeders and poultrymen are not working along strictly parallel lines. Why, then, should their standards be bound under one cover, making a two-part book in two languages? Certainly not a great many poultrymen are sufficiently familiar with or appreciative of both languages to want such a book.

"Utility needs its Standard. It needs, too, to standardize that which is to go into it.

"After the Knoxville convention of the American Poultry Association has O. K.'d the wise decision of the Revision Committee to recommend that utility be denied admission to the Standard, then let utility get busy on its own book."

The fallacy of this argument lies in the fact that the Standard Committee does not recommend that utility shall be denied admission to the Standard of Perfection. What the committee does recommend is that the proposed chapter on production, which includes a description and illustration of ovaries in hens, and deals with such matters as feed and lice, together with the relation of molting and pigmentation to egg production—shall not be included in the same book with the Standard text that covers the technical Standard requirements of the breeds. Common business sense is on the side of the Standard Committee. The A. P. A. is hardly in position to finance the new Standard, let alone a lot of additional type matter and cuts on how to cull a flock.

The Standard deals with breed type and breed characteristics. It describes breeds that haven't much utility, such as Malays, and Exhibition Games, but those breeds are distinctive, are purebred and are therefore recognized as Standard breeds. When it comes to what are known as the great, modern, utility breeds, such as Brahmas, Langshans, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, and Leghorns, every feature that is known to bear on utility is taken into consideration in establishing their Standard shapes. As an illustration of how utility is considered: The Standard Committee did not recommend that the Orpington be given a forward dip to its breast, although some specialty breeders asked for that description, for the committee believed a crouching forward type would make the Orpington sluggish and of less utility value. The committee specified that Plymouth Rocks should have a rather broad feather in their back to get away from any tendency toward slow feathering and split wings. The committee accepted the recommendation of the Committee of Forty to increase the weights of Leghorns, so as to secure a bird of more size and substance; and the value of the comb of the Leghorns was decreased to allow an increased value being given to body shape.

Utility was not ignored, neither was it held in contempt and despised.

After receiving Mr. Ashbrook's cartoon and comment, we felt a little disappointed. We wondered what mysterious and undiscovered something there was that should be inserted in the Standard text of the breeds in order that the birds of those breeds might become better utility fowls. We wrote Mr. Ashbrook asking, "Are you really opposed to the present Standard bird? Are there any changes that you would make in the Standard to make the Standard bird a better utility bird? Personally, I fear a lot of this utility propaganda is destructive, rather than constructive."

He replied: "Answering your first query, 'Are you really opposed to the present Standard bird?' As I understand it, the query means, would I want another breed Standard for the utility class. Would answer emphatically NO. Would answer your second query with another emphatic NO."

There you have the situation, friends. When it comes right down to brass tacks, there isn't much to change.

It seems easy to say "Oh! those are only fancy chickens. I want utility." But when it comes to pointing out wherein the Standard-

The "REASON" Why

PROPERLY SPREAD TAIL

SEE THAT LONG BROAD BACK

FINE COMB BROAD SKULL EXPRESSIVE EYES

GOOD DEEP BODY AND CORRECT STERN

FULL DEEP BREAST

THEY ARE MAKING BIG EGG RECORDS

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THEY ARE WINNING PRIZES FOR CUSTOMERS

U. R. FISHEL'S WHITE ROCKS WIN

You have had Eggs and Meat in abundance from your Fishels White Plymouth Rocks

NOW you want to WIN

those Silver Cups and other prizes offered at your local and State Fairs. No other Strain can win for you like

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For thirty years they have been winning the best prizes. At 6 International World Fairs and at 26 State Fairs, East, West, North and South they have proven their Superiority.

I have never had such a fine lot of birds to select from. I am sure that I can please you in Exhibition Birds, Selected Breeders, Utility Flocks. Production Costs and low price of Feed at Fishelton Farms enables us to quote you exceedingly low prices. For this reason you secure more for your money when you place your order with us.

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PULLETS FOR SALE

Porter's Certified S. C. White Leghorns

April hatched Now Ready for Delivery

We make a specialty of producing large chalk white eggs for market, for which we receive a premium above the highest egg market quotations. Our pullets are bred particularly for this purpose. They have size, shape, type and vigor, and when matured are heavy producers of large chalk white eggs.

Every pullet sold is a good specimen, and in perfect condition. Your money back if not satisfied. Our pullets are raised under ideal conditions, on a hundred acre fruit farm, with free range, and no fences. They will make early fall and winter layers.

COCKERELS and BREEDING STOCK For Sale

FARLEY PORTER Box A SODUS, N. Y.

THE GREATEST LAYERS THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN

"Viking" Rhode Island Whites

They absolutely do outlay ALL other chickens year after year—everywhere—in all climates—the entire year round. Wonderful prize winners. Fine market chickens. Easily confined, tame, hardy, thrifty. The greatest PROFIT PRODUCERS among all poultry. Ideal for large commercial plants and for the back-lotter—for the wealthy as well as for the poor. Write for authentic information. GREAT BARGAIN SALE NOW ON.

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Mayslake Buff Orpingtons

One of the Oldest Leading Winning Strains in America



"FIRST-PRIZE BUFF ORPINGTON COCK"
CHICAGO COLISEUM SHOW DECEMBER 1920 EXHIBITED BY
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Ready immediately for your Fall Fair Shows. Wonderfully well grown, now weighing up to 9 lbs. each. For evenness of color, soundness and sturdy Orpington type, they stand to win in any competition, \$25, \$35, \$50 and \$75 each.

PULLETS

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EXHIBITION PENS—Consisting of 5 birds, equally matched in size, color and ideal type at \$75, \$90, \$125 and \$150.

COMBINATION EXHIBITION AND HEAVY LAYERS in both 1922 cockerels and pullets at \$5, \$7.50, \$10 each.

SPECIAL THIS MONTH—5 yearling males and 50 females are offered at \$5 each. Extraordinary value.

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Low in price. Light in weight but very strong. Only three parts, quickly assembled. Smooth interior of corrugated fibre walls protects your birds' feathers and comb. The best one-way coop for delivering your birds safely with all of its attractive appearance. Takes lowest express rates. Used by the largest breeders. Guaranteed by us.

Size B, 21x12x22 in. high \$6.60 per doz. 65 lbs. per doz.
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EGGS NOW HALF THESE PRICES

Start right and your poultry keeping will prove fascinating and profitable. You cannot secure a better producing and money making variety than Homestead "Vigorous Strain" of Silver Campines. Eggs—One setting, \$10.00; two settings, \$17.50; extra choice selection, one setting, \$15.00; two settings, \$25.00; Single birds—Females, \$7.50 and up; Males \$10.00 and up; Pens, \$40.00 and \$50.00 and up.

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Nabob Hatcheries

Dept. 19

Gambier, Ohio

bred bird is deficient, or how to improve its type, the problem isn't so easy.

Utility makes a fine flag to head a procession. Many people will fall in behind it, and the band will strike up. But when the parade is over, the fire works shot and the shouting quieted down, you will find the old clothes and the old job of breeding good Standardbred poultry waiting for you.

We do not maintain that the Standard is a perfect book. If it were perfect, it would be finished and no further revision would ever be necessary. We do not share with Theo. Hewes the opinion that the work of the present Standard Committee will stand for the next twenty-five years with but slight changes. Time will bring with it changes; there will be progress and the Standards for the breeds will be gradually improved as surely as knowledge increases.

We honestly believe that the next five years will see more handling of specimens in judging and that body conformation will become equally as important as that outline shape which is largely dependent upon plumage for its lines. The wise breeder is going to span his birds from side to hips to keel bone back of legs and breed a big barrel, and he is going to breed a back that neither decidedly rounds down nor sharply narrows in from hips to tail piece. There is nothing in the Standards of the popular utility breeds that will in anyway discourage these new practices, and their adoption by breeders in mating will speedily lead to their adoption in the Standard of the future.

One correspondent writes: "If that utility chapter fails to get through at Knoxville, where will the rejected manuscript go?" The culling proposition, and that is what the utility chapter is, has been pretty fully described in State Agricultural College bulletins and poultry journals. Practically all of the up-to-date material on the subject appears in the new, 1922 edition of Walter Hogan's book as revised by Thos. E. Quisenberry. In other words, the material as far as essential facts are concerned, is already in print and is already available.

Information on selecting late molters and hens with faded shanks, is widely distributed. Nearly everybody knows about big abdomens and thin pelvic bones. Professor Townsley writes that his article for the September issue of this Journal will describe and illustrate the details of this culling proposition. Professor Thompson has an article in this issue on the subject. There is no copyright on the information. It has been and is being published broadcast.

On the other hand, the Standard of Perfection is a valuable copyrighted book. It contains the official description of the breeds. It is the one sure source of income for the A. P. A. All the other ventures of the association have been failures or near failures. The text book, the market standard, the war poultry books, have been disappointments. The breed books up to date have been losers. About the only way to get another superfluous book in type is to bind it in conjunction with the Standard of Perfection.

A bigger and better and more important thing is to lay plans to put the Standard of Perfection into the hands of more people, especially beginners. The slogan should be, not to load down the Standard, but to put a Standard description of the breed into the hands of every new breeder. Keep the Standard as it is, an authoritative guide for judges and breeders, and then secure wider distribution for it.

When Harry Lamon made his new breed, the Lamonas, on the poultry plant of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, he was interested, from 1912, when he made his first crosses, to 1922, when he resigned as senior poultryman for the government,—he was interested primarily in breed type. Culling was a by-product of his operations, the same as feeding, housing and watering. Unless he had established yellow shanks as a breed character, pale shanks would not mean anything in culling.

The Standard in the future as in the past should deal with these fundamentals of breed character.



A profitable hatch at the Continental Hatcheries, Polo, Ill.



From Coast to Coast Best Chicks and Most!

Read these letters from two of the 800 successful hatcheries using Buckeye Mammoth Incubators—one from California, the other from New Jersey:

"Berkeley, Calif.

We have had our No. 8 Mammoth Incubator in operation since February of this year. We are well pleased with the results for this season. Business has been extra good with us. Hatches run from 60% to 78% of all eggs. The above difference in percentage is due to the different kinds of eggs that we were compelled to use. Results have been most satisfactory. As to the quality of the chicks, one customer bought 200 and in six weeks had not lost a chick. Another bought 350 and in six weeks had lost only three. So you can see that we are well satisfied with our No. 8.

CALIFORNIA HATCHERY
J. G. Tunncliffe"

"Vineland, N. J.

I took the first hatch out yesterday and am more than pleased with the success—76% for this time of the year is not only a good sign for the quality of the breeding stock, but also for the quality of the incubator. I am pretty sure that I will

be in the market for another No. 7 for next year, as I am going to sell my
Paul F. Smith"

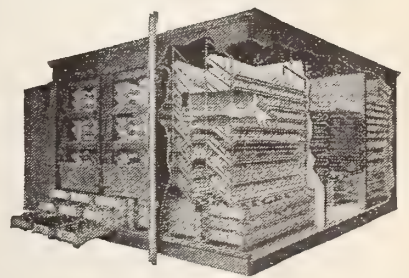
* * * *

The Buckeye Mammoth is proving itself every week in the year, *the real business incubator* for the commercial hatchery business.

The Buckeye user knows in advance within one to five per cent just what his hatch will be. And he knows that Buckeye chicks have the *strength and vitality* that means less than half of one per cent loss in shipping. The Buckeye Mammoth occupies only about one-fourth the room and saves half your time and labor.

We will be glad to send our Buckeye Mammoth Catalog, which tells all about this remarkable invention. Let us show you how to start small and grow big in the commercial hatchery business.

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World's Largest Manufacturers of Incubators and Brooders



**Buckeye Mammoths
built in three sizes:**

No. 7 Capacity . 10,368 eggs
No. 8 Capacity . 4,608 eggs
No. 6 Capacity . 2,440 eggs

Buckeye mammoth incubators



"Sail" On

My summer sale of Single Comb stock is on! If you have corresponded with me, recently, you will receive a copy of the special price list now being mailed, but be SURE and get a copy. I suggest you drop me a postal for

Sheppard's Summer Sale Price List

This season has witnessed a great appreciation of "Famous" Anconas. This year Sheppard's "Famous" Anconas made the astonishing amateur egg laying records of 339 and 335 for 365 consecutive days. This INCREASED THE DEMAND FOR MY STOCK.

One of the biggest winnings I ever made at Madison Square, New York, last January (and all of my winnings for the past 15 years have been outstanding) BOOSTED MY SALES.

Sheppard's "Famous" Anconas are worth every penny of regular prices asked—and they are mighty big bargains at Summer special prices.

Are You "UP" on Anconas?

There is a saying that folks who aren't up on a thing are apt to be down on it. Get the facts about Anconas. Look over the evidence. Don't believe gossip either for or against. I have put all the facts and results secured from "Famous" Anconas into my 100 page catalog. If you haven't a copy, write for one. It's free. Don't guess about Anconas, KNOW. Then with the facts before you, decide whether or not you wish to purchase some "Famous" stock at present low Summer prices.

H. Cecil Sheppard

Box 528
BEREA, OHIO

President International
Ancona Club.

Size of Leghorns

Frank D. Rogers, Illinois, recently remarked that a 4½ pound Leghorn cockerel was a good sized bird and that he did not believe it advisable to add a half pound to the Standard weight. He further stated that he was as much opposed to the little Hamburg-type Leghorn as anybody, and would favor making the disqualifying weight one-half pound, so as to enforce Standard size in exhibition Leghorns by disqualifying specimens that fall more than a half point under the established Standard weight.

Mr. Roger's position is semi-official, as far as the White Leghorn variety is concerned, for he will be inaugurated the next president of the National S. C. White Leghorn Club.

Dr. L. E. Heasley, Michigan, another Leghorn breeder of long experience, takes the same position, and recently stated that after carefully studying the arguments on Leghorn weights he believed that "most of those favoring an increase in weights, do not argue for the need of a Leghorn larger than the present Standard calls for, but rather that the under-sized Leghorn be more severely penalized. It is my judgment," Dr. Heasley continued, "That we should not increase our present Standard weights, but that we should disqualify Leghorn females that fail to weigh within ½ lb. of Standard weight at the season when the weight clauses are in effect." Dr. Heasley does not include the little male, although he undoubtedly so intended. It is our judgment that the little, fine-bone male should also be hit on the head—and should get the ax first.

Again we repeat, we doubt very much if the majority of the membership of the American Poultry Association in convention assembled at Knoxville, will approve the proposition to increase the Standard size of the Leghorn, although it seems certain that the disqualification on under size will be made more stringent. However, if a word to the wise is sufficient, then let us suggest: If you want to get under the ribbons in the big shows, keep out of the pee-wee class; get some body on your birds. It is well enough to talk about the runt female being a great layer. How is she as a breeder?

Status of Things in England

We read a great deal about foreign affairs in the daily press but poultry is not mentioned. The following communication from Edward C. Ash, England, gives a rather intimate view of the status of poultry breeds and breeders in England. If the British Isles, with their millions of population, could be towed over and anchored outside of New York harbor, we might be more interested, but even with a span of three thousand miles of salt water between us, the reader may find items of interest in the following English notes:

"The poultry season in England has not been as successful as could have been wished, for the very cold winds during the spring had an adverse effect, both on the fertility of eggs and the vitality of the germs. The result has been that the hatching percentages have been below the average.

"Owing to the slump, the trade this year for purebred sittings suffered, the more so as the unemployment in the larger cities affected the buying powers of that large and powerful group of fanciers, the back yard poultry keeper. It is a well known fact that many of the finest birds in England have been bred in the cramped and close quarters to be found amongst the dwellers of the working classes in our large industrial towns.

"The serious unemployment has compelled these fanciers, the best buyers, now unable to afford outlays on stock, to wait until better times come again.

"The showing season has shown a slump in entries, for the small fancier has not been able to afford the outlay and expense of entering and sending the birds to the shows. The high rates charged by the railway companies put the lid on it altogether. Again, many of the larger poultry breeders have been hit by the lack of trade and have entered less birds in the shows than they would have done if circumstances had been different.

"But considering what the fancier has to face, the entries at most of the shows have been quite fair, and the quality of the birds turned out shows that the character and type and quality of stock has not deteriorated as much as would have been expected from the

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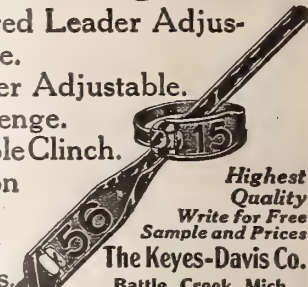
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Originators of all the Orpingtons. Send for our new price list with history of all the Orpingtons. Special Sale of 1921 hatched breeding stock. Write your requirements.

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"That do lay and are fit to show"

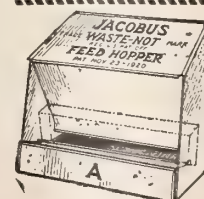
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Little Compton

Rhode Island



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catch Tray A, collects waste and returns it when inverted to close hopper against rats and mice at night. (See dotted lines). If your dealer can not supply you send for circular and order direct.

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Now's The Time
to have us plan poultry advertising that pulls more Fall business and profits. Booklets, catalogs, "catchy" letter head, trade mark, cover designs. For rates, state needs plainly. Poultry Service, Box 33D, Dodgeville, Wis.



Barred P. Rocks

1st Price Rock Pen, National Egg Laying Contest, 1920-21. Send for Summer Sales List. The Ferguson Farms, Dept. A, Dyersburg, Tenn.

war and financial conditions of the country; and what has been lost has just as quickly been recovered in most varieties.

"We can see clearly that certain breeds have forged ahead and left other breeds behind, some of which have dropped back and will soon fizzle out altogether unless great efforts are made. It is partly due perhaps to the fact that utility, or some utility at least, has become the main object of poultry keeping.

"Sooner or later, the economic question always exerts itself, for the cottager or town dweller having hens is not likely to be satisfied to be purchasing eggs whilst his neighbor has an ample supply of home produced commodities. Hence sooner or later the who who has a breed which does not lay is anxious to change that breed for something which does lay, unless of course, he is a fancier, pure and simple, and is so wrapped up in his and beauty of his birds that eggs take a very secondary place.

"The Favorelle, so popular a few years ago, appears to have vanished until quite recently when the club came to life again, and we saw for a few weeks every sign of a renaissance. But lately, and to judge from show schedules, and classes, this exceedingly fine breed is not making the headway which was anticipated. And I believe that if breeders eliminated the feathered legs, the Favorelle would become popular. The feathers on the legs, which get foul, kill the breed.

"The Spanish variety has also a waning tendency. An odd bird appears in an A. O. V. class now and again; again, here we have the result of developing monstrous characteristics until the bird has become ridiculous and painfully ugly.

"Even the White Wyandotte, which is still popular, has its popularity on the wane.

"The utility White Wyandotte is today a small bird, whilst the show White Wyandotte has become perhaps one of the most magnificent types of fowl imaginable. Birds of enormous size, of the purest white plumage, and of great width, are to be seen at the leading shows and in the leading yards, and hens of similar size are exhibited in White Wyandotte classes at classic shows. But they are not the egg laying type, and who can afford to keep monster fowls for appearances only?

"Lord Dewar, at the Chelmsford show on June 6th and 7th this year, showed perhaps the most magnificent White Wyandotte cock that has been seen for many a day, and although at the Essex Show it was not awarded the prize for the best bird in the show, in the opinion of many competent judges, there was not another bird under the canvas to equal it.

"Of course, this size development takes away from the egg-laying powers of the breed, and these huge show specimens of White Wyandottes, fine as they may be, do not contribute to the utility type, but gradually divide the breed into two varieties, the show type and the utility type, which appears from previous examples to be the first step in a breeds downfall.

"In Wyandottes, the Black Wyandotte is a very charming variety, and will, I believe, supplant the White Wyandotte amongst the utility breeders, before many days are past.

"Mr. Cunliffe Owen, at the Chelmsford Show, showed a Black Wyandotte rock, pitch black to the skin, and a hen of exceptional color, which went as far as to try and prove her utility by laying an egg each day during the show, as well as laying one in the basket on her way to the exhibition.

"These Black Wyandottes are exceptionally good layers and their color allows them to stand the dirt conditions which appertain to town poultry keeping. And their vigor and fascinating appearance, combined with the egg-laying powers, makes the Black Wyandotte a breed well worth considering, a breed which will become very popular indeed, especially for those whose space is limited.

"The position in England of the White Leghorn is very similar to that of the White Wyandotte.

"The show White Leghorn is a very large bird indeed, and is no longer a layer, whilst the laying type, one of the finest egg machines in the world, has become so weakened in constitution by egg development, and has also lost so much of its type, that the lack of stamina amongst the British White Leghorns is complained of on all sides. Many of the heavy laying Leghorns are very, very small today and the combs are often upright, and the bird has lost that curious Leghorn type which for so long was so well marked.

"In the Blue Leghorn and the Brown Leghorn, the utility type is still an excellent proposition.

"At the Chelmsford Show a very fine Brown Leghorn cock, the property of Mr. Cunliffe Owen of Loughborough, won first prize. It was an interesting bird, for it



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Write today and let us tell you about our "Stylish" cockerels, beautiful pullets, wonderful cocks and showy hens that will win top places at the show where you want to win. Learn what Oak Dale can do for you.

They have the glossy finish, full length of feather—already to win regardless of competition.. Single individuals or a full show string.

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You want quality and egg production combined for your money. Oak Dale has both.

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Dear Sir:

Birds arrived today in A lcondition. The way they hopped out of their crates, so full of vim and go, after a journey of approximately 1500 miles during this hot weather, was ample evidence of their state of health.

The striking resemblance that those birds bear to one another, makes one wish he could only see your whole flock. They certainly bear the earmarks of scientific breeding. The value of such birds for a beginner in building up a flock can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents. I wish to thank you heartily for the excellent value you have given me, and the care used in selecting males and to overcome defects in my own flock.

I am, Sir, yours for a continued business,

Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. DAVIS,
Per A. D.

Write me today for just what you want. I will fill your order to your entire satisfaction. Every shipment from Oak Dale carries this guarantee.

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Rose and Single Comb Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks

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WYANDOTTES, SILVER WYANDOTTES, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

No better blood lines to be had in the whole world, sixty birds in the winning at Madison Square and Boston, including champions and specials. Book your order for single birds, expert mated pens or a whole string for your show. More than thirty years a breeder, exhibitor and judge.

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GREYSTONE, YONKERS, N. Y.

Harold Tompkins Rhode Island Reds

Win 20 blue ribbons out of a possible 24
Boston and Madison Square Garden, 1922

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THE OPPORTUNITY to improve your stock at a saving in price is here. I offer at this time a limited number of choice breeders to make room for growing stock. Males and females bred from the same pens as my Champion Boston Cockerel and other winners at Boston and Madison Square Garden. A hen from this line of winners laid 201 eggs in 12 months at Storrs, Conn., and then won 8th at Boston in a class of 43. These birds will be worth double the price next season. The records made year after year by my Rhode Island Reds prove that they are superior to any other. Send in your order early.

H A R O L D
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Nearly all of the up-to-date poultry shows in the country used Keipper All-Wire Coops last year. The added attractiveness they lend to the exhibits makes the shows a better success financially.

Exhibitors are demanding Keipper All-Wire Coops and give preference to shows where they are used.

Neither the bird nor the shows look right in old fashioned, solid-partitioned coops. The Keipper All-Wire, electric welded, Collapsible Coops are a boon to the fancier.

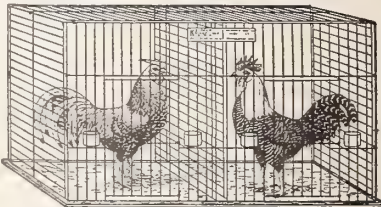
For conditioning and training before the shows you should have a few of these coops. Then your birds will feel at home in the show room.

Write for **FREE BOOK** of poultry specialties including, egg boxes, shipping coops, trap nests, fountains, feeders, etc. Tells how to condition birds for shows.

Rented
to Fairs
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The principal winners at the National White Leghorn Meet, Milwaukee, 1921, were conditioned and shown in Keipper All-Wire Coops.

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A book that explains everything you will ever want to know about CAPONS. 50 pictures from life that show each step in the operation. List of Capon Dealers' addresses. Tells how to prevent "Slips" where to get the best and cheapest capon tools. Capons are immense eating. Big profits realized. Get wise. This book tells how. Copyrighted new and revised edition. Regular 50c copy, prepaid to your address (a short time only) for a Dime in coin or stamps. **GEORGE BEUOY R. R. No. 7, CEDAR VALE, KANS.**

Funk's International Strain S.C.W. Leghorns

Offered for Special August and September Sale

\$7.00 Grade A March hatched cockerels and pullets at \$3.00 each; \$5.00 Grade B April hatched cockerels and pullets at \$2.50 each; \$10.00 Grade A yearling hens at \$4.00 each; \$6.00 Grade B yearling hens at \$3.00 each. Cock birds \$5.00 each and up. After October 1st the above stock will be sold at regular catalog prices. You cannot afford to miss these bargain prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
FUNK EGG FARM Lyle W. Funk, sole owner, Box 38 **BLOOMINGTON, ILL.**

showed the old fashioned Leghorn type to a nicety and had the wonderful rich coloring which Brown Leghorns carry. It was an out and out winner, far ahead of any other bird in the class.

"The Blue Leghorn Club, seeing what has happened to the white variety, is careful to retain type, and hence they still carry the Leghorn characteristics and the stamina, badly needed if heavy egg production is to be continued. But in Blues there is room for color improvement; they are not blue enough.

"Forging ahead to an extraordinary extent, not only the numbers kept, not only in the keenness and interest exhibited by the general public, but also in improvements of the birds themselves, we find the Campines.

"A little over a year ago there were only some 16 members of the Campine Club; today there are over 200 members. A little over a year ago, at the classic shows, there might be an entry of a few Campines, an odd Campine. Today, at the classic shows, entries of Campines make large classes, and even at the smaller shows, Campines turn up in considerable numbers.

"It will interest breeders of this variety overseas to know that the Golden Campine in tail barring and also in body barring has for some reason or other forged far ahead of the Silver Campines, and also that the green sheen type in Silvers which is so prominently developed in America has gradually come to be in England too. A comparison of the plumage of the present day American and present day English Campine, will show a surprising similarity between the American and British bird of today.

"Another two breeds which are forging ahead are the Black and Blue Orpingtons, and the most magnificent specimens of both these varieties are being exhibited, birds of great size, typical shape and wonderful coloring.

"The Buff Orpington has, however, lost its popularity and I very much doubt if it will ever regain it over here. But the Blue and Black are taking the place of the Buff, and whilst breeders can turn out birds of the size, shape and color, which the leading black and blue breeders are doing today, there is little doubt that the prospects for both these Orpington varieties are very bright indeed.

"Barred Plymouth Rocks are still great favorites. Golden Barred Rocks and Buff Rocks and White Rocks have their followers; but none of these more or less new varieties have made much headway, whilst the old Plymouth Rock still takes the lead, and holds the lead, too.

"Of all breeds here today, the Rhode Island Reds are perhaps the favorite, and the improvement in color and shape during the last few years has been phenomenal.

"Birds are red right down to the skin, and even in the darkest specimens the black marks and smut which for so long regularly appeared, has been eliminated. Classes for Rhode Island Reds practically at every show are the largest classes at the show, and competition is so keen and the bird so good that to get in the money in the Rhode Island Red classes today means a great deal, a very great deal.

"Light Sussex are also great favorites; and magnificent birds with plenty of feather and purest white plumage with a hackle feather perfect in detail, appear constantly in the show pens. A deep black hackle and white body feathers free from dark undercolor has come.

"The Speckled Sussex variety has been greatly improved recently; the rich color of their plumage is richer than ever, and green and bronze and deep reds have been developed. The beauty of the variety would easily place it amongst the leading breeds of the country if it were not for the inferior eggs this breed nearly always lays.

"The Red Sussex and Brown Sussex varieties show little movement, but there is, however, little doubt that the Red Sussex will sooner or later hold the position it deserves. For the good Red Sussex is a magnificent bird, but the Rhode Island Red has taken its place more or less.

"Minorca breeders on your side of the water will regret to learn that over here owing to the over development of the earlobe and excessive comb, that the breed is no longer the bird it used to be. Their size has been increased and the development of face characteristics has resulted in a reduction in egg producing powers and taken away with it from this variety many of its supporters.

"Once upon a time the utility breed, today it is taking a back place, and it no longer commands the interest or support. It is a great pity, for the Minorca was one of the finest laying breeds we had.

CANDEE

Front and Back Rows of Eggs on each tray automatically turned just the same as the inside rows

THE Candee Perfected Automatic Turner meets every requirement, turning every egg—whether trays are full or partly full—and it solves the problem of how to turn the front and back rows of eggs just as much as the inside rows. One master lever turns every egg needing turning, in any capacity up to 10,200 eggs.

Supplied in Either Single or Double Decks

Each is a Complete Machine—no need to transfer eggs from upper to lower decks. Upper deck has hatching trays, and nursery under trays exactly the same as the lower deck.

All Candees Truly Sectional—They are shipped all built, ready to set on their legs. Any handy man can set it up in a few hours

Patented Heat Control—Each 300-egg compartment has its own automatic water regulator that prevents surplus heat from entering the egg chamber.

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"Gentlemen: It might interest you to know that for the past season, just about to close, I have averaged 78% hatches in my Candee. I am now contemplating installing another of your mammoths to take care of my rapidly increasing business. The original machine, as you know, has just completed its 11th season, and is still practically as good as new. It has given eleven years of perfect satisfaction.

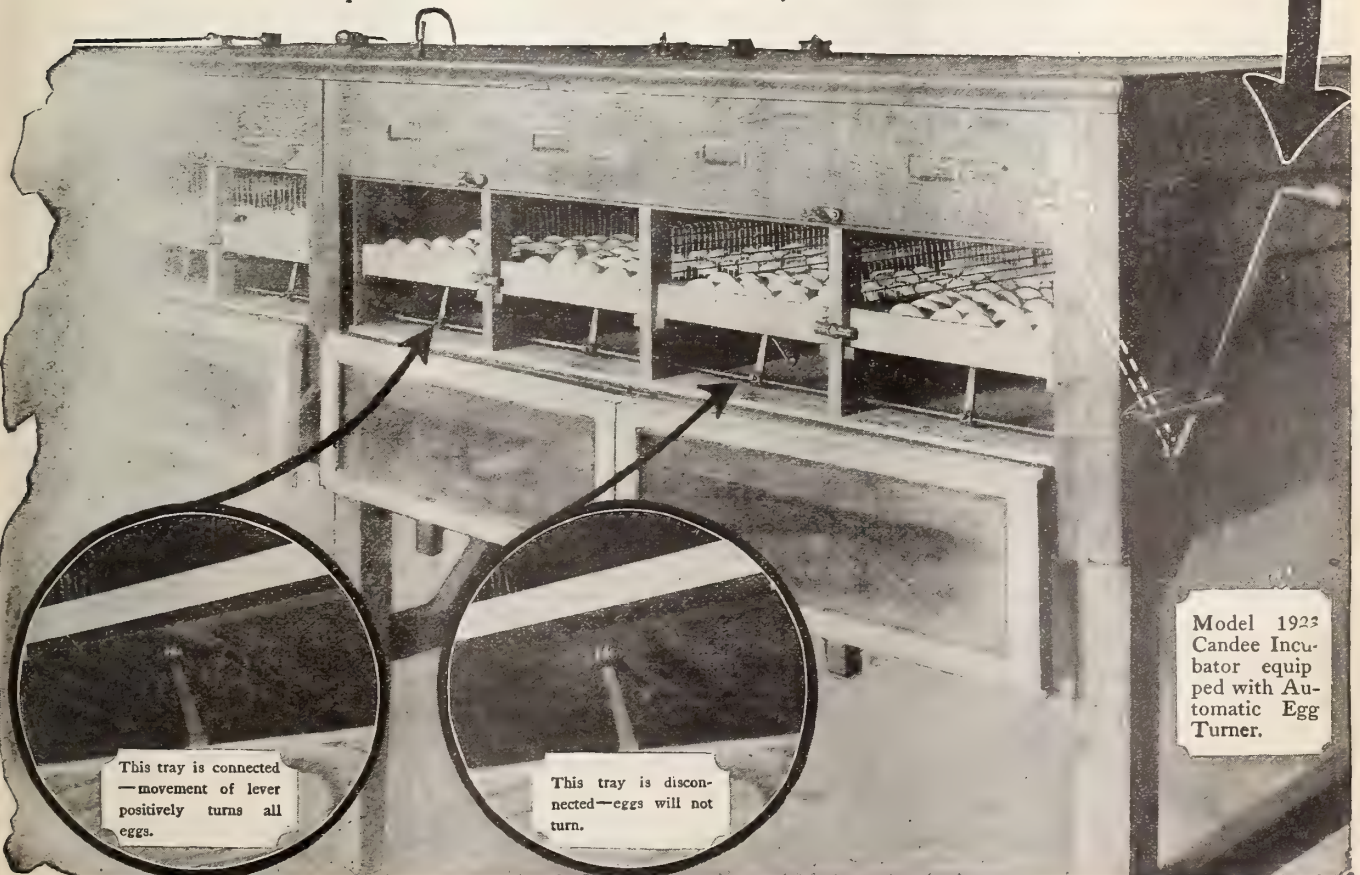
Thos. G. Delamere."

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CHICK to CHICKEN in Shortest Time

Correct feeding promotes quick and profitable growth. The balanced feed that supplies all bodily needs of rapidly growing birds is

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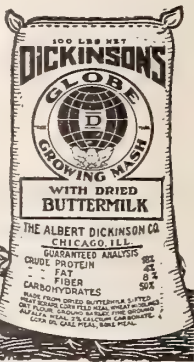
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Palatable, easily digested, contains the necessary variety of growing proteins and vitamins. Feed this mash in a hopper, always accessible.

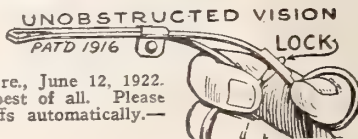
Globe Scratch Feed in the litter provides exercise.

Ask your dealer—he can get Dickinson feeds if he does not sell them now.

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Dear Sir: Eugene, Ore., June 12, 1922.
I am using your U. V. Tools and like them the best of all. Please tell me about your new method or relieving wind puffs automatically.—S. F. G.

Dear Sir: Jansen, Nebr., June 19, 1922.
Enclosed please find my check for which send a set of your instruments to Mrs. H—, a neighbor. Also please send descriptive literature to Mrs. Wm. N—, and Mrs. Chas. W—, of Fairbury, Nebr. The instruments I got from you in 1917 are highly satisfactory. Yours respectfully, Mrs. M. L. S.
Every year boosts for Unobstructed Vision Tools—So will you if you ever try them. Guaranteed absolutely satisfactory or money refunded. Late cockerels make profitable capons—the finest eating known. Order now, mail carriers cannot be hurried. Complete set and directions, \$5.00. Removers alone, \$3.50. Descriptive literature 6c in stamps. S. K. BURDIN, SUITE 16, 120 STIBBARD AVE., TORONTO, ONT.



Pape S. C. Black Minorcas

are made with a view to giving breeders and beginners the opportunity of trying out the most prolific producers of Glorious Large White Eggs—to buy the best at prices that will insure a profit on the investment.

Our free illustrated catalog describes our farm raised Continuous Layers and Triumph Exhibition quality 1922 hatched cockerels and pullets, yearling females and sires, past and prospective prize winners and foundation pens. Special sale on 1,000 yearling hens, now laying, and partly matured pullets—a gold mine to any one interested in large white eggs and many of them. State requirements please.

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CHAMPIONS AT NEW YORK

Won first and fourth cockerels; first and third pullets; first hen; second old pen; second young pen; best display; champion male; champion female; again they prove their superiority against 23 competitors, showing 236 entries—think of it—at the greatest show of the country, Madison Square Garden. WE CAN SAY PLY WINNERS FOR ANY SHOW. Bred from our selected matings to produce size, color, type and laying qualities. Write for illustrated catalog. Eggs Half Price now.

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FIRST PULLET NEW YORK 1922

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HALF PRICE SUMMER SALE of high quality stock backed by the blood of ten generations of Chicago Coliseum winners. Summer Egg Special, including eggs from \$20 matings, \$25 per 50. Send for Summer Sales List. E. W. MAHOOD, Box 4, 616 Lee Ave., Webster Groves, Mo.

Giant Minorcas, S. C. Black

Get my new illustrated folder, big values for little money, matured and partly matured stock. A fine lot of exhibition birds for sale. JOHN L. BROWN, 65 Indiana Ave., ANDERSON, IND.

CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

Cold Storage Holding

When Summer egg prices get low producers often think of the commission house man who has a cold storage plant back of him. On this subject, Emmett E. Houser, Iowa, writes: "I wish you would tell me where I could put my eggs in cold storage until this Fall or Winter."

"Am getting lots of them and don't want to sell when they are so cheap. Do you know anything about the charges for storage?"

There are dozens of cold storage warehouses in every city and these houses rent space. The renters do not all get rich. Some go broke. However, the details in connection with refrigeration are interesting, and we are pleased to present the following summary, as supplied by E. F. Murphy, head of the egg marketing work for the Illinois Agricultural Association:

"Referring to your letter of March 14th with which you enclose a letter from Emmett E. Houser, Iowa, that asks for information on the storage of eggs, I wish to give you the following data based on present conditions:

"Eggs were bought for storage this Spring at about \$7.00 per case, or approximately 23c a dozen.

"The cost of storage is 12c per case for the first month and 6c a case for each additional month. One should carry insurance on the eggs and this will vary in accordance with the kind of a house they are stored in. A good house here in Chicago, I find, has an insurance rate of \$4.00 per year on \$3,000, or, in other words, it would cost about 1/2c per case for six months insurance.

"It is customary for the storage firm to make arrangements for the person who is storing the eggs to secure for him an advance of money on the eggs. This year, they are contemplating an advance of \$5.60 to \$5.75 per case, if the eggs are stored which are purchased at \$7.00 a case.

"If eggs are stored in car lots there is no cartage charge, inasmuch as the car is put on the track at the storage plant. If the shipments come in in less than car lots or in small lots, the cartage charge is 4c per case to the storage house.

"Your inquirer will understand, of course, that there are 30 dozen eggs per case.

"The interest charged on money advanced is 7 per cent.

"The total cost per dozen, then, of storing eggs in less than car lots, for a period of six months, would be a little less than 1 1/2c a dozen. This figure includes cartage, insurance, cost of storage space and interest on the money advanced for a period of six months. If eggs are stored in car lots, the cost is slightly less, as explained above.

"Of course, the person storing eggs will pay the transportation charges to the city in which the eggs are stored.

"The letter which you sent me indicates that the writer desires to store in small quantities at different intervals. I would suggest that if this is the case, small express shipments be sent into the storage warehouse and, after the storage warehouse has accumulated 100 cases, then they can make out the note for the advance of 80 per cent of the value of the eggs and other additional papers.

"I should like to caution the inquirer that it is very important that the eggs be stored in a storage house that has the reputation of keeping proper temperature, ventilation, etc.

"It is also important that the dirties, checks and cracks be taken out and only the strictly fresh eggs be put in storage."

* * *

Ash Cans

We have had about the same trouble with rats and mice that you have had, and used about the same remedies with about the same success.

The other day we decided to build a feed bin to hold a hundred pounds of cracked corn,

a hundred of wheat and a hundred of growing mash. In figuring up the lumber and galvanized iron that was to cover the lumber, the cost amounted to \$10.

The thought struck us: Why not use ash cans? They are made of galvanized iron with metal covers. Because the cans could be set in the barn, out of the rain and sun, the cheapest sort would answer the purpose. The department store man priced them at \$1.45 each, delivered. They work.

The clerk who sold us the cans remarked: "We sell a good many for that purpose. Yesterday I shipped 24, \$2.50 ones, with ribs down their sides, to a poultry keeper out of the city. I guess he wanted to put a feed can in each of his colony houses."

* * *

Mr. Rolf Misunderstood

Few young men in the poultry industry deserve more credit than Arthur F. Rolf, savior of the National White Leghorn Club. Mr. Rolf is earnest, fairminded, progressive. He plays above board.

Last month Mr. Rolf sent an announcement to the poultry papers regarding a federation of specialty clubs. This might be interpreted as a move to form an association of breeders to succeed the A. P. A. The fact of the matter is, Mr. Rolf wants to help the A. P. A. by more closely affiliating the specialty clubs with the old association.

In some quarters, however, an evil intention was attached to his letter of announcement, and it was headed in one poultry paper, "Et Tu Brutus." Translated from the Latin to English, that means "And thou also, Brutus."

It was Caesar who uttered that expression. Brutus was his friend. The Roman senate had conspired to murder Caesar. Caesar enters the senate chamber, and the fateful act is performed. With blood flowing from his side, and tears from his eyes, Caesar turns around and sees his friend, Brutus, among the assassins. His last words are: "And thou also, Brutus—then I fall."

A. F. Rolf has already been dubbed "Brother Rolf," and now he becomes "Friend Brutus," who would destroy the life of the A. P. A. Could a more villainous significance be attached to Mr. Rolf's motives?

Such intellectual shafts, intended to pierce the heart of good men, are as unnecessary as they are unkind. They breed hatred.

* * *

Finances

The talk of writing a new constitution for the A. P. A., and reorganizing the association, receives the attention of conservative members because of the financial situation of the association.

Life memberships have been sold and the money has been spent, but the membership must be carried. This is a burden.

Who voted away the money? There is only one answer: The members themselves in convention assembled.

It is true that wind-jammers and barnstormers helped the thing along—but the responsibility rests with those who cast their votes.

What is to be done? Each life member can hold the A. P. A. liable for a life membership. Each member in actual fact, is a member for life. The association offered those terms and the members accepted them. That makes a contract between the member and the association. It is a valid and honorable contract.

An equally honorable contract was signed by Germany. She agreed to pay certain reparations to the allies. France, England and Germany agreed to the amount. Uncle Sam approved. But time is showing that Germany cannot pay, and it is ruinous to make her pay. The contract stands; it was entered into in good faith, but its terms are proving to be impossible.

Nearly everyone knows the story of Antonio, the merchant of Venice. His ships were at sea, and he needed a little quick money to help a friend. He went to a money lender and put up a bond that called for a pound of his own flesh, to guarantee the loan. When the loan fell due, Antonio, with his ships lost at sea, was unable to pay it, and then the money-lender asked for his pound of flesh in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Through Molting Quickly— LAYING AGAIN!

Big Egg Records and Big Profits are made by the hens that take few vacations. Globe Egg Mash contains everything needed for growing new feathers. Keep it before them all the time and they will molt evenly and as quick as nature will let them. Some hens, when fed Globe Egg Mash, lay right through their molt.

DICKINSON'S GLOBE EGG MASH

should be supplemented with Globe Scratch, fed in a deep litter, to induce exercise and furnish fats and carbohydrates. All live dealers sell Dickinson's Globe Poultry Feeds or will procure them on request.

THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.



KEIPPER SHIPPING COOPS

With Sliding Door and Automatic Lock

Don't be worried with hammer and nails. Keipper Shipping Coops, the outcome of our years of experience, cost no more than the ordinary box—the saving in express pays for the coop in a short time. Made from cedar lumber, light, sanitary; perfect ventilation. Birds come through in best of condition. Nothing to equal it on the market. It's a Keipper Product—that means it's the best.

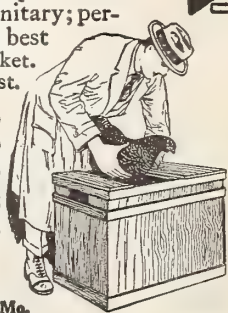
Shipped Flat. Order by Number

No. 17—12x16x18 in. high, each .65; 1/2 doz. \$3.12; Doz. \$ 5.46
No. 18—12x18x21 in. high, each .80; 1/2 doz. 3.84; Doz. 6.72
No. 19—12x21x21 in. high, each 1.00; 1/2 doz. 4.80; Doz. 8.40
No. 20—20x24x21 in. high, each 1.55; 1/2 doz. 7.44; Doz. 13.02
No. 21—12x21x24 in. high, each 1.40; 1/2 doz. 6.72; Doz. 11.76
No. 22—12x24x24 in. high, each 1.55; 1/2 doz. 7.44; Doz. 13.02

Prices F.O.B. express factory or branches. Write for **FREE BOOK** of poultry specialties including, egg boxes, baby chick boxes, shipping coops, trap nests, fountains, feeders, etc. Tells how to condition birds for shows.

**KEIPPER COOPING CO., 1401 First St.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin**

WRITE NEAREST OFFICE
Johnstown, New York; Jacksonville, Florida; Kansas City, Mo.



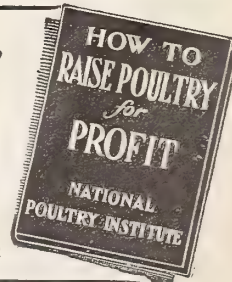
Big Profits from Poultry

We teach you how; easily learned at home; our guaranteed methods make success certain; build a business of your own. Every part of Poultry keeping fully covered. We show you how to select the good layers and cull out the poor layers; how to feed young stock for quick growth and early maturity; how to market poultry and eggs to get the best prices; How to be a Successful Poultry Keeper. Send today for free book, "How to Raise Poultry for Profit."

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Dept. 117

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Keeler's Wh. Wyandottes "THE WORLD'S GREATEST STRAIN"

500 February cockerels and pullets bred from our Chicago winners; birds that will be easy winners in the August and September State, District and County Fairs. Show cocks and hens that can win anywhere now ready. Book your order before September 1st for your winter show birds and save one-fifth. 3,000 cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets to select from. The Summer Bargain Sale ends midnight August 31st. Write today for free cut price bulletin of our birds. Without an equal for show purposes and wonderful record egg layers.

CHAS. V. KEELER & SON

R. F. D. No. 11

WINAMAC, IND.

Cull Out Loafer Hens

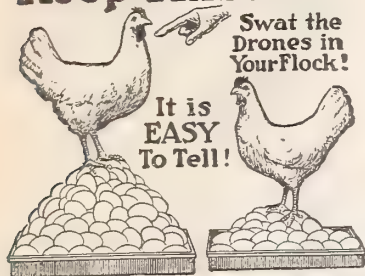
Don't Kill the Layer. Market the Culls and Save Feed.

Nearly 50 per cent of the hens in every flock do not lay a sufficient number of eggs to pay for the cost of their feed alone. Nearly 50 per cent of the male birds in every flock are not worth breeding from. Therefore, one-half of the poultry owned by the average poultryman consumes the profit that he makes on the other half of his flock.

The most important thing that should be known by every poultryman is to tell how to select his good layers, how to cull out his non-producers, how to pick the birds that consume feed but do not lay, and how to pick the birds that should be held over as breeders.

During the next few weeks is the important time to cull out the loafer hens. Hens that

Keep This Hen-



have ceased to lay eggs should be disposed of at once. By culling out these hens now you will not only save feed, but you will get a higher market price for the culled out hens. The longer you keep these hens, the lower the price will be on the market.

Cull them out and sell them as soon as they cease egg production. Keep the hens that lay late in the summer and into the fall months. It is easy and simple to tell these hens if you have the plain methods and secrets outlined in the new book, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business," written by one of the World's leading poultry experts, Prof. T. E. Quisenberry. Outlines full information on How to Tell Poor Layers; How to Save Feed; How to Get Big Egg Yields; How to Build Simple Houses; How to Remodel Old Houses; How to Prevent Sickness and Disease, and hundreds of other money-making secrets and ideas. This book is free if you write at once for your copy. Don't Delay. Write to American Poultry School, Dept. 2062, Kansas City, Mo.

Eggs All Year Round Pay- We Show You How To Get Them

Our new book "For Better Poultry" gives simple feeding directions which if followed will make your hens more healthy and vigorous and increase their egg production. This is especially true if you feed Surene Buttermilk Egg Mash. This feed, rich in "vitamines," develops vigor and vitality in hens, enabling them to maintain a super-egg production all year round. Right now you should put your pullets on

SURENE

Buttermilk Egg Mash

It will develop them rapidly to early laying maturity and give you twice the egg production that you can get from ordinary grain feed. If you cannot buy Surene Buttermilk Egg Mash from your dealer, write us. Do not accept any "just as good" substitute for Surene.

Get This New Poultry Book

FREE 64 pages of accurate information and advice on best breeds, houses, incubation, brooding, diseases and how to avoid them; how to feed hens to keep in best condition and sustain heavy egg production; how to feed and raise most chicks from every hatch. Written by a prominent poultry expert. Write for it today. Sent free postpaid. Give the name of your feed dealer.

American Milling Co.,
Dept. 1 Peoria, Ill.

Did he get it? No. Instead, the very name of Shylock is hissed down through the corridor of time.

Contracts should be entered into cautiously. They are not easily broken. But, there come times, as in the case of Germany, or in the case of Antonio, that they were better broken.

The A. P. A. finds itself face to face with the serious obligation to carry for life the memberships of nine thousand members, with the membership fees already spent. We do not ask that the A. P. A. repudiate its contract, but suggest that members be receptive to any suggestion that is well intended to alleviate the burden.

* * *

Light and Dark Barred Rocks

Chas. Morgan, Illinois, who wrote an article for the June issue of the Journal advocating two varieties of Barred Rocks, writes us again as follows:

"Since writing you the last time I have been giving this Dark and Light matter considerable study and have about arrived at the conclusion that Barred Rocks should be shown as per Standard requirements as near as possible, though I doubt very much indeed if we will ever reach the point where the male and female that match in shade of color will be produced from the same mating. Neither do I think we have any reason to feel that we should expect to produce our best birds in that way. After listening to breeders discuss the desirable features of males and females of some of the other varieties, I find they are virtually compelled to resort to practically the same methods, i. e. double mating, though they do not come out in the open and admit it as is the case with us fellows, who, I believe, in most cases are asking only for a square deal for our favorites, 'The Grand Old Breed.'

"At this time I really feel that the Light male and Dark female, while both are today bred to a point of great merit, should be entitled to a place in the show room or Standard no more than are the non-Standard birds used in producing the Standard or exhibition specimens of other breeds. If every sort of breeding bird in all breeds is to be accorded recognition what a gathering we would have and what a time the judges and breeders would have. In my opinion such matters should be taken care of by breed clubs in the literature pertaining to their respective breeds."

Mr. Morgan has bred Barred Rocks for twenty years, and he was "taken off his feet" apparently, by the glamor of the two variety program, but it appears that upon more mature consideration he sees that confusion worse confounded would result from standardizing two varieties of Barred Plymouth Rocks. If this subject can lay over a year so breeders can think on it, there will be not half as much enthusiasm for two varieties.

* * *

Registration

The question of pedigreeing and registering poultry is a subject that will not down. Although the American Standardbred Poultry Registry Association undertook this work and gave it up, it is possible that they were only ahead of the times. We acknowledge with appreciation the following impressive letter on the subject from L. J. Brosemer:

"I am more and more impressed with the fact that the record-of-performance-work fostered by the Canadian government is a step forward!

"Think: during the past fifty years draft-horse breeders have bred more power into trotters, more milk into Holsteins, cheaper meat into beef cattle, finer wool on sheep, more pounds with less feed into hogs. What have poultry men been doing?

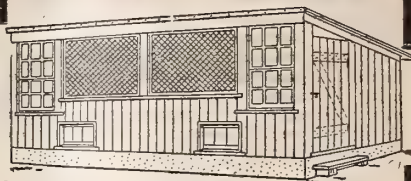
"Sitting over here with the best interests of the poultry industry at heart, but fortunately far enough away so that one can look at it from a distance which enables him to see its form and texture, these thoughts occur to me:

"The A. P. A. can do nothing without money.

"It is the only national livestock association on this continent which attempts to operate on the revenue obtained from members, and a few minor items.

"The A. P. A. can best obtain the money it needs to do worth while things (year after

KIRCHNER'S BETTERBILT SECTIONAL BUILDINGS



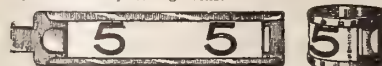
Poultry Houses Hog Houses and Garages

These are the strongest, most durable and attractive buildings made. No extras to buy. We furnish everything complete ready to set up and bolt together. Easy to take down and move. Cost less than to buy lumber and build. Send for free catalog.

CHAS. KIRCHNER
304 S. 6th St., Marshall, Ill.

Bourne Leg Bands

Are easy to use and can be read ten feet away. Large numbers printed on seven colors of celluloid and held in an aluminum band. Edges rolled so as not to hurt the legs. Good for tramping hens.

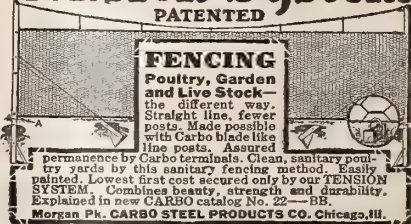


Numbers from 1 to 300 on white, red, yellow, blue, cerise, pink and green celluloid. Numbered from 301 to 1,000 on white only. Send for sample and circular. Price 3 cents each.

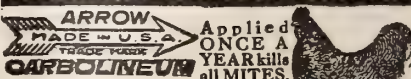
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KILLS MITES IN HEN-HOUSES



Guaranteed and highly recommended. Write for Circulars. Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co. Dept. 50 Milwaukee, Wis.

HIGHEST SCORE EVER WON!!

100 Envelopes 3 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches, an extra strong thick hard slick writing face and 100 Letterheads 8 1/2 x 11 inches heavy, smooth, hard, thick writing paper, (fine typewriter bond paper same price) All artistically printed with pictures of your breeds, and sent to you by parcel post for \$1.50. Better printing for price was never done. No other kind of printing done. No sample sent out. Order direct from this ad.

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Rogers' White Leghorns

Chicago Coliseum and Boston Winners—Guaranteed Stock at Right Prices—Catalog Free—Write! Rogers' Leghorn Farm, South Road., Elgin, Ill.

Post's Super Anconas

Summer sale of cockerels, pullets and yearling breeders. Home of official egg and show champions. Free catalog. SWEET BRIAR FARM, Box 39, Ontarioville, Ill.

year, through money derived from the registration and transfer of pedigreed Standardbred fowls. The horse, cattle, hog, sheep, goat, dog, cat and rabbit industries have registry associations. Why can't the A. P. A. have a registry association?

When you buy what is known as standardbred chicken, what do you get?—Nothing but so many pounds of flesh and blood.

"When you buy what is known as other Standardbred animals, what do you get?—So many pounds of flesh and blood, and a record of its ancestry. And this is most important, vitally important, because the animal you buy is merely an omnibus in which its ancestors ride. And nothing can be transmitted that is not inherited!

"The world is making too much progress not to have something like this happen within the ranks of the A. P. A. before many years. We don't ride in ox carts any more, nor do we cut grain with a scythe. There is nothing radical about it. There are just as many honest men in the poultry industry as in any other industry. So long as the A. P. A. keeps in the rut it is now in, it will always be 'the chicken business.' Why don't some of you fellows who are some day going to have the whole load on your own shoulders start to make your stand now? Of course you are going to have to fight! Nothing worth while in this world was ever done without a big scrap!"

* * *

Showalter Goes to Kansas City

Few men in the poultry business have a wider personal acquaintance among poultry men than Harry R. Showalter. Mr. Showalter has accepted a position with the Keiper Cooping Co., as western manager, and will again be on the show circuit this Winter.

* * *

Discrimination Against Leghorns

Thos. F. Rigg has addressed a letter to the market editors of produce journals and leading daily papers that quote produce prices, asking for a change in the market term of "Leghorns." Mr. Rigg's letter was as follows:

"About two years ago the term 'Leghorns' came into use in poultry quotations in pricing undersized hens and broilers. The term is a misnomer and an injustice to the breeders of Leghorns, of which there are more in the United States than of any other breed.

"Some of the leading produce men have agreed that the term 'unders' would be more appropriate as properly describing this grade of fowls. Since the term 'Leghorn' is already in use it will be largely up to you and your fellow market editors to right this wrong by properly editing your market quotations and inserting the term 'unders' instead of 'Leghorns.'

"For your information I might state that there are a number of breeds of poultry as light or lighter in weight than Leghorns and that there are many strains of Leghorns which weigh as much as the so-called heavy breeds.

"As an act of justice to the rank and file of your farm and suburban subscribers, all of whom raise poultry, and on behalf of the members of the American Poultry Association, who breed Leghorns, I appeal to you to see to it that the term 'Unders' is used in your quotations from now on."

* * *

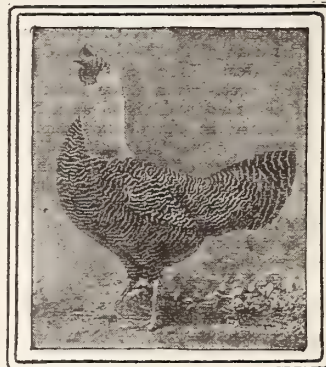
New Heads of Agricultural Colleges

Poultrymen should note with somewhat more than routine interest, the appointment of heads of state agricultural colleges, which institutions are directing such extensive propaganda, and exerting such wide influence through the state organizations of extension workers and county agents.

It is encouraging when breeders are put at the head of these colleges, especially breeders who have a sane conception of poultry.

Professor Herbert W. Mumford of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Illinois College of Agriculture, was recently appointed as dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the Experiment Station and State Extension Service. Professor Mumford has been head of the animal husbandry department at the University for twenty years, having built up the department from the beginning to its present high standing. He has also directed the investigational work along livestock

Green Sheen Strain Silver Campines

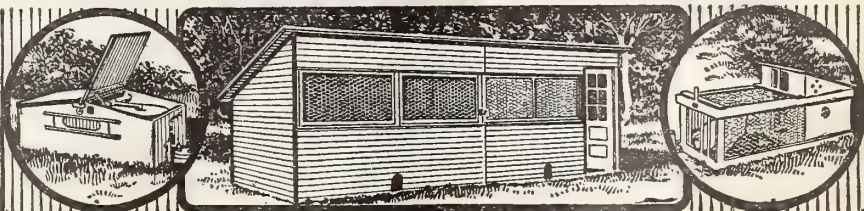


I HAVE 400 Campine chicks, the oldest about five months. They are the biggest bodied, best maturing lot I have ever had. Am in an especially strong position to furnish stock for Fall fairs and early Winter shows. Cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets, pairs, trios and pens.

My birds were again champions at the Chicago show last December for the tenth consecutive year.

I have the largest plant devoted to the raising of exhibition and high record Silver Campines in the United States. My birds have been line-bred on my farm over a series of years, housed in open front houses, and are fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous. I have had 69 males placed under ribbons at the Coliseum Show in the last ten years. During the same period, I have had 160 females placed under ribbons. This record is without equal in the history of the great Chicago show. It is a part of Campine history. Some cockerels now at \$5.00 each.

FRANK E. HERING Desk B SOUTH BEND, IND.



Brooder for 50 to 100 chicks

No. 3 Poultry House for 60 hens—2 units

Setting Coop

Every need of the poultry fancier is met by Hodgson Poultry Houses. They are sturdy, weather-proof, vermin proof, properly ventilated, easy to clean and move. Shipped in sections and can be erected by anyone in

less than a hour. Your hens will thrive and lay their best if kept in Hodgson Poultry Houses. Send today for illustrated catalog showing how Hodgson Poultry Houses are constructed and their many uses.

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Portable
HOUSES

E. F. HODGSON CO., Room 322, 71-73 Federal St.
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Buff Orpingtons

Sure fire winners for hottest fall shows in America. Attractive yearling cocks. Splendid hens in magnificent feather. Big early youngsters of the quality finish and bloom for keen competition.

4 MONTH CHIX from our choicest matings of Chicago Coliseum winners at \$5 each. 4 for \$19. 8 for \$37. 12 for \$55.

Special low price summer sale on mature stock closes Aug. 31. Get Sale List and order on Approval or C. O. D. shipment; a SATISFACTORY SHIPMENT from

WYANT BROS.

THORNTOWN, INDIANA

Queensbury Farms Pullets and Yearlings



Queensbury famous S. C. White Leghorn free range pullets from the same blood lines as our great contest birds are now ready for shipment at various ages or to be reserved for later shipment. The real American money making hustlers that you've heard so much about. Prices at rock bottom now.

Yearling hens selected from our own winter layers offered for August at special summer prices. Now is the time to order before the best ones are sold.

Queensbury Farms 123 No. Main St. Toms River, N. J.

Try the New Way To Kill Lice

A hen worried to death with lice can not lay if she wants to. You might as well "throw money to the birds" as feed high price food to lousy chickens. It's a dead loss—don't do it. Use "LICECIL." No dusting, no dipping, no painting. Hang up the bottle. It acts like magic. Testimonials from every state in the union tell of wonderful results from its use.



Simply put a few drops in nests and on roosts and hang uncorked bottle in coop or hen house. Powerful evaporating vapors which leave bottle are three times heavier than air descend in a misty form,



penetrating feathers, cracks and crevices everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, bed bugs, ants, roaches, etc., have no lungs—they breathe through the pores of the body, and are destroyed by Licecil vapors. Will not injure chicks. Bottle, \$1.00; 3 bottles for \$2.50; 12 bottles, \$9.00. Prepaid. Money back if it fails. American Supply Company, Dept. 54 Quincy, Illinois.

lines in the department, the results of which have placed the department among the foremost of the country.

Professor Mumford has a wide reputation as a breeder of purebred swine and beef cattle and enjoys the confidence of the livestock fraternity of this country.

He will assume his duties September first, upon the retirement of Dean Eugene Davenport, who has occupied the position for the past twenty-eight years.

Last August Professor W. C. Coffey was inaugurated as dean of the Minnesota College of Agriculture. Dean Coffey is known throughout purebred circles as a sheep breeder. The product of his mind and vision as a livestock breeder is shown in the development of the flocks of sheep at the University of Illinois. With a small outlay of funds but with a keen perception of merit in breeding animals, he developed flocks which won in the foremost shows of this country and some of his top animals commanded the highest prices that were paid at leading sales.

* * *

Poultry and Egg Tariff

Although protection is a strict canon of Republican faith, a number of the schedules in the tariff bill may be finally reduced by Congressmen who can see two sides to a proposition. There is one schedule, however, on which there should be little doubt as to what is the right policy for the American law makers to pursue. That schedule has to do particularly with protection on dried and frozen eggs from the Orient. American poultry farmers and farmer's wives cannot compete with the Chinese.

John L. Childs of Pekin, China, at the recent international bible student conference, said:

"While American influence is now greater than it ever has been in China because of the work done by the missionary agencies, the introduction of the factory system by Americans and the requirements that employees work from twelve to fourteen hours a day without proper sanitary conditions is giving the thoughtful Chinese much to criticize. Christian principles must be applied to industrial life in China and in this country if we are to make the progress we ought to in China."

Mr. Childs read a statement contained in a report of an industrial concern doing business in China in which the stockholders were told that "it will be seen that the company is in an exceptionally favorable position. With the raw product at its doors, an abundant and absurdly cheap labor supply to draw on and no vexatious factory laws to observe, it is not surprising that its annual profits should have exceeded its total capital on at least three occasions."

American firms are largely engaged in buying Chinese eggs, employing Chinese labor to manufacture them into commercial products, and exporting those products to the United States. Whether you are a Republican protectionist or a Democratic free-trader, you are a poultryman and you know that protection against an agricultural Orient is different than protection against France, England, or even Germany with her depreciated mark. You will therefore be interested in the report that on July 10 the U. S. Senate voted tariff duties on eggs as follows: Eggs in shell, 8 cents a dozen; frozen eggs, 6 cents a pound; dried eggs, 18 cents a pound.

Prof. Jas. E. Rice, Cornell University, who has been most active in representing poultry producers in the matter of tariff schedules, before Congressional committees, states that, in his opinion, a tariff that would be protective of American producers should call for a duty of 8c a dozen on eggs in shell, 8c a lb. on frozen eggs, and 24c a lb. on dried eggs.

Importers maintain that such a schedule would prohibit imports. It appears, however, that egg breaking establishments in the United States will not begin operation with an 18c duty on dried eggs. That leaves the field open for Chinese exploitation.

In parts of China a man may be hired for \$8 a year, American gold, and \$4 a year extra for clothes, etc., making the labor cost \$1 a month. Upon the eggs reaching Seattle, a car can be shipped to New York for \$144 less than Washington state producers pay to ship a car to New York. Eggs by way of Panama Canal can be put down in New York



Solves Dry-Mash Feeding Problem

The Cymaco Dry Mash Feeder

pays for itself in feed saved as well as increased egg production. Made entirely of steel, weatherproof, stands on its own legs, free of ground. Agitator rod, worked automatically by feeding of hens, keeps feed from clogging. Adjustable by thumb screws for different kind of feed. Accommodates double row of hens. 2 ft. feeding space— $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. capacity, \$2.25. 4 ft. feeding space—1 bu. capacity, \$3.25. You cannot afford to miss this bargain.

Saves Its Cost

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Another BIG DROP in PRICES

Big drop in fence prices—freight prepaid. Write for new 1923 cut price catalog, showing big price cuts on 150 styles of famous Brown quality Double Galvanized fence, ready roofing and paints. Also bargains in gates, steel posts, etc.

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BROWN'S LATEST CUT PRICE CATALOG

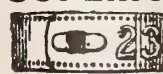
Cull Poor Layers—Save Feed



Know how to tell the profit-making hens. Simple, easy-to-apply methods and hundreds of secrets fully outlined in new **FREE BOOK**, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business"; 96 pages; complete illustrations; written by T. B. Crispenberry, one of the World's leading poultry authorities. Write today for your free copy to.

AMERICAN POULTRY SCHOOL Dept. 2061 Kansas City, Mo.

SUPERIOR LEG BANDS



Aluminum Sure Clinch	Spiral Celluloid
12 - \$.15	12 - \$.15
25 - .25	25 - .30
50 - .35	50 - .50
100 - .65	100 - .95
250 - 1.50	250 - 2.00
500 - 2.50	500 - 3.25

Also, colored number bands. Baby chick bands. State breed and sex. Postpaid. Cat. free. **AURORA BAND CO. 77 LaSalle St., AURORA, ILL.**

Quality Chicks

9c Up. From the best laying strains, 12 varieties. Breeding stock hens \$1.50 up. Cocks and cockerels.

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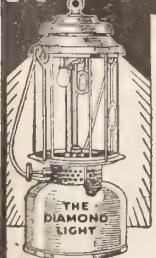
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for about 15c a doz. It costs 27c to 30c to produce eggs in New Jersey. In 1920, about 70,000,000 dozens were imported from China, or their equivalent in frozen or dried eggs. All eggs in China are breaking stock, because eggs are cheap and wages cheap.

Eastern senators and representatives favor tariffs on eastern industry, but are not enthusiastic about the activities of the agricultural bloc, which insists on equal protection for the west and south. The east prefers cheap food and low wages for industrial workers. With this natural eastern objection in congress, together with the lobbying of big bakers, confectionary men and importers, it will not only be difficult to increase the egg schedules, but may be difficult to hold what the senate committee has granted.

The Washington offices of the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Dairyman's League, and the Southern Tariff Association are looking out for the interests of poultry producers. Poultrymen are contributing liberally to help along the work of the Tariff Committee. Everyone interested in the industry should read Professor Rice's article on the subject in this issue. Those who have not contributed to support the committee in its fight for protection on American eggs, should get in touch with Lyle Funk, treasurer, Bloomington, Ill. And wire or write your senator or representative, calling his attention to the fact that as a poultryman, and a constituent whom he represents, you ask for full protection against the Chinese egg. Tell him that this does not mean high priced eggs in the United States, because the price of eggs follows the price of grain, which is never less than 60 per cent of the cost of eggs.

Blue Andalusians

It has been said that "the Standard Committee made a new breed of the Blue Andalusian." The new description of color calls for a cleaner blue ground; in fact, so much cleaner that it was thought best to leave the Blue Orpington and Blue Plymouth Rock descriptions as they were, rather than to try to make these new varieties measure up to the Blue Andalusian color description. The type of the Andalusian was materially changed, to call for a bird high in shoulders, declining to tail; narrower in front of tail; and the female is to be free of concave cushion to tail.

On the advisability of accepting these changes, Walter C. Dobe, New York writes: "I have read and most carefully considered the proposed changes in the Andalusian Standard as recommended by the Standard Revision Committee.

"The suggested changes in color should have the tendency to lighten up the ground color and place a more distinctive lacing on the feather. We want the Andalusian to have a clear blue ground color that will smartly show up the lacing. In the past our Andalusians have had too dark a ground color with heavy lacing which did not show up a few feet away. This is something we must get away from to preserve the future popularity of this breed.

"I am particularly pleased to note the change in back to 'rather' long and body to 'long.' I have observed that the longer the body the heavier the layer. Andalusians lay an unusually large egg and naturally I believe the body change to 'long' is a very favorable one. The upright carriage and gamelike appearance should not be overlooked, as this has been characteristic of the Andalusians ever since they originated.

"Thanking you for your earnest efforts in behalf of our favorite breed, and with kindest personal regards, believe me to be,

"Walter C. Dobe."

Dr. Kent in New Position

Dr. O. B. Kent, formerly instructor in the Poultry Department, Cornell University, has accepted the position of director of the Poultry Service Department of the Quaker Oats Company.

Dr. Kent is a progressive young man, having served as President of American Association of Instructors and Investigators, and is familiar with the science and most modern practice of present-day successful poultrymen.



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"After two months trial of the Hall automatic egg turners we give them unqualified success.

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We make above testimonial voluntarily and are very glad to do so.

Position of Eggs the Secret

Mr. John Alden, Curtis Corner, Me., on June 3rd, 1922, writes:

"After giving the new turner a good trial, I find that I get 18 to 25 per cent more chicks.

"I am sure that the better hatches are caused by the position of the eggs, the big end a little higher at all times. I find that the chick forms and pips in the large end of the egg when using the new turners, to a large extent doing away with death in the shell at hatching time. In fact on one hatch I hatched every fertile egg on one of the turner trays. On this hatch alone the turners more than paid for themselves as I got 33 more chicks from this compartment that I did from any compartment using the old trays.

I shall place an order with you for turner trays before another season as I would not try to hatch without them."

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When to Cull and How to Cull

(Continued from page 789)

ing to the condition of the egg production being secured.

It is August, the very heart of the culling season. In the next few days throughout the country poultrymen will be invading their poultry flocks in search for loafers, boarders, and other criminal hens, bundling them off to the butcher who will bid the highest for the meat on their carcasses. Better the price of fowls in summer than spending the good money on feed that will never be transformed into eggs.

How should a poultry keeper judge his hens, in this process of culling? Again, opinions may differ. But there are certain signs that have been observed to mark the productive hens and brand the slackers.

Probably the first sign to look for is that which is most obvious, namely, the return of yellow pigment to those body parts, such as beak, earlobes, shanks, and vent, as hens stop egg production. It is a fairly accurately established point that in those fowls which normally have yellow pigment in the parts named and in the skin, the pigment disappears as the fowls become heavy producers, and reappears as that function stops. After the hen has stopped egg production for a couple of weeks yellow coloration returns to the region of the vent. Then, in turn, to the beak, the earlobes, and the shanks. Therefore, in summer, when a fully yellowed fowl appears it is reasonably safe to assume that she has not laid for some time. The pigment test is a good guide for the culling of the earlier season, but should not be relied upon without consulting other signs.

Good hens do not molt early in the season, if they have been cared for and managed under normal conditions. Poor hens are early molters. This rule is not infallible, but it helps. In August molters are not highly respected. True, of course, some excellent hens lay right on through the molt, but they are the exceptions that prove the rule.

Examine the lay-bones, or pelvic bones. In the hen that has stopped laying these bones have commenced to lose their softness and thickness, becoming relatively hard and less plastic, and the distance between them narrowing considerably.

Estimate the size of the hen. Rarely should a little hen be kept, that is little for her breed and type. It takes a hen with robust constitution and vigorous development to make a high record of egg production.

Handle the hens. Those with close, tight skins should be eliminated. The soft, velvety skin will be found on the hen still on the job.

Look over the head parts. The condition of the blood stream is a fair index of what is going on within the body of the bird. When the blood stream is full and vigorous the hen is probably laying. As the laying function ceases, the diminished blood stream is indicated by a shrunken comb, and the loss of the brilliant red coloration. The loafer usually shows a somewhat shrunken comb, pale color, long narrow comb points, and otherwise unbusinesslike looking head parts.

Eliminate any sickly or unhealthy looking specimen. A long season of heavy production may spoil some good birds. This cannot be helped.

The end of the culling story should not be reached until later fall, or in other words the process of culling can well be practiced until such time as only reliable and really profitable America great changes could be wrought this time as only reliable and really profitable fowls remain. If culling could be applied systematically and regularly to the flocks of America great changes could be wrought this very year.

I bring this article to a close by again emphasizing that culling is a legitimate, worthy, and business-like practice for every poultry raiser to use. Its place in the plan of flock development should be carefully studied and fixed. Do not make it try to do something in the development of the flocks that it never was meant to do. Use it in its proper place. Culling is one of the greatest improvements in modern poultry keeping.

Egg Shippers Doing Well.

Eggs marketed by co-operative egg and poultry shipping associations of Illinois are now bringing from one to one and a half cents above the top Chicago prices. This figure has gradually been raised on account of the growing demand for eggs sold by the co-operative associations.

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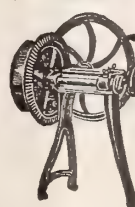
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Turkeys as a Profitable Source of Income.

(Continued from page 790)

old strong enough they should be allowed out for exercise, depending on the weather and surroundings. They should not be allowed to roam through wet grass, and should be brought home to roost each night that they might be cooped against all vermin and protected from rains. I have some small turkey bells that I sometimes put on the hens that persist in trying to hide out with their broods, and thus they can be located in the under-brush and weeds. We are careful to move the coops to fresh ground often, as the turkeys must have sanitary surroundings if they are to thrive.

As they get older we like to provide feeds that grow feathers and promote development of sturdy frames, such as ground oats, or scalded or soaked oats (fed sweet and before they sour), cracked wheat, maize, and as they near maturity whole grain in the fall. In localities where pecans and acorns, etc., grow on their ranging grounds they eat quantities of these which help very materially in the fattening process and impart a good flavor to the flesh.

There are a few points on which we can not lay too much stress if we are to attain the most success possible in our turkey raising ventures. They must be kept warm and dry while young, yet not too closely confined. They must not be over-fed, but fed often—a little at a time. And they must be kept free from vermin.

When we take a little downy poult weighing only two ounces or so and, by care and attention raise him up to be a strong, sturdy bird that will tip the scales at around thirty pounds before a year old, or maybe to near fifty pounds at maturity, and perhaps win the coveted prize in competition, and thus gain some note as a breeder, we are very much gratified and feel that we have accomplished something well worth while. By advertising and strictly honorable dealing, with the right kind of stock to back it up, we may build up a business that will soon be calling for more stock than we can supply, or if we prefer to sell on the market, by raising the better class of stock we can make it well worth while. Those nice turkey checks are, indeed, very welcome, especially around holiday times.

Standard Quality in Partridge Wyandottes

(Continued from page 791)

not too dark to set off the black penciling. "Deep bay" is one color but "deep reddish bay" means a tone of lustrous red added to it. The beginner will like these birds that approach more closely to the Mitchell color. Although not knowing it back in 1916 and not knowing it until American Poultry Journal gave Mr. Mitchell the public fame he so well deserved, I had his taste and can only wish that I had more good sides in common with him!

The Standard Committee recommends allowing a little red on the sides of the body, below the breast, in the males. There is a danger of this going too far. A few breeders of females (by what really is a double mating) have allowed red on sides of the male's body to develop to the point where it is not tinged, but the black body is splashed with red.

What the Dark Brahma men ask for should not concern us very much outside of the fact, that we must take interest in their breed to get interest in ours returned. Let them have white in lower body, and white in breast for that matter. It is true that their color type is the same, but in actual practice the white in silver penciled varieties is not as strong a color to work with as the red which takes its place in the golden penciled or Partridge varieties. When I bred Silver Penciled Wyandottes I used a much-splashed male to get strong penciling in my pullets, and I got it. At a large fair in Virginia in 1914, I won best female in the American class on a Silver Penciled Wyandotte pullet, bred from a male that had every feather in breast and lower body splashed with white. But in breeding Partridge color, the blacker the breast on the male, from a single mating, (and the male bred from a well penciled hen), the more distinct the penciling will be in the breast of his pullets. Males much splashed with red in breast always with me, breed more or less mossy breasts on their pullets. I like a male just splashed enough to be picked clean for a judge who wants a solid breast; this without making

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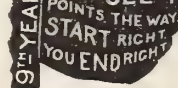
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him the least flat. So I like to see the breast solid or as near solid black as possible.

You see from my experience I can clearly say that white and red breeds of the same color pattern do not breed the same, perhaps depending on the different strength or make up of the colors that are combined in them. So is the fact, for I have found it, not from one mating but from a long line of matings through many generations.

The Under Color

There have been breeders of Partridge varieties in the past who demand a dark slate undercolor. Judges fostered such undercolor and buyers insisted on it. In fact, dark undercolor became an idolatrous obsession that worked injury to more than one splendid variety. Take the Black Leghorn and the Black Wyandotte. We demanded a yellow leg with a more or less black undercolor, and I remember the time when a neck or saddle feather with white next to the skin was considered a great defect. That the color pigment in the bird was not within sufficient control to make all the undercolor black and at the same time put pure yellow shanks on the male was never taken into consideration. With the undercolor "slate" in these two varieties and the "slate" defined as Mr. Platt explained it in the June issue of the American Poultry Journal on page 671, these two varieties would not only be much more popular; but the breeders of Partridge varieties, where slate undercolor is also required, will also benefit, for when anything short of white is rightly called slate undercolor, the time will not be far off when leg color in females of the Partridge varieties will change from "yellow or dusky yellow" to straight yellow.

The Male's Stripe

To the editor of the American Poultry Journal, I should like to say this (and for the good of all fair thinking and forward-looking fanciers I hope you do not blue-pencil these lines): I have more respect for your solid, thorough knowledge than ever, since I read your thoughts about the red quill in males. For several years, Mrs. Kreidler of Kansas City was in touch with E. O. Thiem, one of the originators of the Partridge Wyandottes. She not only knew him through correspondence but talked with him personally many times in the quest for Partridge-color-knowledge, and she finally bought out his flock. He stated to her (I found out after Mrs. Kreidler noted that I practiced the same method), that he would not use in his breeding pens a male with a solid black stripe, that is, all stripes in both sections of neck and saddle solid black. He even went far enough to call it "open lacing" but was afraid to demand such a Standard for fear that this point would be overdone. I agree. As it now is, an even colored male with solid stripes is the show male in most cases; the male with slightly accentuated wingbows and penciled stripes is the pullet breeder. That is a fake, an artificial condition. The dark pullet in the show room is another nature fake) if single mating is the sound policy, and I maintain it is the only way to build enduring popularity for a breed.

Give us more men who will not play to the petty caprices of theoretical authorities, but like Geo. W. Mitchell, Frank Platt and J. H. Drevenstedt, tell the truth about the tones and qualities of colors in color-breeding. Then we will see the varieties forge forward. There will be fewer if any inconsistencies between judging and mating. There will be few points that are inexplicable to the beginner who applies a fresh mind to the variety and is unable to reason out why prejudices for arbitrary requirements should be encouraged.

The Partridge Wyandotte will not be hard to breed when we get a female to match, at home and in the show. It would not be hard to breed and understand if we would permit both a solid stripe in the male and a stripe with red quill; a solid black breast and lower body, also one marked a little with red. Build your Standard on these lines and watch the Partridge Wyandottes boom!

A Record for Eggs.

On the 21st of last March, I had a White Leghorn hen lay an egg that weighed 10½ oz., and that measured nine inches in circumference, and eleven inches the long way around. What do you think of that for an egg, I have had the egg exhibited in store windows in Wellsville and East Liverpool, Ohio.
Herry E. Kern.

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Need of Well Balanced Type in Orpingtons.

(Continued from page 792)

ten Club has submitted changes in type, which apparently are not in accord with the views of the Standard Revision Committee, we believe it opportune to call the attention of breeders of all varieties of Orpingtons to what happened to the Black variety when fanciers overstepped the Standard line and practically made a breed type of their own. A close inspection of the three leading varieties of Orpingtons, Buffs, Black and Whites—will recall the fact of the Black Orpington exhibits for greater uniformity in size and shape than either the Whites or Buffs. This is no doubt due to the Blacks being the older and original breed, but the skill of the fancier also must be given due credit for bringing about such remarkable uniformity in shape and color, even if he has molded a fashionable type of his own.

In looking over a choice lot of Black, White and Buff Orpingtons at a breeder's yard this spring we were impressed by the uniform shape and size of the Black males and females. They certainly had what can truly be said to be "breed type," even if it departed from the recognized Standard ideal. Among the Whites and Buffs the types varied among the males considerably albeit the choicer specimens approximated the Standard Shape ideal far more closely than the Black cocks and cockerels do.

Hens and pullets of the White Orpingtons ran very close to Standard form, in fact, we could not see where any change in the Standard shape sections could improve the bodily formation of these females. They have the frame, the size, smooth plumage and



The extreme full feathered type of Orpington that is an exaggeration on the Standard bird. The above hen was shown at New York, 1911.

sufficient length of shank when in normal condition. The length and breadth of back was all there and would balance nicely with other well developed sections unless the birds are over conditioned or too fat and heavy to show at their best.

It is the tendency toward heavy appearing, large sized specimens among breeders and exhibitors which, in our opinion, will work against the best interests of the White Orpington. The American Standard of Perfection says of Orpingtons:

"They are stately in appearance, with rather long, round deep bodies, full breasts, and broad backs; abundance of hackle and saddle feathers on the male giving the appearance of a rather short back; legs rather short and well apart."

That "abundance of hackle and saddle" and "legs rather short" are two points which breeders of Black Orpingtons evidently worked to the limit with the result of compromising the usefulness of the variety.

The stately White Orpington male is in evidence at our shows, in fact, the winners at most of the prominent shows are running quite true to Standard form as a rule; few loose feathered Creepers being found among them. If judges stick to the Standard type of the Orpington male it occurs to us, no change in the illustration will be necessary, even if the powers that be believe a more refined word description will help the breeder, exhibitor and judge to properly size up a breeding and exhibition cock or cockerel.

Typical illustrations succeed where word descriptions often fail in impressing the breeder

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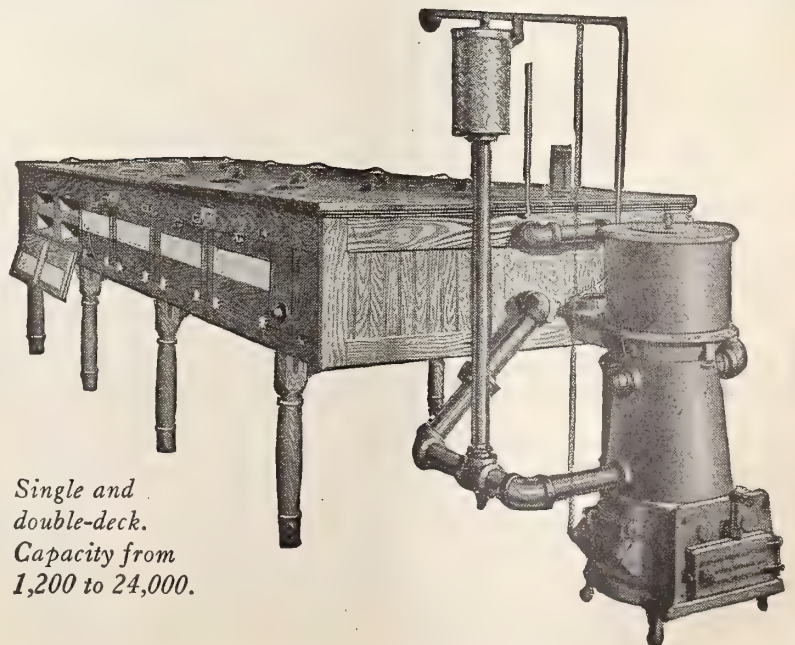
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4 Baby chicks.....	10	.20	.35	.60	1.25	2.25	
5 pigeons.....	10	.20	.35	.60	1.35	2.40	
6 Growing chicks.....	10	.20	.40	.75	1.75	3.00	
7 Bantams.....	15	.30	.50	.80	1.90	3.25	
8 Leg'rns, Anconas.....	20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50	
9 Large Leghorns.....	20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	3.75	
11 Rocks, Reds, etc.....	20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00	
12 Asiatics.....	25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00	
14 Turkeys, Geese.....	30	.55	.90	1.40	3.25	6.00	
16 Turkey Toms.....	35	.60	1.00	1.60	3.75	7.00	

Dark Blue, Light Blue, Yellow, Red, Pink, Amber, Green, Purple, Black, Ruby, White.

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and judge of what a real Orpington male should be in the flesh.

As an instance, let us look at the Comb and wattles of the male illustrated in the Standard. They seem to fit the rest of the sections forming as a whole, a deep bodied but symmetrical bird of approved masculine type. The word description of the comb reads "rather large" which causes Wm. J. Hobbs to suggest that the comb of the male bird should read to correspond with that of the female, namely "Comb, medium size, set firmly on head." He also advocates that the wattles should be described the same as for females in the present Standard "rather small, well rounded at lowed edges." Mr. Hobbs is noted as a breeder and judge of Buff Orpingtons. Mr. R. F. Loney, breeder of White Orpingtons, also suggests that the comb of the male should be smaller pointing out as one of the difficulties in the breed, the excessive size of combs seen at times on good birds. Mr. Loney further contends that "one of the claims we make for the breed is their ability to withstand cold. Excessive combs do not go with this."

J. Alfred Hannah, secretary of the Black Orpington Club in the May American White Orpington Club Bulletin, which also publishes the views of Mr. Hobbs and Mr. Loney,



An idealized portrait of the White Orpington cock sold by Owen Farms to Aldrich Poultry Farm some 10 years ago, for one thousand dollars. This cock bird was admitted to be one of the whitest plumed as well as the best in type, size and bone produced up to that time. Several old fanciers of Orpingtons consider the portrait of this bird almost ideal in shape and comb characteristics, in fact superior to the present Standard illustration.—J. H. D.

expresses the opinion that "A long comb looks good and usually denotes plenty of 'pep' and vigor, and that's what we are after."

Large coarse combs are obviously undesirable, but we hazard the opinion that small combs and short wattles will also be found undesirable in a large breed such as the Orpington. The danger lies in the words "small" or "smaller," "short" or "shorter." An effeminate comb on a male or a masculine one on a female, are hardly calculated to make up a symmetrical whole of all the shape sections of an Orpington male or female, to say nothing of the "stately" appearance of either.

The normal comb of the Orpington male is neither small or very large, even if some of the over fed and highly conditioned, penned up, exhibition males are often topped with coarse and overly large combs. The English Standard calls for a comb of medium size, which is a good safeguard in England, for fanciers abroad have a strong liking for "heavy topped" birds. The American Standard calls for a "rather large" comb. This no doubt would possibly fit English Orpingtons and suit their breeders and exhibitors. Word descriptions are bound to be interpreted differently by breeders, exhibitors and judges, and the happy medium is always hard to find. As an old admirer of the Black Orpington fowl, we believe Secretary Hannah's words, "A large comb looks good and usually denotes plenty of 'pep' and vigor, and that's what we are after" clearly define what a really fitting and useful head piece should be, if the claims made by the Originator are to be fully sustained by the modern Orpington as a dual purpose fowl.

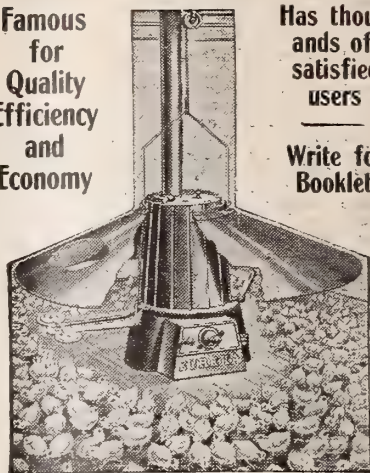
It is not our province to go behind the returns and criticise the work of the Standard Revision Committee in regard to the

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Purple, Light Blue Dark Blue, Ruby,
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Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
Baby chicks, Pigeons.....	10	.20	.35	.60	1.25	2.25
Growing chicks.....	15	.30	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
Leghorns, Anconas.....	20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
Rocks, Reds, etc.....	20	.40	.80	1.00	2.25	4.00
Asiatics.....	25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
Turkeys, Geese.....	30	.50	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00

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but one on exhibition females and pullet-bred males.
Have added several Dark Matings to my flock of "Lady
Beautiful" birds which I have been quietly breeding
for several years.

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changes made in the Orpington standard. Neither are we alarmed over the difference existing between the Committee and the American White Orpington Club over submitted and rejected changes. A few months deliberation over proposed changes may serve to bring the opposing factions in closer accord especially after breeders of other varieties of Orpingtons have been heard from.

It should not be overlooked that fanciers often have hobbies and ride them for all they are worth. In demanding changes in one or more sections to meet their individual preferences, they fail to take into consideration the possible adverse effect such may have on the general make-up of the fowl as well as on its stamina or vigor.

The standard fowl of today and of the future, at least the one belonging to any of the popular market breeds, must not only have fine feathers and type, but possess normal productive qualities. Standards for such breeds should be made to fit the normal breeding male and female, and not the abnormal "dolled up" exhibition specimens.

That in our opinion, is about the most important and serious work before a Standard Revision Committee and the American Poultry Association. The Orpington has made decided progress under the present standard and as one of America's noted fanciers remarked to us recently: "The Standard is alright if we follow it. Let well enough alone."

The Tariff Situation

By Jas. E. Rice

The poultrymen have won recognition and have secured substantial increases in the tariff rates in the Fordney-McCumber bill now before congress, but these gains may be reduced or lost before the final vote is taken.

The net gains of the McCumber senate bill on the existing Underwood-Simmons law, are as follows:

Eggs in the shell from free list (no duty) to 8c per dozen. A gain of 8 cents.

Frozen or liquid whole eggs, from 2c to 6c per lb. A gain of 4c.

Frozen or liquid-egg yolk 10 per cent advalorem (about 2½c per lb.), to 6c per lb. A gain of 3½ cents.

Frozen or liquid egg albumen from 1c to 6c. A gain of 5c per lb.

Dried whole eggs 10c to 18c per lb. A gain of 8c per lb.

Dried egg yolks, 10 per cent advalorem (about 2½c per lb.) to 18c. A gain of 15½c per lb.

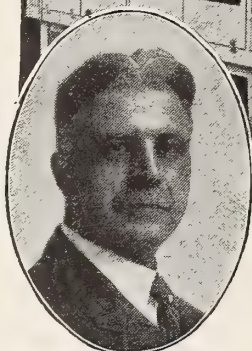
Dried egg albumen 3c to 18c. A gain of 15c per lb.

While these gains look large, when calculated on a percentage basis of increase, they are not large when compared with what they have been and are now in the wholly inadequate tariff law which was made by the importers before the farmers had any voice in the framing of tariff laws for the nation,—a time when the farmers were obliged, as they are now, to pay tariff duties on the things they buy, while producing cheap food which must compete with the products produced by cheap labor of other countries.

The rate which the poultrymen seek to secure in the Fordney-McCumber bill are no higher, in fact are not as high, relative to the cost of production, as most of the products of industrial manufacture, which as a matter of wise policy have been and are now protected. The farmers and poultrymen are merely asking and are insisting upon receiving equal protection against cheap foreign labor in the production of the products of the soil, which in every sense of the word are manufactured products and cannot be considered merely raw materials. The poultryman is as distinctly a manufacturer of eggs and poultry as the man who manufactures shoes. He deals with precisely the same economic factors, capital, labor, machinery and raw material; his raw material being the elements of the air and the soil. As the manufacturer of food he is entitled to and must receive full protection.

The net result of the hearings before the ways and means committee of the house and the finance committee of the senate, and of the many conferences which have been held with special groups, and with individual senators and congressmen, and with all of the leading agricultural organizations having representatives in Washington, and with several members of the United States Tariff Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, Department of Agriculture, and others, by a considerable number of the members of our Poultry Committee, together with the efforts of the poultry and agricultural press and of the thousands of letters and telegrams from individual poultrymen and poultrywomen, has resulted in a material increase in the rates now incorporated in the Fordney-McCumber bill as compared to the Underwood-Sim-

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While hatching I showed my neighbor poultry men the Ideal Mammoth. I am also convincing the farmers to put in one and the way they talk, they like the machine very much; I think and am quite sure that I will be able to sell a few machines for you next spring, and would like to have you give me the agency in this territory.

Very truly yours,

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The Results of a Lifetime—By J. W. Miller

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Leading poultry men say it is the best they have ever seen and worked with. Read Mr. Novin's letter to the left.

Improved scientific heat distribution, dependable heat ventilation, moisture equipment, safe and convenient turning of

eggs, unit form of construction—these are features of my new incubator that put certainty into hatches and guarantee you greater profits. With such features it is only natural that Miller's Mammoth Incubator should produce strong, fluffy chicks at the lowest cost ever known.

You cannot afford to be without a dependable incubator. Let me tell you my offer on shipping you one of these machines. The difference in the extra profits it can help you make this year is too great for you to overlook. Write today.

Special discount to early buyers. If in a hurry wire.

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The Strain with heavy egg producing ability, desirable table size and supreme exhibition quality. Secure these desirable characteristics by the purchase of a male, female, trio or pen, at Summer Prices. If you need show birds, I have them. Can furnish Winners for any Fair in old and young stock.

Splendid 3 months chicks from my best matings \$5 each; 5 for \$22.50; 10 for \$40. These chicks will gain in value as they approach maturity.

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mons bill which is now in force. These increases, however, are not adequate. They are 2c per lb. lower on frozen eggs and 6c per lb. lower on dried eggs and egg products than the irreducible minimum, compromise rate which was finally recommended by the Poultry Committee to the Senate Finance Committee, namely: 8c per lb. on frozen and 24c per lb. on dried eggs and egg products.

Notwithstanding the material increases which have been secured in the Fordney-McCumber bills, our fight for a just tariff on poultry and eggs, and on other agricultural products, has not been won. We have merely taken the first two lines of trenches. The McCumber senate bill has yet to run the gauntlet of possible amendment before it is passed, and the rates may be materially reduced from those now incorporated in the McCumber bill, or may be increased from the rates now in the Fordney bill, by the Committee of the Conferees to which the bill must be referred for final agreement before it is presented to the two houses of congress for final passage. The Committee of Conferees usually includes the three ranking members of the Ways and Means Committee of the house and the three ranking members of the Finance Committee of the senate. If these members should be appointed, the Committee of Conferees would consist of the following congressmen:

Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan, Wm. R. Green of Iowa, Nicholas Longworth of Ohio.

From the senate:

Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota, Reed Smoot of Utah, Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin.

Upon the final decision of these six men, assuming that they are the ones who will eventually be appointed when the bill passes the senate, will depend the poultry and egg rates which are eventually passed by congress.

Farmers and farmers' wives and poultrymen and poultrywomen in all of the states of the Union should immediately urge their representatives in congress, both in the senate and in the house to maintain the rate of 8c on shell eggs, and to increase the rate on frozen eggs and egg products from 6c to 8c, and the rate on dried eggs and egg products from 18c to 24c. Appeals should also be made from all of the states to the six members who presumably will be members of the Committee of Conferees as stated above. If the poultrymen and poultrywomen of the nation will do their part we are likely to win. We have the assurance of the absolute backing of the leading agricultural organizations and the moral support of a majority in congress. We can secure the active support of a majority favorable to our rates if the members of congress are made to understand that the rates which we seek are just and for the best interests of the nation, and that they can count upon our enthusiastic endorsement of their action if they support the rates which we seek to secure.

Our opposition is strong. The importers are waging the most aggressive fight which has occurred in the campaign in order to reduce the rates in the senate bill to those which are now in the house bill, or failing in that, to secure a compromise between the rates in the two bills. We must fight in order to win. We must succeed in securing our rates if we are to make it worth while for American capital to engage in the freezing and drying of eggs in this country instead of having American capital invested in China to secure the advantages of cheap eggs and cheap Chinese labor to manufacture the products to be sold in America.

The question of the tariff on poultry and egg products may be summarized by the American people asking themselves whether or not they prefer to have 70,000,000 dozen of eggs, or more, imported into this country from China and other countries in order that a few large importers, wholesale bakers and confectioners may be able to monopolize the frozen and dried egg industry to the exclusion of the American producer, freezer, dryer and distributor of poultry and eggs and egg products. A true American will stand four-square in favor of the protection of the American poultry industry when he properly understands the situation. Will you do your part to help to make the producer and the consumer and the manufacturer understand the real situation and our justification for demanding the rates which we have recommended?

What One Hen Did

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

This is not a poetical discussion, but a very practical record made by Gloria, a S. C. Rhode Island Red hen.

We have been keeping chickens only since the Fall of nineteen eighteen. For the first

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Note the features of the overhang roof, absolutely rain proof; also, ventilator above the swinging window. The above is the type that Prof. Harry R. Lewis, head of the Vineland Egg Laying Contest, is equipping his new farm with, at Davisville, Rhode Island. Made in all sizes. Write for free booklet showing forty different cuts.

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World Record Layers. Get my greatly reduced price list on stock, eggs, and chicks. Buy now. Make money. H. V. TORMOHLEN Box 2, PORTLAND, INDIANA.

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Devoted Exclusively to R. I. Reds. Published monthly. Official Organ of the Rhode Island Red Club of America. One Year 50c, three years \$1. Rhode Island Red Journal, 5081 E. Bremer Ave., Waverly, Ia.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS
A. M. & O. E. Becker ROUTE 3 VINELAND, N. J.

Now Is the Time to Preserve Your Cheap Summer Eggs

Have Fresh Eggs to Eat and to Sell All Winter

Save every egg now that you possibly can. When eggs are scarce and high next winter, you can get winter prices for summer eggs. Each 50c package of K. & G. Egg preservative should add \$10.00 to the value of every 25 dozen eggs you preserve.



K. & G. EGG PRESERVATIVE
Keeps Eggs 100% Perfect

K. & G. Egg Preservative guaranteed to preserve clean, fresh-laid eggs perfectly for one year. No change whatever takes place. No foul odor, strong or stale taste is imparted to eggs. The eggs can be used for all purposes. The yolks do not break down. The whites will whip perfectly. K. & G. is not liquid glass, or any other slimy solution. It comes in powder form, makes a clear solution, clean, cool and pleasant to put egg preservative in the world.

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Pagel's Sanitary Non-Freezing Fountain

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Manufactured by the
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FRED PAGEL
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year we had only ten ordinary hens. Then in the Spring of nineteen twenty, we bought some purebred Rhode Island Red chicks.

That Fall we had 27 fine pullets that began laying about Thanksgiving time. We were so interested in them, as more of them began to lay, that we thought we should like to trapnest them.

Unfortunately, we did not get this idea soon enough. For we did not begin trapnesting until the 6th of January, 1922. And then we met with some surprises.

Some of our finest looking pullets were not laying. Up to the middle of February five of the very largest ones had not laid an egg. So we decided that these must go for meat. This left us with 22 in our pen, 17 of which completed their records for the year.

Right from the start there were some outstandingly good layers. And soon we discovered that one pullet was outstripping all the others. Accordingly, we saved all her eggs during the hatching season. As nearly as I remember, we set about 60 of her eggs. But I have a record of the fact that of these eggs there were 43 chicks hatched, of which we raised 34. This hen's eggs not only hatched well, but her chicks possessed wonderful vitality and grew up to be excellently colored birds. Sixteen of them were pullets and 18 cockerels.

As the months passed we could see more clearly that we had a very unusual hen. She kept laying steadily on, with no impairment of her wonderful constitutional vigor. She never went broody during the year. In fact she has never been broody to date.

From January 6, 1921, to January 6, 1922, this Gloria hen laid in trapnest 264 eggs. I feel certain that she would have had a larger record if we had begun our trapnesting in November, when the first pullets began laying. She must have laid well during December, for she was laying every day when we began trapnesting. And the following December, when she started to moult, finished out her year's record. However, her record as it stands, of 264 eggs, we feel is very creditable for a Rhode Island Red.

Following is Gloria's record by months:

January, 21; February, 24; March, 29; April, 30; May, 29; June, 23; July, 25; August, 20; September, 21; October, 14; November, 16; December, 12.

Now let us figure the profit made by this one hen. We used 60 of her 264 eggs for hatching. This left 204 to be sold as market eggs. These 17 dozen eggs, at an average price of 45 cents per dozen, amounted to \$7.65; of her 18 cockerels, 8 were sold as broilers, for failing to come up in some way to our requirements for breeders. We received \$1 each for these 8 broilers. Three of the ten remaining cockerels were sold to other breeders at \$5 each, and the remaining 7 were retained as breeders in our own flock. These we value at \$5 each, making a valuation of the 18 cockerels of \$58. One of the 16 pullets was accidentally killed after she had reached maturity. We kept the other 15 in our own flock, and place a very moderate valuation of \$3 apiece on them, or \$45 for Gloria's daughters.

Gloria's total cash credit for the year 1921 is \$110.65. We figure that it cost us \$2.50 for the hen's feed. It cost us 60 cents apiece for raising the 34 cockerels and pullets, or a total of \$20.40. Adding this to the \$2.50 maintenance charge, makes a total of \$22.90 against Gloria's account. Subtracting this amount from \$110.65 leaves a net profit to Gloria's credit of \$87.75 for her 1921 record.

This is only a cash valuation and does not take into account the added value that Gloria's blood will give our entire flock. For next year every bird will carry in some degree the blood of this great hen.

Gloria is still pegging away, making a very good record for 1922. At present we have ten of her chicks, valued very highly by us, as they are the result of a mating with her best 1921 son.

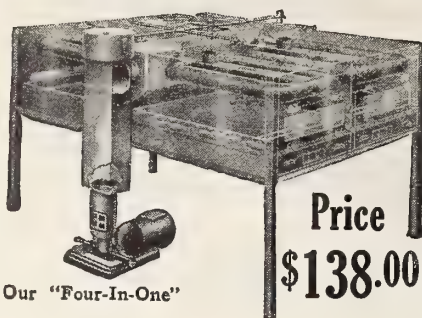
Now the point I wish to bring out is this, that if we had not trapnested our flock Gloria would have been undiscovered. We would have valued her no more highly than any of the other original 26 pullets, and so would not have been careful to have saved all her eggs for hatching. We would have probably killed her when she was 2 years old and have never been any the wiser or richer for having owned such a hen.

Surely there are many great hens of every breed that are good individuals and wonderful layers that are never discovered because their owners have not given them a chance. And the one great discoverer of this unsuspected celebrity in your own flock is the trapnest.

Penn.

Mrs. James W. Maule.

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**Has the most
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Pullets from these good birds

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\$2.00

210-248 egg-bred

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240-256 egg-bred

8 to 10 weeks old pullets from the strain of the most popular layers bred. Every one bred from 180 to 256 egg record layers.

They are real winter layers. Order direct from this and ask for FREE CATALOG.



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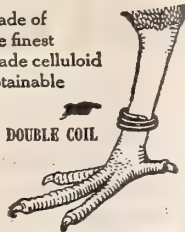
Special sale of breeding stock—Extra large well marked laying hens and yearling cocks, \$3.50 \$5.00 and \$7.50 each. Pens of select hens and cocks, \$25.00—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED on all sales Free catalog. W. H. Hankins (Light Brahma Specialist), Strafford, Missouri. Box A-3.

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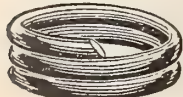


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No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250
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5	Pigeons	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.35
6	Growing chicks	.10	.20	.40	.75	1.75
7	Bantams	.15	.30	.50	.80	1.90
8	Leg'hns, Anconas	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00
9	Large Leghorns	.20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25
11	Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25
12	Asiatics	.25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75
14	Turkeys, Geese	.30	.55	.90	1.40	3.25
16	Turkey Toms	.35	.60	1.00	1.60	3.75



Absolutely secure
—colors can be
distinguished at a
greater distance.

PRICES DOUBLE COIL

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250
8	Leghorns, etc.	.25	.45	.75	1.35	3.00
9	Large Leghorns	.30	.50	.90	1.50	3.25
11	Rocks, Reds	.30	.55	.90	1.50	3.40
12	Asiatics	.35	.65	1.10	1.80	4.15
14	Turkeys	.45	.75	1.35	2.10	4.90
16	Turkey Toms	.55	.90	1.50	2.40	5.65

Dark Blue, Light Blue, Yellow, Red, Pink,
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Six weeks old June hatched
White Leghorn pullets at remark-
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pullets.

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W. R. Curtiss Company, Proprietors

Royal Golden Wyandottes

Produce winners in all shows. Reduced prices on
breeders for 30 days. J. S. Pennington, Box A,
Plainfield, Ill.

Good Type of House for Growing
Chickens

(Continued from page 793)

can be built of hollow tile, concrete
blocks, bricks or other durable material, and
if due attention is paid to the light and ven-
tilation such houses will be entirely satisfac-
tory.

Probably the most satisfactory material for
walls for a movable colony house is car siding
nailed up and down. Car siding is
usually cheaper than other types of matched
siding and makes a tighter wall than ship lap
or drop siding because it has tongue and
groove matching. Nailing the siding up and
down instead of horizontally eliminates the
use of studding except at the corners. Where
drop siding cannot be obtained a cheap grade
of flooring may be used for the walls and
makes a satisfactory siding. When either car
siding or flooring is used for the colony
house walls there is no necessity for making
double walls or covering the walls with heavy
paper if a workmanlike job of matching the
lumber is done.

For a movable house a board floor is the
only practical type. This should consist of
a single layer of carefully laid tongue and
groove, matched flooring. A double floor is
a needless expense and adds to the
weight of the building.

Most persons con-
sider a shingle roof
more durable than
any of the common
prepared roofings,
and for a colony
house it is lighter in
weight and less likely
to be damaged in
moving than almost
any other type. On
the gable roof colony
house shingles can be
safely used on raf-
ters having a quarter
pitch.

On an 8x10 colony
house very little
framing material is
required except for
the floor sills and
rafters. 2x6 material
is sufficiently heavy
for the sills and
floor joists, while
2x4 rafters are satis-
factory. In a 10x12
house the sills had
better be 2x8 while
2x6's can be used
for floor joists. For
either size house,
four 6-light 8x10 in.
sash windows, ar-
ranged one on the
east, one on the west and two on the
south, will furnish sufficient light. The
windows on the side should be ar-
ranged so that they will slide freely and
those on the south should be hinged to
swing out for use in ventilation. To insure
plenty of fresh air in the house when the
windows are closed a wire covered opening
15 inches wide and 28 to 30 inches long
should be left under each of the south
windows. A muslin covered frame should
be provided for this which can be used to

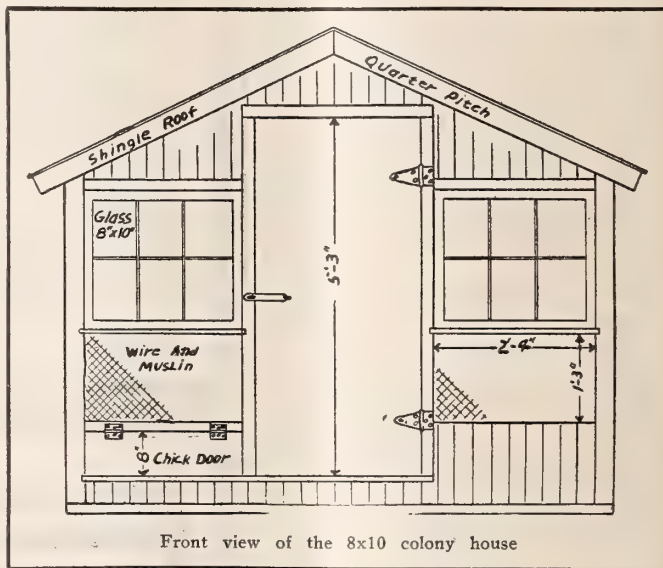
keep out storms. In cold weather added
warmth can be secured in the house by
filling the gable with straw, while in warm
weather the building can be kept comfort-
able by having all windows removed so
that the breeze will blow through the
house.

Cost of Building.

The following bill of material is com-
plete for an 8x10 gable roof colony house
built five feet high at the eaves and hav-
ing a quarter pitch shingle roof. The cost
of this material will vary throughout the
country but \$40 will represent the cornbelt
states. A carpenter of average ability will
build this house complete in three days.

Bill of Material for 8x10 Gable Roof Colony
House

Use	Pieces	Size	Board Feet
Sills	6	2x6-8	48
Sills	2	2x6-10	20
Rafters	8	2x4-5	27
Plates	2	2x4-10	13
Studs	4	2x4-5	13
Door posts	2	2x4-6	8
Nailer, rear wall	1	2x4-8	5
Short pieces, f't	5	2x4-2½	9
Sheeting	18	1x4-11	66
Finishing, cornice	4	1x4-5	7
Finishing, corner strips	4	1x4-5	7



Front view of the 8x10 colony house

Finishing, short pieces	4	1x2-2½	2
Window sills	4	1x3-2½	3
Finishing, door	2	1x2-5½	2
Door sill	1	1x3-5½	1
Flooring	32	1x4-10	107
Siding	—	1x4-10	225

Total lumber 563
Shingles 1¼ M



The 8x10 ft. colony house complete, as recommended by Professor
Townslley.

Windows4, 6-light, 8x10 sash
Wire netting for windows and open front
.....15 linear feet of 2-foot wire
Muslin for open front.....1 yard
Hinges for doors ..1 light and 1 heavy pair
Hasp for door1, 6-inch hasp
Tin ridge pole12 ft.

The 10x12 colony house requires nearly 50 per cent more lumber than the 8-10 and the material for this will cost approximately \$60 at lumber yard prices. The labor required for building the 10x12 is not very much greater than the 8x10 and the larger house should be completed in four days by a carpenter of ordinary ability.

Bill of Material for 10x12 Gable Roof Colony House

Use	Pieces	Size	Board Feet
Sills	2	2x8-12	32
Joists	7	2x6-10	70
Plates	2	2x4-12	16
Rafters	7	2x4-12	56
Corner studs	4	2x4-5	13
Door studs	2	2x4-6	8
Front nailers	1	2x4-3	2
Front nailers	4	2x4-4	11
Window studs	4	2x4-5	13
Window nailers	8	2x4-3	16
Back nailers	2	2x4-10	14
Flooring	38	1x4-12	152
Car siding	60	1x6-10	300
Sheeting	20	1x4-14	93
Finishing	8	1x4-10	27

Total lumber.....823
Shingles.....134M
Windows.....4, 6-light 8x10 sash
Wire netting for windows and open front,
.....18 linear feet of 2 ft. wire
Muslin for open front.....1½ yards
Hinges for doors....1 light and 1 heavy pair
Hasp for door1, 6-inch hasp
Tin ridge pole14 ft.

Capons.

A capon is a castrated cockerel, and the operation of castrating cockerels, which is done to improve the fowls for market purposes, is known as caponizing.

A Capon's comb, wattles and spurs, unlike those of a cockerel never develop. A capon never crows, and seldom molts, but on the other hand the plumage of a well fed capon is as brilliant as that of a cockerel.

The head of a capon has a distinctive appearance of its own, being unlike that of either a cockerel or a hen.

A poulard is a pullet with the ovaries removed and the operation accomplishing this is known as poulardizing, hence poularls bear the same relation to pullets that capons bear to cockerels. The operation of poulardizing is not often performed.

Superfluous cockerels can be profitably caponized because they are useful only for the production of meat, but pullets are useful for egg production. In few places is it found profitable to customarily produce both pullets and cockerels for table meat purposes. Because of these facts, only caponizing will be treated in this article.

The two important advantages secured by caponizing, are the production of a greater quantity, and a better quality of edible meat on the carcass of a fowl.

An incidental advantage is that capons can be handled more easily and can thus be produced at a lower cost for the same weight than is possible with uncaponized cockerels.

Advantage of Caponizing.

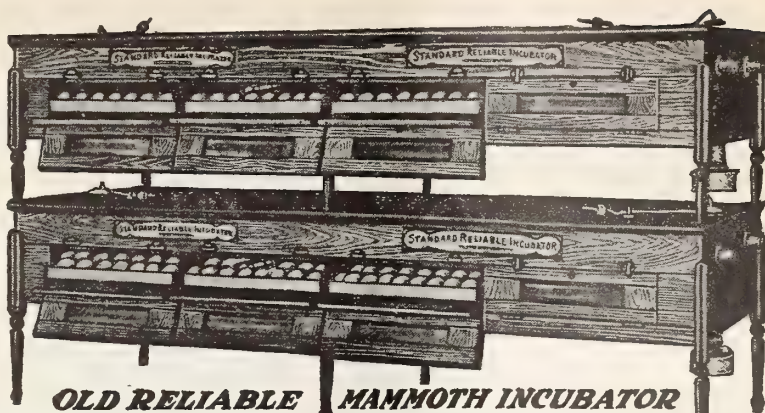
Capons will gain more flesh than cockerels, from an equal amount of food because the energy that would otherwise go into fighting and supporting the activities of the reproductive organs, is utilized in developing desirable flesh on the birds.

Cockerels as every breeder knows, fight almost continually among themselves and abuse the pullets, if the two sexes are not separated.

Capons attain their marketable size more slowly but grow fully one-third heavier in weight, than cockerels of the same type and variety, at the same age, and the additional weight is almost entirely edible meat.

Capons owe their relative low cost of production as compared with cockerels to their peaceable, contented and generally docile disposition. They can be left to run indiscriminately with males and females during the growing period, or they can be kept in flocks of 500 or more by themselves, if necessary, without showing the least disposition to quarrel, and they can be kept even more closely confined than hens or pullets. They love to cluster together in groups to sun themselves, and to doze until feeding time comes again.

The flesh of an 8 or 9 months old capon weighing 10 or 11 pounds is as tender and juicy as that of a spring chicken, in fact owe their higher selling price per pound and



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The Old Reliable Standard Mammoth

Is made in both hot air and hot water styles, in sections of 1,100 egg capacity. These sections may be used in singles, doubles or three-high. You cannot afford to ignore questions of responsibility and reliability when selecting your equipment. The constant flow of testimonials from satisfied customers is our warrant for the belief that we are offering you the best incubator equipment possible to produce.

The Reliable Sales book contains complete information of our full line of incubators; likewise a complete line of poultry equipment and accessories. We can furnish everything necessary for operating the largest or the smallest poultry plant. Everything we make or sell is supported by a positive money back guarantee.

Write for catalog and dealer terms and prices.

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Spiral Celluloid Bands—
Made of the best colored celluloid, in 10 different colors. Will not fade.

Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
Baby Chicks, Pigeons	.09	.16	.30	.50	1.00	2.00
Growing Chicks	.10	.18	.35	.60	1.40	2.75
Leghorn, Ancona	.15	.25	.40	.80	1.70	2.90
Rocks and Reds	.20	.30	.50	.90	1.90	3.25
Asiatic, geese and						
Turkeys	.25	.35	.60	1.00	2.15	3.75



Aluminum Bands—
Made of heavy aluminum with raised figures, very neat, best bands on the market, any style. Price, postpaid, 10-15c, 25-25c, 50-35c, 100-60c, 250

DOUBLE NUMBER ECONOMY COLORED (12 colors). You can identify your birds on sight. Large numbers, best colors of celluloid, aluminum back; waterproof; a perfect band. Name breed, sex and color desired. Prices: 12-30c, 25-50c, 50-90c, 100-\$1.65.



SEAL BAND. 3/4 in. wide, large raised figures; all sizes, heavy aluminum. Any kind of pliers will do to seal them. We have a special plier at 80c; bands, 12-20c, 25-35c 50-60c, 100-\$1.00

We make 30 different styles of LEG and WING bands, all goods guaranteed. Also a very good Chick Toe Punch for 25c.

Insist on "Napobco" Leg Bands at your dealers, or send direct and get your money's worth.

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The National Poultry Band Co.
Send for Catalog. NEWPORT, KY.

1000 Eggs in Every Hen

New System of Poultry Keeping—Get
Dollar A Dozen Eggs—Famous
Poultryman

TELLS HOW

"The great trouble with the poultry business has always been that the laying life of a hen was too short," says Henry Trafford, International Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nearly eighteen years Editor of Poultry Success.

The average pullet lays 150 eggs. If kept the second year, she may lay 100 more. Then, she goes to market. Yet, it has been scientifically established that every pullet is born or hatched with over one thousand minute egg germs in her system—and will lay them on a highly profitable basis over a period of four to six years' time if given proper care.

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much of their popularity to the quality of their meat. The white meat of a capon is very pure and clear, and the dark meat is much lighter in shade than dark meat of either cockerel or pullet. When roasters are selling for 40 cents a pound, capons frequently bring twice that much. Finished, well-fattened capons make a fine appearance on account of their plump broad breast, so well filled out, that the entire breast bone is hidden with the usual exception of the tip of the point which is seldom covered.

When to Caponize.

Cockerels of the breeds best suited for caponizing may be operated on when between 2 and 3 months of age, but the operation is most advantageously performed just before the combs begin to shoot, or grow rapidly. At this period the birds, if of the large breeds, will be about 10 weeks to 3 months old. Cockerels that are 4 months old or older, should be caponized by experts only, as at such an advanced age the operation frequently proves fatal. Generally speaking the younger the birds are the easier the operation and the quicker the recovery. Young cockerels have but little flesh over the ribs, hence the ribs very clearly seen and the cut can be made very accurately. The best breeds for capons are the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons and the Asiatics, as cockerels of these breeds are easiest to operate on because they develop their frames first and do not grow much flesh until after they have passed the size best suited for caponizing. When these birds weight from 2 to 3 pounds there is little except skin over the ribs and the spot to cut when caponizing can be easily seen. Leghorns, Hamburgs and Bantams should not be caponized, at least by amateurs as the operation is difficult to perform on these birds and the gains that result are small. Instruments used for caponizing are manufactured by several firms advertising in A. P. J. and the different sets do not vary greatly either in style or price. The essential instruments are a knife for making the incision, a spreader for holding the ribs apart, a hook for tearing the inside membrane, a probe to push aside the intestines, a pair of forceps for removing foreign matter that may get into the abdomen, and a cannula or slotted scoop for removing the testicles.

Besides the instruments mentioned the operator should be provided with an operating table, a means of securing the cockerel to the table, cold water, carbolic acid or some other equally efficient sterilizing medium, a wash basin, a large sponge, small pieces of sponge or absorbent cotton and a needle and white silk thread for stitching.

The cold water and the sponge are used for washing the plucked area where the incision is to be made. The carbolic acid or other germicide is used for sterilizing purposes and should be added to the water so as to make a 5 per cent solution. This strength solution is most used for such operations; less than 5 per cent is too weak to be effective in destroying germs. The use of the small pieces of sponge or the cotton is to absorb any blood that may be spilled in the operation, and they should be sterilized by moistening with the carbolic acid solution. The same 5 per cent carbolic acid solution should be used to sterilize the instruments.

The Operating Table.

The top of a barrel may be used as an operating table, but it is advisable, particularly where much work is to be done, to have a table that is made especially for the purpose. A table about 3 1/4 feet long and from 18 to 20 inches wide will be found to be the most convenient size. The top should be provided with slots and weights for holding the fowl in position. A box or bench for holding the fowl in position. A box or bench for holding the instruments and appliances should be placed near the operating table, and should be high enough so that the operator will not be obliged to stoop much.

Two conditions are essential for successfully caponizing cockerels. The intestines of the fowl must be well emptied of food, and there must be an adequate supply of light, either natural or artificial at all times during the operation. If the intestines are empty when the operation is performed they are not in the way of the operation and are not likely to be punctured by a slight slip of the knife, as would be the case if they were full. A puncture will almost certainly result in the death of the chicken. To get the cockerels in the best condition for caponizing, they should be starved for at least 24 hours prior to the operation, and a fast of 36 hours will put them in still better condition.

The cockerel is secured and held firmly in position for the operation in several different ways. The method I like is to use two noosed cords with weights of about one pound each fastened at the ends op-

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posite from the nooses. One of the noosed ends is then slipped over the feet and shanks of the bird and fastened around both legs above the hocks. The other cord is slipped over the wings and then the weights at the ends of the cords are lowered gently over the sides of the table and the cockerel is held in position, usually with the right side exposed to the operator. The weights stretch the cockerel so that its side muscles are fairly tense, and in the best condition to be cut. When the cockerel is in the proper position, the area of skin immediately surrounding the spot where the cut is to be made is quickly plucked clean of feathers and washed with the carbolic acid solution. The making of the cut in caponizing is the real factor in the success of the operation, and the location of the exact spot where the cut is to be made requires the greatest care. When the cut is made between the lower ribs the testicles can be readily seen lying in the body cavity near heavy blood veins. When the cut is made too far forward or too low down it is difficult to locate the testicles and there is proportionately more difficulty in removing them.

The cut should be made between the sixth and seventh ribs, the ribs nearest the hip and between the angle in the ribs and the backbone. These two ribs are the floating ribs, that is, one end of these ribs is attached to the backbone and the other end is unattached, the other five ribs are attached at both ends, one end to the backbone, and the other end to the breast bone. If the cut is made in the proper place between the sixth and seventh ribs, it will be directly above the testicles, and this is the only spot where it can be made with entire safety and to advantage.

To locate the exact spot at which to make the incision, place the first finger of the left hand on the body of the cockerel directly above the thigh. Pass it slowly with a gentle pressure toward the head of the fowl until the first obstruction is met. This will be the seventh rib of the cockerel. Slip the finger over this rib and press the tip of the finger down firmly between the two ribs at a point about half way between the angle of the ribs and the backbone to serve as a guide for cutting.

The operator is now ready to make the incision. Keep the finger that is pressing down between the sixth and seventh ribs firmly in place, and insert the knife to a depth of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, with the cutting edge towards the breast bone. To aid the beginner a scratch can be made across the knife blade $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the point. Draw out the knife but still hold the finger firmly in place, turn the knife blade around and again insert it with the cutting edge towards the back bone. Cut along between the ribs until the backbone is nearly reached. The experienced operator need not make the cut more than an inch in length but the beginner should make it as long as the space between the angle in the rib and the backbone will allow and then put a stitch in the middle of the cut after the operation is finished.

The operator must be careful to cut in a line with the veins, not cross wise of them, and not too near the backbone. By pressing the tip of the finger between the ribs during the cutting operation, the skin is held taut and prevented from slipping back and forth and increasing the chance of having the cut in the wrong spot.

As soon as the cut is made, the knife is laid aside, and the spreader is inserted in the wound. The sixth and seventh ribs are held securely by the hooks at the end of each arm of the spreader and the spring of this instrument is allowed to separate the ribs far enough to make an opening of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. When this point is reached the spreader should be locked by means of the catch. If the spreader will not remain in place by itself it must be held in place by the hand not employed in removing the testicles which is usually the left hand.

Looking down into the cavity, the film-like membrane that encloses the abdominal organs will be seen. This is usually severed by the knife during the cutting, if not, the knife should not be used again as there is danger of cutting the intestines, because they lie very close to this membrane. The membrane should be torn apart by the hook. This hook must be used carefully or an artery or an intestinal wall will be punctured.

If the cockerel has been starved sufficiently so that the intestines are practically empty and lie down and away from the backbone after the membrane is ruptured, the right testicle will be in plain view up against the backbone. The testicle is a

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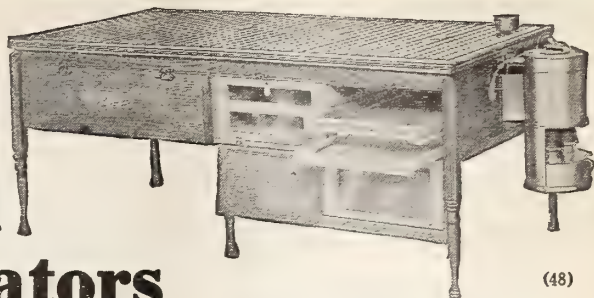
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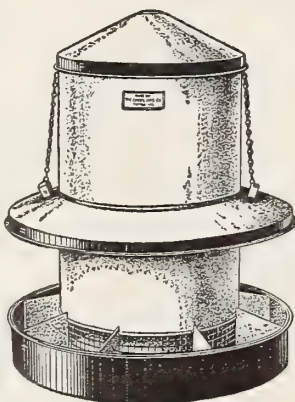
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small bean-shaped organ, yellowish, or yellowish white in color. It is attached to the back bone by means of small ligaments. Directly below the testicles is a comparatively large artery which may be ruptured and cause the cockerel to bleed to death unless the operator is very careful. If the intestines hide the testicle from view, either because they are too full of food, or do not lie in the proper position or from any other cause, they should be gently pushed towards the breastbone by means of the forceps or a probe.

Either the cannula or a pair of forceps is commonly used to disengage the testicle from the backbone and remove it from the interior of the cockerel.

If a cannula is used, insert it in the cavity, slip the wire loop in the end, over the testicle and draw the wire tight. Do not jerk but with a slight twisting motion work the cannula back and forth to assist in detaching the ligaments that hold the testicle. If drawing upon the wire does not sever the end and loosen the testicle, twist slightly from one side to the other, until the testicle is free. When working with a cannula particular care must be taken that the artery beneath testicle is not torn or injured in any way.

If the forceps are used they should be held in the right hand and inserted in the wound slightly opened. Take a firm grip with the spoons of the forceps on the cords below the organ and with a half turn the testicle is severed from its support and it can be drawn out and thrown away.

If a slotted scoop is used this instrument is lowered into the cavity and placed below the testicle, then it is moved so that the cords back of the testicle are slipped into the slot in the center of the scoop. These cords are severed as the scoop is pulled upwards and the testicle is left lying in the scoop of the instrument.

To take out the second testicle the operation is duplicated on the opposite side of the fowl. This method is always recommended for novices in the work. However, when the operator becomes experienced, the left testicle can be taken out through the incision made to remove the right one. In this case the lower, or left testicle is always removed first, as it is the most difficult to remove. After the right one is seen against the backbone, take the probe or forceps and gently push the bowels away from the backbone, and the left testicle will be seen immediately below the right one, on the opposite side of the slight ridge of bone in the center.

No matter how the work of removing is done, both testicles must be entirely removed, as the slightest particle left will cause a growth of the organs, and result in the production of a slip, which is a bird that is part cockerel and part capon, but which will not fatten any better than a cockerel, nor produce any better quality of meat. It will also resemble a cockerel in being quarrelsome. Slips look like imperfectly developed cockerels, and will usually crow and molt like cockerels. Where caponizing is done on a large scale there is likely to be a considerable number of slips. They are useless products as compared with capons, and should be disposed of as ordinary dressed poultry as soon as their true nature is discovered.

Mass.

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the claims made regarding them has yet to be proved. One can be certain that so long as the boom lasts those at the top will be doing very well, but whether the new breed is going to oust some of the older ones from their position depends upon what the ordinary man thinks of it after he has given it a fair trial.

There is not a doubt that appearance counts to a certain extent. Most poultry keepers like a bird which looks attractive. White seems a favorite color, probably because a white bird, when it is clean, possesses a very smart appearance. The white bird is not a favorite, however, simply because it is white. Thousands of poultry keepers stock white fowls who are not prejudiced in any way as regards color and some of these would prefer a black breed but they are afraid they would lose a little in profits if they made a chance. Whilst the famous white breeds live up to their reputation and continue to shell out the eggs we may expect them to remain popular.

The ordinary poultry keeper has one main idea in keeping poultry which may be summed up in one word: profit. He may be fond of his fowls, and a few may look upon them as a kind of hobby; but the great majority expect them to pay their way. Only a few, comparatively speaking, make money by exhibiting and selling sitting eggs and stock birds. It is the commercial egg and table chickens which yield by far the greater part of the profits, and large numbers of poultry keepers depend upon these entirely for their receipts. To be popular with these people, therefore, a breed must possess sound economic qualities, for the majority will always plump for the breed which they believe to be the best payer.

Breeders must remember that it is not necessarily the breed which they themselves believe to be the best which is going to make the most headway, but the one which gives the greatest satisfaction to the largest number of their customers. They must study the requirements of the ordinary man and try to produce a bird which suits him better than the one he now stocks. The question is some times asked whether we need more new breeds and whether there is room for them? It can be safely stated that there would soon be plenty of room made for a breed which proved itself to be a better payer than any of the present day varieties. Whether it is possible to produce such a breed is a matter which need not be discussed here, but if such a one should arrive its success is assured. It would not matter whether it originated in America, England, Australia, Holland or any other country, it would soon become a popular breed. Poultry keepers, like every other class of people, will make lots of excuses for keeping anything which really pays them and they will look over a lot of minor defects whilst the profits keep coming. It is not everyone who can afford to keep fowls simply for the love of the thing and when you are depending upon the profits for a part or all of your living, the bigger they are the better.

A few enthusiastic fanciers may keep a breed in existence for years, but no breed can become popular and remain popular for any length of time which does not satisfy the requirements of the majority of poultry keepers. It is not a few sensational producers which are needed. It is the flock which gives the best results with the least expense that yields the most profit. Those breeders who are anxious to push a new breed must pay the greatest attention to the economic qualities. All other points are only of minor importance in comparison with these. John W. Moore.

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"When judges of national reputation become so steeped in crime that they can no longer be trusted to render unbiased decisions, the exhibitors should have some sort of redress."

The above clipping was taken from the International Plymouth Rock Journal.

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League of American Poultry Shows

D. Lincoln Orr, President.
Harry W. Britton, Secretary.

Note: On top of the above slam against "judges of national reputation," the publication above referred to by Messrs. Orr and Britton, disregards the copyright laws, and reprints in its July issue the Standard ideal Columbian Plymouth Rock male from the American Standard of Perfection. It is time for the A. P. A. to recognize these unwarranted attacks.

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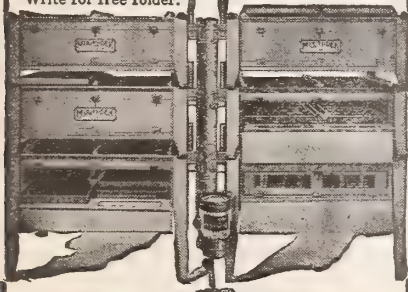
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Camden, N. J.

Horticulture for Poultry Keepers

Conducted by Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Could you give us any information in regard to the two new plums, Burwood and Loring Prize? We have planted a number of Waneta, Omaha Gold, Sopa is a fine plum. Do you know of any other good plum for the Southeast Wisconsin? We can raise all varieties of pears and York Imperial, Spitzenburg, Gunes Golden and other apples that they cannot raise farther north.

Wisconsin. Dawson Bros.

The new plums have not as yet been widely distributed and it yet remains to be seen where they will do best or for what sections of the country they are best adapted. Advise you to try out a few trees of each. You will find the Terry plum a valuable addition to your collection of valuable plums. It is the largest of all native plums and should be in your collection.

* * *

Understanding you are familiar with the apple and fruit section of Virginia, I take the liberty to come to you to ask if you could suggest a section that I might look up with this object in view; a climate better suited for one troubled with catarrh, a location near a large center so children may attend high school, and such a center a good market for the products of truck and poultry. With both lines I am familiar. Would like to raise strawberries, asparagus, currants, gooseberries, apples, etc. Could you suggest the best varieties for such locality?

Wisconsin. Fred C. Luce.

I advise you to make a personal inspection of the Valley of Virginia, going to Roanoke, and other sections of the valley. It is an ideal section in all that makes life worth while. The climate is mild and pleasant. The water is the best. It is an ideal fruit section, also fine for small fruits and vegetables. Investigate also the Piedmont section lying on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge mountains. Go to Charlottesville and work out from there, covering the entire section. There is no better place in all the world to live than in Virginia.

* * *

What are the varieties of apple, pear, cherry, peach and apricot trees that would do the best in Southern Missouri? Also, which would be the best kind of strawberries and raspberries for that place? We own a farm in Taney county, Mo., and are improving it as fast as we can before we go there to make it our home.

Oklahoma. F. W. De Verse.

The best commercial apples for Southern Missouri are Delicious, Black Ben and Champion. You will find the Lincoln and Kieffer the best pears. Plant Stark's Early Elberta, J. H. Hale, Elberta and Krummel peaches. The Montmorency cherry is best of all. The best apricot is the Steela. The Royal Purple and Cuthbert are the most profitable raspberries. Senator, Hoveland, Sample and Gibson strawberries will give you big profits.

* * *

I have about one-half acre of black soil gently rolling to the south, on which I wish to plant a few fruit trees, mostly apple, and also a few berry bushes. What would you think of Grimes' Golden, Jonathan, Snow, Starks Delicious and McIntosh Red? How far apart should the trees be set? Is thirty feet each way far enough? Can berries such as raspberries or blackberries be grown between rows? What would be a good variety of each of these? What kind of cherries would do well here?

Do fruit trees need spraying before they come into bearing? Is it too late in the season to set fruit trees after May 1st?

I wish you would give me your opinion of the best trees to grow in this part of the country and any changes that you suggest will be appreciated. I live in Bureau county, Illinois. Oscar Baird.

The varieties of apples you name are all good and suitable to your climate and soil. Thirty by thirty feet is all right for the planting of apple trees. Raspberries and blackberries can be grown between rows, but I advise you to raise corn and potatoes instead. Royal Purple and Cuthbert are the best raspberries. Ward is a good blackberry. Montmorency cherry is the best of all cherries. The fruit trees should be sprayed with Black Leaf 40 if the aphid is working on them. When dormant in fall they should be sprayed with Scalecide and again in spring before growth starts. Would add Henry Clay to apple list. This is the earliest of all apples, is hardy and a good quality of fruit.

* * *

On June 15th I received from Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchard Co., Missouri, a Golden Delicious apple with note which read:

"The enclosed sample of Golden Delicious was shipped by express, 2,100 miles last fall, was opened and examined, and then re-shipped to storage. They have been taken out of storage and examined twice since last fall.

"This sample is taken out of a box that was opened up on June 14th, and is representative of the entire box, which showed no indication of deterioration so scald. This sample, in leaving us, appears to be in perfect condition and still retains its original juicy, spicy flavor."

This specimen was in perfect condition. The wonderful and unequalled flavor was unimpaired. The beautiful golden yellow color was in full bloom. I have been very insistent in my advice to orchard planters that they plant Golden Delicious. Delicious and Golden Delicious are the two high quality apples. They will always command the highest market price. In tree they are exceedingly hardy, and are heavy and consistent bearers. I think the tests to which Stark Brothers have put their Golden Delicious apples, of which the one here referred to is a sample, are the most severe tests to which any apple has been called upon to withstand. It is a wonderful record.

* * *

Will you kindly tell me what varieties of fruit to grow in Northern New Jersey for home use?

New Jersey. C. H. Hillmuth.

Apple: Henry Clay, Yellow Transparent, Wealthy, Delicious and Golden Delicious. (Continuous supply.)

Peach: Stark's Early Elberta, Elberta, Red Bird, J. H. Hale, Krummel. Undoubtedly there is a local seedling peach which is equally adapted to your soil. Investigate.

Pear: Seekel, Lincoln, Kieffer.

Plum: Abundance, America, Omaha, Terry.

Sweet Cherry: Lambert, Schmidt, Windsor.

Sour Cherry: Montmorency.

Apricot: Steela.

Quince: Van Deeman, Orange.
 Strawberry: Consult your near-by commercial growers.
 Raspberry: Royal Purple, Cuthbert, Cumberland.
 Currant: Fay, Red.
 Gooseberry: Oregon Champion.
 Blackberry: Ward, Snyder.

* * *

I have a large Northern Spy apple tree about 25 years old, I noticed one of the smaller limbs on this tree was dying. I found the larger limb from which this smaller limb branched off showed signs of having been worked on by some insect. The larger limb had quite a few holes, made by birds seeking the insects. We will cut off the small limb that is dying and will chisel out the wood where the insects have been working, but would like to know with what to treat the holes where we have chiseled? Is concrete all right? We have frequently chiseled out trees and filled the cavity with cement. The balance of this tree, other than this limb, looks healthy. Could the trouble be due to borers? The information we seek may possibly not be in your line of work, but any suggestions or help will be greatly appreciated.

Where and how can we obtain bulletins on subjects of this kind? Also would you kindly write us where we could obtain a book on "Orchardry?" I mean a reliable book on fruit growing and the care and treatment of trees. Ohio.

Mrs. Jese Wilson.

The injury to this tree is no doubt caused by blight, which has caused decay. Advise you to cut off limb which is dying. Try to cut very close to the body. Wash exposed part made by removal of limb with carbolic acid solution. When dry, paint with white lead and boiled oil. Be sure no turpentine is in this paint. Clean out all holes and wash with the same solution. Fill holes with cement. You should spray the tree with Scalecide each fall and spring when tree is dormant. You can get the book "Orchardry," of American Fruit Grower, Chicago, Ill.

* * *

I have read with considerable interest, several articles by Mr. Thomas Rigg on the subject of poultry and fruit farms in Virginia and Western North Carolina. I expect to make a trip down there next week to look the situation over, but I am wondering who to get in touch with to get what information that I might desire. Would it be best to look up a county agent? Would like to know the location of the agricultural experiment stations in these states or any institution that might give some information.

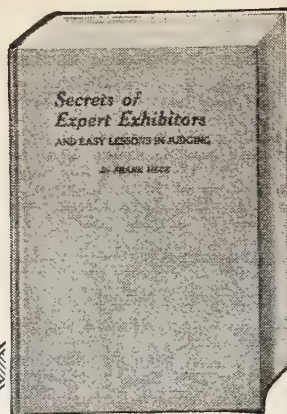
Wisconsin.

A. H. First.

I advise you to go to Asheville, and there get in touch with the fruit growers; from there go to Waynesville. Here are located some of the finest apple orchards in the state. Yes, connect yourself with the county agents. In Virginia go to Staunton, Waynesboro, and Charlottesville. There you will get in touch with some of the most successful fruit growers in all the United States. Take your time and "look and listen."

Our Cover

The male on our cover this month represents a Black Giant. This breed was originated in New Jersey as a large, roaster breed. It has been refined and improved by fanciers, and its breeders are now seeking recognition for it as a Standardbred. It is proposed to make the Standard weight for Black Giant cocks 13 lbs., which would make the breed the heaviest in the Standard. There will be considerable discussion on this and other debatable points at the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association this month. The Jersey Black Giant is supported by a very strong specialty club which counts among its members competent breeders and influential fanciers.



Secrets of Expert Exhibitors And Easy Lessons in Judging

By FRANK HECK

THE time has gone by when a breeder can pick up birds right out of the yards and win with them without special preparation. This is true even in the smaller shows. There are always at least a few hustling, enterprising breeders in every locality who are keenly alive to the financial profit and the honors accruing from winning over all competitors. These breeders use all legitimate methods for putting their birds in show condition. Most interesting book ever published for breeders.

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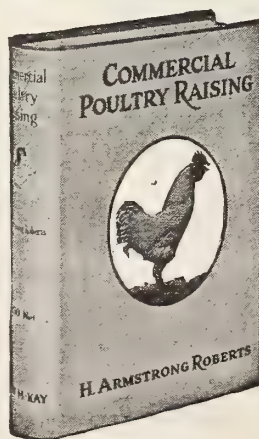
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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

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CHAS. L. STILES,

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COLUMBUS, OHIO

In Defense of the A. P. A.

By V. O. HOBBS,
Member Executive Committee.

Those who have not studied the problems fairly and intelligently are apt to misjudge the work of the American Poultry Association after reading the harangue of its vilifiers.

For this reason, many loyal to the cause have grabbed their pens and begun to sling ink in defense of truth, fairness and common sense. And they have already done splendid work. Every single, solitary lie has been nailed.

The American Poultry Association was established for an express purpose and with but one object in view, and that purpose has never been changed, nor its object lost sight of. It is still intent on advancing the interest of the poultry industry.

The A. P. A. has long since passed the experimental stage; it is a time-tried and test-proven establishment. It is financially solid and its credit gilt-edge. The association has been a tremendous success, it has made the poultry industry what it is today.

The association has a faculty of live men—living in the present and building for the future, all working for a common good and a common purpose, mutual benefit.

The present officers are capable and conservative business men; progressive and aggressive, but having a full realization that they are responsible and accountable for the income and the outgo.

Those who have taken the time to find out, know how well they have conducted the affairs of the association, and what they have done for the poultry industry in general.

These men, almost without exception, are nationally known as successful breeders, exhibitors and judges of Standardbred poultry. Therefore, to some extent at least, their own success is dependent upon the success of the association they represent, which means that they could ill-afford to do anything that would be detrimental to the interest of the poultry industry.

The officers of the American Poultry Association were elected by a majority vote of its membership. They have "made good" and merited the confidence placed in them.

The president, T. F. Rigg, has distinguished himself as a clear-headed, far-sighted, co-operating administrator of the affairs of the association. Mr. Rigg is a breeder and judge of poultry, a man of affairs and his time is valuable. His work in the association is a labor of love, as he is not reimbursed for his services. The only conclusive evidence of a man's sincerity is that he gives himself for a principle. It is comparatively easy to give money and advice, but when a man makes a gift of his daily life and practice, it is plain that his heart is in the work, and that a purpose, whatever it may be, has taken possession of him.

During the past year much has been done to restore harmony among rampant elements in the association. At the convention, which was held in Kansas City, a committee of 40 was chosen, the purpose being to bring these warring factions together and to promote peace and good will among its members.

A new Standard Revision Committee is appointed every year, which absolutely precludes the possibility of unfairness or favoritism. The work of the committee is to consider carefully all facts brought to its attention and to use its best judgment in arriving at a standard, and even then its decision is put up to the association for acceptance or rejection as it may see fit.

There is no justifiable reason for internal strife. Co-operation and constructive effort is the code of ethics that all should espouse and observe.

The highest faculty of mind is the constructive faculty. The builder is a strong man and is not to be feared. The trouble comes from the narrow mind, the man who seeks to tear down and destroy. It is well to keep an eye on him.

There is a cause for everything. The man with a hammer is usually the victim of disappointed ambition, self-torturing, envy and conceit.

Show Managers to Meet

I have called a meeting of poultry show secretaries for Monday, August 7th, at the Farragut Hotel, Knoxville, Tenn. The show managers of this country have the undeniable right to formulate rules and regulations governing shows, and it is the duty of the American Poultry Association to adopt the rules and regulations recommended by the show managers. It is up to the show managers to make these rules, and I hope they will do so at this meeting.

T. F. Rigg.

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Call for a New Constitution

By Theo. Hewes.

(Editor's Note: Mr. Hewes deals with a serious matter, although he injects some humor into his remarks. Those who know him appreciate that his fun is always meant to be good natured. We believe that Mr. Hewes' article deserves attention because he has offered to take the A. P. A. and promised, under his management, to put money into the treasury before accepting compensation for his services. A man who has confidence enough in himself and his proposition to make such an offer deserves respectful consideration from those who are interested in the A. P. A.)

A petition was submitted to President Rigg by the Revision Committee, requesting him to appoint a committee to revise the constitution and by-laws of the American Poultry Association. This petition was submitted by Mr. Schwab, but bears the signatures of the Revision Board and others and was sanctioned by both Mr. and Mrs. Rigg.

In view of the fact that this matter will come up at Knoxville, at which time the committee to draft the new work will be appointed, a few words from me, as one of the signers of the petition, will no doubt be of general interest to the readers of the American Poultry Journal.

First, I want to say that I was opposed to the adoption of the present constitution. There were several reasons for this, but the principal reason was that it disfranchised more than 99 per cent of our members and placed the affairs of the association in the hands of an executive committee of 10 members. It gave the members no chance to vote their choice of location of the annual meetings, and it was entirely too long and complicated to be a workable set of rules for the ordinary member to understand. It raised the price of membership without giving the member any more for his money, and it failed to throw sufficient safeguards around this membership fee to make it of real financial benefit to the association. These are a few of the reasons why I opposed the adoption of the present constitution and it would seem to me they are sufficient to prove my position was right, regardless of the roast I received from our late president and some of the other members of that constitutional committee. To tell the exact truth about it, I really believed that constitution was going to wreck the old machine, and it is a notorious fact that it has come precious near doing it.

There are two ways to get out of a financial hole: One is to make more money; the other is to spend less of what you have. What this association should do, and can do, is to make more and spend less; and when we show to the poultry world that we are doing this, we will have more new members and be respected a great deal more by the old members.

There is no doubt in my mind that more than 75 per cent of the men and women who are breeding Standard poultry in the United States and Canada would join the American Poultry Association if we would adopt simple working rules that would enable us to create a large sinking fund and offer them something real for their membership. When we back a man up in the corner and take \$25 of his money for life membership in the A. P. A., what do we give him in return? And what is the use of trying to show a convention how to cut down expenses and make its membership of greater value when two or three wind jammers that have never made good in their own business can take the floor and talk the convention to death? When we stop to consider that this poultry journal has nearly 100,000 subscribers, yet we have less than 4,000 real live members, it makes us look like the tail end of nothing. It has been the constant trying out of new and useless ideas that has brought this condition about. The American Poultry Association is primarily a mail order business, and as a mail order business there is no limit to it. We can make it as big as we want it if we will only use ordinary good horse sense. You can't give \$6 for \$5 and stay long in business; neither can you spend your income and build up a surplus.

We talk about a billion dollar industry as though we represented it. But we don't represent the pip end of an egg shell, yet. Of the millions of people who make the billion dollar business possible, it is a safe bet that not 1 per cent of them ever heard of the American Poultry Association, so let's not swell up to the bursting point just yet.

I have just looked over a copy of the constitution and by-laws and it seems the framers did a good job in finding positions for all the worthy brothers, as it takes 48 members to fill all the offices. It reminds me of the morning after a city election, when our side wins, and we are trying to find the names of all buildings in the city limits where we can

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place a janitor. It covers more ground than an Arkansas Standard Oil lease, but it does not mean quite as much. As a work of art it is there with both feet, and as a literary gem it is some real constitution. Every i is dotted and every t is crossed and according to Hoyle; every And and every The is in the proper place. You will note that I refer to Hoyle, as his is the reference book most in use in this mountain country, and more money changes hands in one night in Hot Springs on his rulings than is spent on all other reference books in one year in the entire state. In fact everybody quotes Hoyle from the barefooted kid that can hold three cards between his toes, to the old timer that has chewed hill side ter-back-er for 40 years without a tooth in his head. If you don't think they know the rules stand pat on a bob tail and watch them fill their hand. Its real heart breaking, but it will prove the point.

I wonder how many of the readers remember how this new constitution got its start and how it happened to go over with a bang? We had a pretty good old constitution and one that we seemed to be getting along with in fairly good shape, but Frank DeLancey got sore at it about something and started trouble for it, and when DeLancey starts trouble for anything it is back to the discard and no questions asked. Into the discard the constitution had to go and DeLancey went after a new one and got it.

But now that we have the new one, and the darned thing won't work he is sore again, and he says now we must have one that really represents the entire membership; in fact he is for a democratic form of government, all-the-people-for-all-the-people kind of constitution, and we are for him this time with both feet. We tried to point out a few holes in the last one but he had not gotten over that speech he made in Chicago and he wouldn't listen.

Do you remember that speech? It was a ten strike. I have always wanted to be an orator and I have been about half jealous of Frank DeLancey ever since he turned loose that broadside. Boy, that was some speech; it stopped everything in Chicago, including the elevated trains two squares away. Edison may be a wise old owl but he overlooked about one and a half million cart wheels when he failed to get a record of that wild outburst. DeLancey started trouble by one of the greatest arm movements ever invented; in fact he made a Dutch wind mill look like a selling platter. Horace Murphy kept trying to get out of his way by moving back a few rods at a time, but finally had to climb on top of the piano in order to feel safe. He talked about everything (except the constitution) from the landing of the Pilgrim fathers to the last round in the most recent prize fight. Everybody was all excited. I got so worked up that I did not know whether I was coming or going, and after it was over and the applause had died down, I was so excited that I went over to Dick Richards and asked him what DeLancey had been talking about. That proves how one can mesmerize an audience.

There are about five changes needed in our present constitution that are of vast importance to the A. P. A. I am of the opinion that these changes could be brought in to the convention by the executive board as a part of their report and be adopted at Knoxville, and if such a thing could be done, it would stop a general revision with its big expense and useless rag chewing. But before these changes can be made it is necessary to outline a working plan that would meet with the approval of that board, for they and not the convention are the power that be.

It will be up to the president to name the committee to draft the new constitution, and I, like the rest of the members, have no idea who will be appointed to this committee, but if he really wants to make a million dollar A. P. A. of it, he will think twice before naming this committee. I am ready to go before the executive board with a few suggestions at such time as I am convinced they want to stop, look and listen. But if they are satisfied with present arrangements and want to go on standing still, or are going to be swayed by outbursts of oratory and then go home and kick themselves as they have done in the past, there is no use suggesting anything. We have the making of one of the greatest and wealthiest organizations in all America, but whether we have the men with sufficient vision to put it over is another story. I am looking ahead to the Knoxville meeting with more than common interest. There is a lot that can be done there to regain some of our lost prestige, or we can so stifle the aims of the real workers that we will accomplish nothing. Let us hope for the best and all work for the accomplishment of the thing that means most in all organizations, harmony.

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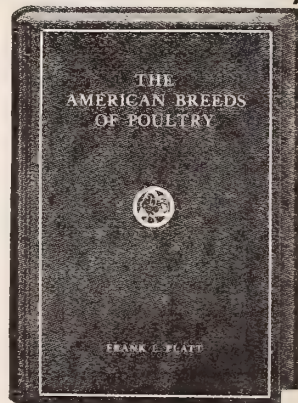
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PULLETS, READY TO ship, 8 and 12 weeks old, yearling hens, 10 weeks old cockerels. Ten breeds. Frank's Poultry Farm, Dept. A, Tiffin, Ohio. 6-8

PULLETS OF ALL AGES and kinds. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Orpingtons by the dozen, prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Plankton Poultry Plant, Plankton, Ohio, Sycamore, Route 3. 6-8

ROSE COMB White Orpingtons, Rhode Island Whites, trios \$10.00 up; Columbian Wyandottes, Ducks; Fairy White, trios \$10.00; Fawn and White Runner; Buff Orpington, Mammoth Pekin, trios \$13; White Geese, Embden China, trios \$13 up; Pearl Guinea, trios \$3; White Holland Turkeys, trios \$25. Mrs. Wm. Leinweber, San Jose, Ill. 8-10

FOR SALE—Buff Brahmas, Dark Cornish, Mahogany Russian Orloffs. J. B. McCool, Freeport, Ill. 8

MAY PULLETS-COCKERELS, vigorous Northern grown Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, \$1; White Wyandottes \$1.50; Light Brahmas \$2. Carefully crated for any distance. Joseph Pugnior, Cadott, Wis. 8

PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, PIGEONS. John Hass, Bettendorf, Ia. 8-10

PULLETS, ALL VARIETIES, 10 to 16 weeks. Paul's Poultry Plantation, Sycamore, O. Rt. 1 8

POUND STOCK

GOOD HEALTHY POUND Pullets that will lay this winter, \$15 dozen, cockerel free. 16 varieties. H. Rodham, Lakeland, Minn. 8

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW ATTRACTION—Mediterranean Breed monopoly, whole bred for sale. Dark red body, white extremities. A. E. Fay, 28 Beeching St., Worcester, Mass. 8

TURKEYS.

AMERICA'S LEADING WINNERS in Giant Bronze Turkeys and Partridge Plymouth Rocks. See our ad on page 786. 1-22-tf

VIGOROUS BRONZE TURKEYS. "Copper Bronze" strain. Exhibiting birds; unrelated breeding stock; no eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leo Smith, Independence, Ia. Rural. 5-22-lyr

AMERICA'S BEST BREEDING Giant Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 786. 1-22-tf

DUCKS.

MAMMOTH PEKINS—Splendid young stock from ten pound breeders. Your satisfaction guaranteed. Willomina Farm, Hillsboro, Ohio. 7-9

MUSCOVEY DUCKS, colored only, young and mature stock, for sale. C. L. Daly, Maysville, Ky. 8

PARDEE'S PERFECT PEKINS—America's Standard strain. Breeders. Catalog. R. Pardee, Islip, N. Y. 8-22-1-yr.

PIGEONS.

WANTED—5,000 HOMER or common pigeons. Pay at least 30c pair. Celluloid bands, 3c each. Going Light, Canker Cure, 25c. D. Gilbert, 1128 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1-22-tf

I OFFER MATED HOMERS in any quantity at \$2 per pair. Beautiful White Homers, \$3 per pair. Get my prices on Runts, Carneaux, and Maltese Hens. Free booklet. Squab Manual, 50c. Charles A. Gilbert, 2210 Almond St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 1-22-tf

PIGEON KEEPER—The best Pigeon Journal, \$1.50 a year, sample 15c (coin or stamps). Also fine colored picture—Doveland—19x26 inches, showing 125 kinds of pigeons, 75c postpaid. American Pigeon Keeper, Room 200, 736 Cornelia Ave., Chicago, Ill. 6-8

PIGEONS—FANCY AND Squab breeders—all kinds. Free catalog. Missouri Squab Company, St. Louis, Mo. 7-9

FINEST WHITE KING Pigeons \$4.50 pair. Franz Mayer, P. O. Box 408, Valley Stream, Long Island. 8

INTERESTING PERFORMING tumbling, roller pigeons. O. Berard, Nekosia, Wis. 8-9

40 VARIETIES OF PIGEONS. Thos. Spachek, Pilsen, Kan. 8-10

PET STOCK.

CANARIES—ALL KINDS—Also cages, parrots, etc. Free catalog. Write National Pet Shops, St. Louis, Mo. 7-9

RABBITS AND HARES.

MAKE MONEY EASILY and quickly—Raise Rabbits and Guinea Pigs for you. Large profits. We supply stock and buy all you raise. Our illustrated book, "Common Sense Rabbit and Guinea Pig Raising," contract and prospectus, 10 cents, tells all you should know to raise rabbits and guinea pigs successfully. Quarterly journal one year keeps you posted, 20 cents. Both book and journal, 25 cents. Write today. Outdoor Enterprise Company, Live Stock Dept., 600. Kansas City, Mo. 5-21-tf

PEDIGREED FLEMISH GIANTS—"Guaranteed." Close's Rabbit Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 7-9

EXCELLENT PUREBRED FLEMISH GIANTS, trios, 2 does, 1 buck, \$9.00. Franz Mayer, P. O. Box 408, Valley Stream, Long Island. 8

CANARIES

IT PAYS TO RAISE CANARIES—BIG demand; start at home in spare time. We show you how, furnish choice mating stock, guarantee high grade songsters. Monarch Specialty Co., Evanston, Ill. 7-12

DOGS.

50 REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE puppies, and grown females. Catalog, stamp. Falling Poultry Farm, La Fargeville, N. Y. 6-8

PUPPIES—ALL BREEDS—We ship everywhere. safely. Write National Pet Shop, St. Louis, Mo. 7-9

REGISTERED SHOMONT White Collie puppies. David H. Loyer, Chatham, Ohio. 7-8

RABBIT HOUNDS, FOX, COON, OPPOSSUM, SKUNK, Squirrel dogs, Setters. Circular 10c. Brown's Kennels, York, Pa. 7-9

BEAUTIFUL REGISTERABLE Collie pups, \$7, \$18. Meadow Farm, Coulterville, Ill. 8

FOR SALE ENGLISH Bull Terrier Pups. Ready to go. Prices from \$5.00 to \$15.00 each. Dandy lot of pups. Brindle and white. F. F. Herguth, 109 Berry St., Hillsboro, Ill. 8

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—Beautiful, intelligent. Males \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25; females, \$5, \$10, \$15. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa. 7-22-tf

FERRETS

FERRETS FOR KILLING rats, and hunting rabbits. Instruction book and price list free. Len Farnsworth, New London, Ohio. 8

CAVIES.

LET ME START YOU RIGHT in the cavy business with correct foundation stock; \$10 buys 1 male and 4 females of breeding age, including my \$1 cloth-bound authoritative Cavy Book; will also buy your young stock at \$1.25 a pair when 4 weeks old. If desired, correspondence invited; best of references. Edwin F. Deicke, "America's Foremost Cavy Breeder and Judge," Lombard, Ill. 6-8

CAPONS.

MAKE CAPONS SIMPLICITY Perfection way. Send name for particulars. King, 636 Sheridan Road, Chicago. 5-10

INCUBATORS, BROODERS, POULTRY SUPPLIES AND REMEDIES.

POULTRY SHIPPING CRATES—Strongest and lightest crate on the market. Todd Lumber Co., Oswego, Ill. 6-8

FOR SALE—2400 Candee, if taken at once \$175. Kentucky Hatchery, Lexington, Ky. 7-8

\$20 FOR ONE. One dollar's worth of Bennett's Blackhead Remedy can easily save \$20 to \$100 worth of turkeys. I raise over 70% - \$1 a box, circular free. Short instructions in turkey raising 5c. Geo. L. Bennett, Edinboro, Pa. 7-9

THIRTEEN 1100-EGG size Reliable Incubators, used two seasons, like new. Half price. 1000 8-weeks-old cockerels and pullets for sale. Mid-Oak Poultry Farm, Bloomington, Ill., Route 4. 6-8

MAMMOTH INCUBATORS WANTED, 10,000-egg. Buckeyes or Smith's Standard machines preferred. Z. G. McKay, Clinton, Ia. 7-8

WANTED—CYPHER N. 3 Incubator. Latest model and in first class condition. State lowest cash price. Wm. Clarke, Rt. 8, Mt. Vernon, Ill. 8

WANTED—NO. 7 Buckeye Mammoth Incubators. Box 222, Peebles, Ohio. 8

WANTED—MAMMOTH INCUBATOR at once quote price in first letter. Box 35, Union, Ohio. 8-10

FOR SALE—SIX—500 egg sections Schwalge-Smith incubators. Priced right. W. Kallsen, Keystone, Ia. 8

FOR SALE—TWO Buckeye incubators 2440 egg size, cheap, in good condition. Reason for selling, enlarging capacity. Dehner Seed & Supply Co., 608-610 Jefferson St., Burlington, Ia. 8

FOR SALE—12,000 egg size, Blue Hen Incubator, like new, reasonable. Write for prices. Miller Hatchery, Heyworth, Ill. 8-9

MUST SELL 6,000-egg Candee Incubator. Used four seasons. \$725.00. Write quick, S. W. Kline, Middlecreek, Pa. 8

UNUSED 52-INCH Reliable Oil Brooder and 20-quart mash hopper, \$15. James Potter, Burlington, N. C. 8

BOOKS

500 THINGS TO SELL by mail—Remarkable new publication. Workable plans and methods. Loose-leaf, cloth binder. Prepaid \$1.00. Walhamore Company, Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. 7-22-tf

PRINTING.

PRINTING SPECIALS—During June, July, August, 100 sheets linen finish note paper and 100 envelopes both printed with your three line advertisement \$1.25, 200 no paper and 100 envelopes \$1.50, postpaid. Summer sale list bristling with bargains, for stamps only. Model Printing Company, Manchester, Ia. 6-8

PRINTING FOR EVERYBODY—Write for samples and prices; stamp please. Mendel's Printing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. 8-10

POULTRY PRINTING—Get our prices and samples. Superior Print Shop, Medina, Ohio. 8-10

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Cider mill, Mt. Gilead No. 10. Bert Thompson, Peoria, Ohio. 8

FARMS FOR SALE

10, 20 OR 30 ACRES adjoining poultry farm where profits are big, \$50 an acre. Year house rent free to first buyer. E. A. Nordling, Bostwick, Fla. 8

LAND SEEKERS. ATTENTION! You can get 10, 20, or 40 acres near thriving city in Lower Michigan on terms of \$10 to \$50 down. Balance on long time to meet your circumstances. Especially suited for poultry, truck and fruit besides general farming crops. Learn how we help you get a farm home of your own. Write today for free illustrated booklet, giving full information. Swigart Land Co., 1-1259 First National Bank Building, Chicago. 8

9 ACRE POULTRY FARM, capacity 3500 layers. One hundred miles from Philadelphia. \$11,000. Advertiser, care of American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill. 7-9

\$350 GETS BROOK—Watered farm, 10 acres on motor bus road, convenient railroad; 7-room house, porch, basement, barn, etc. only \$600, part down. Details page 58 illustrated catalog, 1200 bargain free. Strout Farm Agency, 150 B.E. Nassau St., New York City. 8

FARMS WANTED

WANTED TO BUY farm from owner. Price, description. Jas. Houck, Tiffin, Ohio. 8

WANTED TO HEAR from owner having a poultry farm or other property for sale; state cash price and particulars. John J. Black, 270th St., Chippewa Falls, Wis. 8

KODAKERY

SELL YOUR SNAP SHOTS at \$5.00 each. Kodak prints needed by 25,000 publishers. Make vacations pay. We teach you how and where to sell. Write. Walhamore Institute, LaFayette Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. 7-22-tf

POSITIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, well educated, at present employed as manager, desires change. Breeding establishment preferred, commercial egg farm considered. Open Sept. 1st, Superintendency or management, unlimited character references. Box J. B., American Poultry Journal, Chicago, Ill. 8

HELP WANTED.

BIG MONEY AND FAST SALES—Every owner buys Gold Initials for his auto. You charge \$1.50; make \$1.35 Ten orders daily easy. Write for particulars and free samples. American Monogram Co., Dept. 192, East Orange, N. J. 6

SIDE LINE SALESMAN wanted to sell coal to your trade in carload lots. Earn a weeks pay in an hour. For particulars write Washington Coal Co., 3526 So. Racine, Chicago. 6-8

ESTABLISH A PERMANENT, pleasant, profitable business of your own in your own home. No money working for others; big money in this. We furnish everything. A postal will bring full information. The Merrythought Co., Box 284, Alhambra, Calif. 7-9

WANTED, EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN with capital to start poultry farm in Georgia, as partner. W. C. Stanton, Superior Circle, Ga. 8

AGENTS—SODEREEZ: We are paying \$2 an hour taking orders for this newest invention; send for free outfit and samples. American Products Co., 5805 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. 8

WANTED—POULTRYMAN (Age 28 to 35 years preferred) with poultry husbandry experience, both technical and practical, by large mixed feed manufacturer located in Middle West. Address A. F., care American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill. 8

STORIES AND POEMS WANTED

STORIES, POEMS, ESSAYS, Plays Wanted. We teach you how to write; where and when to sell. Publication of your work guaranteed by new method. Walhamore Institute, Dept. J, LaFayette Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 7-22-tf

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

START PROFITABLE MAIL Order Business at Home. We teach you my successful method. Particulars free. Walhamore Company, Mail Order Dept., LaFayette Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 7-22-tf

WANTED.

WANTED FREAK ANIMALS and birds. Apply Browning Amusement Co., Riverview Park, Chicago, Ill. 6-11

WANTED, WHITE GEESE body feathers, large ones preferred. Send samples to Brandau Company, 439 Irving Ave., Chicago. 8

Books Covering All Branches of Poultry Keeping

Artificial Incubating and Brooding.....	\$1.00
All About Indian Runners.....	.75
American Standard of Perfection.....	2.50
Mating and Breeding of Poultry (Lamon and Slocum).....	2.50
Asiatics.....	.50
Commercial Poultry Raising.....	3.00
Ducks and Geese.....	.75
Duck Culture (Rankin).....	.75
From Shell to Show Room.....	.50
Canary Birds (110 pages).....	.50
\$4.23 in One Year on a Town Lot.....	1.00
Don't Kill the Laying Hen (Potter System).....	1.00
How to Feed Poultry for any Purpose with Profit.....	1.25
How to Raise Chicks (Woods).....	.75
Indian Runner Duck Culture (Yoder).....	.75
Lephorns.....	1.00
Origin and History of All Breeds of Poultry.....	1.00
Philo System.....	1.00
Plymouth Rock Standard Breed Book.....	3.00
Poultry Account Book.....	.25
Poultry Feeding and Fattening (G. B. Fiske).....	1.50
Poultry Keeping in a Nutshell.....	.50
999 Questions and Answers (Heck).....	.75
Productive Poultry Husbandry (Lewis).....	2.50
Profitable Culling and Selective Flock Breeding.....	1.50
Profits in Poultry (Cottrell).....	1.00
Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved.....	1.00
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Rhode Island Reds (Hewes).....	1.00
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Secrets of Expert Exhibitors.....	2.00
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Standard Wyandottes in Colors and How to Judge Them.....	1.00
Successful Poultry Culture for Pleasure and Profit.....	.50
Successful Poultry Keeping.....	1.00
The Orpingtons (Drevenstedt).....	.75
The Plymouth Rocks, All Varieties.....	1.00
The Poultry Book.....	5.00
Turkeys and How to Grow Them (154 pages) cloth.....	1.50
Turkeys, Their Care and Management.....	.75
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Why Poultry Pays and How to Make It Pay. A book for the beginner, full of valuable information and drawings.....	.75
Wyandottes (by various authors).....	1.00

DISEASES AND CURES.

The Diseases of Poultry (D. E. Salmon), 1.00	
Poultry Diseases and Their Treatment (Kaupp).....	2.00

POULTRY HOUSES AND PLANT CONSTRUCTION.

How to Build Poultry Houses (complete diagrams).....	.75
Open Air Poultry Houses (Woods).....	.75
Practical Poultry Houses and Fixtures (A. F. Hunter).....	.50

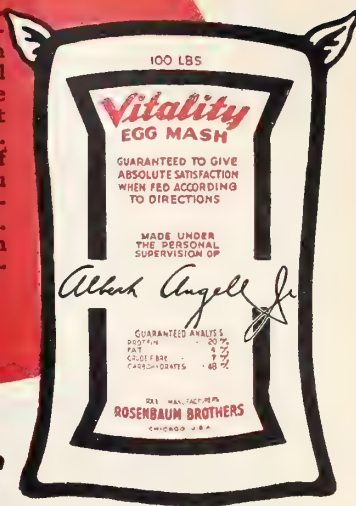
PIGEONS.

American Pigeon Loft Register.....	.40
Pigeon Diseases and Feeding Management.....	.75
Profitable Squab Feeding (F. Foy).....	1.00
Squabs for Profit (Rice and Cox).....	1.50



The feed that has never been equaled in number and quality of chicks raised. Produces 1 pound of gain in weight for each 2 pounds of feed consumed. Feed it after 4 weeks for six months and your pullets are ready to lay. Nothing like it ever before placed on the market.

Now made under Mr. Angell's original formula, improved with Buttermilk. It will positively produce more eggs at less cost than any feed known. Feed it alongside of any other mash you may select and the results will amaze you. It is the cheapest in price because it produces more eggs.



How Vitality Feeds are Made

Be sure the signature of Albert Angell, Jr., is on every sack of Vitality Poultry Feeds, with our guarantee of absolute satisfaction when fed according to directions.

In manufacturing our poultry feeds we are not interested in the use of low quality ingredients, regardless of how attractive the price may be. Our successful experience in poultry raising is sufficient reason for our refusing to allow in our mills any ingredient off in condition, or of otherwise low feeding value. Such ingredients as Oatmeal, Buttermilk, Meat Scrap, Bone Meal and Alfalfa Meal are the most important that enter the manufacture of any mash feed, whether for hens, chicks or growing fowls and each must be in the best of condition and of highest feeding value to make them fit for feeding.

For this reason, Vitality feeds may cost more than others, but in actual feeding results the cost is reduced far below that obtained from the low quality and low price products. True, you will have no difficulty in obtaining poultry feeds costing less per 100 lbs. than Vitality can be made for, but our advice is—take it from one who knows—Don't do it.

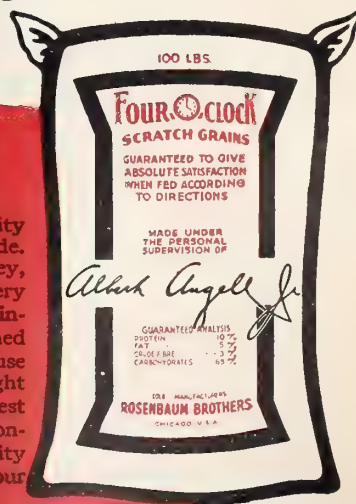
Another advantage of using Vitality feeds is that we do our own experimenting with our own Vitality birds and know "what's what" when it comes to feeding for results.

ROSENBAUM BROTHERS
POULTRY FEED DEPT.
Chicago, U.S.A.



To be fed in place of Vitality Fine Chick Scratch after 4 weeks, and until the birds are large enough to consume the Four-O-Clock Scratch Grains. Made to balance with Vitality Growing Mash. Contains no waste or fillers. Feed in deep litter to induce exercise.

The highest quality scratch grains made. Contains no barley, oats or waste. Every particle of every ingredient is consumed by the fowls, because there is just the right quantity of the best quality. Feed in conjunction with Vitality Egg Mash, at four o'clock.



E. B. Thompson's Imperial Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks



Win at the Premier Show of All the World
Madison Square Garden
New York, 1920 and 1921



The Greatest Record of All Time



First Prize Imperial Ringlet Cock at Madison Square Garden, New York—the blood of this great bird is all through my Special Sale List.

Every Prize and Ribbon Offered

Cocks	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Cockerels	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Hens	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Pullets	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Young Pens	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Old Pens	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th

60 Prizes Out of 60 Offered at Both Shows

Sweepstake Championship Male and Female and Every Special Prize—This is the crowning achievement of their unexampled record at New York for more than 30 victorious years. At the five Garden Shows—1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921—THE IMPERIAL "RINGLETS" won 27 First Prizes out of 27 offered—Every Bird Bred on My Farm.

The competition at these shows was stronger in quality than at all the other shows of America combined—a fact that every breeder knows only too well.

**Supreme at Madison Square Garden
Is Supreme Everywhere**

BARGAIN SALE FOR 1922

My Special Sale List is now ready and offers the most extraordinary bargains in extreme high quality breeding and exhibition birds of First Prize Sweepstakes Champion Madison Square Garden blood. **THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY** to secure Madison Square Garden Winners, and sons, brothers, sisters and daughters of these winners, and birds of the richest First Prize Sweepstakes blood at prices **FAR BELOW THEIR VALUE.**

THIS SPECIAL SALE LIST

is full of the **rarest bargains** ever offered in the history of Barred Rocks and it will be to your interest to write me for a copy at once and secure the Grand birds you need at **SAVING PRICES.** A copy will be mailed immediately upon request.

Imperial Ringlets are the Standard for all the Barred Rocks in all America. They have won first prizes and Silver cups for my customers in thousands of Show rooms in every civilized land.

BARGAINS IN EGGS

from the finest exhibition matings in the world. After June 1st, one setting \$10; two settings \$17.50, four settings \$30.00, 100 eggs \$45.

These Are One-Half My Regular Prices

Elegant Catalog Mailed Upon Request

E. B. Thompson

Lock Box 510, AMENIA, N. Y.

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

VOL. 53

SEPTEMBER, 1922

SEP 5 - 1922 NO. 9



15c
Per Copy

This "Add A Section" Idea Makes a **BIG HIT** With Poultry Raisers



If you are planning hatches of from 220 eggs up to 1760, here is the machine that will just exactly meet your requirements—you can start with one section and add additional sections as you wish—you don't have to spend a lot of money to start—you can begin on just as small or large a scale as you wish, letting your incubator grow with your business.

The **MULTI-DEK** SECTIONAL

Sectional Incubator is the only one of its kind on the market—it was designed especially for the poultryman who wants to let his profits pay for his expanding business.

220 to 1760 Egg Capacity

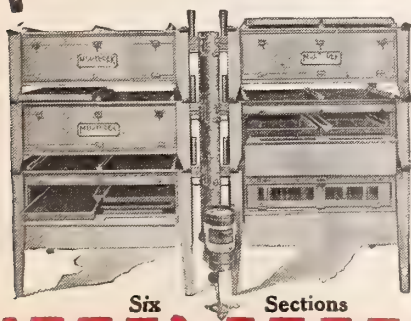
From one to eight sections, each holding 220 eggs can all be heated with one heater. Each or any section can be operated independent of the others. The Multidek is designed and built correctly for perfect incubation—it will hatch every hatchable egg.

Automatic Egg Turning Tray

is a feature that is a very important one—it means a great saving in labor and insures accuracy in the turning of every egg at proper time.

You Can Have **HOT WATER** or **HOT AIR**

Multidek Sectional Incubators are made so that either hot air or hot water heating can be used—you have your choice. While some prefer hot water, others express a preference for hot air heating. Either one is equally effective—it's simply a question of choice.



We furnish the Multidek—any size you want—from one section up to eight. We ship you the lumber all cut, fitted, marked and ready to put together. Any one can set a section up ready to operate in a few minutes.

For the man who is handy with saw and hammer and would like to save money by building his own Multidek, we will furnish complete set of plans with measurements and complete working plans so that you can build it yourself.

Mail Coupon for Prices and **FREE** Illustrated Folder

Fill out and mail coupon and get free folder telling all about this practical economical incubator. Folder tells how Multidek is made—how it is heated—why it hatches better—also low prices. Write today.

H. M. SHEER CO.
Dept. 26 Quincy, Illinois

**My New Improved
Sol-Hot Heater
For Next Season
Will Soon Be
Ready. Watch
Next Month's
Poultry Papers
For Particulars.
H. M. Sheer.**

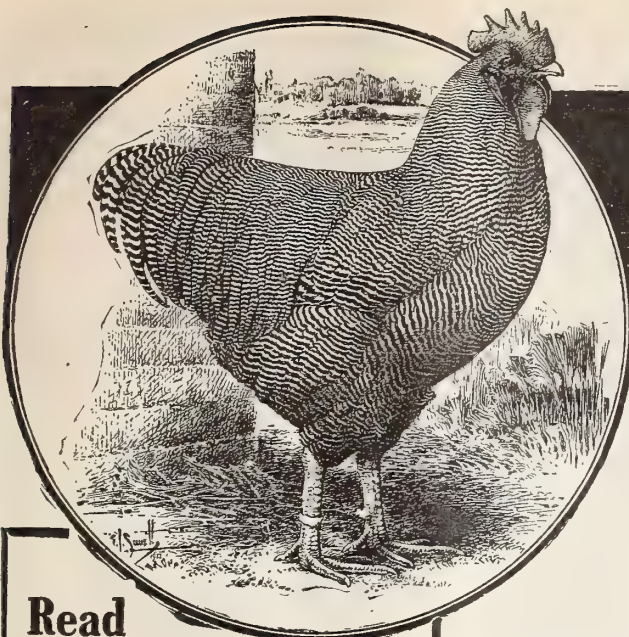
H. M. SHEER CO., Dept. 26, Quincy, Ill.

Send me free folder telling all about your Multi-Dek Sectional Incubator.

Name.....

Town.....

State.....



Read These Letters

From J. Y. Stimmel, Ohio.

HAPPY NEW YEAR! WON FIRST AND SECOND PRIZE AT CHICAGO on exhibition cock birds. Both were "Aristocrats."

From A. O. Whitehead, Colorado.

"I say as you say, Hurrah for the Aristocrats! I won First, Second, Third on cockerels; First on Dark Hen; First on Cock; First on Dark Pen, and other winnings. The birds from the East fell in where I left off. And believe me, Mr. Holterman, we had some show."

From Cameron Bros., California.

"We have just come back from the Oakland show, where we made seven entries and the Aristocrats surely made them sit up and take notice. We won First Cockerel; Second Hen; First and Third Pullet; First Light Cock; Second Light Cockerel; First Exhibition Pen in the very strongest kind of competition. Judge Russell says our First Pen is the best he has handled since coming west and that the First Pullet is a wonder."

From G. A. Murphy, Michigan.

"Just a line to let you know what the Aristocrats did at Muskegon, at the State show at Lansing, and at West Michigan Fair at Grand Rapids. At Muskegon the Aristocrats won 10 Firsts; 6 Seconds; 4 Thirds and Grand Championship of the show on pen. The judge stated this Aristocrat pen was the best pen of Barred Rocks he had seen in years. At the State Show I won Champion Cock, Champion Light Cockerel, Champion Dark Pullet, Second Hen, and First Pen. At Grand Rapids I landed 5 Firsts, a Special, and a great number of other prizes. THE ARISTOCRATS ARE SURELY PUTTING IT ALL OVER ALL OTHER BARRED ROCKS."

**Aristocrats Win Thousands
of Show Room Prizes**

I WON 3 CUPS against all breeds

"I HAVE WON THIS YEAR THREE CUPS with ARISTOCRATS in three of our biggest shows FOR THE BEST PULLET IN SHOW AGAINST ALL BREEDS," writes P. I. Cloete, from Aliwal North, South Africa, in his letter to me dated June 6, 1922. Mr. Cloete says further, "Although I am one of the younger Barred Rock breeders in this country, still, since I started breeding this strain of Aristocrat Barred Rocks, I am today in the front ranks as a breeder and exhibitor of high-grade birds. At our local show in strong competition I won first, second and third on pullet; first, second and third on cockerel, and first and second on breeding pens."

I quote this letter merely to show you how *Aristocrats*, the world over, sweep everything before them as show birds.

Every Bird a Prize Winner

3 MONEY MAKING TRAITS COMBINED IN EVERY 1

Aristocrats are not only prize winning show birds, but are, in addition, Egg Laying Contest Winners! A world's egg record holder is an Aristocrat fowl! Moreover, every Aristocrat male or female commands the highest price as a market chicken ANYWHERE, ANYTIME! I have official show and egg contest records covering the past ten years and 10,000 signed letters supporting these statements. Every day I receive anywhere from a score to a hundred such letters as this—each telling of another Aristocrat victory, a great percentage of these letters stating that the same bird is a show winner and a great egg layer. They all agree that my birds have come to be called the world over the

WORLD'S FINEST STRAIN OF HOLTERMAN'S "ARISTOCRAT" BARRED OWN ROCK TRIPLE PROFIT FOWLS

You have known champion show birds, egg contest winners, and biggest money market birds! But the only birds ever known to combine ALL THREE of these rare and valuable money making qualities together IN ONE STRAIN of birds are Holterman's ARISTOCRATS—the Triple Profit Fowls. And because I produce them in tremendous quantities under such economic methods as quantity production alone can make possible—that is why I can sell these Greatest Prize—Egg and Market Combination ARISTOCRAT Barred Plymouth Rocks at amazingly reasonable prices and ALL ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

BEST for SHOW--for LAYING--for MARKET

**MAIL THIS
Coupon NOW!**

Read my unequalled guarantee—no other protects you so completely. It convinces you of the actual quality of Aristocrats more than anything I can say:

I hereby guarantee that every Aristocrat sold by me will suit the purchaser in every way. IF FOR ANY REASON THE PURCHASER IS DISSATISFIED, THE BIRDS MAY SIMPLY BE RETURNED IN GOOD CONDITION AFTER A REST OF THREE DAYS AND I WILL THEN GLADLY REFUND THE ENTIRE PURCHASE PRICE. This broad guarantee surely protects you fully. You may well rest assured that under these conditions I will send you birds so rich in quality for the price paid that they will be far beyond your just expectations.

(Signed) W. D. HOLTERMAN.

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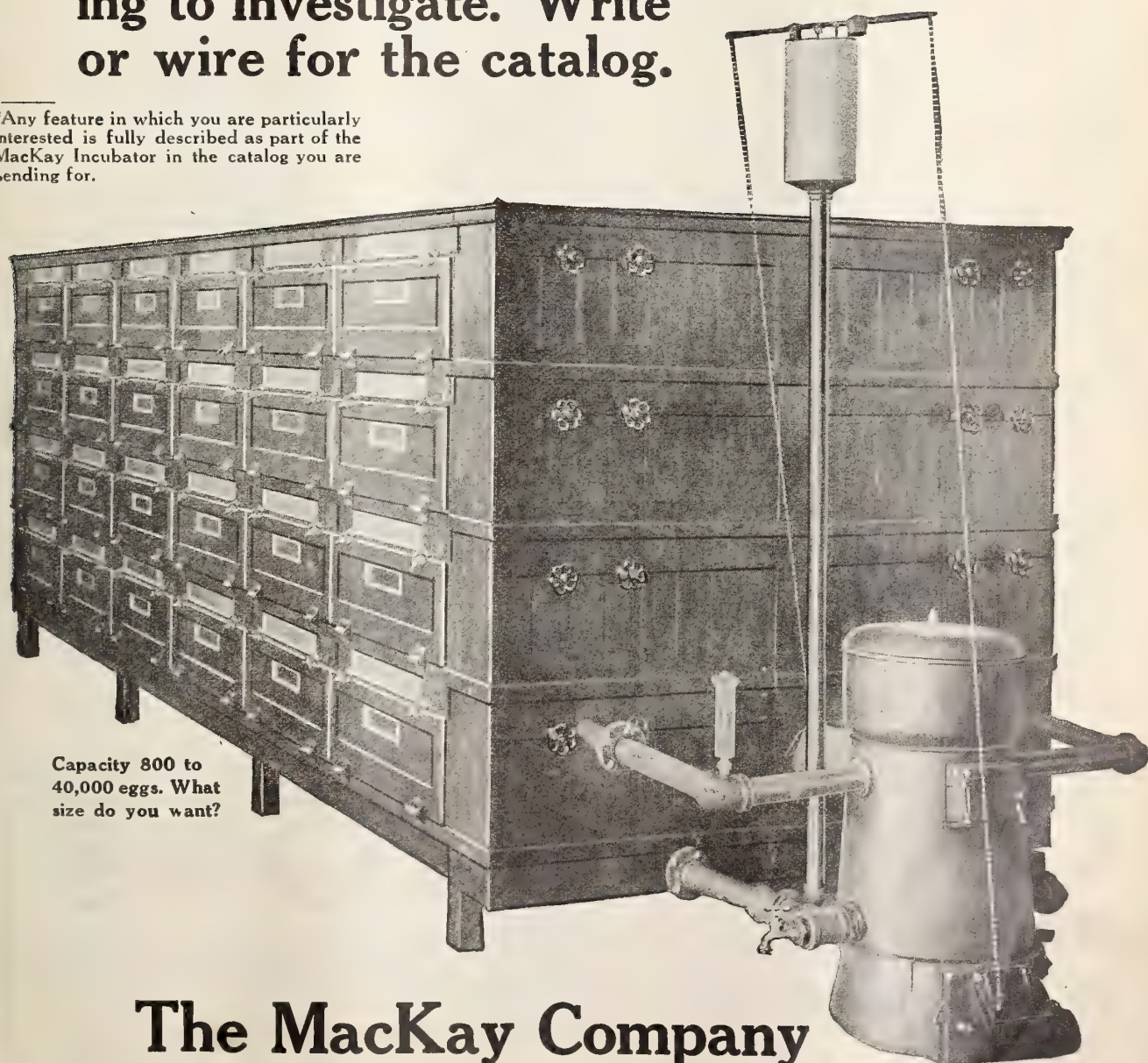
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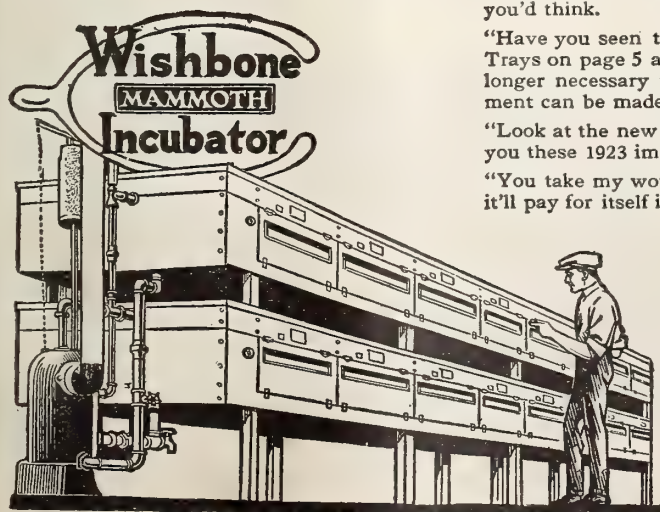
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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Volume 53

Chicago, Ill., September, 1922

No. 9

How the Poultryman May Know His Hens

IF you would know the most interesting thing about each of your individual hens, that is the number of eggs she lays in a year, you must either trapnest your flock throughout the entire year or must become a careful student of modern poultry culling methods.

While it is generally recognized the trapnest is the most accurate method of determining the laying ability of individual birds, anyone familiar with trapnesting methods knows that some inaccuracies occur even in the trapnest because a considerable number of floor eggs are found in trapnested pens which rightfully belong to some hens that do not get credit for them.

A careful study of the characteristics of good and poor layers as they are taken out of the trapnest day after day has enabled poultry investigators to formulate culling methods which gives the person who has mastered them the ability to form a good estimate of the producing ability of a hen without the labor of trapnesting her.

Out of the Guessing Class

Keen students of culling methods can make remarkably close estimates of the actual trapnest records of laying hens, and anyone who will take the trouble to master a few of the principles of culling can quite accurately separate his hens into three classes: the high producers, the low producers and the medium producers. Even the man who is trapnesting consistently ought to carefully study modern scientific culling methods so that he can check up on his birds and have some notion of which hens are not getting a fair show on the records because they do not lay in the trapnest. Modern culling methods are based upon physical differences between heavy layers and poor layers which can be seen, measured or felt.

By T. S. TOWNSLEY
The hen is covered with sign boards—How to read those signs—No longer necessary to feed hens of low egg capacity—Cull and keep the best layers.

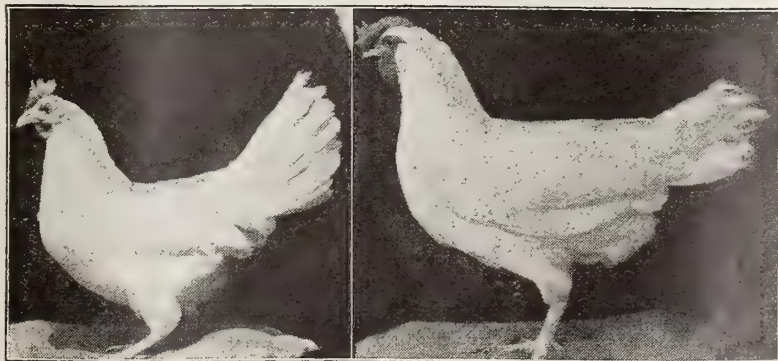
The close observer can pick out the best layers in the average flock by simply taking a good look at the hens. The general appearance of the bird, her activity, size and shape of the head, prominence of the eye, and general body type are good indications of her laying ability. The best producing hens are friendly,

strong, active, healthy, well formed and medium in size, while the poorest producers are likely to be either wild, cross, lazy, weak, overfat, scrawny or ill proportioned. A high producing hen walks like a queen proud of her lineage and can be easily spotted.

What the Head Tells

The heads of the best layers show marked vigorousness coupled with quality and feminine appearance. A good producing hen has a stout, well curved beak, broad head, a bright prominent eye, a red waxy comb and a refined lean appearing face. The poor layers may be either crow headed or have exceedingly coarse heads. The eye is likely to be dull or sunken, the comb pale and the face be lacking in character on the hen that does not lay well.

There is a certain definite body conformation found in a majority of the good producers which can be easily measured by taking the hen in the hand. The heavy layers have good chest development, indicating vigor, which is essential for high egg production, and have a broad, straight, smooth back together with a long keel. The back of the high producing hen conforms very closely to the type of back found on a prize winning beef steer. The hips are well covered with flesh and the rump is wide back of the hips in the good producing hens. In the low record birds the chest is commonly narrow as indicated by a knock-kneed condition and by a sharp prominent



Two White Leghorn hens. Left, poor producer; right, good producer. Above, left, head of poor producer with shriveled comb. Above, center and right, head of good producer with waxy comb, bright eye and smooth face.

backbone. The hips on the low record birds are likely to be prominent and very poorly covered with flesh so that they present a knobby appearance, and the rump of birds of this type is commonly pinched off at the rear to a wedge shaped point.

There is a decided difference in body capacity between the good hens and the poor ones as indicated by the depth from the front of the keel to a point on the backbone directly over the heart girth and as shown by the depth from the end of the keel to a point on the backbone between the hips. The best layers show a deep chest and a depth at the rear that is equal to or greater than the chest measurements, while in the poor producers the abdomen is shallow and the rear end of the keel cuts up to meet the backbone.

Texture of Skin.

There is a noticeable difference in handling quality between a hen that will lay upward of 200 eggs and a bird that produces 100 or less. In the best hens the skin over the breast is soft, oily and pliable, having a texture that resembles the finest chamois, while in the poor birds the skin is likely to be dry, coarse and rough, giving the impression of parchment. The breast and pin bones on good layers will be thin and smooth while on poor producers they are likely to be thick and more or less roughened. The abdomen of the best hens between the end of the keel bone and the pin bones is large, full and expanded but is also soft and pliable. A bird with a small contracted or baggy abdomen is almost never a good producer. The shanks of heavy layers are usually flat with creases down the sides and with scale of fine texture, while poor layers are inclined to show round shanks covered with rather coarse scales.

Physical Condition of Good Layers

There is usually a marked difference in condition between the hen that lays well and the one that lays poorly. Good layers are in medium flesh with the breast well rounded and the abdomen soft and expanded, while the poor hens may be either very thin or over fat as shown by a hard baggy abdomen. It is an easy matter to tell whether or not a hen is laying by the distance apart of pin bones and the pliability of the abdomen, and hens that are out of laying condition at any time except during the natural molting season are usually hens that make a poor laying record. When a bird is laying the ends of the pin bones are likely to be straight and the skin between them

will be loose and pliable so that two large fingers or three medium sized fingers can be easily inserted between the ends of the pin bones. When the hen stops laying the ends of the pin bones come close together and the skin between them is drawn tight.

Some one has said that the hen is literally covered with sign boards that need only to be read to determine her laying ability. One of the signs that is of material benefit in helping to estimate the production of hens during

the fall months is the amount of yellow pigment shown in the shanks, beak, earlobes, eye ring and vent. Prominent yellow pigment in yellow skin birds during the fall months is a good indication of a poor egg record.

Pigmentation.

When a hen lays continuously the yellow color normally present in various feeds is used to color the yolk of the egg, so the pigment in the skin gradually bleaches out. Whenever the hen stops laying the yellow color is diverted from the egg yolk to the skin and the visible body parts gradually resume their deep yellow color. The yellow pigment fades from the vent very quickly after a hen starts laying and is replaced there with-

in a few days after she stops. The eye ring bleaches next after the vent, then the earlobes in white lobed breeds such as Leghorns, followed by the beak and finally the shanks. From four to six weeks of heavy laying is commonly required to entirely eliminate the yellow pigment from the beak and from five to six months or even longer in thick skinned birds is necessary to entirely bleach the shanks. However, a short vacation period will quickly re-color the beak with yellow and give a

decided yellow appearance to the shanks. It is a fairly safe practice to dispose of all birds that show prominent yellow shanks and beak during July and August providing the flock has been well fed during the spring and summer and the hens that show yellow have not been used for hatching and brooding chicks. In studying pigmentation it should be borne in mind that any vacation will cause the shanks and beak to become yellow if the hen is eating green grass or yellow corn, and the hen should not be discarded simply because she shows yellow shanks unless there is no chance that she may have brooded chicks or have been thrown off from egg production by mismanagement.

In systematic culling, the date of molting is one of the important points to consider. The time that the hen molts show whether she is a consistent layer or is a quitter.



Left, poor producer; right, good producer. The rump is wide, back of the hips, in the good producing hen.



Left, poor producer; right, good producer. The good producer has a bigger barrel and larger intestinal capacity when you span her body with your hand from hip bone to end of keel bone back of legs.

The time of molting is another signboard that helps materially in estimating the production of individual hens. The time that a hen molts shows whether she is a persistent layer or a quitter. When she molts she has usually finished her laying season. A good producer keeps on laying late into the fall until the approaching winter forces her to stop and renew her coat of feathers. The poor producer exhausts her laying energy in the spring and starts molting in July, August or September. She has a greatly shortened laying season but prolongs her molting period throughout several months. The early molter sheds slowly while the late molter sheds quickly.

In the opinion of most poultry keepers the early molter is a poor layer. In handling hens it is easy to determine the condition of molt. If the molt has started some feathers will be missing and the soft, tender pin feathers will show where new feathers are coming in. If the molt is complete the coat of feathers will be clean, fluffy and in an excellent condition. If the molt is not started the coat is likely to be dirty and ragged and the ends of the wing and tail feathers be worn and broken. In many cases a hen will undergo a partial molt due to unfavorable conditions but will later recover and resume laying. In order to be certain that the molt is general rather than partial, the wing should be examined and the condition of the primary feathers be noted. A close student of culling can estimate fairly accurately how long a hen has been molting by the number and length of the new feathers in the primaries. The primary feather next to the axial feather drops when the body molt starts and about six weeks are required for it to grow to full length. As a rule the next feather is dropped within about two weeks and an interval of something like two weeks intervenes between the dropping of each succeeding primary. In some cases, however, the primaries are dropped in clips of two, three or even four at a time and only two weeks intervenes between the dropping of each clip.

By carefully studying the general appearance, shape of the head and eye, the body conformation, the handling quality, the condition, the pigmentation and feathering of the hen, it is possible to learn to estimate with reasonable accuracy the actual trapnest record of birds. Most college courses in poultry husbandry include instruction in

utility judging and the performance of the student judging teams at the Chicago poultry shows have shown that considerable ability in estimating records can be attained.

The matter of score cards for utility judging is one that is receiving considerable attention at the present time. A number of utility score cards have been proposed but probably considerably more study on the subject will be required before a truly scientific one is devised. The utility score card was recently tried out in connection with the district judging schools for county agents in Missouri and it was found that by careful scoring the estimated records on five hens would vary less than 20 eggs from the actual trapnest record of each bird. See page 866 for reproduction of this utility score card.

Systematic culling to get rid of the loafer hen is a new art that rapidly is becoming an established farm practice. Poultry keepers long have felt the need of some satisfactory method of detecting the drones in the flock, because the hen that always has her crop full and seldom lays is not a very profitable investment.

Reports from 2,268 farm flocks in the State of Missouri which were culled, show that out of a total of 228,000 hens handled 81,000 were rejected as

culls. In some of these flocks the number of culls ran as high as 50 per cent of the flock, and the average for all showed that thirty-five hens out of each 100 were not worth keeping.

Time to Cull

Since the object in culling is to get rid of the loafers, the proper time to cull is at the beginning of the loafing season. It should be understood that there are very few hens which never lay. Practically every hen, unless in some way deformed, lays during the spring and early summer. There would be no object in culling during March, April or May, since nearly every hen is laying at that

time. Egg production drops off rapidly during July, August and September, and remains at a low ebb during the winter months. Trapnest records show that hens which make a poor showing for the year lay most of their eggs in the spring and then loaf throughout the other months. Many hens stop laying in July or August and will not lay until after Christmas. These are the birds that should be gotten rid of at culling time. (Continued on page 864)



Left, poor layer, showing narrow rump. Right, good layer, showing how width should be carried out from hip bones to stern.



Left, poor layer; right, good layer. The good layer has straight sides. The poor layer pinches in at stern.

What the Market Demands In Poultry Breeds

DURING the past few years there has been much interest and activity toward the development of a more satisfactory method of marketing agricultural products—more satisfactory from the standpoint of the producer—and poultry is naturally receiving its attention along with the rest.

Special attention has been given to shortening the route from producer to consumer; attempts have been made to lessen the spread in prices between the producer and the consumer; and some hope, in fact some attempts, at least on the part of the few extremists, of entirely wiping the so-called middleman off the map and selling direct from producer to consumer can not be denied.

A great day this is in which we are living, when seemingly every integral part of every important industry is working and striving for the particular position it most desires to occupy when we can say that conditions have settled—after the readjustment.

Should this great agrarian crusade suddenly subside, and time were taken to reflect, one might assume that one of the prime fundamentals of marketing—what the market demands—had been overlooked. Therefore, I undertook to make a careful study of what the market demands in poultry and eggs; and unless the producers are so informed along these lines, the assumption would practically be correct; so let us be informed.

The following letters were received from some of the largest and most reputable receivers and sellers of live and dressed poultry on both the Chicago and New York markets. They bear out in a very vivid way the actual facts concerning what the market demands in poultry.

By Edw. F. Murphy

The author, head of the Poultry Marketing Work of the Illinois Agricultural Association, makes inquiry of the type of live poultry the market requires.

the best producers, although we have seen figures from some of the experiment stations, which would dispute this fact."

* * *

July 10, 1922.

"Dear Sir:

"Your favor of the 5th received and in answer will say the breeds of chickens in most demand in the markets are the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte and Rhode Island Red. There are of course, other breeds

of almost as good quality, but more prejudice is being developed each year against the Leghorns, principally on account of the size of the Leghorn fowls and on account of the young Leghorn roosters commencing to get staggy when they weigh around 2½ to 3 lbs.

"It seems the hotels, restaurants and steamship lines are the largest consumers of dressed poultry, in New York, for instance, and they really make the market. They require large fowls 4½ lbs. and over dressed, and the smaller fowls are bringing lower prices relatively this year than in the past.

"Will enclose you a New York circular by which you will see that 2½-3 lb. fowl are 8c per pound under 5 lb. fowl, and 3-3½ lb. fowl are 7c per pound under 5lb. fowl."

"Market quotations follow:

Dry Packed	Good to avg. fcy.	Ex. fancy packs
"Fowls—Milk fed, 12 to box	19@20	21 @22
W'n, under 30 lbs. to dozen	20@21	22 @23
W'n, 30 to 35 lbs.	25@26	27 @
W'n, 43to 47 lbs.	26@27	28 @
W'n, 48to 54 lbs.	27@28	29 @30
W'n, 55 to 59 lbs.	27@28	28½ @29
W'n, 66 lbs. and over		
Fowls—Dry packed—Corn fed—12 to box.	18@19	20 @21
W'n under 30 lbs. to dozen	19@20	21 @22
W'n, 30 to 35 lbs.	22@23	24 @25
W'n, 36 to 42 lbs.	24@25	25 @26
W'n, 43 to 47 lbs.	25@26	26 @27
W'n, 48to 54 lbs.	26@27	28 @29
W'n, 55 to 59 lbs.	26@27	28 @29
W'n, 60 to 65 lbs.		

* * *

"July 7, 1922.

"Dear Mr. Murphy:

"Answering your letter of July 5th in the matter of what breed of chickens has the most ready sale, beg to advise that my investigation discloses that Barred Plymouth Rocks in good condition meet with the most ready sale—in fact, it requires no salesmanship to sell them, and under ordinary conditions they sell themselves. The next greatest demand is for Rhode Island Reds and White Rocks; after these various other breeds such as White Wyandottes, etc.

"Concerning Leghorns, Anconas, Black Spanish and in fact all classes of light weight poultry, have to advise there are market discriminations during most seasons of the year, this discrimination however, does not mean that these breeds, particularly Brown and White Leghorns are not in demand on the large markets. As a matter of fact they are in demand, but will not command the prices obtained for other classes of chickens and for this reason they are classified as 'Leghorns.'

"In the sale of 'chickens,' purchasers, according to the customs of the trade, understand that the breeds mentioned will not be included in the deliveries. If the deliveries should contain these breeds, then they will be returned to the seller or a proper price adjustment will be made by agreement. Price discriminations are also made against Black Minorcas and black feathered and black legged breeds because they do not dress well for the table. Where the breeds which are discriminated against are included in a delivery, adjustments are also made.

"I am told that a delivery which contains a very small quantity of the small breeds or black varieties will usually 'go thru' if in good condition, and when the market prices will permit. When such prices are included in deliveries it is usually done by the seller in his zeal to protect the shipper. I am told also, that buyers are becoming more discriminating than ever, and for shippers to save themselves trouble and controversies in this regard, that it would be to their interest to buy on a quality basis, paying the difference in price between the breeds mentioned and other chickens, and to apply the same discrimination at buying time that sellers or commission merchants have applied against them at the selling time.

"I would say that as a general proposition, the discrimination in prices against the Leghorns and smaller breeds is as great as from four to six cents per pound, depending entirely upon market conditions and the season of the year.

"I believe you could perform no greater service for your poultry raisers than to advise them of this discrimination."

Premium for White Eggs.

The New York market has paid a premium for chalk-white eggs that averaged 24 ounces per dozen. A careful survey the past year shows that this premium has had its effect in producing a large supply of Leghorn fowls on corn belt farms. The central states have been somewhat Leghornized, but consumers in New York have begun to realize that there is no difference between the interior quality of a white shelled egg and a brown shelled egg, the only difference being merely in the color of the shell.

"Dear Mr. Murphy:

July 26, 1922.

"Replying to your communication of the 5th, relative to the kinds of fowls the market demands would say that heavy breeds have the preference over light ones and the best sellers are Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, in the order in which they are given.

"These birds weigh from four to eight pounds and heavy fowls like these are always wanted by the Jewish and Gentile trade. Occasionally there are times, when because of high prices of fowls, small but plump hens will sell reasonably well but it is only for a short period. In the flush of the season when receipts are heaviest light and heavy hens are sorted and the spread in prices is about 6c per pound.

"Leghorns come in as light hens and are therefore discriminated against accordingly. Leghorn hens besides being small are of a rather nervous temperament and when cooped up will, on the slightest noise being made, run from one end of the coop to the other. Heavier birds do not seem to be so easily affected and the result is that when leghorns are dressed out they have a blue appearance and when cooked the meat appears to be tough and stringy."

* * *

July 7, 1922.

"Dear Sir:

"The poultry trade has always had an objection to both the White Leghorn fowl and the White Leghorn chicken. It seems that they are not readily sold to the Hebrew trade, unless they are sold at a great sacrifice in price.

"It is especially requested that if you ship any white fowls in cars that these white fowls be kept in separate layers. To mix thru a car, say ten layers of white fowls, would depreciate in value the balance at from one to two cents per pound."

* * *

July 6, 1922.

"Dear Sir:

"Referring to your letter of the 5th. We find that the poultry being most desirable for marketing purposes are the ones that will weigh when matured from 4 to 6 lbs. per bird and find that the best general results have been obtained mostly from such birds as Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons and possibly Wyandottes. Another feature to be considered is the color of plumage. We find that black birds or mixed birds as a rule show a considerable quantity of pin feathers when dressed which give the poultry a bad appearance.

"The objection to Leghorn fowls is that they are altogether too small, as people desiring fowl for food purposes, want something that will weigh 4 lbs. and up, as this class of poultry is used mostly for fricassee or for slicing for sandwich purposes or for salad.

"We find that this year the poultry dressers, not only in the country, but in the large cities, are quoting a differential in buying their poultry, paying smaller price for the Leghorn breed.

"Some people also claim that the regular Leghorns after they have matured are not as soft meat as the larger sizes.

"We understand that from laying standpoint, Leghorns are possibly

Typical Leghorns in Rich Golden Buff

ALMOST anyone who knows what domestic poultry is knows White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns by sight. They are everywhere, scattered over the United States, in large flocks on commercial farms, in smaller flocks on general farms, and in still smaller flocks in backyards and city lots. In short, they are almost universally known in the United States. But breeders of Buff Leghorns often hear their birds variously designated "Buff Cochins," or "Rhode Island Reds," or even "Brown Leghorns." There is a prevailing ignorance of what the Buff Leghorn is, and it is to provide enlightenment on this subject that this article is written.

We wish to state at the outset that we have no desire to advocate Buff Leghorns to the detriment of other equally worthy varieties. We simply wish to let the world know what we have in "Buff Leghorns," and to provide some information on the history, present status, and qualities of this truly valuable variety.

Origin

We are accustomed to think of the Leghorn as an Italian breed and rightly so. And yet, although in all probability all original pure Leghorn stock, of whatever color, came from Italy, the modern American Buff Leghorn has a very variegated geographical history back of it. Let us, then, assume that the original Leghorn stock came from Italy. This stock was in Denmark (and probably elsewhere as well) developed to a sort of yellow color that could not be called buff, and yet that certainly was neither white nor brown. In England these were made into a truly buff Leghorn, and in the United States has been produced from this English-Danish stock the Buff Leghorn described and illustrated in the 1915 American Standard of Perfection.

Information is not available as to the approximate date when "yellow" Leghorns were first bred in Denmark, Italy, or elsewhere. Possibly it was back in the middle ages. But at any rate we find in the eighties two English breeders, Mr. and Mrs. Lister Kay, of East Close, Christchurch, Hants, England, looking for a Buff Leghorn. After searching in vain for some time they finally secured six birds ("yellow" Leghorns) from a Danish breeder, a certain Heinrich Johansen. Part of this importation was so poor in type and color that it was immediately discarded. The rest was used as stock from which to produce a Buff Leghorn. Buff Cochin blood was introduced, and then the Cochin characteristics carefully bred out. The result was, in a very crude form, a bird of Leghorn type and buff color. The type was of course the very coarse Leghorn type that was prevalent in England at the time (and still is). The birds were imported from Denmark in the latter part of the eighties. We know that even exhibition Leghorns in England look extremely coarse to us when compared with our Standard Leghorns. We often enough see in the United States "English" Leghorns. The reader can easily imagine that the original Buff Leghorns were none too good in either type or color when

By J. G. VOS

**How to mate Buff Leghorns—
Origin of this variety—Condition-
ing for the show room—Defects
to guard against.**

judged by our modern Standards. Probably they were rather squirrel-tailed, with huge, over-sized combs and wattles.

In the year 1890 Mr. A. D. Arnold, a Pennsylvania breeder, imported some stock of Mr. Kay. The birds that constituted this importation contained 25 per cent of Cochin blood and 75 per cent of Danish "yellow" Leghorn blood. This importation, together with others concerning which information is not available, constitute the foundation upon which was built the variety as we know it today. The new variety was known as the Buff Leghorn, was single combed, and similar in type with other varieties of Leghorns. The variety made considerable progress and was soon taken up by many breeders and fanciers. As early as 1895, less than ten years after their origin, they were admitted to the American Standard of Perfection by the American Poultry Association. A rose comb variety was later admitted, but has not made great progress, although it is being bred by a number of breeders at the present time.

Present Status in the United States

Today, while the Buff Leghorn is by no means as widely known as the White Leghorn and the Brown Leghorn, it is very well distributed over the United States and to a certain extent over Canada. The variety is not bred commercially, that is, on egg farms, to any great extent. It is found on a great many general farms and in a very great many backyards, where it is kept solely for practical purposes. Besides this, the variety is kept by a great many fanciers all over the country, some on farms, and some in towns and cities. There is an association, I believe, between two and three hundred members, and is at present having its difficulties.

The Buff Leghorn as a Practical Bird

As stated above, the importance of Buff Leghorns in commercialized egg production is not great. Quite probably it amounts to just about nothing. But let no one suppose that this is because Buff Leghorns are not profitable for egg production. The fact that they are not used largely on commercial egg farms is due to quite another reason, as we shall soon see. They are not found often on large egg farms for essentially the same reason that Anconas, Brown Leghorns, Black Leghorns, or Campines are not found on commercial egg farms to any great extent. The egg farms prefer a white bird, so that they can rear thousands and hundreds of thousands without giving consideration to color in their matings.

On general farms the story is quite different. Buff Leghorns are found on a very great many general farms, where they have taken the place of that almost national disgrace, the mongrel flock of chickens. Where two or three hundred or less chickens are kept, the preference for a white bird on account of color ordinarily does not exist. A buff or brown or striped or speckled bird will do as well. And so, the Buff Leghorn has come in for its share of farm flock breeding along with other (Continued on page 860)



First prize Buff Leghorn cockerel, Madison Square Garden, New York, January, 1921. Photo by courtesy L. E. Merihew, New York.

Report of the Convention of The American Poultry Association

By FRANK L. PLATT

In words of welcome to the American Poultry Association, assembled for its forty-seventh annual convention, in beautiful Chilhowee Park, Knoxville, Tennessee, Professor H. A. Morgan of the University of Tennessee, said:

THE invisible gates of neighborly Knoxville swing open to the poultry breeders of America, and we bid you welcome. We are glad to have you here. We believe that your meeting here in the Southland will prove to be a help and inspiration to us. We of the South are on the verge of a great agricultural readjustment. Cotton has been our major crop, and cotton has carried our agricultural efforts to the markets of the world. But times and conditions are changing and we are going to have more diversified farming in which poultry and eggs will play a relatively important part.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I welcome you to Knoxville and to Tennessee, and with all my heart I welcome you to Dixie. Here between the mountains is a valley, a beautiful valley, and here in this Imperial Valley of Eastern Tennessee, we of the South have planned your annual meeting. I mention this because I want you to get the setting, the right atmosphere for your work. I want you to taste the glory of the Southland this week.

"Our poultry interests in the South are tremendous, and the purebred fowl of your making and your breeding is the source of our hope that the farms of the South may be stocked with efficient hen machines. It is my hope that this week you may adopt for those many and wonderful breeds the best Standards ever written in the history of purebred poultry in America.

"Now, Mr. President of the American Poultry Association, in behalf of the Mayor of Knoxville, I present to you and to the American Poultry Association this Key to the City of Knoxville."

(Applause)

President Rigg replied appropriately to the warm and cordial words of welcome and accepted the huge key to which was tied a sheet of silken ribbon with an inscription printed on it. From that hour the proverbial hospitality of the South became more and more a personal reality to each and every member of the Association.

The sessions of the Convention were held in a

building that was devoted exclusively to the use of the A. P. A. The park lay on the edge of the City, and there in a grove, overlooking a beautiful lake, the meetings were held, undisturbed by the tumult of a downtown hotel. At noon, each day, luncheon was served in this poultry building. The luncheons were free to every member and visitor of the Association. Wednesday afternoon the ladies of Knoxville took all the visiting ladies on an automobile tour of Knoxville and its environs. As some of the ladies were interested in the admission of the Rhode Island Whites, the consideration of this breed was postponed by mutual agreement until the following day. On Thursday evening a banquet of perhaps

three hundred plates, was given in the rooms of the Knoxville Chamber of Commerce. But still thinking that perhaps they had not done enough, R. R. Stripling, chairman of the entertainment committee, on the final evening of the convention, took a large party of guests to Whittle Springs Hotel, five miles from Knoxville, situated in a fairland of hills and valleys, forests, meadows, and farm lands. After dinner was served, the autos were driven up, loaded and started for the home of Captain A. Gaines. Captain Gaines was spending the summer at Buzzard's Bay, Massa-



From left to right, first row—Thos. F. Rigg, President of American Poultry Association; Mrs. T. F. Rigg, Secretary; J. P. Foster, member Knoxville Entertainment Committee. Rear, left to right—R. R. Stripling, Chairman Entertainment Committee; F. H. McCrae, Jr., Capt. A. Gaines, C. H. Moch, members of Knoxville Entertainment Committee.

chusetts, but he returned home to Knoxville to be on hand to greet the convention. His palatial home is located on a hill overlooking a bend in the Tennessee River, and there, swept by breezes from the Smoky Mountains of Eastern Tennessee, the last of the guests saw the end of a perfect week.

All in all, the A. P. A. convention in Knoxville was a rich experience for all whose privilege and pleasure it was to be in attendance, an experience that will age in the wood and grow more mellow and sweeter as the months and the years roll on. No visiting member came away empty handed. All were loaded with memories of human kindness, generosity and hospitality. They tasted, as Professor Morgan in his address of welcome bid them, the glories of the Southland.

Standard Revision

The meeting at Knoxville was of extraordinary importance because the Standard of Perfection, a book which is the exclusive property of the A. P. A., and which is the official guide in awarding all prizes in the show room, was under revision. A revision of the Standard takes place only once in eight years. The Knoxville convention completed the work brought before it in connection with this revision, and did not alter the resolution passed at the Seattle convention last year to the effect that the 1923 Standard should be printed and available by January 1, 1923, so that all breeders might have

the new edition before making their matings next year. The Standard will then be effective and in full force for the show season starting in the fall of 1923. Professor Arthur C. Smith, editor of the present 1915 edition, was appointed editor of the 1923 edition, and he stated that he would take a month's vacation, beginning immediately, and put the final touches on the work of the Standard Revision Committee and the Convention. Arthur O. Schilling had completed all the new Standard illustrations, and these were approved by the Revision Committee and the convention with a few slight alterations which he will make immediately.

The Standard Revision Committee met four days in advance of the convention, and held sessions morning, afternoon and evening. These were open sessions, as at Chicago, and every breeder in attendance had full liberty to express any opinion and discuss any matter before the committee. A large volume of correspondence had been received by Chairman E. C. Branch, following the publication of the Standard Committee's recommendations as voted on at the Chicago meeting last March. The committee was more interested in suggestions and criticisms from breeders than in compliments, although the latter were not lacking. As a result of this studious effort to represent no personal or selfish interests, but to gauge every action by the good it would do the breeds, that the integrity of the Standard might be preserved and the dignity and majesty of the pure- (Continued on page 882)



Five prominent members of American Poultry Association photographed in Chilhowee Park, Knoxville, Tennessee. From left to right, P. Sciarra, Prop. Hillview Farm; E. B. Thompson, breeder; Chas. G. Pape, member Finance Committee; Theo. Hewes, member of Standard Revision Committee for a third century; C. S. Byers, Orpington specialist.

Editorial

Breed Popularity

It doesn't pay to simply be in the business of knocking the Leghorn. The "Egg and Poultry World" tried that. They began their tirade against the Leghorn in Volume 1, Number 1, and after four issues "the financial end of the publication proved to be very unsatisfactory and those who were backing it, quit it cold with a loss of \$581 on the first four numbers."

The man who stops to dig holes for someone else to fall into, isn't going to have much time and energy left to put into earning power for himself. He is bound to fail.

As we understand the motive of E. F. Murphy, author of the article in this issue on "What the Market Demands in Poultry Breeds," Mr. Murphy started out to find out, as a matter of information, what are the important objections to the Leghorn as a practical market fowl. Research of this kind is always serviceable.

Mr. Murphy is head of the Poultry and Egg Marketing Division of the Illinois Agricultural Association, an organization composed of a hundred thousand Illinois farmers. It is desirable and important that he should inquire into market conditions, should learn what types of poultry are most satisfactory as market fowls, and take note of the prejudices of the buying trade.

In New York, buyers pay a premium for white egg shells, although they do not eat the shells. In the west buyers are very evidently "down" on the Leghorn, a condition that is based partly on prejudice and partly on fact. We producers might as well concede that "notions" sway the market, that the market is not all a commercial utility proposition.

Notwithstanding the opposition, the Leghorn, by which we mean to include its allied breed, the Ancona, is having the greatest boom enjoyed by any race of domesticated fowls in recent years.

When is a breed going forward? Not when the classes in the shows are largest. Not when a specialty club is exploiting it. It is most unquestionably going forward when it is going into the hands of thousands of new breeders, and covering the farms of the nation. Then is a breed enjoying that solid prosperity that will be reflected sooner or later, throughout every agency of the poultry industry.

It is in this sense of wide and ever wider distribution of the breed, and in the increase in numbers bred, that the Leghorn has been having the greatest run of popularity ever enjoyed by any breed. There are sections of the country that are snow-flecked with White Leghorns. One big hatchery that produced five thousand baby chicks a day the past season, found that of the ten breeds of chicks it sold, two-fifths were White Leghorns. In the vicinity of Holland and Zeeland, Michigan, there are about forty hatcheries, and they all virtually specialize in White Leghorns. The question of "Breed popularity—of what does it consist," could be answered by saying: When the breed is used to stock so many farms and proves so satisfactory for its purpose as the White Leghorn.

The fanciers do not deserve credit for the popularity of the Leghorn. The White Leghorn specialty club has only been brought to life the past few years, and Arthur Schilling recently stated: "I am satisfied there are fewer real White Leghorns in the country today than ten years ago." Leghorn popularity is based on the economic fitness of the breed as a commercial egg proposition. It is nearest to a fool-proof egg type, it is an economical consumer of feed, and the birds of the White variety are so tame, rugged and fast to mature that they lend themselves readily to machine methods of rearing.

Economic conditions, more than anything else, swing the pendulum of breed popularity. For several years egg production has been undergoing great development. It has followed that the breeds best adapted for egg farming have greatly increased in popularity.

Alexis L. Clark, Chief, Bureau of Markets, Dept. of Agriculture, State of New Jersey, has sent a circular letter to various State agricultural agencies, from which we quote:

"For something over ten years now, most of the educational and promotion forces have been directed toward the egg production end of the poultry business and a truly wonderful development has taken place. The growth in popularity of the White Leghorn breed of poultry and the tendency to substitute egg producing varieties in the place of general purpose and heavier breeds has been noted in most sections of the country and particularly so in certain states. Trade papers and dressed poultry dealers have called special attention to this condition in the past year or two and it may be more than likely that the greatest opportunity for developing the poultry industry from now on lies in the dressed meat end. It is certain that market demands reflected in prevailing prices are holding very strong.

The statement will probably not be disputed that the poultry industry needs all around development. Perhaps nothing will stimulate the American poultry industry today as the production of high class, dressed poultry."

Harry Wolsieffer, poultry editor of "The Philadelphia Record," who is in touch with eastern market conditions, contributes the following comment on the same subject:

"Exceptional poultry of quality is rare and offers a good opportunity to the poultryman who will cater to this class. Especially in this zone, the poultrykeepers cater to the egg trade, and the lighter breeds are kept. Leghorns largely, when the white egg shell market is catered to, and this brings into market fowls that, no matter what their advocates may claim for them as a meat proposition, do not meet the favor of the housewife; and the consumer is the one who counts."

We are pleased to present these comments by men who are in a position to know. There has been too little frankness in the discussion of breeds and breed popularity. We need to know something more than, "They make a beautiful appearance when on a green lawn." Accordingly, we thank Mr. Murphy for making available to our readers the results of his study of market prejudices and requirements, and we beg the indulgence of breeders of all breeds for having reminded them once again that permanent breed popularity rests upon economic fitness, and that the public needs more facts and figures, and less argument and glowing generalities about each breed being "the best breed." "There aint no such animal" as a chicken that combines all the good of all the others.

Internal Capacity

The matter of introducing production classes into the show room, and inserting a so-called utility chapter into the Standard of Perfection, was not mentioned on the floor of the American Poultry Association convention at Knoxville, Aug. 8 to 12. Breeders from all over the country were in attendance, determined to preserve the integrity of the Standard, and rededicate the A. P. A. to the thing for which it was organized, namely, Standardbred poultry. It should not be assumed that the meeting was reactionary. Distinct progress was made along the line of making the Standard exhibition fowl the most useful and productive possible. Action of far reaching importance was taken, and those who patiently read this editorial will learn now of facts which the publication of the 1923 Standard will ultimately and inevitably force upon their attention.

We have been steadfast in our opposition to "Production classes" in the show room, believing it was wrong to set up a "utility class" which the interested public would inevitably assume to be in opposition and contrast to the

"fancy class." We have maintained that there should be one class, and that it should be composed of Standard exhibition birds. This does not imply that the Standard exhibition bird should be merely "fuss and feathers." It must combine the most useful and productive qualities of the breed.

It is not necessary, in judging this Standard exhibition class, that late molting and faded shanks should be considered. These two factors are dependent upon feed and management. They have nothing to do with breed character. When Harry Lamon made the breed on the Government farm, which the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture named in his honor, he selected for white plumage and yellow shanks. His job was to establish breed characteristics. The Standard which is to guide breeders and judges in perpetuating that breed, must call for white plumage and yellow shanks. Those practical poultrymen who employ the breed may adopt and apply the latest knowledge of molting and culling, just as they may adopt the latest and most modern systems of feeding, housing and rearing, but underlying the breed, the foundation of Standard excellence, must be the fundamentals of breed character. Of this the Standard should deal—and judges should place their awards on the basis of breed quality.

What is "breed quality?" In the past breeders and judges have said: "Size, and shape, and color." But that is not all in the light of advancing knowledge. It is being driven home to every breeder of poultry that a chicken is made up of bone, flesh and feathers, three things. The parts are not all external; there is a new set of wonders within, and a harmony of all these parts is necessary to produce a highly efficient animal machine.

Sheep men realized this long ago. They have in their sheep an animal that has been given a woolly protection by nature. The exhibitor of sheep can trim that wool to give his show animal the conformation that he desires. But the good sheep judge is not deceived. He puts his hands on the animal and feels the body underneath its outward covering.

Chickens are another species that are largely dependant upon their outward covering for their shape outlines. Their plumage is often deceptive of the actual body shape. In years past judges have paid no attention to this fact, for there was no knowledge of what significance this or that shaped body really had. Today the situation is different. The relation of body shape to productive capacity is established.

Poultrymen are anxious to learn what the correlation is between body shape and productive capacity. At the two weeks school held at Cornell University, July, 1922, there was a registration of 105 men and women from 18 states. Four years ago, at the school of 1918, there were 43 students. This indicates the increasing number of poultrymen who are anxious to learn, at some sacrifice of time and money, how to judge body capacity.

The knowledge is practical and workable. It certainly is. Take as an illustration the egg laying contest now being conducted by the Connecticut Agricultural College. Beginning November 1, 1921, and up to July 17, 1922, only 15 pens of ten birds each, out of the 100 pens entered, had laid under 1,000 eggs. That indicates very plainly that there must be some practical way of picking out birds of good production capacity. It is useless to say it is all "breeding." Every real breeder knows that breeding in the hands of one hundred different contestants will not produce 85 per cent of the pens—850 birds out of 1,000—that are right up in the running. It is selection of very likely birds from a large number on a hundred different home plants, all of which had breeding, as far as breeding goes.

This judging of a bird's capacity by looking at it, and feeling its body shape in your hands, is a comparatively new method that is being accepted as an established doctrine in poultry practice. Professor T. S. Townsley, in this issue, sets forth the details of this modern system of judging body type. Those who will read and digest his article will derive almost as much knowledge on selecting good from poor layers as though they were to attend a demonstration on culling at an agricultural college.

Breeders are injecting these "handling" methods into their work of mating. Those two great Rhode Island Red breeders of the East, Maurice F. Delano and Harold Tompkins, have been doing so for the past four seasons.

W. H. Card, Secretary of the Rhode Island Red Club of America, sent a questionnaire to members, and of 368 replies received, 7 bred solely for utility, 40 bred solely for fancy, and 321 bred for meat, egg capacity and Standard exhibition quality combined.

How do they breed for these utility qualities? Only 10 trap nest, and only 13 have entered birds in egg laying competitions. The great majority must proceed on the basis of judging productive capacity by the shape of the body.

A chicken has two shapes. One is typical shape, that outline which is largely dependent upon the lay of the plumage, its length and character. The other is body shape, that under-the-surface shape that is judged by handling. It is remarkable how that body shape may vary from the typical shape. A bird may appear rather broad across the saddle, but when you put your hand along the sides of the back and over the stern you find that back tapers in like a flat iron. A Dorking male or female may taper as decidedly as a Cornish. In the illustration on page 843 the back that tapers is shown along side of the back that carries its breadth all the way back. It is this broad back with straight sides that is desired in the layer.

Some of Hogan's measurements are more or less elastic, depending on the time of year and the condition of the bird, but good back shape can be applied at any time of year, in any breed, to birds of any age and either sex. There is something basic in this shape.

The X-ray illustration on the next page, showing the three sections of a hen, feathers, flesh and bones, provides an interesting study along these lines of body type—a study as wonderful in what it reveals as the inside works of a watch. Figure D shows the hip bones. From D to E, the sides of the body should be straight and not pinched in.

Figure B indicates the pelvic or pin bones. Hogan says they should be thin. If the pullet is fat, before the flush of laying, as she should be to overcome the possibility of a fall molt or an early wearing out from laying, the pin bones will be rather fat, not very thin. Get breadth from the hips back, and the pin bones will be a secondary consideration. Some utility breeders are getting \$75.00 for good back shape alone. It is important. But, remember this: It is a back shape that is determined by handling.

Hogan says the distance from A and B should be big. In this he made a great discovery. The abdominal capacity should be large so that there may be big intestinal development. The good layer has big intestines for the digestion and assimilation of large quantities of feed. The intestines of the good layer are twice as big around as the intestinal tubes of the poor layer. It is important that there should be a big barrel, big capacity, to hold this big intestinal development. It is equally as important as a big udder on a milch cow and big mammary veins running to that udder. Hogan conferred a great boon on poultry men in pointing out the relation of large intestinal capacity to heavy egg production, but his system of securing the measurement is faulty.

If you Hoganize strictly by the measurement between A and B, you give the preference to shorter and shorter keel bones. This keel bone which runs from C to A is the hammock which supports the inside organs and holds them up. It is neither necessary nor desirable that it should be a short bone. The fact is that it should be long enough to hold up the abdomen in good form, so that the abdominal pouch will not get baggy behind. The shorter the keel bone, the greater the distance will be from A to B, and the longer the keel bone the shorter the distance will be from A to B. Therefore, in order not to give the preference to birds with short breast or keel bones, the modern system of judging production capacity requires that the measurement shall be taken from D to A. Place the thumb on the hip bone at D and span the side of the body by placing the index finger on the keel bone, back of the legs, at A. That span of the body will give you the size of the barrel without giving



"LADY JANE"—Record 262 eggs in 11 months—
American Egg Laying Contest, 1919.

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REGAL DORCAS White Wyandottes

have stood the test and may rightly be named the All-Purpose fowl. They are splendid layers of large brown eggs and have made wonderful records in the Official Laying Contests. They are a superb table fowl and mature much sooner than most other strains. Canadian winters are severe but the Regals thrive and keep right on laying with the mercury 20 to 30 below. I raise, as a rule, between one and two thousand January and February chicks with practically no losses.

As an Exhibition fowl the Regals lead all others. No strain has a greater record of winnings. My unbroken record of fifteen victories at the New York State Fair has not been equalled by any other strain.

WHY SEEK FURTHER? If you are thinking of starting in the Poultry Business your success or failure will largely depend on your choice of a breed. If you are already breeding White Wyandottes and are not satisfied with your flock, give the Regals a trial. They have made money for me and they will do the same for you. Book your order at once to make sure of delivery when you want them. 200 acres devoted to White Wyandottes. Free—Send for 20-Page Catalog and Summer Sale List, giving description of over 1,000 breeders that I am offering for sale.

JOHN S. MARTIN

Box 51 PORT DOVER, ONT., CANADA

preference to short keeled birds. The best formed birds do not have a short keel. In males particularly, some of the best ones have a long keel, generally curved, which means that the abdomen of a good male may be small rather than large. This statement is in line with the most recent studies and investigations of the poultry experiment stations of several of the states leading in this line of investigational work.

In Leghorns, the barrel should be deep from the shoulders to Figure C, but in the dual-purpose breeds this is a highly debatable point. In a strictly egg breed the breast bone, "C," is rather prominent. In a typical meat breed the bone is flatter, allowing the breast on each side to be well fleshed and plump, and covering the breast bone from prominence. At this stage of judging body type it would appear desirable not to insist on "C" being deep and prominent in the dual-purpose breeds and most certainly not so in a special meat breed such as the Cornish.

Figure F points to the head. The Standard Committee reduced the value of the comb in a number of breeds. There are other more important sections of the head. A bright eye, free from over-hanging eye lids; a round skull, free from projecting skull; and a smooth face, free from wrinkles or coarseness, are important considerations in an egg or dual-purpose breed.

Descriptions of strong heads, bright, round eyes that are indicative of vigor, straight legs and toes, etc., have been a part of the standard text these many years. There is nothing novel or new about these particular points, and they have long been established as having practical value.

There are some new points such as changes in comb, fading of pigmentation in shanks, beak and vent, loss of fat due to laying, molting, etc. They are of value in culling practice and Professor Townsley covers them in his article in this issue. Feed and management have a direct bearing on them. In dealing with these interesting features, which may be applicable in culling, the A. P. A. at Knoxville took the position that they had no bearing on the fundamentals of breed type, and that birds might be culled on the basis of pigmentation and molting but should be judged on the basis of breed character. Culling was not confused with judging, and the 1923 standard will contain nothing on the subject of culling.

The action of the Knoxville convention was to meet the question, as put by Robert H. Renshaw, Maryland, who interrogates us in a recent letter, as follows:

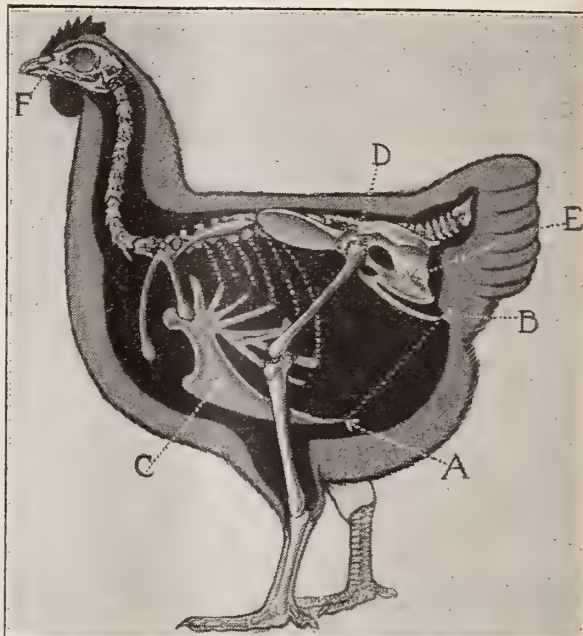
"As I understand it, the standard is for the exhibitor and a bird may be right up to standard, as far as being a show bird, and yet be very little good from a productive or commercial view. Am I right in this?"

Mr. Renshaw breeds Leghorns, and there was a possibility under all standards up to this time, that the Leghorn with nice contour lines might be deficient in body type. There was nothing in the standard to prevent the high-class standard exhibition Leghorn from being a good layer, but there was no assurance that it would be a good layer.

The 1923 standard will provide that birds shall be judged for body shape as well as typical shape. When the standard back description of a breed reads, "broad, with the width carried well back to tail," the judge will be instructed to interpret this as meaning that the carcass should actually carry the desired width all the way

to the stern, and a bird that pinches in from his hip bones to stern will be adjudged equally as faulty as one that pinches in across saddle or cushion.

This means that a White Leghorn that looks wide (like a certain cock at New York which was sold at a long price several years ago) will be handled for breadth



The External is not all. There is a new set of wonders within.

of back, and the judge cannot be deceived by crimped back saddle feathers that give the external appearance of breadth. It means that a Plymouth Rock back, in actual fact, will have to be "broad its entire length" if the bird is to meet the standard description of Plymouth Rock shape.

Again, in the matter of body shape, the 1923 standard will require that judges shall interpret body shape by handling as well as appearance. When the standard description of body reads "deep and full," a shallow body as determined by handling shall be judged as deficient. The judge is instructed to get his body measurements by spanning the side of the bird, from hip bone to keel bone back of legs, and not to "Hoganize" for reasons which were advanced identical to those set forth in this editorial.

When this system of judging is practiced, then and not until then, will we be up-to-date. Mind you, the A. P. A. is not asking for prizes to be awarded on faded shanks, thin pin bones and old plumage. What is asked for, what is demanded in the 1923 standard, is the judging of birds in the standard exhibition classes on the basis of body shape as well as typical shape. The meaning of body shape in relation to usefulness has been found out and a definite plan for selection and judging can be followed. Just as the walls of a building determine the room inside, so the boney framework of the skeleton determines the internal capacity of a fowl.

No guess work is going into the new standard. No production classes are going in. No culling is going in. But, all is going in that is known, is not debatable, that will assure that the standard will be up to the minute. We are glad to announce this progressive attitude of the A. P. A. as a standard making body. It is in keeping with a half century of effort to make the standard bred bird of our show rooms the highest type of domesticated poultry known to man.

We stand for progress. We believe in injecting into the judging system all that is definitely known and established about utility. We are opposed to special utility classes, in which the birds are judged by certain specific and salient points over-

looked in the judging of standard exhibition classes. It is for us, as breeders and judges, to broaden our understanding that the standard exhibition bird may ever meet all competition.

The world do move. Just the other evening we sat by the shores of Lake Winnebago in Wisconsin, overlooking as wonderful and beautiful a body of water as any inland sea anywhere in the world. The annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Poultry Breeders' Association was being held there. And as we sat in the evening session we were entertained by clear, sweet music coming by wireless from Detroit, Michigan. Who can doubt that the world do move? It is for us, as breeders, to keep up with the progress, at least in our own line of breeding chickens.

Sunny California

Geo. C. England, of California, made friends at the Knoxville convention, and impressed all who talked with him by his sincerity, straight forwardness and progressiveness. Here is a young man, in the early thirties, who had \$204 in 1911, and 1½ acres of land which he had bought at the age of 18, for \$10 down and the balance on time. Today he has a poultry plant that has cost \$49,000, and 10 acres of land for which he paid \$15,000. Every dollar of it came out of the chickens, for there was no other way in which he could get a penny.

Mr. England breeds White Leghorns, single comb. He has owned four 300 egg hens, but is not now striving to produce 300 eggers. He wants 200 egg hens. He likes a hen that lays 200 eggs in her pullet year, 200 eggs as a yearling, and 200 eggs in the third year, if possible. That makes a total production of 600 eggs in three years. He spoke of one in particular that had made such a record.

We asked Mr. England what in his opinion would be the normal difference in egg production between California and the Central and Eastern states. He stated that his birds had been confined to their houses only one day last year, because of bad weather, and that the difference in egg production, based on climatic and seasonal conditions, was probably 50 eggs per hen per year in favor of California.

That extra 50 eggs is not as profitable as it looks, because there is the added expense of buying feed grown in the middle west, shipping it across the mountains to California, and then transporting the eggs across the continent to New York. The differential of 50 eggs in favor of California does compel the conclusion that when Geo. England sets his goal at 200 eggs, the Mid-West, Eastern and Southern poultrymen are securing an equivalent production when their hens lay 150 eggs. Lyle Funk of Illinois says he likes to get a flock average of 150 eggs, that it is a yield that makes money for him. That means an egg every other day for a whole year, with two months left out for the normal process of molting.

It is time that the interested public returned to sanity on this egg question. There is value and merit in the subject. There is great importance in establishing the fact that potential egg laying ability is inherited and transmitted as a unit character; and that the breeder should practice trapnesting to isolate that quality, and employ the system of line breeding to intensify the invisible hereditary unit of high-gear egg production. It is well to discuss the problem from this educational standpoint, but it is dangerous to promote the subject as a fascinating piece of propaganda.

Sprouted Oats

If a considerable portion of the grain fed during hot weather is given in a sprouted form to growing stock they mature much quicker and at less expense. The older birds pass through the molt more quickly and in better condition when kept supplied with an ample quantity of succulent sprouted grain. The result is that the hens come back into laying condition earlier in the winter and lay more consistently through the cold winter months.



“Delighted with our egg record
from the 35 hens bought we never gathered less than 22 eggs and several times 32 eggs a day.
U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks for us.”

They please others, therefore, they will please you. Why fool away time and money on poultry about which you know nothing? For over thirty years I have given the Poultry Industry the “Best Possible In Poultry.”

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Start right and your poultry keeping will prove fascinating and profitable. You cannot secure a better producing and money making variety than Homestead “Vigorous Strain” of Silver Campines. Eggs—One setting, \$10.00; two settings, \$17.50; extra choice selection, one setting, \$15.00; two settings, \$25.00; Single birds—Females, \$7.50 and up; Males \$10.00 and up; Pens, \$40.00 and \$50.00 and up.

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Would you run an auto that had only one brake? Or would you want two-sets of brakes?

The Candee alone has the "two sets of brakes," consisting of a regulator on the the heater, and another regulator on each 300-egg compartment WHICH KEEPS THE SURPLUS HEAT OUT OF THE EGG CHAMBER.

Supplied In Single or Double Decked Machines

Start With Any Size—All Candees are sectional. Extra sections can be added any time, without loss on the original investment. Larger heaters supplied free, when needed.

For Commercial Hatchery—Many localities today offer excellent opportunities to start a Hatchery, selling Baby Chicks and doing Custom Hatching. Candees are ideal for this work.

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Study This Patented Candee Heat Control

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Manufacturers of Incubators, Hot Water Brooding
Systems and Colony Brooders

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to show piping, automatic
regulator, trays, and chick
nursery beneath trays.

Candee features
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Candee operation,
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Candee Automatic Sectional
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Gentlemen: It gives us great pleasure to in-
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from you some time ago, which provide us with a
hatching capacity of 55,000 chicks, has proved more
than satisfactory. Yours very truly,
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Because the Candee Incubator comes in all-built 600-egg sections it can be arranged in any way desired. It can be set up in a straight row between the cellar posts. It can be set up as a double row or the sections can be extended into a wing or even two wings if necessary. Thus the Candee Incubator can grow with your business no matter what the shape of your incubator cellar may be.

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Each Egg Automatically Turned Whether Trays are Full or Only Partly Full

QUICKLY done by a master lever, in any capacity up to 10,200 eggs. No need to handle the eggs (except in testing out) as they are cooled by opening the egg chamber doors.

You can do this with a Candee because each 300-egg compartment has its own heat supply and it does not affect any other compartment.

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Healthy Heat—Hot water is recognized as best for incubation.

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Evenly Distributed—There are no cold spots in a Candee. The heat is evenly diffused over all of the eggs in a compartment.

Circulation of Air—It is a slow movement, free from drafts or strong air currents. Fresh air is always admitted through fixed openings in the bottoms.

Read this letter from a Candee user, who handles R. I. Reds and every poultryman knows that incubating Reds is a real test:

16,685 Chicks from 500 R. I. Reds

Great Bay Farms, Greenland, N. H. July 21, 1922.

I keep 500 hens which I am increasing to 750. Have two 3,600 Candees and I averaged 60 and 65% for the past season, which as you know is a lot better than the average poultryman does hatching Reds. 50% is a good average. I hatched 16,685 chicks this season. I am perfectly satisfied with the Candee Incubator not only because I believe it will hatch a higher percent for me, but because of the prompt and courteous treatment I receive from your Service Department.

THOS. J. BRACKETT.

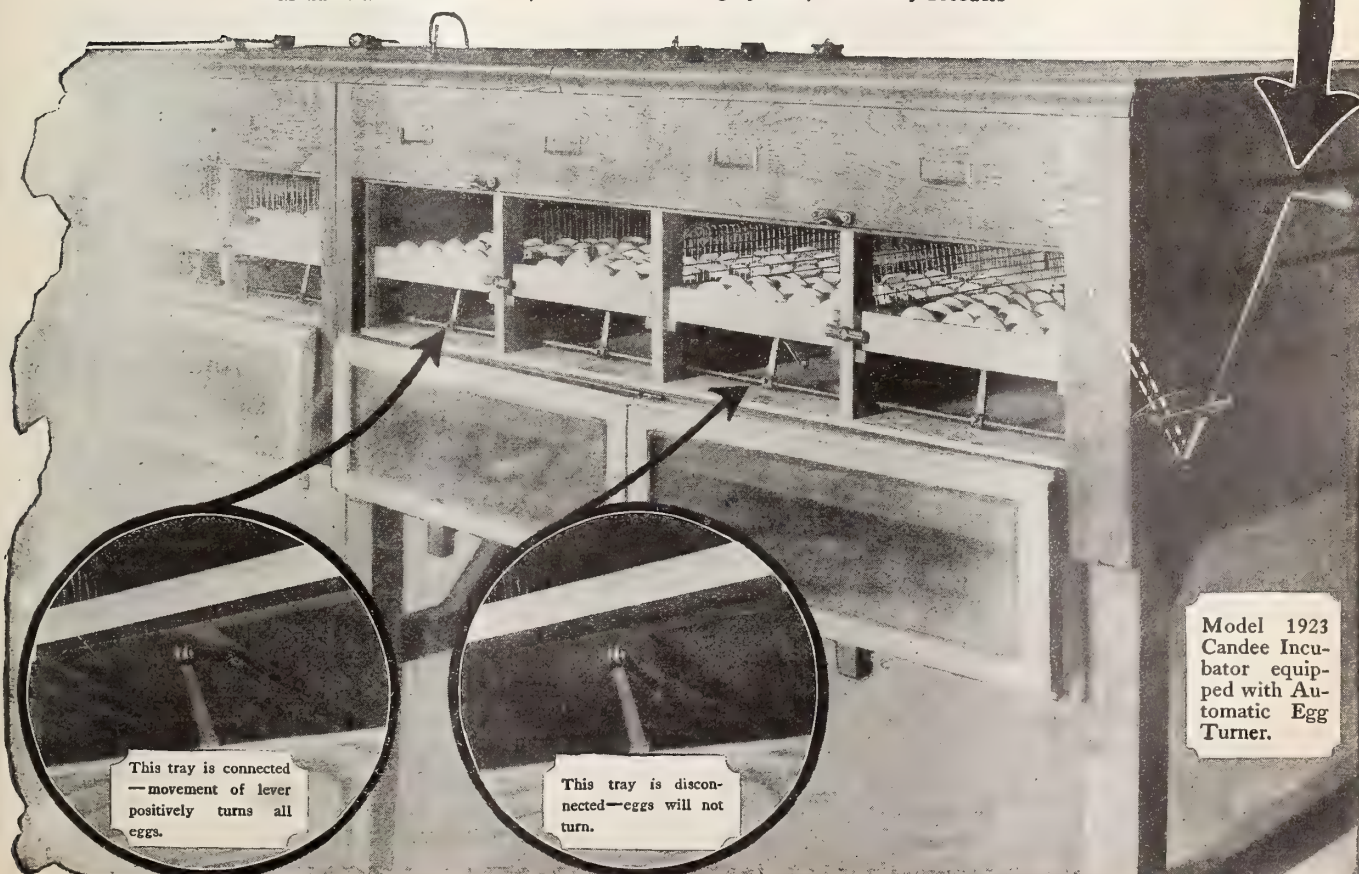
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Model 1923
Candee Incu-
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ped with Au-
tomatic Egg
Turner.



"Everybody In the Neighborhood Is Interested"

Renie Johnson of Kentucky sends the above picture of one of their neighbor girls hob-nobbing with a hen they call "Singing Jessie."

This customer of ours started in the chicken business over 8 years ago and tried out nearly all kinds until he purchased "Famous" Anconas—and there he stopped. He concludes his letter with a somewhat significant statement: "The old saying is 'egg money is pin money,' but if you have Anconas they will build houses and pay any kind of a debt."

SHEPPARD'S "Famous" Anconas

are earning much more than pin money for their owners. Egg money is big, BIG money. It is not uncommon for my customers to report that their birds average to earn a dollar a month per bird. They are TREMENDOUS PRODUCERS—but I don't ask you to take my word for it. Send for the 100 page catalog. See how these birds have been winning for me at Madison Square Garden, New York—read how they won for my customers—read of the astonishing egg-laying records both for single birds and flocks—then you will understand why egg money is no longer pin money.

H. Cecil Sheppard

Box 530

Berea Ohio

Pres. International Ancona Club.

CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

Poultry Shows.

The season rolls on. Here we are again on the threshold of another poultry show season. As this issue of the Journal goes into the mails, the Ohio State Fair opens at Columbus. That big event of the East, the New York State Fair, will be held at Syracuse from the 12th to 16th of this month, September.

Allentown and Hanover, Pennsylvania, come the week of September 19th to 22nd. They are followed by historic Hagerstown, Maryland, October 10th to 13th.

How time does pass! Here we are again with young stock up and ready for the shows.

Better business at better prices awaits those who will prove the quality of their stock by winning at a poultry event of importance. Exhibit and thus prove the merit of your line. You cannot win if you do not show. Are you ready for the race? Starting time is here again.

* * *

Intensive Methods.

A gentleman telephones: "I have an acre and a quarter of alfalfa. Will it hurt the alfalfa, will I harvest less of it, if I let my 200 hens run on it?"

Where are the 200 hens, now? Any man with 200 hens should have an acre and a quarter of run for them. The intensive system of keeping hens, which is popular at this time, is artificial. The dangers of disease and loss are greater. The cost of production is higher. Land suitable for poultry farming is not so expensive that it should be measured by the foot.

In lean years the man with adequate acreage is the one who gets by to best advantage. The crowded plant, with highest production costs, and greatest danger of loss from disease, is the one that gets hit.

* * *

Easy Money.

A young man in New York State, writes: "Would you kindly give me the cost of running and equipping a poultry feeding station that will have 10 to 20,000 head on feed? It is my intention to dress on premises. It is my intention to install the latest equipment, including ice machine, 14x30.

"Would you please advise space required? Could you give me the records of any going concern, the cost of operation, the capital required, and profits realized on money invested?"

"Would appreciate kindly if you would let me have some photographs of a like plant that you might have."

In reply to this letter, permit us to say that the poultry business is pretty big. There are many different angles to it. We do not pretend to be familiar with, or represent "every poultry interest." American Poultry Journal is a producer's paper. More particularly, we represent the producers of purebred poultry. They are the men who made the breeds, who know breeds and breeding, and they are the only group who do know what is known about these things. Without them there would be only degenerate mongrel chickens in this land. Others know more about buying, shipping and refrigeration. They have their own trade papers, such as the Produce Review, published by Urner-Barry, Chambers street, New York, and the Poultry and Egg Bulletin published at 208 N. Wells street, Chicago.

The crate feeding of poultry is a business carried on by the big packers, who are buyers of poultry after it is produced. It is a highly specialized business. The U. S. Bureau of Chemistry, through the Food Research Laboratory has made exhaustive studies of this branch of the poultry industry, and bulletins covering that research can be secured from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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All Grades of Duck Eggs

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12 - \$.15	12 - \$.15
25 - .25	25 - .30
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Also, colored number bands. Baby chick bands. State breed and sex. Postpaid. Cat. free.
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Quality Chicks

9c Up. From the best laying strains, 12 varieties. Breeding stock hens \$1.50 up. Cocks and cockerels.

Free 32-page catalog and Reduced price list.

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from heavy laying Hogan-tested stock. Rocks, Reds, Wvandottes and Leghorns at new low prices. WECKEL BROS EGG FARM, Box 391-A, Moline, Ill.

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Are commanding nation wide attention. Booklet with description and history FREE.

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Free-Conkey's Poultry Book

80 pages chock full of information about the feeding and rearing of chicks, culling of hens, etc. Tells how to keep chickens healthy and how to make them pay. Whether a beginner or a professional, Conkey's Book is worth dollars to you. Sent for 6 cents in stamps to pay postage. THE G. E. CONKEY CO. 6531 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio

Crate feeding, however, is not a business for a man who has a vague idea of feeding 10 to 20,000 head. There are too many people in the world looking for "easy money." Friends, the world is surely, and not slowly, getting back to the old basis of delivering an honest day's work for an honest day's pay, and being contented. The "get rich quick stuff" is fading away. We are about to see a return of old times.

In those older days a young man who wanted to go into the fattening business would have first apprenticed himself in the fattening sheds. He would know more about a feeding battery than a photograph tells. He would know more about feeding than is given in a printed formula. He would know adequate ventilation by the smell, and he would know fleshing quality in the raw stock by the feel. Too many young men today want to cut short the period of preparation. Moses spent 80 years of preparation for a life work of 40 years and died at the age of 120. He did something.

* * *

The Storage Pack of Eggs.

The quantity of eggs in storage this year is 9,812,000 cases compared to a five year average of 7,022,000 cases.

Holders of the 1922 pack of eggs have been planning an "Eat More Eggs" campaign. The egg is one of the very best articles of human food. It is not fully understood nor appreciated by the public. Although consumption is great and growing, consumption could be materially increased if the public fully understood that eggs are not high in price, that they are not a luxury to be used sparingly, that they are, indeed, a complete food sold at a reasonable price.

The purpose of a big "Eat More Eggs" campaign would be to reduce storage stocks, and stimulate egg consumption in a year when strikes have reduced buying power on the part of a large section of the public.

The fresh egg market, which will open with a swing this month, will not reach peak prices until Thanksgiving. These poultry-farm eggs are the best quality eggs produced. They are the fresh eggs which are always produced under the best conditions, for scavenger hens do not lay from September 1st to February 1st. It costs money to produce these eggs. They are the great American egg.

The size of the Spring egg flow, now in storage, has no particular bearing on September to February production, although there is some relation between egg prices whether the eggs are storage or fresh. Propaganda directed to consumers pointing out to them the practicability of heavier egg consumption, would help both grades, fresh as well as storage.

* * *

Retouched Photographs

A. S. Carter, Maine, writes: "Would you kindly print the following in A. P. J. together with any comment you may make? Thank you.

"Why is it that we never see the real pictures (or reproductions from real photographs) of winning fowls at shows? All we see is the same thing over and over again, work by poultry artists, picturing the ideal fowl. For instance, we see the first cock at Madison Square Garden (doesn't make any difference what breed), then a picture of the second cock, and he looks exactly the same as the first, only holding his head in a different position.

"Why cannot we see the actual reproduction from real life, instead of artist's paintings? Then we would know just what the real article looks like."

The average man will say that there should be no retouching since it is hard to define just how far finishing off a picture may go and be within the limits of right. On the other hand the ordinary unretouched photo of even a good bird is frequently unfair to the specimen and misleading to the public, for photography often plays funny pranks in lights and shades, and if the artist could not retouch his work, there would be far fewer good pictures for illustrative purposes.

Retouching can be carried to the point of unfairness, but it is doubtful if it is ever as



2440
to 164000

Egg-Capacity in Four Years

Buckeye Mammoths built in three sizes:

No. 7 Capacity . . . 10,388 eggs
No. 8 Capacity . . . 4,608 eggs
No. 6 Capacity . . . 2,440 eggs

Another amazing instance of rapid and sound growth, due to real business methods and the Buckeye Mammoth—the real business incubator.

Four years ago the Farrow-Hirsh Company, of Peoria, installed their first Buckeye Mammoth—a No. 6, replacing a 5,000-egg machine of another make. Their satisfaction was expressed a year later when they purchased seven more No. 6 Buckeyes and one No. 7. Last year they added three No. 7's. This year they have already purchased *ten more No. 7 Buckeyes*, giving them a total egg-capacity of 164,672.

While they have quadrupled the size of their hatchery since they began, they have increased their egg-capacity more than 67 times—a remarkable illustration of the compactness and space-saving of Buckeye Mammoth Incubators.

They attribute much of their success to the accuracy with which they can gauge each Buckeye hatch—no guesswork—the strong, robust quality of the chicks, and the extremely low labor and operating cost. They have steady, satisfied customers in every state in the Union.

Today there are more than eight hundred successful hatcheries throughout the United States and Canada using Buckeye Mammoth Incubators—and not a single instance of failure.

We will be glad to send our Buckeye Mammoth Catalog which tells all about this remarkable invention. Let us show you how to start small and grow big in the commercial hatchery business.

The Buckeye Incubator Co.
1111 Euclid Ave., Springfield, Ohio
World's Largest Manufacturers of
Incubators and Brooders

Buckeye *mammoth* incubators

Silver Campines

Green Sheen Strain



I HAVE 400 Campine chicks, the oldest about five months. They are the biggest bodied, best maturing lot I have ever had. Am in an especially strong position to furnish stock for Fall fairs and early Winter shows. Cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets, pairs, trios and pens.

My birds were again champions at the Chicago show last December for the tenth consecutive year.

I have the largest plant devoted to the raising of exhibition and high record Silver Campines in the United States. My birds have been line-bred on my farm over a series of years, housed in open front houses, and are fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous. I have had 69 males placed under ribbons at the Coliseum Show in the last ten years. During the same period, I have had 160 females placed under ribbons. This record is without equal in the history of the great Chicago show. It is a part of Campine history. Some cockerels now at \$5.00 each.

FRANK E. HERING Desk B SOUTH BEND, IND.

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Helps You
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KEIPPER SHIPPING COOPS

With Sliding Door and Automatic Lock

Don't be worried with hammer and nails. Keipper Shipping Coops, the outcome of our years of experience, cost no more than the ordinary box—the saving in express pays for the coop in a short time. Made from cedar lumber, light, sanitary; perfect ventilation. Birds come through in best of condition. Nothing to equal it on the market. It's a Keipper Product—that means it's the best.

Shipped Flat. Order by Number

No. 17—12x18x18 in. high, each .65; 1/2 doz. \$3.12; Doz. \$ 5.46
No. 18—12x18x21 in. high, each .80; 1/2 doz. 3.84; Doz. 6.72
No. 19—12x21x21 in. high, each 1.00; 1/2 doz. 4.80; Doz. 8.40
No. 20—20x24x21 in. high, each 1.55; 1/2 doz. 7.44; Doz. 13.02
No. 21—12x21x24 in. high, each 1.40; 1/2 doz. 6.72; Doz. 11.76
No. 22—12x24x24 in. high, each 1.55; 1/2 doz. 7.44; Doz. 13.02

Prices F.O.B. express factory or branches. Write for **FREE BOOK** of poultry specialties including, egg boxes, baby chick boxes, shipping coops, trap nests, fountains, feeders, etc. Tells how to condition birds for shows.

KEIPPER COOPING CO., 1401 First St.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

WRITE NEAREST OFFICE

Johnstown, New York; Jacksonville, Florida; Kansas City, Mo.



misleading as some claim for it, for the pigments that an artist paints on a photograph, when he over does the thing, usually spoil the picture, and are discernible to nearly every reader, thereby discrediting the breeder who insisted on a remade, smeared up picture.

Professional photography in the poultry business is in the hands of high class men who have the respect for the public, and they are men who value their good names too highly to grossly impose upon the intelligence of the interested public. The raw and amateurish work of seven or eight years ago is no longer conspicuous.

That many of the best models resemble one another is not at all unusual when one considers the pronounced uniformity of the winners in the hotly contested classes of the big shows.

* * *

Duck Propaganda.

The Long Island duck growers have a strong co-operative organization in New York City for the marketing of their green ducks. These are 10 week old ducks that weigh 5 lbs. each. Some of the growers on Long Island grow 50,000 to 90,000 green ducks a year.

The Trans-Atlantic liners were good customers, but during the war they didn't cater to passenger trade, a condition that, coupled with the high price of grain, hit the Long Island duck growers a severe blow. But, since the war, with wages high in New York City, boats running on passenger schedules, and feed cheap, the duck growers have been reaping a harvest. Lice and mites do not bother ducks. They require heat in the brooder only a short time. At 10 weeks of age they weigh 5 to 5 1/2 lbs. each.

Recently the duck co-operators shipped 50,000 ducks to England to feed American tourists, and the duck people took the opportunity to announce the sale, which in reality was only a week's receipts at their New York market, for they sell 45,000 to 50,000 ducks a week.

However, "50,000 ducks shipped abroad for tourists" made a good headline and then the fine work came in farther down in the article. We quote:

"Ducks Cheaper Than Chickens."

"People are beginning to realize that duck meat is not a luxury but a standard article of diet. The chain meat stores ask .30 to .32 cents and the average butcher asks 35 cents and the high priced one gets 40 cents at retail.

"Compare this with chicken and you find ducks are much cheaper, as chicken goes to 45 and 50 cents a pound.

"The average duck is 10 weeks old when dressed, the average chicken may be six months older. A full grown duck is as young as a broiler.

"Why the high class hotels ask \$2.50 for half a broiled duck nobody knows.

"Hotels have fostered the idea that ducks are a high class luxury while chickens, in the opinion of hotels, are not a luxury. Yet at wholesale and at retail ducks sell for less than chickens.

"There is a big demand for ducks this year, largely due, I believe, to the extensive advertising campaign carried on by the duck men. Two five-pound ducks will feed eight people. I recall a year or so ago buying two five-pound ducks at 27 cents a pound, or \$2.70. My family of four with two guests had a hearty meal and we had enough left over for luncheon and supper the next day."

Green ducks were at one time known as a "gold brick." "Two five-pound ducks" sounds big, but compared to the meat on two five-pound chickens dressed and roasted, the ducks are a frail second. The housewife knows it. That is why there are a hundred chickens grown, sold and eaten, to every duck.

But, organizations persist in telling how much cheaper and better their products are than those of the chickenman.

One lady demonstrator recently said, "Don't use any more eggs than necessary; they are too high in price." Her reason was very scientific. She had worked the whole thing out on a basis of calories. In point of fact, nobody buys eggs for their calories. If calories—heat units—are all the dear lady

Pape's Mammoth S. C. Black Minorcas

Acknowledged the Most Prolific Producers

of Glorious Large White Eggs at minimum cost of production—always in demand at premium market prices.

Our free illustrated catalog quotes bargain prices on our farm raised Continuous Layers and Triumph Exhibition quality 1922 hatched cockerels and pullets, yearling females and sires, past and prospective prize winners and foundation pens. Special sale on 1000 yearling hens, now laying, and partly matured cockerels and pullets—a gold mine to anyone interested in starting with but a small outlay of money. State requirements please.

CHARLES G. PAPE

Box B-74

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

RARE BARGAINS In Breeding Stock SUMMER SALE Beginning June 1st

Rose and Single Comb Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks

Upon request we'll price any bird we own. We are growing a lot more just as good.

J. D. VEACH POULTRY CO., HELENA, MONTANA

Get More Eggs Save Feed!



This Free Book tells how Mrs. Hume made over \$2000 last year from eggs alone—how H. M. Luttrell made over \$5.00 per hen net profit—how you can make more money right today by simple, easy methods that never fail.

I WANT TO SEND every poultry raiser my new, free, 96 page book of money-making poultry secrets. Over 46,000 people say that I have shown them the sure way to make money. Do you know that half your flock is eating up your profits? Do you know how to tell good layers? Do you know how to make every hen pay a good dividend? My free book tells how. Simply send name for your copy **TODAY!**

96 Pages of Money-Making Information; Make Every Hen Pay Big!

This book outlines easy methods that show you how to be sure of big egg production, regardless of weather conditions. It gives the secrets that have given Prof. Quisenberry his world-wide reputation. Prof. Quisenberry is the founder of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station; Manager American Egg Laying Contest; Assistant Chief Panama Pacific Exhibition; Secretary Heart of America Poultry Show; author and lecturer. A few of the subjects outlined are shown opposite. There are many others equally valuable.

200 HENS—\$1000

"By following your simple advice on feeding, housing and mating, I sold, from 200 hens and pullets, \$1,288.53 worth of eggs, baby chicks, broilers, cockerels and pullets in exactly seven months. My feed bill was \$246.89. The eggs alone amounted to \$490.92 besides 276 dozen I set in the incubator. My success is entirely due to you. I would not part with information you gave me at any price."—Mrs. Chas. Rooks, Ohio.

FEEDING METHODS BRING BIG EGG YIELD

As a result of the feeding methods you worked out for me, I am sure getting results; in fact, from pens started (October 23, 1920), containing 600 pullets, I received 345 eggs. Very often they run more. One pen of 100 ran 73% today and one around 65% for the entire month. Really I am making money before I expected.—Wm. Sands, Missouri.

OVER \$5.00 PER HEN NET PROFIT.

I thought you would be interested in the record of my flock the past year while using your methods. I enclose the record of my flock of 210 hens for the last year.

Eggs sold (2686½ dozen).....	\$1149.19
Chickens sold.....	217.38
Chickens used at home (70)....	35.00
Increase in flock (138 pullets)...	207.00
Total income	\$1608.57
Cost of Feed	606.72
Net profit	\$1001.85

—H. M. Luttrell, Kentucky.

My Personal Guarantee!

My new book, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business" outlines unfailing methods which I guarantee to bring sure and certain success to poultry raisers. Hundreds write every day, telling of the astounding results enjoyed by following these simple methods. Let me place this Free Book in your hands—without obligating you in any way.

This Free Book Tells You—

How to Get More Eggs and Save Feed,
How to Get Big Egg Yields in Cold Weather,
How to Cull Money-Losing Hens Out of Your Flock,
How to Tell Drones, Loafers and Poor Layers,
How to Tell Good Layers Without Using Trap Nests,
How to Mix and Balance Feed Ration to Get Egg Yield,
How to Select Males or Females That Produce Hatchable Eggs and Strong Chicks,
How to Prevent Colds, Roup and Other Diseases,
How to Avoid White Diarrhoea and Bowel Trouble,
How to Free Chicks From Start to Finish.

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SUNNYSIDE PULLETS

—the most profitable layers known

Our birds are easy to raise; always of right growth and the pullets and hens have the ability to produce eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed and Hoganized for more than 32 years.

7 varieties: White, Barred Rocks, White, Buff Leghorns, R. I. Reds, White Orpingtons, White Wyandottes.

8-10 Weeks Old

180-200 egg-bred . . \$1.75
210-248 egg-bred . . 2.00
240-256 egg-bred . . 2.25

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180-200 egg-bred . . \$2.25
210-248 egg-bred . . 2.75
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Sunnyside Breeders
Real breeding birds that will produce big profits for you.

180-200 egg-bred \$2.50
210-228 egg-bred 3.00
240-256 egg-bred 4.00

Order direct from this advertisement and ask for FREE Catalog.

Sunnyside Poultry Farm
R. C. Blodgett Box 1002, Bristol, Vt.



POULTRY LITTER

OUR PEAT LITTER

KEEPS POULTRY YARDS & HOUSES
SANITARY and ODORLESS

EXTERMINATES LICE
ABSORBS MOISTURE and BINDS
AMMONIA. WILL LAST SIX MONTHS.
MAKES WORLD'S BEST FERTILIZER.

—SEND FOR CIRCULAR—

Dealers Apply for Agency
CENTRAL PEAT CORP.
CAPAC MICHIGAN

wants, she should buy lard, eat lard, live on lard. Her calories would cost less than in any other foodstuff she could buy on the market.

Perhaps we should all feel complimented when chickens and eggs are used as a basis for comparison. However, the poultryman sometimes gets a little tired of hearing about green ducks and calories, peanut butter and molasses coated popcorn. Comparisons become odious.

* * *

Record Cards.

One gentleman remarked: "What a lot of work you are cutting out for the judges."

Yes, making out a record card on each bird is extra work. It is worth extra pay, and that is good. Anything that will result in better pay for the judges, that will help them to earn more money, is good. If judging is to remain a decent profession, judges should not have their fees so largely wiped away by railroad fare and hotel bills.

That breeders want record cards and are willing to patronize with increased entries those shows that provide them, is attested by the letters we have received, of which the following was written on July 31st, "before the ink was dry" on our August issue.

"Am in receipt of your interesting August issue. During the past six or seven years I have bred Barred Rocks. Each season I select a few and send them to the various shows. It is seldom possible for me to attend the show where I have sent my little entry. Sometimes for my trouble a week or two after the show I get a ribbon—this hasn't happened often and most times I get my birds back very much the worse for the hard trip, and getting the birds back ends the procedure.

"Last season I showed two beautiful pullets at Cincinnati. Anyhow I thought they were beautiful but after the show was over they came back to me and I would have given most anything to have known wherein they failed. I could not 'fault' them myself and it would have been a fine education to me to have known their shortcomings. I would have felt amply repaid for my expense and trouble and would have then set about to correct the weakness.

"Use your influential columns to urge shows to supply exhibitors with record cards such as you show in your August issue. I know there are lots of small breeders and exhibitors such as I, who are laboring under the same difficulty. They would willingly pay the entrance fees and other expense of a show merely to get a criticism of their birds. At our coming Knoxville show I am going to show double the number of birds I would send away—just to get them judged. I can be present and its worth the price to have a good judge pass on them.

Very truly,
R. E. GETTYS.

* * *

Oyster Shell.

Many hens do not eat enough oyster shell. When the crushed shells are put in hoppers it is often found that the hens do not eat readily of them.

Lime contained in these crushed shells is used to form the shell of the eggs. When hens do not eat enough crushed oyster shell they may lay soft-shelled eggs.

Some poultrymen throw a handful of the shells in the litter or on the floor of the coop, or in the yards in summer. They are eaten more readily when supplied in this way.

Crushed clam shells are harder than oyster shells and are not as soluble. They are a poor imitation. Oyster shell can be broken in the hand and is of a whiter color than clam shell. Remember, oyster shell or powdered lime stone, is as important an article of the hen's diet as any other food substance she eats.

* * *

Grit.

Some poultrymen let crushed oyster shell serve the extra purpose of serving as grit. This practice is not recommended, for oyster shell is not hard enough to serve as grinding mill stones in the gizzard.

A chicken has no teeth, and after its food is softened in the crop, it passes on to the



Solves Dry-Mash Feeding Problem

The Cymaco Dry Mash Feeder

pays for itself in feed saved as well as increased egg production. Made entirely of steel, weatherproof, stands on its own legs, free of ground. Agitator rod, worked automatically by feeding of hens, keeps feed from clogging. Adjustable by thumb screws for different kind of feed. Accommodates double row of hens. 2 ft. feeding space—½ bu. capacity, \$2.25. 4 ft. feeding space—1 bu. capacity, \$3.25. You cannot afford to miss this bargain.

Saves Its Cost

Order today or write for descriptive circular.
Cyclone Manufacturing Co.
Dept. 60
Urbana, Indiana



Rabbit Book FREE

Illustrated. Facts about the easy, profitable home industry—growing domestic hares for meat, fur, fancy. Little space—cheap equipment. Big demand. We buy all you raise at \$7 to \$18 per pair. Turn your spare time into cash. Book free—write now.

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Pagel's Sanitary Non-Freezing Fountain

No Lamps
Keeps water warm in winter and cool in summer. If not at your dealer, send for circular and testimonials from pleased customers. Manufactured by the Originator
FRED PAGEL
Box R6 Rockford, Ill.

Tension System

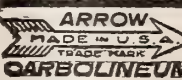
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FENCING
Poultry, Garden and Live Stock—the different way. Straight line, fewer posts. Made possible with Carbo blade-like line posts. Assured

permanence by Carbo terminals. Clean, sanitary poultry yards by this sanitary fencing method. Easily painted. Lowest first cost secured only by our TENSION SYSTEM. Combines beauty, strength and durability. Explained in new CARBO catalog No. 22—28. Morgan Pk. CARBO STEEL PRODUCTS CO. Chicago, Ill.

KILLS MITES IN HEN-HOUSES



Applied ONCE A YEAR kills all MITES.

Guaranteed and highly recommended. Write for Circulars.
Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co.
Dept. 50 Milwaukee, Wis.



HIGHEST SCORE EVER WON!!

100 Envelopes 3 5/16 x 1 1/2 inches, an extra strong thick hard elastic writing face and 100 Letterheads 8 1/2 x 11 inches heavy, smooth, hard, thick writing paper, (fine typewriter bond paper same price) All artistically printed with pictures of your breeds, and sent to you by parcel post for \$1.50. Better printing for price was never done. No other kind of printing done. No samples sent out. Order direct from this ad.
J. R. HUDSON, Printer, Hardin Springs, Ky.

gizzard where it is ground by the muscular contraction of the walls of that muscular organ.

Some poultry authorities have challenged the statement that a chicken needs grit to grind its food, but the fact that when a hen is without grit for ten weeks or a year a certain residual amount of grit is still to be found in her gizzard, should prove that it is needed to serve the specific purpose of grinding food.

Oyster shell, being more easily reduced by the acids of the alimentary system, is practically all dissolved and utilized in the system of the fowl, and is, therefore, not a perfect substitute for grit.

* * *

Baby Chick Convention

The International Baby Chick Association held its annual convention at Cedar Point, Ohio, the first week in August. Membership fee was increased to \$25 a year. In addition, each member is to pay \$1 per thousand eggs capacity, the money to go into a national publicity fund to be used to increase the sale of day-old chicks. This means \$100 per hundred thousand hatching capacity. A Vigilance Committee was appointed. This committee is to look out for the interests of the public. The fellow who crosses Barred Rocks on White Leghorns and sells the chicks as Barred Rocks, will upon proof of guilt, be simply turned over to the U. S. Post Office Department for fraudulent use of the mails.

Harry R. Lewis, President of the Chick Association, was unable to attend the meeting, as he met with the great misfortune of a broken leg.

Incubator concerns reported an enormous business. One concern reported the sales of twenty-four 40,000 egg machines to members of the Chick Association during the week of the Cedar Point Convention; and the total sale of 4,000,000 eggs incubator capacity this year. Reports were current that single chick hatcheries had made as much as a hundred thousand dollars this year.

* * *

Death of Fred H. Thayer

Fred H. Thayer, Baltimore, Maryland, passed away July 26th, following an operation. Mr. Thayer was president of the International Baby Chick Association, and will be greatly missed by his many friends, not only in Baltimore, but all over the country.

* * *

President Rigg Doing Good Work

The financial report of the A. P. A., the splendid way in which the sessions of the annual convention at Knoxville were conducted, and the ability with which the presiding officer is restoring dignity and majesty to what has been termed "the largest live stock organization in the world," gives us all reason to be proud of President Thos. F. Rigg, as well as his efficient Secretary, Mrs. Rigg.

It looks like a rebirth of interest and confidence in the A. P. A. Harry Wolsieffer has sounded the situation, and writing in the Philadelphia Record, Aug. 13, said:

"From the spirit shown at the annual convention of the American Poultry Association held at Knoxville, Tenn., last week indications point to a larger and better association in the interest of poultry culture in this country."

* * *

Sex in Pigeons

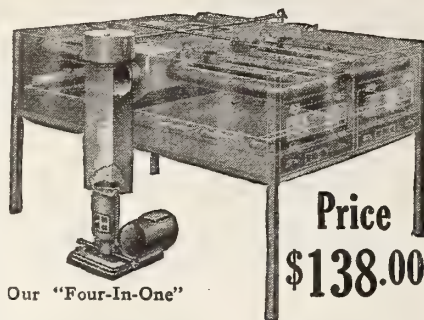
Many poultrymen know a great deal about chickens and very little about pigeons. Perhaps the most puzzling thing to them is to tell the sex of pigeons. Here, Walter Hogan's system will help out. If you can place one finger between the pelvic bones, it is a hen that is or has been laying. If the points of the bones are close together it is a cock.

With James Manufacturing Co.

A. B. Dann has joined the James Manufacturing Company, of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, where he will be in charge of the poultry equipment and poultry service division.

Mr. Dann takes to his new position the practical knowledge of more than eighteen years of wide experience in poultry work. Eight years of this time was spent in the poultry husbandry departments of three of the leading agricultural colleges. His many friends will join in wishing him the best of success in his new opportunity with a concern that looks on poultry as a man's business and takes seriously the business of manufacturing equipment.

Four Incubators in One



Our "Four-In-One"

Price
\$138.00

Our FOUR IN ONE 800 egg section has FOUR independent egg chambers (of 200 egg capacity.) Each chamber is a complete incubator in itself.

With this one section you can set FOUR different kinds of eggs at one time or take off a hatch once a week, as you choose.

Sectional Construction

Can be enlarged to a mammoth machine of 9600 egg capacity by adding more sections at any time required.

**Has the most
Uniform Temperature
Efficient Ventilating System
High-Grade Construction**

MOISTURE DEVICE for dry climates and high altitudes.

PRODUCES MAXIMUM RESULTS

We give the most far reaching guarantee that any responsible firm is able to give on their product.

The Schwalge-Smith Company
Elm Street Elmhurst, Illinois

THE SCHWALGE-SMITH CO.

Elm Street, Elmhurst, Illinois

Please send me a copy of your catalogue, explaining the advantages of the Schwalge Incubator.

I am interested in a machine of egg capacity.

Name

Street or R. F. D. No.

Town..... State.....

You Need Anderson Coops

Real Quality for Your Fancy Birds



"They Take the Prize"

Profit by keeping posted on our prices for Quality Master Breeder Chick Boxes and Hatching Egg Boxes.

Low in price. Light in weight but very strong. Only three parts, quickly assembled. Smooth interior of corrugated fibre walls protects your birds' feathers and comb. The best one-way coop for delivering your birds safely with all of its attractive appearance. Takes lowest express rates. Used by the largest breeders. Guaranteed by us.

Size B, 21x12x22 in. high \$6.60 per doz. 65 lbs. per doz.
Size C, 21x18x22 in. high \$7.60 per doz. 85 lbs. per doz.
Size D, 21x24x22 in. high \$8.60 per doz. 100 lbs. per doz.

F. O. B. Anderson, Ind. Half dozen per bundle. Send check with order. Special prices on quantities over twenty dozen.

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Always Use Checkerboard Border Boxes

ANDERSON BOX CO.

ANDERSON, INDIANA

You are losing money if you raise poultry and do not use OUR MONEY-AND LABOR-SAVING APPLIANCES

Our catalog presents a gold mine of information on such subjects as Portable Runways, Henneries, Brood Coops, Colony Coops, Setting Coops, Fences, etc. Also Trapnests, Exhibition Coops, Fattening, Crates, Fireless Brooders.

Our products are substantially made of galvanized iron, present an attractive appearance, are easily taken apart and packed for removal and the prices at which we sell them make their purchase the most economical way of securing fixtures. Our Portable Henneries, with fence and other auxiliaries, presents an attractive and fitting appearance in any yard. Send Today for Catalog.

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Typical Leghorns in Rich Golden Buff

(Continued from page 845)

equally valuable varieties. It is easy to breed them fairly true to color, and a large flock presents a striking appearance. These Buff Leghorns are usually kept solely for practical purposes, notably for the large white eggs of which they lay so many. I speak here of the Buff Leghorns kept on general farms. They make ideal birds for a farm, having all of the good qualities of the White and Brown Leghorns, and being unusual, striking, and very good looking.

For town and city lots they also have their advantages. The buff color does not show up dirt and dust and smoke in the way in which white plumage invariably does. I now hear someone saying: "They are too wild for me." If your Leghorns are wild it is probably your own fault. Wildness in Leghorns depends upon just two factors. The one is heredity, and the other is treatment. There is a type of Leghorn that is really wild and scary. That quality can fairly easily be bred out of a strain of birds. In general, if Leghorns are wild it is the fault of those taking care of them. If you chase them, kick them, and in general treat them as the dust of the earth, of course they will be wild. They are afraid of you. But if you treat them decently, and are careful not to frighten them, they will become quite natural in their movements; and if you take a little trouble to become acquainted with them, you can easily get them to eat out of your hand. We have at this moment a bunch of young Buff Leghorns, on free range, about two months or so old, that will sit on our lap and eat out of our hand.

And they will stand confinement, too, if proper care is taken of them. I do not advocate raising Leghorns in confinement, but there is no reason why mature stock should not be kept in confinement. I also wish to say that the so-called "Tameness" of certain weighty breeds is not really tameness at all, but just plain clumsiness, laziness, and unadulterated stupidity. Leghorns are always alert and active, and their tameness is the real thing; they become really friendly.

In finishing with this topic let me state some facts which in the year 1922 need no proof. (1) Buff Leghorns and all Leghorns are noted for the production of an abundance of large white eggs. (2) Buff Leghorns and all Leghorns are healthy and hardy birds on the whole and with proper care and feeding are universally profitable. (3) The eggs are easy to hatch and the chicks feather out quickly and grow rapidly. (4) The females commence laying very young and continue profitable production for from 2 to 5 years. (5) Buff Leghorns and all Leghorns not only produce a great abundance of eggs, but while producing these eggs eat very little, thus making them very economical.

Buff Leghorns for the Fancier

As far as the fancier is concerned, it is usually an unexplainable natural preference which leads him to choose one variety rather than another. It would be foolish to produce argument in favor of the propagation of the Buff Leghorn as a variety for the fancier. It would be foolish for this reason: every argument that I might produce would apply with practically equal force to a number of other varieties. There are a number of breeders and fanciers breeding this variety at the present time, and in all probability there will continue to be. We do not look forward to a time when there will be nothing on exhibition at the poultry shows but Buff Leghorns. We do not even wish for such a time. On the contrary, we hope that such a time will never come. But we do hope and believe that Buff Leghorns will continue to spread as Standardbred poultry spreads, and that Buff Leghorns will not only be improved in quantity but also very much in quality.

There are a very great many persons in the United States and Canada who breed Buff Leghorns for pleasure rather than for profit; some of these are located in rural districts and some, possibly the greater part, in towns and cities. We hope that their number may increase to a certain extent, at least. Buff Leghorns are very attractive when shown in exhibitions; and they are equally attractive when well kept on range or in yards.

Standards in Breeding

In the United States the only Standard in breeding is the well known American Standard of Perfection. According to the 1915 edition, Buff Leghorns are identical with all other Leghorns in type and weight. The point of difference is color. The color of plumage is described as "rich, golden buff," though it may be somewhat of a debatable question

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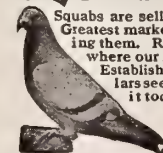
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at Chicago Coliseum, December, 1921, won 1st, 5th pullet-bred cocks; 2nd, 3rd pullet-bred cockerels; 1st, 2nd Exhibition hens; 5th exhibition pullet. At Baltimore, Md., same week, won all firsts and all seconds but one on exhibition females and pullet-bred males. Have added several Dark Matings to my flock of "Lady Beautiful" birds which I have been quietly breeding for several years.

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what "rich, golden buff" is. The judges do not seem to agree, and the breeders are not entirely agreed either. It is not easy to describe it in words; perhaps the best way in which to get an idea of it is to see it. Of course any pure buff should be free from black or white in spots, bars, or otherwise. And as to "rich, golden buff," it should be smooth and even, neither too light nor too dark (what does that mean, I wonder?) and having a sort of sleekness on the female and a brilliant lustre on certain sections of the male.

Space would fail to discuss fully the various aspects of buff color, and accordingly that will be left to someone who is better fitted to do it than the present writer. Our Standard as it now reads specifies for Buff Leghorns, earlobes that shall be either white or creamy white. I am afraid that some of these licensed judges do not know that. But then, that's all right—there are lots of things that they don't know. I fear that sometimes in hot competition a judge has considered a white lobe a little better than a creamy lobe. But he is wrong, all the same. A creamy lobe is every bit as good as a white lobe, according to the Standard of Perfection as it now stands. In other respects than plumage color and earlobe color, the Buff Leghorn is, ideally, identical with all other Leghorn varieties.

A Few Words on Mating

It is quite beyond the scope of this article to go at length into all of the problems encountered in mating Buff Leghorns. It would not only take too much space but it would perhaps prove confusing to some and would be likely to leave the impression that it is an extremely difficult matter to produce Buff Leghorns that are buff. Accordingly we shall simply take a bird's eye view of the matter of mating.

We therefore beg your leave to quote a few words from a breeder who is far better qualified to talk about mating Buff Leghorns than we are. At our request Mr. C. M. Herren, a Colorado breeder of S. C. Buff Leghorns of the very highest quality, wrote the following for this article:

"I place more confidence in the female, both for type and coloring, than in the male. A good female mated to an inferior male will give better results than a good male mated to an inferior female.

"I want to know the ancestry of both sides of my matings, and while I regard the ancestry of the male as highly important, I consider that of the female more important. While inquiring into the ancestral lines of both males and females, I place more emphasis on the maternal ancestral lines than on the paternal. That is, I place more value on what were the dams, granddams and great granddams, than on what were the sires, grandsires and great grandsires. By knowing the ancestral traits and what are the dominant characteristics, I know what particular traits I may expect to predominate in the progeny of my matings, and am able to increase the tendency toward those that are desirable and to diminish the tendency toward the undesirable ones. This involves the use of the trapnest or of the single mating plan.

"The use of the trapnest is of wonderful value, not only in determining ancestry, but in determining which are the high producing females, which ones are giving poor fertility, and so enabling the breeder to intelligently cull his flock, both as to producers and breeders.

"I am not afraid of mating a male of light plumage to a female of dark plumage; provided both have the desirable characteristics that I wish to conserve. The old bugaboo so ardently preached a few years ago that the progeny of matings of different shades of sire and dam would show meanness in plumage, has, I hope, been driven to the tall timber. In such matings, I do not expect the entire offspring to show a balance of color, but a few will do so, and these few are what we want to use in our future matings if they also show the other traits that we are seeking.

"If my records show superior type to be well fixed in one of my birds, but color not so well established, I do not sacrifice the superior type, but mate such a bird to one of good type and well established superior coloring. I follow the same plan with birds of well established superior coloring.

"This plan does not imply that any bird that is inferior in any respect is ever used in my matings, for no such bird should ever be placed in a breeding pen. It means that we are all working along the line of improvement. The plan stated above is followed only after I have gone through my flock and chosen the very best of both males and females."

Many breeders of Buff Leghorns have been n-times past troubled by having white crop



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For fewer hens, there is a smaller package.

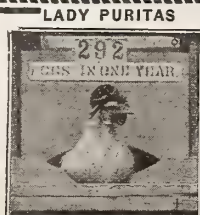
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out in the plumage of their birds, often even despite their using only sound colored birds in mating. This tendency toward whiteness in plumage is, I am glad to say, being overcome. It should be remembered that it is scarcely thirty years since there were no Buff Leghorns. Is it any wonder that white has a tendency to crop out? But, permit me again to quote a few words on lightness in plumage. Mr. Guy Hatten, a noted breeder in Ohio, speaking of light in tails of Buff Leghorns, says the following:

"There are a number of factors causing this lack of color in the tails of Buff Leghorns. One of them is inheritance, for many of the Buff Leghorns a few years back had white tails; and although much of this trouble has been eliminated through better breeding tactics, it still shows up more or less through this source (inheritance). As an experiment one season I used a male that was a producer of very sound buff tails, or tails shaded with smoke, when mated to sound buff hens. I mated him to two hens very sound in surface and undercolor, but having white in tails. Almost all of their offspring were very light in tail. While this one mating is not extensive enough to prove a certainty, it does prove that you must mate sound colored birds to get good color.

"Another cause is mating together birds too light in color, especially in undercolor, as buffs have a tendency (as a whole) to run lighter each generation, and this lack of color will show up in the wings and tails first. So if you favor the light shade of buff, use as breeders only, birds having very sound surface color and with good undercolor. If your hens run light, especially in tail, use a male a shade darker, and vice versa. You will get more sound colored birds from this mating than you would from a lighter mating, and you will have fewer birds too light to breed from.

"Therefore, to eliminate white tails and other light defects, use only your richest colored birds, those carrying the most color pigment, not necessarily too dark by a shade, although it is better to use birds a shade darker than you wish to produce than a shade lighter. Line breed and pedigree your chick, at least from one small mating, so as to know the prepotency of your best birds."

Other Problems in Breeding

Coarse combs, wattles, and earlobes were once a great problem in Buff Leghorns. Owing to systematic and intelligent breeding this has been eliminated, and now it is no more troublesome in Buff Leghorns than in other Mediterranean varieties. Thumb marks, over large combs, lopped combs in males, side sprigs, and the like, have been once for all put under control, and are now giving no special trouble. I speak of the best strains of birds—i. e., of really Standardbred birds.

Likewise high tails and squirrel tails, pinched tails in females, and poorly furnished tails in males, are being overcome by systematic effort and it is not necessary to go into these matters in this article.

Conditioning for the Show Room

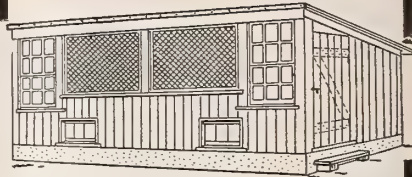
Buff Leghorns do not need particularly different treatment from other similar varieties in getting them into shape for exhibition. While it is really outside of the scope of this article to go into the methods of conditioning, the aim of this article is to convey information, and a few words may not be out of place. Mr. George Rex, a Pennsylvania Buff Leghorn fancier says, in part:

"The conditioning of Buff Leghorns for the show room begins when the chick leaves the shell, and with the old stock, when the breeding season is over. Separate your male birds from the hens as soon as the breeding season is over, as this will help them to take on flesh, to take them over the molt. Chicks hatched from prize matings should have nice clean, dry, shady quarters. I keep my chicks cooped till they are two weeks old; then I let them out on a grass run, as grass keeps their legs clean and yellow, and shade will keep their plumage from bleaching out.

"When the chicks are about three months old, select your promising specimens and put them by themselves. Do not allow your choice cockerels to run with a large flock of cockerels as they are likely to have a spike or earlobe torn, which will spoil them as show birds. Through the summer and autumn months try to coax your choice specimens to eat from your hand. Pick one up once in a while. By doing this you are getting them ready for the training coop.

"One week before showing wait until dark, and then take a lantern and take the birds you intend to show and place them in their training coop. This will give them a chance to settle in their new quarters till the following morning. Then give them a little greens and their morning feed the same as usual,

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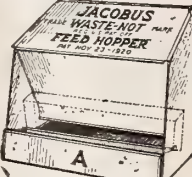
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and let them rest until dark. Then walk past their coop slowly so none gets scared. After a bit get close to the coop, open it up, and then work slowly. Put your hand on their back and get them to stand still. Then try to play with their wattles. When you can do this you can get them to pose in any position.

"About the third evening, sponge their comb and shanks with warm water and soap, and put a few drops of vinegar on their comb, face, and wattles, as this will clean pores and make them ready for the general cleaning the day before you ship them to the show."

A Word to Breeders of Buff Leghorns

Let us not only try to breed good Buff Leghorns, but let us try to breed more of them. Let us advertise our birds more. Let us be honest in our claims. We do not have "the best breed of chickens." There are at least several other varieties that are every bit as good, and, possibly, one or two that are just a trifle better for certain purposes for which Buff Leghorns are also adapted. Let us advocate purebred, Standardbred poultry, and let us advocate better Buff Leghorns. Let us try to have a bigger, better, more useful American Buff Leghorn Club. And why not enter more Buff Leghorns in the egg laying contests of America?

What Will the Future Be?

We have every reason to believe that Buff Leghorns will not only maintain their present popularity, but will increase in numbers. Their present place has been achieved by slow, sure progress. There are some varieties of poultry that have been rapidly spread by lavish advertising. This produces a sort of artificial and uncertain popularity. But the progress of Buff Leghorns has been achieved by their merits and by slow, sure, effective effort. If the breeders can stick together for their common interest, they can do much to advertise Standardbred poultry and Single Comb Buff Leghorns.

Filth Diseases

Roup, chicken-pox, white comb, scaly leg and other diseases are all aggravated by filth, and might be called filth diseases. Yet one hesitates to diagnose these diseases as due to filth, because every one is more or less sensitive about this word filth being associated with any part of their premises. To avoid it, it is necessary that the poultry house should not get too dirty. The nice, clean straw which went down in a thin layer because the straw is high in price is left on the floor too long. It becomes damp and foul-smelling and thick with droppings. In fact, it becomes a normal place for germs which attack the chickens where they are weakest. Some doctors claim that roup and chicken-pox are the same disease; that both are in the blood. One fowl might have a break in the skin through which the germs enter and develop as chicken-pox; another fowl might be susceptible to colds and come down with roup. Another might escape both chicken-pox and roup, but have a very bad case of fever, or sorehead, from dirty litter. Favus usually attacks birds that are anaemic; while roup and chicken-pox attack birds that are apparently in the best of health.

Cabbage is liked by flocks that have grown up on it; other flocks leave it. Waited from certain chicken houses along the roadside, we often smell rotten cabbage. The slime from decayed green food provokes disease, but so long as the green shows, the owner of his flock rests serenely confident that her fowl have green food.

Filth comes from water as well as from food. Who has not seen slimy water troughs and pans in the chicken house? Who also has failed to see hens fed on ground so dirty that they could not escape dirt and manure with their food?

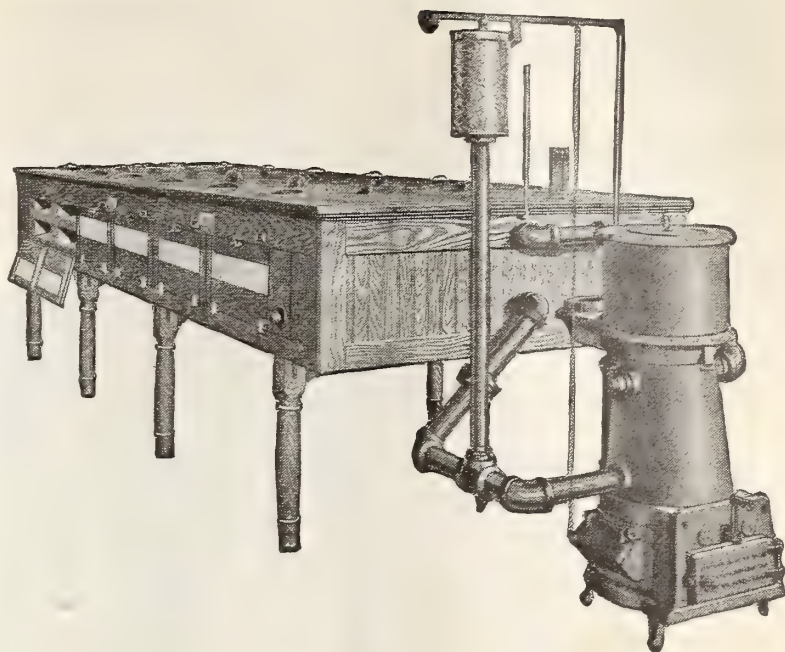
Chickens really don't like dirty food. However, they cannot resist the germs which come from continued eating off of foul ground. Some have more resistance than others, and do not become diseased through food, but let a bird of weak resistance become infected through food, and the germs seem so intensified by their development through his frail body that they successfully attack the entire flock.

Mites and lice are a visitation, not a disease, but this pesty visitation is increased through filth.

Chicken houses cannot be kept surgically clean, but common sense cleanliness will add greatly to the comfort and health of the flock.

Ont. Wm. F. Walther.

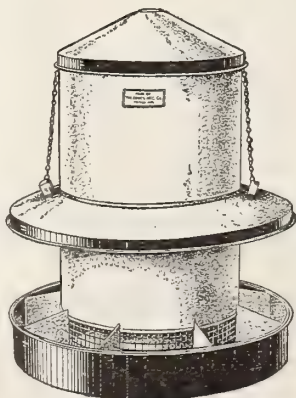
I'm goin' to paint th' inside of my chicken coop, to keep them hens from picking th' grain out of th' wood!



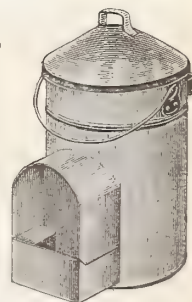
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**1st, 3rd Cockerel, 3rd Cock
1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th, Pullet
2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th Hen
1st, 3rd Young Pen
2nd Old Pen**

Let Us Quote You for the Fall Shows

ARTHUR H. SHAW
502 Grove St. WELLESLEY, MASS.

Out go your culls In come—(what?)

If you want to make it real *income* answer the question with

fine Early-Hatched Cockerels and Pullets. Breeding Stock or Yearling Hens from

WORLD'S CHAMPION LAYERS

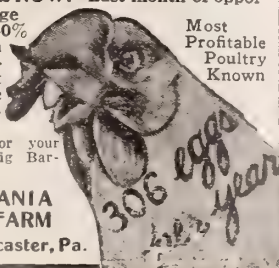
S. C. W. Leghorns, Wh. Wyandottes, S.C.R.I. Reds
306 Eggs 294 Eggs 254 Eggs
Per Year Per Year Per Year

Big Reductions NOW. Last month of opportunities to get from 15% to 50% on stock from Consistent Official Contest Winners since contests began. **ACT NOW.**

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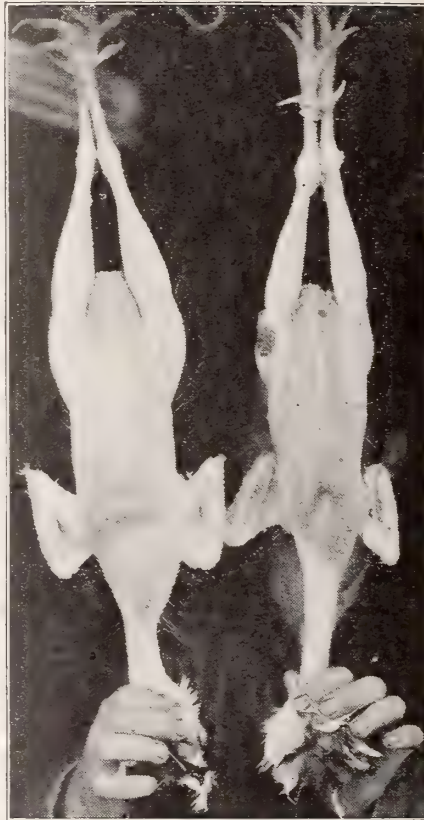
Box A Lancaster, Pa.



How the Poultryman May Know His Hens

Continued from page 843

When the hen molts she has finished her laying season. The good producers keep on laying late into the fall, until approaching winter forces her to stop and renew her coat of feathers. The poor producer exhausts her laying energy in spring and early summer and starts molting in July, August or Sep-



Left, good layer, showing good, physical condition in contrast with poor layer, right.

tember. She has a greatly shortened laying season, but prolongs her molting period throughout several months.

One of the best tests of a hen's persistence and value as a producer is her ability to lay during the fall. As already pointed out, the poorer hens stop laying early and molt before the average of the flock. In culling it is important that the laying condition, of the hen be noted. Hens are kept primarily for egg production, and as long as a hen is laying she should not be sold.

Applying the Culling System

In culling a flock each bird must be handled and her individual characteristics carefully studied. All the culling points should be taken into consideration and judgment be based upon the total evidence instead of paying attention to only one or two points. A remarkable correlation will be found to exist between the different characteristics on either the extra good or the extra poor birds.

The best hens will not be molting before October 1, their shanks will

Now Is the Time to Preserve Your Cheap Summer Eggs

Have Fresh Eggs to Eat and to Sell All Winter

Save every egg now that you possibly can. When eggs are scarce and high next winter, you can get winter prices for summer eggs. Each 50c package of K. & G. Egg preservative should add \$10.00 to the value of every 25 dozen eggs you preserve.



K. & G. EGG PRESERVATIVE

Keeps Eggs 100% Perfect

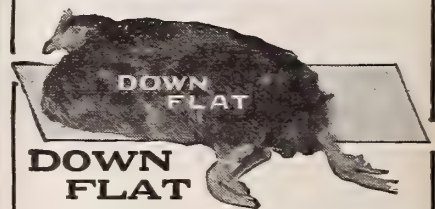
K. & G. Egg Preservative guaranteed to preserve clean, fresh-laid eggs perfectly for one year. No change whatever takes place. No foul odor, strong or stale taste is imparted to eggs. The eggs can be used for all purposes. The yolks do not break down. The whites will whip perfectly. K. & G. is not liquid glass or any other slimy solution. It comes in powder form, makes a clear solution, clean, cool and pleasant to put

eggs in. K. & G. is cleanest, most perfect egg preservative in the world.

Order Now! Agents Wanted!

Order K. & G. without delay. You need it now. 50c postpaid pkg. preserves 25 dozen eggs. Free treatise on Egg Preservation with order. We want 1,000 agents at once to help us distribute K. & G. Write for interesting agents' proposition.

K. & G. Laboratories Co., Inc.
334 E. 51st Street, Chicago, Ill.



and they told me she had "an incurable form of paralysis" then I gave her

HAPPY HEN WORM REMEDY

and now she is just as fine as ever. When your birds develop leg-weakness, go light, stagger, go blind or have pale faces and combs, send at once for this wonderful life saver; recommended by leading poultrymen everywhere; \$1.00 package, sent postpaid. Send stamp for valuable poultry Disease Chart—sent free with each order.

HAPPY HEN REMEDY COMPANY
Poultry Disease Specialists

Room 113, 36 So. Market St., Boston, Mass.



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MARK**

This trade mark assures you of colored bands of the highest quality, whether for ordinary use or Trap Nest work. Bands we believe that have the longest service to their credit of any Colored band made. They have proven satisfactory under all conditions. Ask the breeders who use them. Extremely durable. Intensely practical. A trial order will convince you. Sample and catalog free.

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WILSON CELEBRATED MILLS.



No. 1 Mill for grinding Dry Bones, Oyster Shells, Grit and Grain for poultry. Phosphate Mills, Green Bone and Clover Cutters, Feed Mixers for Poultry Feeding, Mills of all sizes for all purposes. Hand and power. Write for illustrated Catalogue and prices.

WILSON BROS.
Box 21 Easton, Pa.



RAISE GUINEA PIGS

for us. We buy all you raise. Big profits—largest demand—easily raised. Pay better than poultry or rabbits. Particulars and booklet how to raise FREE. **CAVIES DISTRIBUTING CO., 3133 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.**

be practically free from yellow, the skin will be soft and pliable, the bones of fine quality, the abdomen soft and flexible, and they will show a body depth of at least four fingers and a pin bone spread of three fingers.

The poorest layers will be practically through molting by October 1. Their shanks will show prominent yellow, and they will have coarse skin and bones and a hard abdomen. Their body depth will be less than three fingers and the pin bone spread be not more than two fingers.

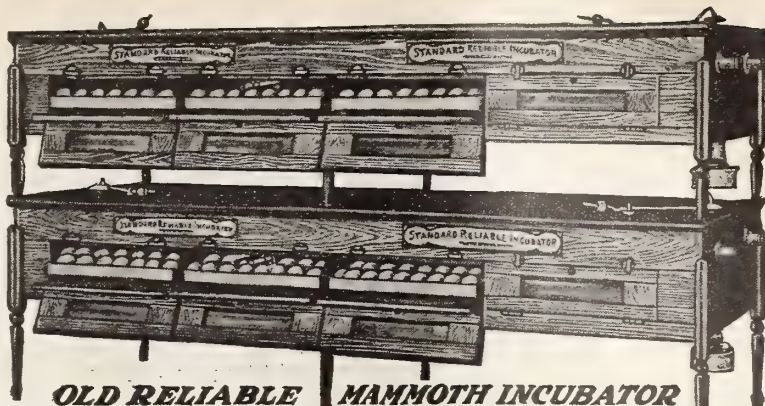


Left, good layer in contrast with poor layer, right, which has more shallow abdomen and body. Observe this picture also from a side view.

The good hens and the poor ones are easily picked, but in every flock there are some birds on which the distinguishing marks are not so distinct and may sometimes be rather contradictory. Thus one hen may be an early molter and yet show good body depth. Another bird may molt late and at the same time show poor quality. Birds of this type usually are medium producers, and the owner must decide whether they should be kept or sold.

Some difference is found in the relative thickness of bones in the different breeds, and there is some variation in maximum body depth between the large breeds and the small breeds, though not so much as might be expected.

The way to learn to cull is to pick up some birds and study the different points until the distinguishing differences between a good layer and a poor layer become fixed in the mind, and then go through the flock and divide them into three lots, the good, the poor and the medium. Dispose of the poor lot and then decide whether to keep or sell the medium bunch.



OLD RELIABLE MAMMOTH INCUBATOR

Again Far in the Lead — Away Ahead

Here is the correct answer to your incubator problems. The growth and development of the poultry business calls for larger plans, larger units, for hatching purposes. The Old Reliable—the standard of all incubators, now presents a grouping sectional system that in every way ranks first. It is far removed from the experimental stage. It embraces all the well known principles of the Old Reliable, the result of 42 years study and effort to reach perfection and produce incubators in style and form to meet the public's demand. The original fundamental principles have never been deviated from. The growth and expansion, and all that adds to ease of operation, convenience and economy, as well as efficiency, have been carefully safeguarded in every change we have made.

The Old Reliable Standard Mammoth

Is made in both hot air and hot water styles, in sections of 1,100 egg capacity. These sections may be used in singles, doubles or three-high. You cannot afford to ignore questions of responsibility and reliability when selecting your equipment. The constant flow of testimonials from satisfied customers is our warrant for the belief that we are offering you the best incubator equipment possible to produce.

The Reliable Sales book contains complete information of our full line of incubators; likewise a complete line of poultry equipment and accessories. We can furnish everything necessary for operating the largest or the smallest poultry plant. Everything we make or sell is supported by a positive money back guarantee.

Write for catalog and dealer terms and prices.

RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., Box 1, QUINCY, ILL.

KEIPPER Exhibition Coops Help YOU WIN

Nearly all of the up-to-date poultry shows in the country used Keipper All-Wire Coops last year. The added attractiveness they lend to the exhibits makes the shows a better success financially.

Exhibitors are demanding Keipper All-Wire Coops and give preference to shows where they are used.

Neither the bird nor the shows look right in old fashioned, solid-partitioned coops. The Keipper All-Wire, electric welded, Collapsible Coops are a boon to the fancier.

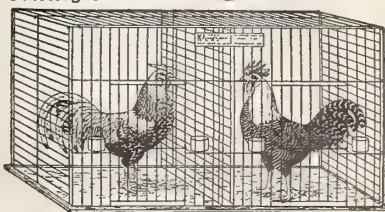
For conditioning and training before the shows you should have a few of these coops. Then your birds will feel at home in the show room.

Write for **FREE BOOK** of poultry specialties including, egg boxes, shipping coops, trap nests, fountains, feeders, etc. Tells how to condition birds for shows.

Rented to Fairs and Shows with Purchase Privileges

They are Collapsible

Vermin Proof



The principal winners at the National White Leghorn Meet, Milwaukee, 1921, were conditioned and shown in Keipper All-Wire Coops.

KEIPPER COOPING CO. 1401 FIRST ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.
BRANCHES — JOHNSTOWN, N.Y. — JACKSONVILLE, FLA. — KANSAS CITY, MO.

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, SILVER WYANDOTTES, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

No better blood lines to be had in the whole world, sixty birds in the winning at Madison Square and Boston, including champions and specials. Book your order for single birds, expert mated pens or a whole string for your show. More than thirty years a breeder, exhibitor and judge.

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GREYSTONE, YONKERS, N. Y.

MAHOOD'S S. C. R. I. REDS

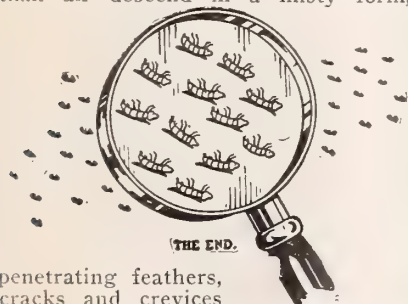
One of America's Leading Strains.

Winners at Chicago Coliseum, ten successive seasons. Cockerels, pullets, pairs, trios and pens at reasonable prices. E. W. Mahood, Box 4, 616 Lee Ave., Webster Groves, Mo.

Try the New Way To Kill Lice

A hen worried to death with lice can not lay if she wants to. You might as well "throw money to the birds" as feed high priced food to lousy chickens. It's a dead loss—don't do it. Use Kilamite. No dusting, no dipping, no painting. Hang up the bottle. It acts like magic. Testimonials from every state in the union tell of wonderful results from its use.

Simply put a few drops in nests and on roosts and hang uncorked bottle in coop or hen house. Powerful evaporating vapors which leave bottle are three times heavier than air descend in a misty form,



(THE END.)

penetrating feathers, cracks and crevices everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, bed bugs, ants, roaches, etc., have no lungs—they breathe through the pores of the body, and are destroyed by Kilamite vapors. Will not injure chicks. Bottle, \$1.00; 3 bottles for \$2.50; 12 bottles, \$9.00. Prepaid. Money back if it fails. American Supply Company, Dept. 54 Quincy, Illinois.

A Beginner's Experience

I am a stenographer and during the ten years I was in the office I always made a large salary and incidentally spent it. A year ago this spring I left the office with the view of trying out the chicken business for one year, and the understanding in the family was, that, if at the end of the year we showed a reasonable profit on our back yard flock we would go into it on a commercial scale. It is about that year's work that I expect to write, principally for the benefit of persons, who, like myself, are just starting out.

First of all I bought three settings of White Leghorn eggs at \$2.00 a setting and didn't get them home until they were almost three weeks old. Needless to say the hatch was poor. We got eight chicks, but we bought 100 S. C. White Leghorn chicks and had very good luck. We then made our biggest mistake, viz., buying six dozen eggs from various farmers who kept just "chickens." This, I consider, was our most expensive mistake. Some of the chicks had never feathered out in October although they were hatched in May. In one way it really was a blessing in disguise and we learned our "never again" lesson. Cheap stock is a case of throwing good feed money after bad stock money. By October 21st we had 94 pullets and a bunch of mixed cockerels we were holding over for family use as roasts during the winter, which was another mistake as they ate almost as much feed as the pullets in addition to crowding. October 28th we got our first egg and I assure you no egg before or since was just like that one. At that time eggs were 50 cents a dozen. The highest price we ever got was 60 cents and this only a short time in December. In December we found we were losing money on our cockerels and sold 64 pounds of meat to a restaurant keeper in town at 16 cents a pound. This rather took the starch out of us for ever going into the meat end of the business. However, as if to make up for this, our pullets settled down to break the records and I feel we are justly proud of our success. We have culled them down until we have 72—and still have some more trimming to do.

To July 1st, we secured approximately 750 dozens of eggs and in spite of the fact that the price stayed at 15 cents a dozen through April and 18 cents through May we have already paid for all equipment, house, fences, stock, feed, etc., and show a profit of \$35.00 and our laying year will not be up until October 26th. We pay as much for our feed as if we were near a good market. I have kept a record of the price of eggs in town as compared with our prices and I feel confident we lost easily 10 cents on every

dozen eggs, which would be approximately \$75.00. I might add I have less than a quarter acre of ground fenced in, which I have rented from a neighbor. As my hen house would not accommodate many more chickens I did not undertake to raise a lot of stock this year but contented myself with one setting of high egg record eggs.

The mail man fixed ten of these eggs before I ever saw them and out of the remaining eight I got five chicks, two cockerels and three pullets, which I expect to use next year to improve my flock. It is my intention to buy a little really good stock each year to raise the average from year to year.

We have made plenty of mistakes, paid big prices for our feed, sold our eggs for a song, lost money on our cockerels and had our chalk white shells colored up to a nice cream tint in the Spring when we had 25 orders for hatching eggs at \$1.00 which we necessarily had to cancel, and still we are for the poultry business. I can see where and how I must overcome these mistakes and expect to meet and handle future mistakes in the same manner. We are now looking for a farm. We have many things to learn but we have also learned a lot. The most important impressions received are, first, you can't get blood out of stone, neither can you get eggs out of inferior stock. Second, you can throw a hen out of laying by suddenly interfering with her diet. Third, it is just as important to get the money out of your eggs as to get the eggs out of your hens. This last item I consider of equal importance to securing the eggs. It is my intention this winter to market my eggs in dozen cartons under my own name. To my mind, the poultry business suffers as much from poor business management as from all its other troubles combined. Right here I wish to say I have run across unjust discrimination. Any huckster or store (shipper) will take any chicken at any weight and will not take a Leghorn at a higher weight. I have sold Wyandotte cockerels weighing 2 pounds readily, and cannot sell Leghorn cockerels or hens at 3 and 5 pounds respectively. I am glad to see Leghorn breeders are getting together on this.

As we were not going to have any young Leghorn cockerels for broilers this spring, we hatched 40 White Wyandottes for eating, and here was where we had some wonderful luck. We did not lose one chick and to date they have cost me approximately \$6.00. I sold 16 last week weighing 2 pounds each at 35 cents a pound. I attribute the rapid and healthy growth of these chickens to good stock and proper housing. We have designed a brooder house which for practicability and cheapness cannot be beat. Miss A. F. Cowan.

SCORE CARD FOR JUDGING PRODUCTION QUALITY AS RECOMMENDED BY PROF. T. S. TOWNSLEY.

Character	Perfect Score	Desirable	Undesirable	Score Given				
				1	2	3	4	5
General Appearance.	10	Strong, active, well formed, medium size. Friendly.	Wild, cross, lazy, weak, over-fat, scrawny or deformed.					
Head and Adjuncts.	25	Stout, well curved beak; broad head; bright, prominent eye; red, waxy comb. Refined, lean face.	Crow head; eye dull or sunken; pale comb lacking character. Fat face.					
Body Conformation.	25	Chest broad and deep; back broad, straight, smooth, not pinched; keel long. Smooth overhairs. Large capacity.	Narrow chest; knock kneed, pinch backed, knobby hips, short keel; body shallow, small capacity. Roach backed.					
Handling Quality.	15	Skin soft, oily and pliable; breast bone thin and smooth; pin bones thin and straight; abdomen flexible.	Coarse dry skin; thick, rough breast bone; pin bones thick and not flexible; abdomen small, hard or baggy.					
Condition.	10	Good flesh; full feathered; laying.	Thin; over-fat, sick; broken-down; not laying.					
Pigmentation.	10	Eye ring, vent, beak and shanks faded if laying.	Prominent yellow in eye ring, vent or beak in mature hens.					
Feathering.	5	Late molt; quick feathering.	Early molt; slow feathering.					
TOTAL	100							

ESTIMATED RECORD. (Multiply score by 3.)



Surplus Stock of 5000 White Wyandotte Pullets and Cockerels 2 to 5 Months Old

Beautiful range grown pullets in full bloom of health and wonderful type cockerels. Hogan tested for egg production. Order some today and grow them out yourself. 5000 to select from at these remarkably low prices:

\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 each
Milton Cooper, R. F. D. 11, Lockland, O.

HARMLESS BUT POWERFUL

Is "OCULUM" the Egg maker. It routs disease, makes bigger birds, and lots of eggs. This Journal O. K.'s it. Sample and booklet 10c. Bottles 50c and \$1. Guaranteed. THE "OCULUM" CO., Box B, Salem, Va.



Angell says

Albert Angell Jr.

To make money out of your hens and pullets this winter the eggs must come in abundance in October, November and December—the months of high prices.

Hens and pullets laying these months will pay for their board for the whole year. Allow them to go “eggless” and you will come out at the small end of the horn, “when the roses bloom again.” See to it that the board bill is paid in advance—then every month thereafter will net you 100% in eggs produced.

Cull closely, weed out the drones, market the old hens and the early moulters, push the pullets with Vitality Growing Mash and you will begin to see profits coming your way.

Arrange your laying quarters according to the plan illustrated herewith (see cut) and **DON'T FEED SCRATCH GRAINS IN THE MORNING**. Simply follow the secret of the **VITALITY SYSTEM** and you will be successful from the start.

Look out for the hens that roost in the daytime...something is wrong. Keep the litter a foot deep on the floor...feed **FOUR-O-CLOCK SCRATCH GRAINS** at **FOUR O'CLOCK**, one quart to each dozen layers...then you need have no fear of over-fat hens and “daylight loafers.”

Keep Vitality Egg Mash in the Vitality Feeder before the hens at all times—always dry...just as it comes from the bag. Grit, oyster shell and charcoal in the hopper. Clean and disinfect regularly each week. Water is as important as Vitality Egg Mash. Deprive the hens of either for one hour and you will notice the result in less eggs produced.

Adopt the Vitality System in conjunction with the use of Vitality Egg Mash, Vitality Growing Mash and Four-O-Clock Scratch Grains and Rosenbaum Brothers will guarantee satisfactory results in egg production.



A Reputation of 51 Yrs.

1871

Be sure the signature of Albert Angell, Jr., is on every sack of Vitality Egg Mash, with our guarantee of absolute satisfaction when fed according to directions.

VITALITY EGG MASH IS NOW MADE UNDER MR. ANGELL'S ORIGINAL FORMULA, IMPROVED, WITH BUTTERMILK. It is the result of years of experience with every known formula and ingredient. It will positively produce more eggs at less cost than any feed known—whether manufactured or made at home.



Feed it alongside of any other mash you may select and the results will amaze you. It is the cheapest in price because it produces more eggs.

It must be the main feed of the day and kept constantly before the fowls in the Vitality Self Feeder—nothing mixed with it, and nothing fed besides Four-O-Clock Scratch Grains as an evening meal at four o'clock. To accomplish the most in production, a hen must consume a greater amount of mash than grain; in fact, twice as much mash. Therefore, see to it that the mash hoppers are always full and that nothing else is used that will "stall" the hens.



Back of These Feeds

1922



Be sure the signature of Albert Angell, Jr., is on every sack of Four-O-Clock Scratch Grains, with our guarantee of absolute satisfaction when fed according to directions.

The highest quality scratch grains made.

Contains no barley, oats or waste. Every particle of every ingredient is consumed by the fowls, because there is just the right quantity of the best quality.

No other scratch feed will answer the purpose.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS	
PROTEIN	10 %
FAT	5 %
CRUDE FIBRE	3 %
CARBOHYDRATES	65 %

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
ROSENBAUM BROTHERS
CHICAGO U.S.A.

Feed in conjunction with Vitality Egg Mash at four o'clock in the proportion of one quart to each dozen fowls. See that the litter is at least a foot deep, so that the fowls will be made to work hard for every grain they consume. There is no secret to the Vitality System of securing plenty of eggs at all times—simply follow directions for feeding—Vitality Egg Mash before the fowls at all times and in conjunction once a day as an evening meal—Four-O-Clock Scratch Grains—Plenty of fresh water, grit, oyster shell and charcoal, of course.



NOW READY—

Scientific Poultry Feeding & Management

by Albert Angell Jr



COUPON

ROSENBAUM BROTHERS, Chicago, U. S. A.

Send me a copy of Albert Angell's new poultry book, free of charge.

My name is

My address is

City State

The number of chickens I have is The brand of feed I use is

My dealer's name is

Horticulture for Poultry Keepers

Conducted by Thos. F. Pigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Will you be so kind to let me know the address of some magazine or journal that deals with horticulture? I am buying the Garden Magazine, but I would like to know of some other publication especially devoted to trees, Mexico. M. Cananra.

The American Fruit Grower, State-Lake Bldg., Chicago, Ill., will be of service to you.

* * *

Kindly inform me as to when, how and where to plant peach seed to get results. I am thinking of putting out enough peach seed to plant a two acre orchard. I am not able to buy many trees and have no ground ready for trees so thought I would put out the seed. Will they bear true to variety and size when planted and grown from seed? Can I plant them in hot beds or rows? Louisiana.

J. E. Noble.

Peach tree derived from pits do not come true to name. Plant pits in fall or spring. In the summer following bud each tree to the variety you desire. Plant pits in nursery rows. After budding plant trees permanently the following season.

* * *

1. Can you advise me as to a choice between Oceana County, Michigan and Eau Claire County, Wisconsin? 2. Is the Michigan soil good for fruit and general farming? 3. Do you consider the "Twin Cities" market better than market near Oceana County? 4. The Eau Claire soil is a fine sandy loam with good orchard cites. Is not this favorable to fruit growing? 5. What fruits would you plant in a 30 acre orchard? 6. Are plums profitable? 7. I thought perhaps apples, plums and cherries would be O. K. 8. Can you recommend any varieties of pears for this section? Also do you think small fruits profitable if grown here and would it pay to ship to the "Twin Cities," 1,100 miles away? I know a fruit man who says Western Wisconsin in the St. Paul vicinity, is way ahead of Michigan for fruit. He says Michigan soils are poor and must be fertilized and that the Chicago and lake markets are generally glutted. Wisconsin.

V. Porter.

1. Either section is all right. For many reasons I would prefer the Michigan section in the county you named. However, this is but a personal choice. There is some truth in the statement of your friend that the Chicago market to which Michigan growers largely ship, is very often overstocked with fruit. In

fact, it is too often overstocked. 2. The soil and climate in Oceana county, Michigan, are particularly favorable to profitable fruit growing, and the most favorable in the state. 3. For small fruits the "Twin Cities" market is best. 4. Yes. 5. Would plant largely of apples; Delicious, Northern Spy, Wealthy and Northwestern Greening. Would plant 10 acres to raspberries, currants and gooseberries. 6. Would not attempt commercial production of plums. Don't do it. 7. Cherries are profitable but would prefer planting to apples and small fruit. 8. Do not attempt pear growing. Leave that to the other fellow. 9. Soil in either place you name must be annually fertilized for best fruit production.

* * *

I received a letter from a gentleman in Wisconsin asking about the planting of a commercial apple orchard near Hot Springs, Arkansas. Theo. Hewes on his "Mountain View Farm" near Hot Springs, is trying out various varieties of apples and other fruits. I asked Theodore for advice. He wrote as follows in his own interesting way:

In regard to the questions on horticulture submitted a few days ago will say: I am not well enough posted to answer these questions. I am on one farm and I am working it for all it is worth and I am uncertain about this small tract of land, and to try to tell any one about the general run of things in this part of state would be guessing only. I am leaving here early in July to visit an apple orchard of 25 acres located about 30 miles from me that is not fruiting. I think I know without going what the trouble is, but want to be sure. I am also going to Highland to look over the largest peach orchard in this country and am expecting to write up this trip for some good paper.

The best posted man I have had on my farm and one that makes his living by selling trees, says his company is not trying to sell apples in this district as there is not sufficient lime in the soil. I asked him to look over my new orchard and he came in after inspection and asked how I got such growth. He said: "Your trees have made an average growth of more than 18 inches this spring. (He was here the 10th of June.) What did you do to them?" I told him I had used lime last fall and had another barrel air slacking for this year. He said: "You



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Inexpensive. Efficient. Uniform. Easy to use.

Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

saves money for you by exterminating LICE AND MITES and as a SANITARY PROTECTION against

Contagious Poultry Diseases

ONE GALLON MAKES 100 GALLONS of efficient disinfectant ready for use.

Equally Good for all Live Stock.

We will send you free an instructive poultry book.

We will send you free a booklet on the treatment of mange, eczema or pitch mange, arthritis, sore mouth, etc.

We will send you free a booklet on how to build a hog wallow, which will keep hogs clean and healthy.

We will send you free a booklet on how to keep your hogs free from insect parasites and disease.

Write for them—they are free.

Animal Industry Department of

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DETROIT, MICH.

Your Money Back

WE GUARANTEE that, if you will divide an orchard, your worst or best, in two parts equal in general condition, and for three years spray one part with Scalecide according to our directions and the other part with lime-sulphur, giving the same summer treatment to both parts, the parts sprayed with Scalecide will be better than the part sprayed with lime-sulphur—in the judgment of three disinterested fruit growers—or we will refund the money you have paid for the Scalecide.

Scalecide controls scale, fire blight, canker, pear psylla and aphids—and it does more; it has an invigorating effect upon trees and foliage, insuring plumper fruit spurs and a better chance for fruit the following year. Write today for information and price. Address Dept. 21.

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50 Church Street

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THE COMPLETE DORMANT SPRAY
SCALECID

Colored Celluloid Leg Bands LOWEST PRICES

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13 colors: Red, White, Blue, Black, Ruby, Rose, Green, Pink, purple, Yellow, Garnet, Amber and Light Blue.
Size for
Baby Chicks, Pigeons..... 12 25 50 100 250 500
Growing Chicks..... 10 16 30 50 115 200
Leghorns, Anconas, etc..... 15 25 45 80 180 320
Rocks, Reds, etc..... 20 30 55 95 210 385
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Theo. Hewes on His Mountain View Farm, Arkansas.

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4 Baby chicks	10	20	35	.60	1.25	2.25
5 pigeons	10	20	35	.60	1.35	2.40
6 Growing chicks	10	20	40	.75	1.75	3.00
7 Bantams	15	30	50	.80	1.90	3.25
8 Leg'hns, Anconas	20	35	50	.90	2.00	3.50
9 Large Leg'horns	20	35	60	1.00	2.25	3.75
11 Rocks, Reds, etc.	20	35	60	1.00	2.25	4.00
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have solved the problem and that is all that is lacking to make an apple orchard." I says, wait a minute, old man, there is a lot besides lime and I don't want you to go out quoting me or this orchard until I know a lot more than I do now.

I think I know what the trouble is but I don't know for sure, but I will know in five years from now if the Lord lets me live that long.

There are other things besides lime missing in this soil. And there are several things missing in the air that must be changed as well.

A peach tree in this country is a glutton and you can't feed it too much; you can grow one right in a manure bed and it will grow like rag weed. Apparently God made this country for pitted fruit and grapes; as the peaches, plums and grapes are the best I ever saw grow. Cherries do well, but you have to set up nights with the trees to get the root growth to compare with the top growth; the ground gets so hard they get root bound, and if you don't watch them they will double back over the same ground in order to work in loose soil. Within the past week I have worked with a grubbing hoe in 98 degrees of heat in order to loosen ground for root expansion, and you know a man loves a tree when he does that.

I have an old McIntosh seedling peach that was on the place when I bought it. It is growing on the side of a bank that you can hardly climb up. The cows had eaten the top and broken off most of the limbs, but I worked around it and got the top to spread out a little and this year it fruited. If you know anything of this tree you know they are about half dwarf; they never get big, but never in my life have I ever seen as much peach fruit on the same spread of limbs. They are just ripening now and the limbs are lying flat on the ground with their load, as this tree spread right at the ground. I have been feeding that tree now for a week. I cleared all the grass and weeds from under it, scooped out a hole about four feet above it on the bank, and put in a bucket full of fresh horse manure, then I turned the water in on this manure and kept adding water until the ground would take no more, and every evening I add five gallons more water to that tree. The peaches have doubled in size and the new wood is showing at the end of every limb. As this is a dependable seedling I shall plant all the seed, for it is a fact that a seedling peach will out grow, out last, and out fruit a budded tree. Well, I must wind up here and get to work.

* * *

Kindly inform me of a way to rid my gardens of worms as my garden, every morning, is like a sieve full of holes.

Illinois.

K. C. Kaue.

Do not attempt to rid your ground of the earth worms. They are useful and absolutely necessary to plant production. Without these and other soil worms we could not garden successfully.

* * *

I have been reading the Journal ever since I kept chickens, that is 6 years now. I bought 5 acres of land 11 miles from Detroit and I want to put out a orchard and berries of all kinds. I come to you for advice. This is what I want to know. Apples are good sellers in the Detroit market. I thought to put out 25 Steel Reds, 25 King, 25 Spy, 25 Jonathan, 25 Stark Delicious and also 10 crab apple, but I don't know what kind is the best; also 50 peaches, 25 cherries and pears, 25 Bartlett's, 2,000 plants of strawberries, but what kind is the best early and late? Also 1,000 grapes and also early apples; what kind? Is it too late to plant strawberries now? Where can I get these plants? This soil is a clay loam. It is a yellowish gray.

Michigan.

Frank J. Zeck.

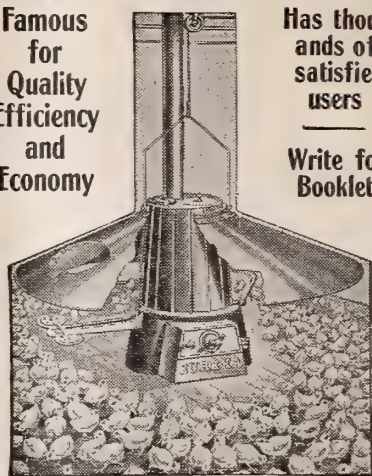
Your selection of apples is a good one. Plant Florence crab apples. They are best of all. The Montmorency is the most profitable cherry. Advise you not to attempt commercial growing of pears. The pear blight will make such an attempt unprofitable. Plant Senator, Havenland, Sample and Brandywine strawberries. You will find the Concord the best black grape and the Moore's Diamond the best white grape. It is not too late to plant for this season.

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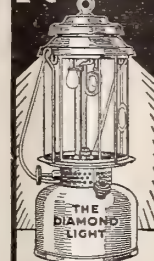
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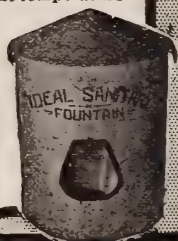
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Devoted Exclusively to R. I. Reds. Published monthly. Official Organ of Rhode Island Red Club of America. One Year 60c. three years \$1. Rhode Island Red Journal, 5031 E. Bremer Ave., Waverly, Ia.

Black Javas

Editor A. P. J.: If you will give this article space and help the maintenance of this old breed, I as well as others will be greatly appreciative.

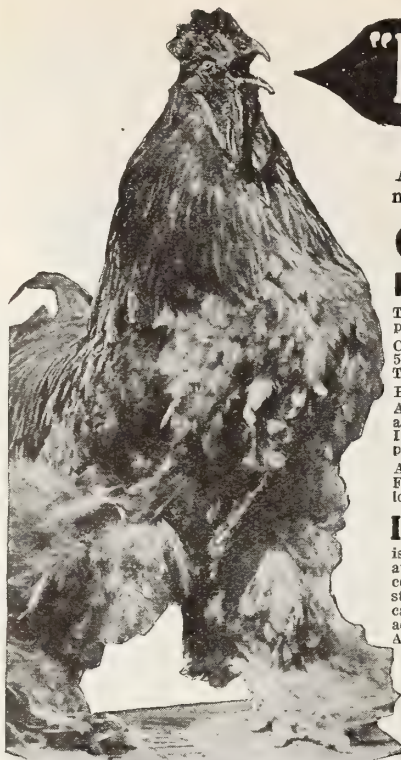
I fully realize that the Giant breeders have worked hard, and for the good of the industry, with a breed which is proving of high value and worthy of recognition, and I personally believe the standard committee should look into this particular case well before turning them down.

I have not learned just what the Giant standard is to call for, but I understand it is typical of the Java, except for weight. Now, to be fair with all concerned, I believe there should be some other outstanding feature to safeguard against the standards for the two breeds conflicting. It is very common to find a smaller Giant or a larger Java than the standard calls for. I have known of Java cocks weighing 11 pounds, while Giants run lower at times. In such cases conflict is possible. The build of the two is somewhat different, but they would conflict in this respect, for there is always variation in every breed from the one ideal standard type. I truly believe that there should be some other outstanding feature of distinction, such as a different kind of comb or different colored shanks. I also maintain that the R. I. Whites and W. Rocks should be more distinctive. Let us think of all concerned.

Mr. Meloney states that if the Giants are refused admittance due to their resemblance to the Java there is a better reason for admitting them, which is the fact that they are to be of great value in the development of American poultry husbandry. To a certain extent this is true. On the other hand, I believe the old fashioned Black Javas should be protected, as they are an old breed (and hard to beat), which have played a prominent role in producing some modern breeds. They are really one of the old cornerstones of the poultry industry, and those cornerstones should not be knocked out from under the industry. The fact that the Java has become a rare breed is due to a big extent to the originating of new breeds, which for a time become very popular. Some continue so, but like a new dance, they take for a while, then some stay and some go. Many try them when they are new and in doing so the old breeds come to a standstill, or perhaps fall back for a while, but in time become popular again. This is surely true of the Javas. It is a fact that the Java interest is growing rather than decreasing. In my opinion the Giant breeders are really Java enthusiasts, who are taking a new name and a new weight. Why not change the standard weight of the Java, breeding larger ones? Then the Giant and Java workers could unite to push the Javas. I believe, however, that when we increase the weights the laying qualities are lessened. For this reason I believe Javas make better layers than Giants and mature more quickly.

As for Javas decreasing in demand, I will say I have had orders from far and near in the United States and with no advertising. I cannot say that of any other breed. For this reason, I say they are not losing in demand. The public wants them. I am sure any fellow breeding good Javas will have more calls than he can fill. There is a good interest in Javas, but they need a young fellow to go ahead and put them where they belong. There surely is more demand than output by a good lot, and still growing. That is why you see so few Java ads. The rich, yellow flesh cannot be beat, and their laying qualities, as Henry C. Turck says, "They are king of the Winter layers;" and in development, the Giants being coarser boned, can never develop so quickly in the ordinary flock. Java men should come out and speak for their breed.

As far as the exhibit at the Madison Square Garden Show of 1922 is concerned, will say that Giants were well represented, while Javas were not, but that does not prove that Java interest is lacking, for a few breeders could club together and make a big showing of any breed and it could still not be as good a breed as some other, or as valuable. The question was asked, "Which breed was of most value to the management of the New York show?" In 1922 the Giants were of the most value, but possibly, by incentive for exhibition for the Giant breeders than for the Java men. Then, too, Javas are not raised on a large scale or business basis, and when one shows at the Madison Square show he has got to do it with the advertising point in view in order to protect his expenses. As for Javas they sell without much advertising, so why should Java breeders show where there is a big expense and no incentive for them? The Maine State Show at Portland, Me., where a big show was held (but not of course in the class with the Garden) we had 15 Javas and 2 Giants and this is not a good example; neither do I think it is in the case of the Garden, for there are



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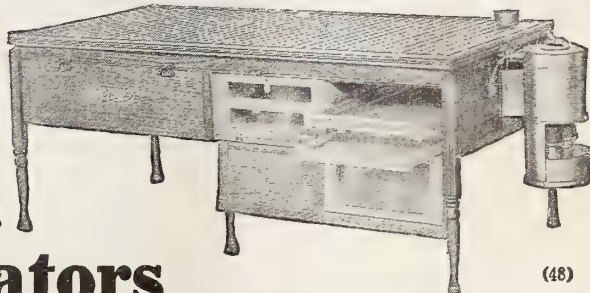
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many interested Java folks who have never heard of the Maine State Show; neither can they afford to show at the Garden. I believe that there are as many Java enthusiasts as Giant men, but at the present the Giant men are more active. My question is, was the incentive greater at the Garden for the Giants and was this particular show planned to be a Giant show rather than a Java?

As for admitting Giants to the Standard, this article is not meant to prevent their admittance, but to protect the Java in such a way that all will have a square deal. After Java has played such an important part in the development of good poultry and the help it has been to the American poultry industry, it is hardly fair to let it run out or be pushed out. The Java surely has many good points, and though no breed is perfect, it comes well up on the list, even though it is not receiving public attention at present. It has been neglected for the newer breeds. I have many calls from people who have kept Javas in years back and after trying others, decide to find some Javas and see if they are as good as they used to be. They are, so let's keep them.

I trust all concerned will get together with the right spirit and compromise. Both breeds can exist and good results realized if the right spirit and methods are adopted. Giant breeders, what do you think? We Java breeders and enthusiasts are believing your intentions are good and sound, wanting to see everything satisfactory to all concerned.

Remember, the Java weights: Cock 9½, cockerel 8½, hen 7½ and pullet 6½ pounds, being hardy, early maturing, quiet, good mothers (but not troublesome setters), unusual layers (of brown eggs), with extremely yellow flesh, make them attractive, and face to face with a big future. When dressed they make a very attractive appearance, are as large as the average family calls for, and being smaller than the Giants, make better layers, for as a rule, extremely large hens lack the best laying qualities.

Maine.

Robie Whitney.

Why Neglect Our Old Breeds?

By E. H. Hoffman

It has often occurred to me that many of our old and worthy breeds are being neglected and the poultry business is becoming top heavy because the majority of the poultry fanciers seem to be breeding only a few of the more popular varieties. In the face of this fact new breeds and new varieties are constantly asking for admission to the American Standard and it is a question in my mind if these new comers will not be in the same class with many of the others, and after their boom is over and they, too, will be in the neglected class. It seems to me that the Standard contains many breeds and varieties that have distinct features of either type or color that should appeal to more of the American fanciers. They are all breeds worthy of consideration and deserve a place among the more popular varieties.

Years back the Asiatic class, comprising the Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins and Black Langshans held prominent positions among the list of popular breeds, but they are all cast aside and it is a novelty to see a good class of any of them today in the average poultry show. It cannot be because they have no merit, not because they are not attractive exhibition birds, but there is something that has put them in the background much to the advantage of newer breeds. Perhaps it is the feathered shanks that does not appeal to the average fancier. The Brahmas and the Langshans are large table fowls and average layers for birds of that weight.

Be that as it may we have the same plumage on other varieties and even then the latter are not among the list of popular varieties. By that I mean the beautiful plumage of the Light Brahma has been transferred to the Plymouth Rock and the Wyandotte type in the shape of Columbian Rocks and Columbian Wyandottes. Should the trouble be as I stated that it is the feathering on the shanks that has been the cause of neglecting the Light Brahma, would it not stand to reason that fanciers admiring the Light Brahma plumage would take up the Columbians? The same can be said of the Dark Brahma, the identical plumage of which has been transferred to the Plymouth Rock and the Wyandotte in the Silver Penciled varieties of these two breeds. In my estimation there is no color scheme that is more beautiful than that of the Columbians and the Silver Penciled varieties, but still the American fancier does not seem to take to them and as a result all the varieties with this attractive color are in the class of neglected breeds.

The Cochins have never been classed with either the Brahmas or the Langshans as a commercial fowl, being less productive as

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layers. However the Partridge and Buff Cochins have very attractive plumage and, like in the case of the Brahmas, their plumage has been transferred to other breeds. In the Buffs we find Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Orpingtons and Minorcas. Some of those mentioned are more widely bred, but nevertheless the Buff Cochins are dormant. The Partridge varieties, including the Rocks and the Wyandottes, are somewhat ahead of others in popularity, but even at that they cannot be classed among the real popular ones. At many of the shows, however, there are large classes of good Partridge Wyandottes as well as Rocks, and the same can be said of the Buff varieties, but that does not explain why the original breeds producing these colors, namely, the Brahmas and the Cochins, should have dropped away out of sight.

Besides the varieties that I have mentioned we have many others that were once widely bred but which have been neglected without any justification. I remember when Black Javas were among the large classes in many of the shows and they were considered one of the best of the general purpose breeds. Then there were the different varieties of Hamburgs, especially the Silver Spangled. No doubt this is one of the fanciers' favorites, but still they are uncommon and few seem to breed them. The Polish varieties are very attractive, especially the White Crested Blacks, with their graceful carriage, greenish black plumage and the beautiful white crest. For the real fancier, who takes pleasure in having only a few birds and has a place to give them range on a grass lawn, the White Crested Black Polish have no rivals.

Many of these breeds just mentioned have been discarded, no doubt, because of the introduction of newer breeds and varieties. When the Rhode Island Reds were first admitted to the Standard there was immediately a demand for them and there was a reason for it. The Reds had qualities that made them popular. They were good layers as well as a table fowl and in addition to that they were something different in color. While they were called reds at that time they were nothing more than dark reddish buffs, but as time went on the breeders who took them up improved them until today they have that beautiful, rich red color that has so many admirers. This was one of the new breeds that cut into the older ones, because of their value as a general purpose bird with a very attractive plumage.

Another one of the breeds that is unusually popular and more so than its different colored cousins, is the Single Comb White Leghorn. Here, again, we have a variety that not only stands high as an egg producer, but it has been so scientifically bred that it is ahead of all other varieties of Leghorns with reference to type. The Single Comb Browns are now being widely bred, but the Buffs and Blacks and the Rose Comb varieties are less popular, not because they have no merit, but for some reason they cannot keep pace with the Whites and Browns.

It has been a question in my mind whether the new breeds that are asking for admission to the Standard will not be in the same class with some of those I have mentioned, but of course that remains to be seen. With the breeds we already have it seems that there is a sufficient variety of type and color to give every fancier what he desires and I would like to see some of the older worthy breeds taken up and developed into popular breeds because they deserve it.

A Tent Hen House

Now, while army tents are to be had at such reasonable prices, is the time to try wintering the farm flock in a tent. One Missouri man through necessity, found it to be quite a success. In fact, so much so that he is planning to use a tent again this winter in preference to a good hen house. After keeping his White Leghorns in a tent during the coldest weather last winter he moved them into a hen house which resulted in frozen combs for quite a number of them.

When wintering hens in a tent they can be kept up all the time and still get plenty of fresh air, which is so essential to a healthy flock—and at the same time the tent will be free from cold drafts which are so injurious to hens and which are more or less present in all ordinary hen houses.

The tent is erected in the usual way. Then boards are placed around the base and the bottom of the tent nailed to them. This keeps out all drafts, snow and rain. The roosts and nests are arranged to suit the individual and a deep straw litter is kept on the ground all the time. The sunlight filtering through the light colored tent makes it much lighter than in an ordinary hen house. Consequently, the hens scratch and sing all day long, which, as all successful poultrymen know, makes for a larger egg production. Mary E. Jeans.

Brood Your Chicks 30 Days FREE!



1,500 Chicks around one stove

Also small size stoves. No hovers to bother about. No gas, no fumes, no wicks, no smoke. All bother and worry gone. Losses reduced to a minimum.

Use this wonderful new Simplex Brooder Stove in your own brooder house 30 days absolutely free. Write for free Brooder Book fully explaining offer. Try the stove under all conditions. Make any test you know of. Then, at the end of 30 days, if you are not delighted send it back and we'll cheerfully refund your money. You alone are the judge.

Turns Losses to Profits

This wonderful new brooder will raise 50 per cent more of your chicks than you have been able to raise by old-fashioned methods. No more deaths from white diarrhoea and poor ventilation. It turns the losses from dead chicks into big profits for you. The Simplex soon pays for itself by extra money it makes.

Saves Labor and Expense The Simplex Brooder Stove means one-tenth as much work—costs one-fourth as much to operate as any other system. It is self-regulating—needs no watching—eliminates all worry. Try it 30 days free.

Send for Free Brooder Book

Send today for valuable book that tells how to "Increase your Profits by Decreasing Mortality"—absolutely free. It tells how to solve your brooding problems. It tells how to save the chicks that you have seen content to lose every year through disease and faulty brooding—how to make twice as much money from your poultry. Also catalogue and complete details of the wonderful Simplex Brooder Stove and our 30-day free trial offer. Sent to you absolutely free. Send today.

Simplex Brooder Stove Co., 3009 Ellsworth Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Start Feeding Sprouted Oats NOW—Have A Long Winter Egg Season At Cold Weather Prices

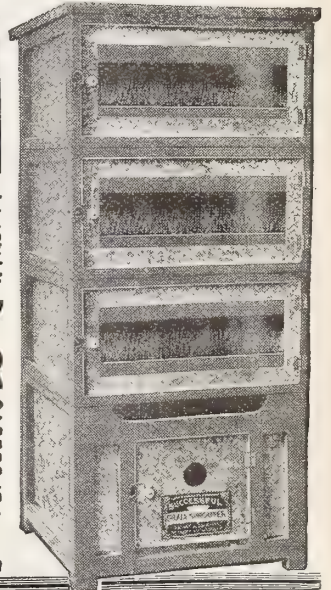
Feed Sprouted Oats Easily—quickly—cleanly—economically produced in "Successful" Sectional Metal Grain Sprouter. Get greater fertility in winter laid eggs—earlier chicks. Make three bushels of tempting egg-making feed from one bushel of oats, wheat or rye—increases the egg yield at least 50 per cent—and at same time save one-third feeding cost. Write for catalog and 1923 offer we make on the

"SUCCESSFUL" SECTIONAL ALL-STEEL GRAIN SPROUTER

Made with double steel walls—metal trays—nothing in it to warp, shrink, swell or mold the food. Fireproof. Lasts a lifetime. Large glass doors. Made in sections so you can add more sections as your needs grow. There's a size for your needs whether you keep 50 or 600 hens. Thousands of poultry raisers say they would not be without this wonderful food maker. The newest, most reliable construction ever made in a grain sprouter. Not only turns idle hens into industrious layers but supplies feed for growing chicks—protects health—prevents chick loss. Booklet—"How to Raise 48 Out of 60 Chicks" 10 cents.

Write today for catalog and full details of 1923 offer.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., 561 Third St., Des Moines, Iowa



Special September Sale

of Wilson's Trap-nested

S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS

3000, 16-week-old pullets at \$1.50 up

All stock from hens with egg records from 180 to 290 eggs. Some choice cockerels at same price.

At the Chicago National show, January, 1922, my birds won 1 cock; 1-2-5 cockerel; 1-2-4-5 hen; 1-2-3-4-5 pullet; 1 old pen; 1 young pen; also best display and all specials.

This is your opportunity to get foundation stock at very lowest prices. Write for my catalog, and remember you will get a square deal from

GLENN A. WILSON BOX 10 SANDWICH, ILL.

CAUTION: Any Bone Cutter claimed to be MANN'S without F. W. MANN CO. cast on its surface, is an imitation. The genuine MANN'S is made only in Milford.

Make Your Hens Lay

You can double your egg yield by feeding fresh-cut, raw bone. It contains over four times as much egg-making material as grain and takes the place of bugs and worms in fowls' diet. That's why it gives more eggs, greater fertility, stronger chicks, larger fowls.

MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER

Cuts easily and rapidly all large and small bones with adhering meat and gristle. Automatically adapts to your strength. Never clogs. Sent on 10 Days' Free Trial. No money down. Send for our free books today.

F. W. MANN CO.

Box 56

MILFORD, MASS.

Free Book Tells How



JIM TAYLOR SENT FOR THIS FREE BOOK WHY HAVEN'T YOU?

"It was only a postcard," said Jim Taylor, "and not quite a year ago, but look at my fine purebred flock now—the new poultry house, and, best of all my growing bank account. Your big, free book induced me to take up Poultry raising for Profit; I enrolled for your Course, and the rest was plain sailing."

Mr. Selden Andersen, Barrington, R. I., writes: "Your course has opened up to me the most pleasant and profitable way of gaining an independent living. Your lessons on feeding and culling are without doubt the most comprehensive I have ever read."

Mr. Rayfield Lines, Bernardville, N. J., says: "Anyone who puts your methods into operation will find poultry keeping profitable; this I know from experience."

THE NATIONAL POULTRY INSTITUTE receives hundreds of letters like these. WE COULD FILL THE PAGES OF THIS MAGAZINE WITH SUCH LETTERS from students in every STATE in the UNION, and from 24 FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

THE NATIONAL POULTRY INSTITUTE

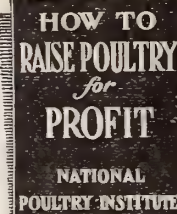
Is the Most Successful Poultry Correspondence School in the World

It is the only institution of its kind which has the indorsement of leading Agricultural Colleges and Universities of the United States. WE CAN TEACH YOU TO RAISE POULTRY FOR PROFIT. We KNOW how to do it, and we can show you. Now is your opportunity. WRITE QUICK for free book "How to RAISE POULTRY FOR PROFIT," and full information as to Special Offer now being made for Limited Time. Write today—NOW.

THE NATIONAL POULTRY INSTITUTE

Room 111

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Quality Eggs Pay

By T. S. Townsley.

Many poultry keepers attempt to justify their careless methods of handling eggs by pointing out that in most markets eggs are bought on the case count or ungraded basis. By this system all eggs, good, bad and indifferent, are purchased at the same price. The result is that the price for all eggs is low because the buyer must protect himself against the losses from low grade eggs. This system offers very little encouragement to the farmer to produce good eggs because he gets no pay for his extra care. Under such conditions pride in his product and a sense of responsibility to the consumer are about the only incentive for trying to produce infertile, clean, fresh, well graded eggs.

Producers who are offering quality eggs for sale can often interest the local dealer in paying a few cents above market quotations by pointing out the superior value of their eggs over the ordinary run. If the local buyer will not make satisfactory adjustment for quality, it is usually possible for the producer to find a satisfactory outlet for his quality eggs. In many localities hotels, restaurants, soft drink parlors, and dealers in fancy groceries are glad to pay a few cents extra for eggs that are dependable. If a good market cannot be found around home the producer has the opportunity of shipping to commission dealers in the eastern markets. New York and Boston will always pay a good price for quality eggs during the Summer months; and for the egg producer who can ship a 30 dozen case at intervals of not more than five or six days, it is profitable to send quality eggs by express during the Summer and Fall months to the eastern markets.

White eggs should be sent to New York and brown eggs to Boston. The State Department of Markets at Albany, New York, issues a list of New York City commission dealers who are under state bond, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce furnishes a list of reliable commission men in that city to persons who are interested in shipping direct.

The most profit can be realized in shipping to eastern firms by carefully grading the eggs. The New York market wants eggs that are chalk white, clean, fresh and good sized. The Boston market wants brown-shelled eggs and the darker the color the better the market.

In packing eggs for express shipment new cases must be used and it is advisable to use six wrapped excelsior cushions to each case, placing cushions at the bottom and at the top of the case and the extra cushion being placed beneath the second layer of eggs from the top.

Keeping Up Egg Quality.

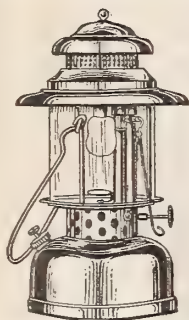
The old hen who cackles so proudly to advertise the marvelous food product she has created when she lays a clean, fresh egg would hang her head in shame if she could visit an egg candling room during the Summer months and see the deplorable condition in which a large per cent of the eggs reach the market. No doubt the industrious biddy who exerts every effort to produce a large number of nature's choicest food morsels would feel that her efforts were but little appreciated if she could observe the careless manner in which her precious products are handled.

To see the egg which at the time it was laid was capable either of providing an article of food nourishing alike to invalids or athletes, or if given the proper conditions would give life to a perfectly formed downy chick, descend to the low degree of being fit only for hog feed or use in tanning, is distressing enough to affect even a mud hen. No accurate estimate can be made of the losses caused to the poultry industry by careless methods of handling eggs during the hot season. Investigations made by the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that one egg out of every six is unfit for food before it reaches the consumer, but no figures are available to show the effect of the decrease consumption which results from the poor quality of eggs reaching the market during the Summer and early Fall.

The hen does her best to make the poultry business always good by putting out a quality product in an attractive package, and the individual hen is in no way responsible for the deterioration of the product.

Investigations indicate that the owner of a hen is the person chiefly responsible for the enormous leak in the poultry business caused by egg spoilage. A certain amount of blame for poor quality eggs must be laid at the doors of the egg dealers, but it is generally agreed that dealers as a class are making more rapid progress in maintaining egg quality than are the producers, who ought to be primarily interested in the subject.

By far the largest part of the Summer loss is found in fertile eggs. A fertile egg is one which if given the proper heat is capable of producing a chick. This class of eggs is very



Artificial Light

Makes a greater net profit at a lower cost than anything else you can buy. Hens must have 12 to 14 hours' daylight to produce high price winter eggs. PORTABLE 300 CANDLE-POWER LIGHT.—Makes brighter, whiter, more brilliant light than electricity. Burns kerosene or gasoline. Costs less than one-half cent per hour. No odor. No smoke. No wick to trim. No chimney to clean. Storm, rain, sleet and snow proof. Easy to carry, hang up, or place anywhere. Made of heavy metal, nickel plated. Shines like mirror. Has special reflector top; throws light down equally all over room. Automatic tip cleaner prevents clogging of carbon or dust from fowl's scratching. Can adjust light high or low. One light sufficient for 100 fowls, or house 18 by 18 feet. This is the only light of its kind on the market that will give you absolute satisfaction. No other lantern gives such a uniform distribution of light; and that is what counts in the hen house. Give your fowls 14 hours daylight. Keep this light burning in your poultry house morning and night. Nothing will pay you better. Write for Free circular and price list. It will pay you to answer this ad today.

PIEPGRAS LIGHT CO.

304 POWERS BLDG.

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MANTLES

Do you have trouble with your mantles cracking or falling off easily? Send us 10 cents in stamps and we will mail you a sample of our Red Rag Mantle which is made of Wood Fibre and Guaranteed to be stronger than any other mantle made. These mantles will fit all makes of Gasoline Lamps and Lanterns. Be sure and state whether you have a 1 or 2 mantle fixture.

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WYANT BROS.

Buff Orpingtons

Teasingly Good Birds

from Chicago Coliseum Winners in cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets. Single birds, trios, pens or any conceivable combination for the country's best shows and choicest matings. State requirements clearly please. Approval and C. O. D. shipments. For the most liberal values command us. Wire or write. Satisfaction always.

THORNTOWN, IND.

handy CAPON tools

UNOBSTRUCTED VISION

PATD 1916

LOCK

Harrisonville, Mo.—July 15, 1922. Dear Sir: One of your sets, which is used by a local veterinarian, appeals to me as being the most practical I have seen. I should like to obtain a set immediately.—R. M. E., County Agent.


Unobstructed Vision Instruments never fail to impress novice and expert alike, as combining all the essentials, convenience, efficiency and low cost.

Now is the time to make luscious, profitable capons from cheap late hatched cockerels. Success guaranteed or money refunded. Full set and directions for home use, \$5.00. Removers alone, \$3.50. Sent prepaid on receipt of price. Order now or send 6c in stamps for illustrated descriptive literature.

S. K. BURDIN, Suite 16, 120 Stibbard Ave, TORONTO, ONT.

WM. COOK & SONS, Box A, Scotch Plains, N. J. ORIGINATORS of ALL the ORPINGTONS

EVENUALLY, if you wish the best Orpingtons you will send to their ORIGINATORS. Why not now, and avoid loss and disappointment. We guarantee safe delivery and satisfaction backed by our reputation of FIFTY years. This means something to you. We have won over fifteen thousand first prizes and numerous government laying contests. Send for new price list today, with history of all the Orpingtons. We keep the Buff, White, Black, Blue and Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons, all of which we MADE, so you are sure of the best and purest blood from us. Write your full requirements for special quotation.



Vaccination is simple and easy. An adult with one child as a helper can vaccinate 150 to 200 fowls an hour.

Vaccinate Now

for the Prevention and Treatment of Roup, Chicken Pox, Diphtheria, Canker, Colds, Catarrh, Cholera, etc. Vaccination is the one safe, inexpensive and scientific method of controlling these diseases. It reduces losses to a minimum and saves a large percentage of birds already infected.

THE ORIGINAL

A.S.L. Avian Mixed Bacterin

is produced only by the American Scientific Laboratories, Inc., under Veterinary License No. 165, issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. 60 doses, \$2.00; 250 doses, \$5.00; 500 doses, \$7.50; Syringe and Needles \$1.50, postpaid, with full instructions. Properly stored, A.S.L. Bacterin will retain its potency until the date shown on package—two years from date of manufacture.

FREE New customers ordering both syringe and bacterin (any size) will be given FREE a \$1.00 package of GALLI-CURA TABLETS, the real White Diarrhea and other bowel disease preventive.

Start the season right. It will pay you to vaccinate every bird you own. Write for **FREE Booklet on Vaccination.**

American Scientific Laboratories, Inc.
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Monterey Park (P. O. Alhambra), Calif.

Cuban Representative
SR. LUIS G. MARTINEZ
Apt. 953, Habana, Cuba

Read what A. S. L. Avian Mixed Bacterin did for this breeder. It will do the same for you.

Willomine Farm
Fishel White Plymouth Rocks
R. F. D. Box 3, Hillsboro, Ohio
April 6, 1922.
American Scientific Laboratories, Inc.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Last autumn we vaccinated all our breeding birds with A. S. L. Avian Mixed Bacterin and have not had a single case of Roup, Diphtheria, or Cholera this season. Our eggs hatched better than ever before; and we have had the best chicks ever obtained.

Last fall we purchased a valuable pen; the cock came through with a miserable case of canker. We first treated him with every known remedy without results and were about to give him up. When we vaccinated, giving him a double dose, he came around in good shape and made us a splendid bird. We have also used your Galli-Cura on our chicks without a single case of Diarrhea and feel that we cannot afford to raise poultry without the A. S. L. products which we are very glad to recommend. Now we advertise immunized stock only.

Respectfully,
Willomine Farm,
F. B. Rhoades, Mgr.

"Viking" Strain Rhode Island Whites

Just Admitted to the Standard

The World's Greatest Profit Producers. Read This:

1—They LAY MORE EGGS than any other breed of chickens!

Put them side by side with ANY other flock of chickens, such as Leghorns, Anconas, Plymouth Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, etc., and the Rhode Island Whites positively will lay MORE eggs than ANY of them. They are, moreover, wonderful Winter Layers, when eggs are highest in price. RHODE ISLAND WHITES ARE MAKING GREATER AVERAGE LAYING RECORDS IN THE LEADING CONTESTS OF AMERICA THAN ANY OTHER BREED OF POULTRY.

2—They are as good market chickens as Plymouth Rocks!

About the same weight as Plymouth Rocks, they have rich, golden yellow skin, juicy, tender meat and plenty of it—a real delicacy on the table. They command the very highest prices as Market Fowl.

4—They are quick maturing, easily raised.

EASILY CONFINED IN LOW FENCES, IN FACT, HAVE MORE GOOD QUALITIES THAN ANY OTHER CHICKENS THUS FAR PRODUCED! This broad and sweeping statement is proven and backed by every well-kept flock of Rhode Island Whites in the country.

3—They are beautiful, prize-winning show birds.

Just picture to yourself, dear reader, flocks of chickens as pure white as the driven snow, with bright red heads, golden yellow beaks and legs, stylish and proud, with nice, full bodies and elegant finish. Ah! they are indeed beauties!

5—Very special introductory prices RIGHT NOW!

In order to introduce these Wonder Chickens as quickly as possible into many different localities, I am giving AMAZING introductory prices on first orders. Remember, THIS IS THE INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BEST R. I. WHITES IN THE WORLD.

Investigate this wonder breed! It will surely repay you! Mail this coupon today! ➔

O. W. BINDER Fort Wayne, Ind.
Box A-9 U. S. A.

O. W. BINDER, Box A-9, Fort Wayne, Indiana, U. S. A.

Please send me FREE by rush mail Authentic Information in regard to your Wonder Breed—"Viking" Rhode Island Whites.

Name

Address

Better than Whitewash



CARBOLA

The Disinfecting White Paint

Carbola is both paint and powerful disinfectant in one. Much easier to apply, gives better results and costs less than whitewash and disinfectants. Just mix Carbola powder with water and it's ready to use. No waiting or straining. Does not spoil if left standing in pail. Does not clog sprayer. *Does not peel or flake.* Powerful disinfectant keeps its strength on wall. Used, with brush or sprayer, by thousands of poultry farms.

Your hardware, paint, seed or drug dealer has Carbola, or can get it. If not, order direct.

Satisfaction or money ba

10 lbs. (10 gals.) \$1.25 & postage
20 lbs. (20 gals.) \$2.50 delivered
50 lbs. (50 gals.) \$5.00 delivered
200 lbs. (200 gals.) \$18.00 delivered

Trial package and booklet 30c.

Add 25% for Texas and Rocky Mt. States

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
Dept. I Long Island City, N. Y.

Pullets

Six weeks old June hatched White Leghorn pullets at remarkably low prices. Bred from our highest egg producers. Will make excellent fall and winter layers; also 8 and 12 weeks old pullets.

We also offer three and six weeks old chix in all our different varieties at prices which make their purchase an investment impossible to equal.

Niagara Poultry Farm

RANSOMVILLE, N. Y.

W. R. C. urt iss Company, Proprietors

PEACOCK'S S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Yearling and breeding hens at \$1.50 each and up; these hens all have yearly records, or are from sire and dam with yearly record. Cockerels from record dams and sires from 8-weeks to 5 months old at from \$2 to \$10. Save 50 per cent by buying now.

PEACOCK'S POULTRY YARDS

Box 16 WINNEBAGO, ILL.

hard to handle in hot weather without heavy losses. Marketing conditions throughout the heaviest egg producing sections are such that considerable time is required to get the eggs from the nest on the farm to the cold storage plant in the city. It is during this interval that the loss occurs. A fertile egg will incubate at any temperature above 68 degrees and one held at 85 to 90 degrees for three days will show as much development as for one day under a setting hen, while one held at 104 to 110 degrees for one day would show as much chick growth as for three days under a hen. During the Summer on many farms it is impossible to find a room that will be cool enough to prevent fertile eggs from incubating. When the eggs are held on the farm for a week or more at Summer temperatures, considerable chick development will take place in fertile eggs. Investigations show that at least two-thirds of the egg losses occur on the farm, but the huckster wagon, the country store and the hot freight and express car also cause heavy losses in fertile eggs. The roosters in the flock are responsible for all the losses by chick development and for most of the loss from rot. The remedy is simple. Get the roosters out of the flock before hot weather sets in. If this is done the loss in bad eggs will be less than half as great.

The rooster eats high priced feed during the summer and lowers the quality of the eggs without producing any benefit. He stands indicted as a foe to conservation and should be "canned" out of the flock. To sell, kill, or confine all roosters as soon as the breeding season is past is the greatest single move toward saving the Summer egg. All roosters which are not to be used another season should be sold or killed. Those valuable enough to serve the next breeding season may be confined to a small yard without any harm to the roosters. With some breeds the early hatched cockerels may develop rapidly enough to fertilize eggs before the end of the hot season. To prevent this, all cockerels should be disposed of before they reach sexual maturity or should be raised at sufficient distance from the laying hens that they do not mingle with them. This gives the young male a better chance to develop and prevents fertile eggs.

Other Causes of Loss.

Aside from the losses resulting from the sale of fertile eggs, a further preventable loss is caused by cracked eggs, dirty eggs, shrunken eggs and bad flavored eggs.

Cracked or broken eggs are caused by thin shells and careless handling. The thin shelled egg can be largely prevented by giving the hens plenty of exercise and seeing that they are provided with a liberal supply of lime in the form of crushed oyster shell. Eggs are often broken in the nest either by the hen dropping them on to the bare nest bottom or by hens crowding in the nest. A nest should be provided for every six hens and the bottom be kept covered with straw or other nesting material to prevent these troubles. In gathering eggs a basket or bucket with some soft material in the bottom should be used. In packing eggs to be sent to market the bottom of the basket or box should be lined with some soft pad or the eggs should be packed in cases, using heavy new cardboard fillers with proper padding at the top and bottom of the case.

Dirty eggs spoil quickly due to the ease with which bacteria can pass through a dirty shell. Washing the eggs destroys the protective covering and causes them to spoil more readily. Special care should be used to reduce the number of dirty eggs by keeping the nests clean and the poultry yard dry. The straw in the nest should be changed as soon as it begins to soil the eggs and the nests should be closed at night to prevent the birds roosting in and fouling them. Dirty eggs are all right for immediate use but should be served at home instead of being sent to market.

Shrunken eggs are those showing a very large air cell. This results from heating or holding the eggs too long before marketing. A part of this loss comes from selling infertile eggs from the incubator. Allowing broody hens to sit on eggs several days before gathering also causes shrinkage. Holding the eggs to secure a full basket or crate or waiting for the price to go up is another cause of shrunken eggs. This loss can be prevented by gathering the eggs every day, by making sure that none from the incubator or setting hens is sold, by storing in a cool place and by sending the eggs to market regularly twice each week. A dry basement or a well ventilated cyclone cellar makes a satisfactory place to store eggs on the farm or they may be kept cool by placing them in a bucket and lowering them into a well.

Bad flavors in eggs result from mold, absorption of odors and improper feeding. A mold which develops when the eggs are kept in a damp, musty place imparts a bad flavor.

THE FAMOUS

"NAPOBSCO"

Poultry Leg Bands



Spiral Celluloid Bands—Made of the best colored celluloid, in 10 different colors. Will not fade.

Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
Baby Chicks, Pigeons	.09	.16	.30	.50	1.00	2.00
Growing Chicks	.10	.18	.35	.60	1.40	2.75
Leghorn, Ancona	.15	.25	.40	.80	1.70	2.90
Rocks and Reds	.20	.30	.50	.90	1.90	3.25

Asiatic, geese and Turkeys .25 | .35 | .60 | 1.00 | 2.15 | 3.75 |



Aluminum Bands—Made of heavy aluminum with raised figures, very neat, best bands on the market, any style. Price, postpaid, 10-15c, 25-25c, 50-35c, 100-60c, 250

\$1.25, \$500-\$2.40.

DOUBLE NUMBER ECONOMY COLORED (12 colors). You can identify your birds on sight. Large numbers, best colors of celluloid, aluminum back; waterproof; a perfect band. Name breed, sex and color desired. Prices: 12-30c, 25-50c, 50-90c, 100-\$1.65.



Seal Band

We make 30 different styles of LEG and WING bands, all goods guaranteed. Also a very good Chick Toe Punch for 25c.

Insist on "Napobco" Leg Bands at your dealers, or send direct and get your money's worth.

Prices are postpaid. State color and breed.

The National Poultry Band Co.

Send for Catalog. NEWPORT, KY.

Prepaid



Drop Board Scraper

REVERSIBLE — DOES THE JOB WITHOUT REMOVING ROOSTS

4 FT. HARD WOOD

Made from heavy gauge steel, handle can't come off, cleans any flat or smooth surface. Satisfactory or money refunded. With 5 1/2 ft. hickory handle, \$1.35 prepaid. Ideal Scraper Co., Box 90, Des Moines, Ia.



Barred Plymouth Rocks

At the recent Illinois Laying Contest our Strain won for a customer Grand Champion Pen (Majority 200 Eggs) Grand Champion Hen Record 279, 3rd Champion Hen, and tie for 5th Champion Hen. Catalog free.

Record hens and pedigreed youngsters at one-half price.

MAPLESIDE POULTRY FARMS, Box F, Lincoln, Ill.

EDMONDS' Poultry ACCOUNT BOOK

"A work of art and best ever seen."

Carl C. Beatty, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

D. J. EDMONDS, C. P. A.

Box 382-D Darien, Conn.

Prepaid, \$1.00; Canada, \$1.25.

Russell's Famous Rustlers S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

Write for full particulars

GEO. RUSSELL, Box 72, CHILHOWEE, MO.

YOU'LL ENJOY Reading a Free sample copy of America's leading Rabbit and Cavy paper — interesting—practical; 50 cents per year. Prominent rabbit and cavy writers. **RABBIT CRAFT, Box 911, Lamoni, Iowa**

LEGGETT'S SUPERFINE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

500 Head For Sale

H. A. D. IEGGETT, WINOOSKI, VERMONT

In the Southwest

M. S. Meals, Texas, writes to editor of A. P. J. as follows:

Being a subscriber of your journal and reading your articles each month, I have quite a lot of faith in your advice, and while your work and experience is in the north and eastern territories, where there is an entirely different climate, you may be familiar to some extent with our great southwest and your general knowledge would apply here, if not directly applicable to such a climate. None of your northern or eastern publications ever give any notice or attention, it seems, to us out here and to the possibilities of this great southwest, but of course the greater part of your territory and field of operation is in the north and east.

"Nevertheless, I find your journal very valuable, though many of the articles are confusing, and it is along this line that I desire to write you briefly. One thing I want to say for the poultry fraternity. They as a whole seem always glad and willing to give another interested in poultry the benefit of their advice and experience, not alone those of you who are always glad to give direct advice to a subscriber, but numerous others who have no compensation whatever. They seem to be a class almost within themselves, and this is one of the things that makes it of such interest to me. When you wrote me a personal letter by hand some months ago, it greatly impressed me, and revealed to me your desire to render assistance, even to the extent of personally writing me in the absence of a stenographer. I did not expect that of you, but it had a mighty good effect, and was appreciated.

"I shall appreciate your advice along some lines of great importance to me in making my plans. If you are not the one to whom I should write, then kindly refer my letter to the proper member of your staff of experts.

"What type of house do you prefer and what size? What, in your opinion, is the maximum number of layers that should be housed in one unit? Some experts I find recommend only 100 to the unit, with a separate and distinct house. Others 200 to 250. Others up to 500 or 750 in long laying houses, with divisions into units of 100 or 200. Townsley recommends the low gable roof for the southwest. Some claim the shed type the only practical house, others the monitor, etc. We do not have severe cold to contend with and fight here, but it is high winds, rainy springs, northerners in mid winter accompanied by rain, sleet or snow, with freezing weather, and quick changes. Often we have bright, really pleasant weather in mid winter. Twelve hours later, however, we may have cold, rain and sleet, followed again by pleasant bright weather, mud, slush, and dampness in yards and housing, with quite severe heat in summer.

"I find that writers are clamoring now for space. What would you consider the minimum space on which I could successfully raise, handle and manage a capacity of 2,000 layers, and the type of housing? This would include, of course, the raising of chicks, from hatching to laying, and necessitate the hatching of and partially raising at least 3,000 to 5,000 little chicks, to insure 2,000 layers capacity for winter housing. Should the little chicks be handled in small units and what would constitute a range. In fact, as to chickens, I'm at a loss to understand exactly what constitutes a range. Whether that means a small plot of cultivated ground 50x100, for illustration, to each 100 chicks or layers, or whether it means acreage with the entire flocks run together. Some make one claim, others another. Tell me, therefore, briefly, just what does constitute a range for poultry. It has been my experience that they would not wander very far from their housing. Any information you can give me will be appreciated. Particularly, do I want the advantage of your knowledge and experience as to what might be the minimum space in acreage on which I could successfully operate such a plant as referred to above."

The above letter was referred to A. F. Rolf, Louisiana, who answered the questions as follows:

"American Poultry Journal has asked me to answer your letter regarding housing and range conditions in the south.

"There is great diversity of opinion as to what constitutes the 'best' type of house for conditions such as you are working under. The fact is, that there are several types which give equal satisfaction. From my experience in this section, also in Oklahoma, and from observation in your own section of Texas, I am inclined to favor the simple, shed roof type of house. I use that style here with excellent results. I like the rear walls from five to five and a half feet high; front walls seven to seven and a half feet high. Dropping boards at rear (on north

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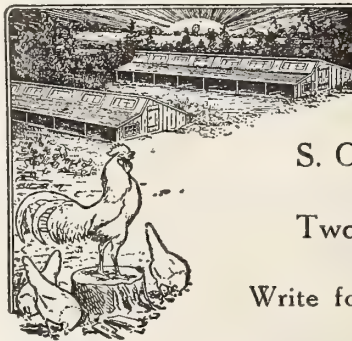
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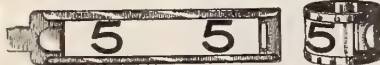
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231 HOWARD ST. MELROSE, MASS.

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wall) located about 32 inches from floor. Open front, but with some way to close out any driving storms which may come on. Ordinarily burlap curtains, made by sewing together old bagging, hung loosely will keep out the storm sufficiently, although of course it is not so neat in looks as specially constructed screens.

"A house 16x100 feet will easily accommodate 500 layers under our climate conditions. (I am referring to Leghorns now, for you indicated 'layers.' If you have in mind the larger varieties, they will require more roost room and you might have to cut down the capacity of this house a little). Five hundred can be kept in one flock, for egg production, very satisfactorily. More can be kept together, with good results, except that a larger size house makes the work cumbersome.

"Of course, for breeding stock, you should have smaller houses and yards, for you will have to practice constructive, selective breeding if you are to attain your maximum efficiency. But, your reference being to laying stock, I will not touch on that point.

"For 2,000 layers I would recommend four houses, each 16x100 feet, each to handle 500 birds. I would advise at least two acres yard room for each of these houses, and three acres would be better still. The major portion of your chicks can be successfully handled in either coal or oil burning stove brooders which will accommodate 500 or more chicks in a flock. They should have yard room of, say, 1,500-2,000 square feet from time they are old enough to run out until they are some six weeks old, when they should have more. Of course, if acreage is available, it is more desirable to give them unlimited range, in a corn or sorghum field for example, as soon as they can get accustomed to it, and not have to move them to other quarters until nearly matured.

"Range means most anything a man has in mind when he says it, apparently. Free range should mean absolutely unrestricted access to as great an acreage as they would possibly use. Limited or restricted range should apply to a fenced in area, although this may include as much land as the birds require for best results and all they will economically use. But, the word has not hard and fast meaning as it is customarily used.

"For 2,000 laying hens, necessary breeding stock, and ground for raising young chicks (not figuring any surplus ground to be devoted to growing feed crops) I would want at least 12 to 15 acres, for myself. Of course, many do this on less acreage, and the land actually required is determined largely by the methods of management which are adopted."

Iodine for Internal Medication

It is generally agreed that most of the ills to which poultry are prone arise from infection in the digestive organs and alimentary system. Prevention, or disinfectant treatment when trouble is suspected, is the best method, writes J. M. Johnson in Poultry, England.

For the past two years, experiments have been carried out to endeavor to discover the easiest way of preventing and curing disease, which will be within the scope and means of the smallest back-yarder as well as the largest commercial poultryman. On the small poultry farm managed by the writer and his wife, experiments have been carried out and confirmed by application to other cases in the neighborhood.

The attention of the experimenter was drawn to the value of iodine by the experience gained as a dispenser of medicine for over twenty years in a large city in the Midlands, in hospitals and private practice.

After many trials the following solution was compounded:

Tincture of Iodine, minims, 20.

Oil of Cinnamon, minims, 5.

Oil of Eucalyptus, minims, 5.

Oil of Thyme, minims 5.

Glycerine, one teaspoonful.

Rectified Spirits to one ounce.

This mixture can easily be obtained from any reputable chemist at a small cost.

The solution is used as follows: As a general antiseptic and preventive of disease, twenty drops to be added to one pint of water and used instead of the fowls' ordinary drinking water. This will be found to be invaluable as a powerful non-poisonous internal antiseptic. Used once or twice weekly, it will keep away most poultry ills.

It is also extremely valuable if given as above to day-old chickens on arrival, and for the first two days. The oils and spirit act as a stimulant to the chickens, while the iodine cures or prevents pasty vent and diarrhea resulting from chills contracted during the journey. The full ordinary dose

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of about 200 pages, with many colored plates of fowl true to life. Tells about chickens, cost, care, diseases and remedies. All about

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is five drops of the solution in a teaspoonful of milk. In cases of roup, colds, and nasal troubles, the nostrils can be sponged over with the solution itself, or syringed out with a mixture of one pint of the solution to five of water. For diarrhea, bowel troubles, crop-binding, or any disease, one or two doses produce an immediate improvement.

After two years of experience, the writer has come to believe that these or similar methods of intestinal antiseptic treatment are the only successful means of obtaining freedom from disease among the flocks of poultry keepers, and backyarders in particular.

Intensive and semi-intensive methods of poultry keeping are not natural to the bird and while cleanliness and proper feeding are the first factors of success, occasions arise when some treatment must be resorted to. The remedy is one which all can try and judge for themselves.

The Poultry Breeder

The poultry breeder is the man who looks into the future and sees a perfect bird possessing all the qualities that one desires in his fowls, and then endeavors to propagate fowls which approximate the perfect visionary bird. In selecting the specimens which are to be mated together he gives close attention to the characters in which they most closely approach the quality of the ideal bird and duly considers those wherein they are farthest removed from the ideal, with the object of maintaining the good qualities they may have and improving the parts in which they fail.

But having in his mind at all times a picture of the ideal bird, the breeder has a definite object towards which to work and something with which to compare the product of each season's matings, thus to determine the degree of progress that has been made and which of the characters that have been most affected.

It is only through a process of comparison, selection and elimination that progress in breeding is made. But in applying this method each individual bird must be considered as a whole, otherwise a bird may be accepted on account of being unusually good in some particular point, and yet be so deficient in others as to be of no value whatever when placed in the breeding pen.

One demonstrates his ability or lack of ability by the skill with which he selects his breeding fowls. If he is so limited in his judgment that he can see only one or two qualities he has not the ability of a real breeder and will not succeed, for while he may, and probably will, succeed in getting those one or two qualities in a high degree of perfection, his fowls will be so lacking in all the other essentials as to be of little value.

The tendency to magnify the importance of some particular point and overlook all the others is the stumbling block over which many a would-be breeder has tripped and went down to failure. The man who breeds for an improved whole is the one who is accomplishing the most for the industry as well as himself.

The poultryman who is really breeding is aware of the fact that it is a comparatively easy task to develop one or two traits to a practically perfect state within a short time, but that is not the limit of his ambition. His goal is the production of the most perfect bird as a whole that it is possible to evolve, and not one that is perfect in one or two sections and decidedly defective in all the others.

Some people imagine themselves breeders merely because they practice line-breeding, or rather because they each season mate up birds that are closely related. Such a person will call attention to a collection of fowls in which size and vigor are greatly lacking, or in which some other serious defect such as crooked backs or knock knees is very prevalent, with the remark that there is a flock of birds which he has produced by strict line-breeding, apparently unable to see the deficiencies of his fowls and firm in the belief that he is adhering strictly to the laws of breeding simply because he is mating related birds. These people do not seem to realize that it is only when accompanied by the most careful and rigid selection that consanguineous matings produce desirable results.

Inbreeding is one of the surest and quickest ways to ruin a flock of fowls when one who has not yet learned the art of selection attempts to practice it.

The work and business of the real breeder is often conducted on a rather small scale, so far as numbers of birds produced and sales made are concerned, because birds meeting his requirements are not produced in large numbers, and he will not sell for breeding

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Queensbury famous S. C. White Leghorns—free range pullets and cockerels from the same blood lines as our famous contest birds are now ready for shipment. Big husky yellow legged birds full of vim and vigor ready to work for you. The real American money making hustlers that you've heard so much about. Prices at rock bottom now.

Yearlings selected from our own remarkable winter layers offered at special mid-season prices. Now is the time to order before the flocks are picked over.

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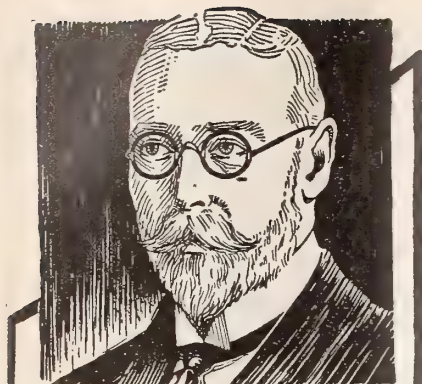
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purposes a fowl whose proper place is in the roasting pan. He does not look upon his customers merely as people from whom he is to take every cent that he possibly can, but regards them more in the nature of assistants who are lending support and encouragement to his efforts by purchasing his product, and in appreciation of the aid thus rendered, he delivers the very best value that he possibly can for the money they invest with him. It is this policy of the breeder that distinguishes him most clearly from the poultry raiser, or, perhaps, poultry huckster would be a more appropriate term.

Mo.

John Miller.

Report of the Convention of the American Poultry Association

(Continued from page 847)

bred industry augmented, the convention received the report of the Standard Revision Committee most favorably, and never before in the history of the A. P. A. was a committee so showered with compliments.

Action on New Breeds

M. L. Chapman and U. L. Meloney came to represent the Black Giants. They did not seek to flood the committee with argument. They granted that the committee had done the best it could under the circumstances and they sought a solution of the problem on some intelligent and scientific basis. Mr. Chapman stated that the Black Giant had white undercolor and that if the Committee would grant this light undercolor as a Standard requirement with solid black undercolor to the skin to disqualify, no Black Java would be able to win in the Black Giant class, and no good Giant could get by in the Java class. He said that real Giants did not have solid black undercolor, but when crossing was resorted to, and a Barred Plymouth Rock cross made, the pullets so bred had solid black undercolor and should be disqualified. The committee accepted this compromise on undercolor, and the Black Giants went into the Standard by the unanimous vote of the convention. They were given the heaviest weight of any breed in the Standard, the cocks being required to weigh 13 lbs., with a disqualifying weight of 11 lbs. There was some discussion on this point. It was pointed out that the Standard was being made for the whole United States and that some of the States had a shorter growing season than New Jersey, therefore, too high a Standard weight would be difficult to attain and would retard the popularity of the breed in the sections of the country where the summer season was short. The Giant breeders took the position that the weights requested were not excessive, that the fowl was capable of adapting itself to all conditions, and the heavy weights would work no hardship on its future popularity. The point was also made that the Light Brahma was the largest breed in the Standard, that it represented a half century of intelligent breeding, and that the Standard Committee should not only favor the new breed but should protect the old breed. This argument seemed to carry no weight with the convention, the consensus of opinion being that if the Giant breeders had an uncommonly big, rugged, meat breed, they were entitled to establish their Standard on the basis of legitimate weights, and if the Light Brahma men wanted equal weights it was up to them to move to increase the weights of their breed. Theo. Hewes suggested that it might be difficult to get greenish black plumage on the surface with any ashy white undercolor, and that the fluff would be very apt to be ashy colored. He added that Messrs. Chapman and Meloney had gentlemanly and courageously met the objections of the Standard Committee, and given the breed a distinctive character by accepting white undercolor and disqualifying for solid black to skin, and that he didn't want to drive too hard a bargain with this new breed which would have great possibilities under a normal and sensible Standard. Mr. Chapman thanked Mr. Hewes for his attitude, but assured the convention that he had and was able to produce a surface plumage on his Giants that was as rich and lustrous in green as that found on any other black variety.

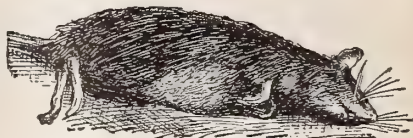
Rose Comb Barred Plymouth Rocks were denied admittance to the Standard. The argument was that the single comb was a breed character of the Plymouth Rock breed and the rose comb was a breed character of the Wyandotte breed. It was pointed out that if the rose comb could be transferred to a Standard Plymouth Rock, the right could not be denied to put

Kills every Rat New Super-Virus!

Make Your Own Super-Virus At Home—Easy—Here's How.

There is now no need for paying \$1.00 an ounce or more for ready made rat virus, most of which may be salt water, agar or simple bouillon.

A new method of culturing and shipping now provides the genuine, live Danys Organisms unmixed with anything else. They stand shipping in any weather, and are effective until



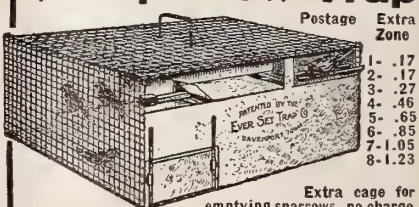
used, up to 6 months. These organisms—germs—are harmless to handle. They affect only rats and other rodents, giving them a fatal disease that quickly wipes them out, young and old. The Danys Organisms are simply put into cool, sweet milk and then put on dry bread, oatmeal or other suitable bait.

Rats greedily devour bait so prepared. In a few days they are dead. Meantime, the diseased rats spread the Danys' Organisms, exposing other rats to the same disease. The same for mice and gophers. Yet it is harmless to people, to poultry and all animals except rodents.

A bottle containing 2,000 billions of Danys Organisms, costs only \$1.00 and makes 16 ounces of super-strength virus—16 times cheaper than other forms of rat virus; and 10 to 20 times more rat killing effectiveness per ounce, because of the greater virulence (deadliness) of the organisms, and the greater number of billions of organisms per ounce. Prepared at home, fresh, as used, this virus is therefore of the highest potency.

Send \$1.00 to the Hunter Laboratories, Dept. 128, Kansas City, Mo., or order C. O. D. for \$1.00 and postage. Use the Danys Organisms according to directions on bottle, and if not satisfied after three weeks, get back the dollar promptly. The experience of thousands of users proves this method best for rat destruction.—Advertisement.

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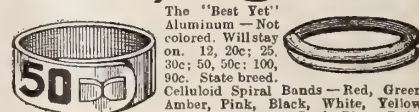


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Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
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Turkeys, Geese	.30	.50	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00

Aluminum Marker Works, Dept. 5, Beaver Falls, Pa.

a single comb on the Wyandotte, and we would soon have single and rose comb White Plymouth Rocks and rose and single comb White Wyandottes. It was stated that a petition for the admission of the Single Comb Silver Laced Plymouth Rock was already filed, and that in the history of this breed, the originator had plainly stated that the variety had been developed from single comb Silver Wyandotte sports. The convention overwhelmingly voted to deny admission to the Rose Comb Barred Rock. S. B. Wenger, originator of the variety, was in attendance. The old gentleman graciously accepted the defeat of his efforts. He was frankly disappointed but held no malice. He said that there were 400 breeders of Rose Comb Barred Rocks and they would be disappointed because the A. P. A. had accepted the money of their club for a life membership; that half a dozen of the breeders had individually joined the A. P. A.; and that they had gone ahead and presented the petition for the recognition of their variety, complying with all the requirements of the A. P. A. constitution covering the application of new breeds. Mr. Wenger, however, was equally ready to give full credit to the Standard Revision Committee for having done what they believed to be right in safeguarding the distinctiveness of breed type.

Single Comb Rhode Island Whites were denied admission to the Standard because of the similarity between this variety and the White Plymouth Rock. Grant M. Curtis held up his Standard, and, pointing to the illustrations of Rhode Island Reds and White Plymouth Rocks, said that there was as much difference between Red type and Rock type "as between a horse and a mule." The argument which prevailed was that there were always variations from the ideal and two breeds should not be admitted when the possibility of similarity was so great. On a roll call, 147 votes were cast, of which 94 were in favor of admitting, and 53 were opposed to admission. According to the constitution it requires a two-thirds vote to overrule the recommendation of the Standard Committee on the admission of new breeds. As the committee recommended against admitting S. C. Rhode Island Whites, it would have required 99 votes to have admitted the variety. The South was practically solid for Rhode Island Whites. The West was somewhat divided. It was the Eastern vote, small as it was, that helped to settle the issue on the S. C. Rhode Island Whites.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites were admitted to the Standard. The vote was 129 to 28 in their favor. Mrs. E. Alphonso of Missouri, secretary of the club, made a convincing argument in behalf of these fowls. She said that she had heard so much about politics in the A. P. A. that she had arrived in Knoxville a day ahead of the Standard Committee, and had patiently waited for this hour in which to speak in defense of her breed and in behalf of its breeders. Frank DeLancey made a patriotic speech, standing under the American flags which were used as decorations over the speaker's platform. Mr. DeLancey stated that the Rhode Island White Club had 1,100 members—"no, not 1,100 full members," continued DeLancey, "for 400 of those members are wounded soldiers from the battlefields of France who are now in the vocational schools of the Government, and who shall have to make their living from this breed. I do not believe the Standard Revision Committee knew this when they voted not to recommend the Rhode Island Whites." The Revision Committee asked the convention to base their vote on reason rather than sentiment, but if the convention wished to admit one variety of the R. I. Whites, it would seem best to admit the rose combed variety, as there was more difference between it and the White Wyandotte than between the Single Comb Rhode Island White and the White Plymouth Rock; moreover, the Revision Committee stated that the Rose Comb R. I. White was the original variety, as its originator, J. A. Jockey of Rhode Island, had crossed Partridge Cochins on a White Wyandotte male and had then used a Rose Comb White Leghorn male as a top cross. The convention voted in the Rose Comb Whites, and authorized that illustrations of them, also of Jersey Black Giants, be incorporated in the 1923 Standard.

In reporting the action of the convention on Rose Comb Whites, a daily paper in Knoxville, the Sentinel, said:

"By this time, the audience had been fanned into a white heat. Cries of 'question, question!' were emitted from a score of throats and every one seemed to be talking at once. Eighteen men were on the floor at one time, hurling defiant speeches at their opponents. Some one shouted out that the Canadian was trying to 'monopolize the floor.' Thomas

Harold Tompkins Rhode Island Reds

Win 20 blue ribbons out of a possible 24
Boston and Madison Square Garden, 1922

Breeding Birds at Reduced Prices

THE OPPORTUNITY to improve your stock at a saving in price is here. I offer at this time a limited number of choice breeders to make room for growing stock. Males and females bred from the same pens as my Champion Boston Cockerel and other winners at Boston and Madison Square Garden. A hen from this line of winners laid 201 eggs in 12 months at Storrs, Conn., and then won 8th at Boston in a class of 43. These birds will be worth double the price next season. The records made year after year by my Rhode Island Reds prove that they are superior to any other. Send in your order early.

H A R O L D
Tompkins
BOX A CONCORD, MASS.

PULLETS FOR SALE Porter's Certified S. C. White Leghorns

April hatched Now Ready for Delivery

We make a specialty of producing large chalk white eggs for market, for which we receive a premium above the highest egg market quotations. Our pullets are bred particularly for this purpose. They have size, shape, type and vigor, and when matured are heavy producers of large chalk white eggs. Every pullet sold is a good specimen, and in perfect condition. Your money back if not satisfied. Our pullets are raised under ideal conditions, on a hundred acre fruit farm, with free range, and no fences. They will make early fall and winter layers.

COCKERELS and BREEDING STOCK For Sale

FARLEY PORTER

Box A

SODUS, N. Y.

Pullets --- S. C. White Leghorns

From our trapnested BARLOW LAYMORE STRAIN. Hatched April 1st, now ready to lay. The long-bodied kind that stand well up on sturdy yellow legs, with large lopped combs. Perfect beauties. At \$3.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Last year one of our trapnested pens of 57 pullets averaged 215 eggs each, two laying over 300 eggs.

Barlow Poultry Farm

Sugar Grove, Pa.

NABOB  JUST-RITE
Baby Chicks

A Hatch Every
Week All
Year

SEPTEMBER CHICKS MAKE WINTER MEAT AND MARCH LAYERS. We pay the postage, guarantee 95% live arrival and send FREE FEED with each order. 40 breeds of chicks, 4 breeds ducklings, select and exhibition grades. Pound size chicks, April and May pullets and mature breeders at right price. Catalog Free. Stamps appreciated.

NABOB HATCHERIES

Dept. 19

GAMBIER, OHIO

Make Your Pullets Lay All Winter

The large supply of vitamins and the tonic and health giving lactic acid in Semi-Solid Buttermilk prevent a moulting period of low egg production. The pullets fed Semi-Solid lay earlier and longer, and you get more eggs when they sell for the most money.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk is the poultryman's most valuable and useful feed, for it satisfies the requirements of the flock from brooding house through the laying pen.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk

is extensively used by leading poultrymen in every state. It is pure creamy buttermilk, pasteurized and condensed to point of maximum FEEDING VALUE per pound. Containers range from one gallon to 500 lbs., and meet the needs of every flock.

Write for FREE Book Today

Write us today for Prof. Harry R. Lewis' famous book, "Buttermilk Fed Chicks." Every poultryman reads and profits by the advice of this famous poultry expert. Send for your copy TODAY. Fill out the Coupon NOW.

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SPEAK TO YOUR DEALER: Ask your dealer about Semi-Solid. Most dealers who desire to co-operate with their customers handle Semi-Solid, for it gets and holds the trade of the leading farmers and poultrymen.



I Can Supply You with Winners for Your Show

The grandest flock that I have ever owned is maturing rapidly, and I can select just the bird or birds you will need to retain your supremacy at your show. Let me give you a quotation on just the bird you will need to win, rich in the blood lines of the string that made the sensational sweep at Washington last season.

NEWTON COSH, Box A, Vineland, N.J.

36 Styles of Leg and Wing Bands



SEAL BAND-RAISED FIGURES,
50, 60c; 100, \$1.00.

CELLULOSE SPIRALS—12 colors

	100	250	500
Leghorns	85c	\$1.70	\$2.00
Rocks and Reds	90c	\$1.90	\$2.25

ILLINOIS BAND & SUPPLY CO., Aurora, Illinois

Rigg, the president, called in vain for order. The raps of the gavel and his cries for order went unheeded by the audience that was fast becoming a mob. Cries of "question" continued and several suggested that a roll call be taken. This was decided upon and the convention became quiet once more.

"A roll call vote by states was taken and the result of the vote was 129 in favor of admitting the Rhode Island Whites with rose combs into the Standard of Perfection of the American Poultry Association, and 28 were against the adoption of the motion. Thus the motion was carried more than four to one, much to the gratification of the champions of the Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites."

Water Melon Party

After this strenuous session delegates stepped out from the building and under the forest trees of the park, were served ice cold watermelon. Riverside Poultry Farm, of which Judge H. A. Pickett is manager, brought over 50 big, ripe, luscious red melons that had been in cold storage long enough to be thoroughly chilled. How the men, women and children did enjoy those melons!

Of the breeds and varieties recommended dropped by the Standard Committee, the Rose Comb Buff Leghorns, Red Pyle Leghorns, Black Rhinelanders and Missouri White Fluffs were declared obsolete by the convention and will be omitted from the 1923 Standard. Silver Leghorns were declared to have single combs only. Slate Turkeys will remain in the Standard.

A motion was offered by B. E. Adams, South Carolina, that when a breed or variety applies for admission to the Standard the application shall be accompanied by a check for \$500, to cover the cost of the Standard Committee's work in preparing the Standard and the cost of illustrations and cuts for the Standard; and in case said breed or variety is not admitted, half of the fee shall be returned to the petitioners. A. F. Rolf moved that no breed or variety shall henceforth be admitted that is not represented by at least 50 active members of the A. P. A. and any breed or variety may be dropped from the Standard, upon the Standard Committee so recommending when it is represented by less than 50 active members within the ranks of the A. P. A. It appears that county fair associations in many places are growing tired of a long list of Standard breeds and varieties on which to split up their prize money, and they feel that the Association should prune out the dead wood, and thus enable them to centralize their prize money in encouraging and promoting purebred poultry as a practical proposition within their counties. Both the motion offered by Mr. Adams and that offered by Mr. Rolf were referred to the committee which is to be appointed by President Rigg on the revision of the constitution of the A. P. A.

Next Year's Meeting

The Board of Directors met at Knoxville and decided to hold the next annual meeting of the American Poultry Association at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, second week of August, 1923. John S. Martin extended an invitation for this international association to meet in Toronto, August, 1924.

Petitions for recognition of Standard fowls of the following varieties were filed. The petitions were given their first reading at Knoxville, and will be acted on, according to the present constitution, at Philadelphia next year:

Rose Comb White Orpingtons; Old English Game in three varieties, Spankled, Black Red and Partridge; Buff Brahmas; Dominique Leghorns; Silver Laced Plymouth Rocks; Light Barred Plymouth Rocks, and Dark Barred Plymouth Rocks.

The Standard Revision Committee was dismissed, and upon motion of A. D. Smith, Illinois, was thanked for its untiring effort to give the breeders of the United States and Canada the best possible Standard. According to the constitution a Standing Standard Committee was appointed by the Board of Directors. This committee consists of three: E. C. Branch, chairman; A. C. Smith, and George Robertson of Canada. This was a splendid choice of men. Having spent many hours of many days working with them, we know their special qualifications for this work. This standing committee on Standards will make the report on the new breeds and varieties at Philadelphia next August.

Financial Report

U. R. Fishel, treasurer of A. P. A., reported for the year beginning July 1, 1921 and running to July 1, 1922, as follows:

Receipts	\$34,175.11
Paid out	28,135.82

Balance\$ 6,039.29

Mineralized Water Routs Chicken Lice

Tablets Dropped into Drinking Fountains
Banish Vermin, Make Fowls Grow
Faster and Increase Egg Yield

Any poultry raiser can easily rid his flock of lice and mites, make chickens grow faster and increase their egg yield by simply adding minerals to the fowls' drinking water. This does away with all bother, such as dusting, greasing, dipping and spraying. The necessary minerals can now be obtained in convenient tablets, known as Paratabs. Soon after the fowls drink the mineralized water,



all lice and mites leave them. The tablets also act as a tonic conditioner. The health of the fowls quickly improves, they grow faster and the egg yield frequently is doubled. Little chicks that drink freely of the water never will be bothered by mites or lice.

The method is especially recommended for raisers of purebred stock, as there is no risk of soiling the plumage. The tablets are warranted to impart no flavor or odor to the eggs and meat. This remarkable conditioner, egg tonic and lice remedy costs only a trifle and is sold under an absolute guarantee. The tablets are scientifically prepared, perfectly safe, and dissolve readily in water.

Any reader of this paper may try them without risk. The laboratories producing Paratabs are so confident of good results that to introduce them to every poultry raiser they offer two big \$1 packages for only \$1. Send no money, just your name and address—a card will do—to the Paratab Laboratories, Dept. 811, 1100 Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and the two \$1 packages, enough for 100 gallons of water, will be mailed. Pay the postman \$1 and postage on delivery, and if you are not delighted with results in 10 days—if your chickens are not healthier, laying more eggs and entirely free from lice and mites—your money will be promptly refunded. Don't hesitate to accept this trial offer as you are fully protected by this guarantee.



Putnam's Light Brahmas

O. L. PUTNAM, Ayers St., S. E. Harvard, Ill.

Rogers' White Leghorns

Chicago Coliseum and Boston Winners—Guaranteed Stock at Right Prices—Catalog Free—Write! Rogers' Leghorn Farm, South Road., Elgin, Ill.

Mr. Fishel stated that in addition there was \$1,456.51 which should be added to the balance, as his report was made up on July 1st, but he received some of the balances of the June business after the 1st of July.

U. R. Fishel was re-elected treasurer. O. L. McCord was re-elected election commissioner. Mrs. Thomas F. Rigg was re-elected secretary.

The Finance Committee submitted a budget to the convention, as follows:

Office of President	\$ 1,000
Office of Secretary	4,500
Office of Vice-Pres.	200
Office of Treasurer	200
Election Commissioner	
Directors	1,500
An edition of 25,000 copies of the new 1923 Standard	20,000
Miscellaneous	1,000

Total\$28,400

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Following the Chicago meeting of the Revision Committee, it was announced that the committee would recommend the inclusion in the Standard of a statement on the pullebred Barred Rock male and the cockerelbred female, same to be inserted in the preamble to the breed. Upon arriving in Knoxville, it was plain that the leading eastern breeders, including E. B. Thompson, Newton Cosh, and John W. Yant who is President of the Club, did not want these breeding birds Standardized even by way of description in the preamble, on the ground that it was folly to say that outward appearance, and not breeding and pedigree, was the true basis of merit in a breeding bird. The Revision Committee held, however, that it had pledged its word to include something of that kind in the preamble of the breed. Upon getting into this matter, Chairman Branch read an official communication from Leo T. Robinson, Secretary of the Barred Rock Club, in which Mr. Robinson said: "Our committee of the club voted solid that we wanted no compromise Standard adopted at Knoxville. It is our color description and Light and Dark names that our members ask for. And we'd rather have you shoot this whole thing all together even if it required a year's more time. We want the whole thing or nothing." Thus it was plain that the willingness of the Revision Committee to compromise this matter was unpopular and unsatisfactory in all directions. There appeared to be nothing to do but leave the Barred Rock Standard as it is in the 1915 edition. The matter did not come to the floor of the convention, as the Revision Committee gave up in its endeavors to find a workable solution of the matter, and the 1923 Standard for this variety will not be changed.

Publicity Committee

Grant M. Curtis told of the publicity work of the baby chick convention, and of their plans for raising a big fund to increase the sale of baby chicks through advertising and publicity. A. A. Yoder took the position that the A. P. A. should finance a publicity fund to increase the consumption of poultry and eggs for the reason that when market prices for these commodities are satisfactory the breeders of poultry flourish best. There was no mistaking the attitude of the convention on this delicate matter. When the roll call by states was taken at the opening session, there were 13 members from Indiana present, and 18 from Illinois, and these two delegations were solid for Standardbred poultry. Mr. Yoder's remarks were countered with the statement that the convention had been in session a day and a half, during which time a great deal had been said about utility and very little about what the American Poultry Association was organized for, namely, the Standardbred bird; and that if the A. P. A. wanted to do publicity work, it should do it along the line of promoting interest in more and better Standardbred poultry. It developed that the packers are already working on a great publicity campaign to stimulate the consumption of eggs, and the A. P. A. has pennies to their thousands of dollars.

The A. P. A. appointed a publicity committee with B. E. Adams, South Carolina, Chairman. Mr. Adams is telegraph editor of a daily paper. He has the ability and experience to do a wonderful piece of work in securing favorable publicity for the advanced Standards adopted at Knoxville. A. F. Rolf, in an editorial in Modern Farming, Louisiana, issue of August 25th, has set a model of intelligent comment on the work of the A. P. A. in establishing a Standard guide that will insure the highest efficiency from specimens which conform to the new Standards. Mr. Adams' committee can perform no greater service for Standardbred poultry than to similarly present the progressive work of the Knoxville conven-

Continued on page 888

Mayslake Buff Orpingtons

One of the Oldest Leading Winning Strains in America



COCKERELS

Ready immediately for your Fall Fair Shows. Wonderfully well grown, now weighing up to 9 lbs. each. For evenness of color, soundness and sturdy Orpington type, they stand to win in any competition, \$25, \$35, \$50 and \$75 each.

PULLETS

Equally wonderful in size, standard type, and true golden Buff color that make them winners wherever shown at \$20, \$25, \$35 and \$50 each.

EXHIBITION PENS—Consisting of 5 birds, equally matched in size, color and ideal type at \$75, \$90, \$125 and \$150.

COMBINATION EXHIBITION AND HEAVY LAYERS in both 1922 cockerels and pullets at \$5, \$7.50, \$10 each.

SPECIAL THIS MONTH—5 yearling males and 50 females are offered at \$5 each. Extraordinary value.

N. B.—Every bird purchased from Mayslake Farms is of superior quality.

MAYS LAKE FARMS, HINSDALE, ILL.

F. S. Peabody, Owner

Frank F. Conway, Manager

BOYER'S HATCHERY

Thorntown, Indiana

Prices for September and October

Good, strong chicks hatched in Newtown Incubators, 95 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Hatches come off each Monday and Tuesday. Chicks shipped by prepaid, insured parcel post.

	25	50	100	500
S. C. White Leghorns, Wyckoff Strain....	\$2.75	\$5.00	\$ 9.00	\$40.00
Barred Rocks, Parks Strain.....	3.25	6.00	11.00	50.00
White Rocks, Fishel Strain.....	3.25	6.00	11.00	50.00
White Wyandottes, Martin Strain.....	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00
S. C. R. I. Reds, Tompkins Strain.....	3.25	6.00	11.00	50.00
R. C. R. I. Reds, Tompkins Strain.....	3.50	6.50	12.00	
Buff Orpingtons, Owen Farms Strain.....	3.50	6.50	12.00	
Assorted, not less than 100 sold.....			7.00	32.50

Order from this ad and name first and second choice, in case you have a second. We have catalogue. It tells how we feed.



WORMS

Are the most expensive enemy the Poultryman has to fight. **Barnes' Worm Emulsion** controls and as simulates this parasite. **THE POULTRYMAN'S FRIEND.** 1 gal. \$3.00, by parcel post; 5 gal. \$12.50, by freight; 10 gal. \$22.50, by freight; **ALL PREPAID.** Our Emulsion is **Poultry Insurance, an Investment Policy.** It is a proven fact that "Emulsionized" flocks resist other poultry diseases. Send for Booklet D **S. O. BARNES & SON, GARDENA, CALIF.**

Giant Minorcas, S. C. Black

Get my new illustrated folder, big values for little money, matured and partly matured stock. A fine lot of exhibition birds for sale. **JOHN L. BROWN, 65 Indiana Ave., ANDERSON, IND.**

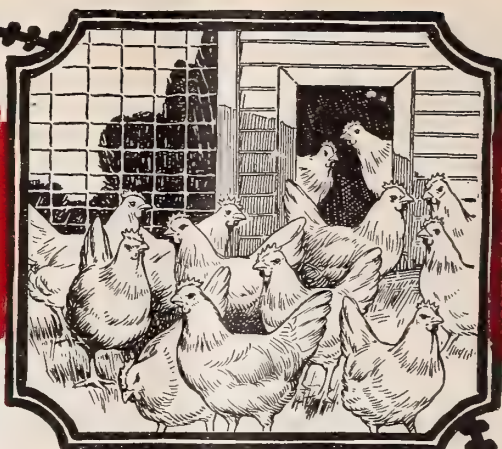
BUFF ROCKS

National Champions
Established 1903

S. C. REDS

FIRST PRIZE WINNERS at Kansas City, Chicago, New York, National Meets. Egg Record; Leavenworth 214, Mountain Grove 229. Catalogue on each breed. Our record is built on accomplishment. **C. R. BAKER, Box A, ABILENE, KAN.**

Don't Crowd Your Pullets



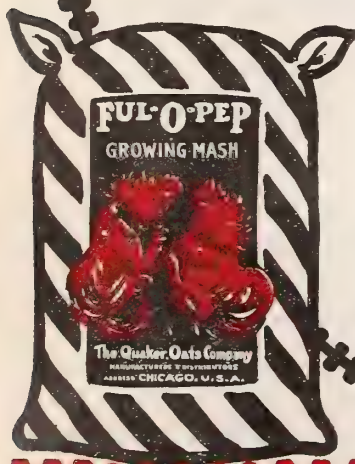
In order to put the pullets in winter quarters in good condition, they should have plenty of air, room and feeding space. Oxygen is just as essential to egg production and growth as is the feed. A bird that has plenty of air and is fed on Ful-O-Pep feeds will be strong, well grown and fat—ready to lay nearly all through the winter. Birds that are crowded in the pens are likely to be weak—they don't get the full value out of their feed and hence do not make good production.

Don't try to make your pullets mature too early—birds that begin laying at four months are not likely to lay as big eggs or as many eggs as the birds that are allowed to get better growth. Follow the Ful-O-Pep way and

Have Them Shelling Out the Eggs at the Age of Six Months

You'll find it more profitable to keep your pullets from laying until they are about six months old—then if they have been raised the Ful-O-Pep way they will have the proper foundation and constitution to give you maximum egg production—you will get eggs—and get them during the season when egg prices are at their best.

If the pullets begin to mature and lay too early, on the Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash Ration, give them a little greater proportion of Ful-O-Pep scratch grains—plan their growth so they will mature at about six months of age. Much of your success next winter depends on the proper care and feeding of your young stock now. Keep the Ful-O-Pep Poultry Calendar where you can refer to it often—follow the instructions therein, both as to care and feeding and you will get results such as you never had before—you will understand then how "The Ful-O-Pep Way Makes Poultry Pay."



Take Advantage of our Free Poultry Service Department

This department is maintained to help YOU and every other poultry raiser—this service is free—USE IT. At the head of this department is Prof. O. B. Kent, formerly of the Poultry Division of Cornell University. His reputation as a poultry expert is far reaching—Ful-O-Pep patrons can share in the good fortune that enabled us to secure this man for this department. Write him about any of your poultry problems—he is not only willing but glad to give you any helpful advice.

The Quaker Oats Company

Poultry Department A. P. J.
Address Chicago, U. S. A.

FUL-O-PEP

GROWING MASH



Feed ALL Your Hens

"One Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash Self-feeder for Every Ten Hens." Repeat that sentence over several times until you are sure

you won't forget it—then see to it that you give plenty of hopper space to your hens. Just because a few of your hens lay well does not mean that *all* the hens have a good chance to lay. If the birds have to fight to get Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash they can't eat as much and therefore won't lay as well as if they have all the Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash they need *all* the time.

Feed *all* your hens *all* they want. By providing plenty of Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash self-feeders, the more timid hens will get the Mash as well as the more aggressive ones. The Ful-O-Pep Way calls for Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash before these laying hens all the time—that's the plan that gets results.

The FUL-O-PEP Way Is the Tried and Proved Way

If you are not feeding the Ful-O-Pep Way, begin now. Don't gamble with the hens—play safe. Why take chances on inferior feeds? Why not use the feeds that are tested and watched all through the manufacturing process and are known to be the best producing feeds on the market? High quality feeds mean low mortality as well as high egg production. Ful-O-Pep feeds that keep your hens laying all the time and keep birds in good condition are the feeds that pay. Feeds that don't do that are expensive at any price—you can't afford to feed such feeds even if you got them for nothing.

Ful-O-Pep feeds are the best investment the poultryman can make, because they pay big dividends. Ask any Ful-O-Pep user—ask any of the hundreds of the country's foremost poultry raisers—they will tell you that Ful-O-Pep feeds are unsurpassed.

Write for Free Ful-O-Pep Calendar

Send your name and address and we will send you a late copy of the Ful-O-Pep Calendar. This book has probably helped more poultry raisers succeed than any other poultry book ever published. You will find this book interesting and helpful—write for it.

The Quaker Oats Company

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Address Chicago, U. S. A.



FUL-O-PEP DRY MASH



SUPER SOL-HOT Heater for Canopy Brooders and Incubators

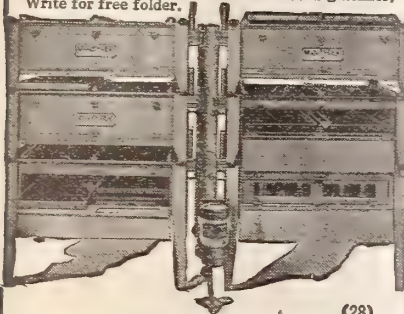


The Only
Heater with
Positive Oil Control

The Super Sol-Hot is the only heater on the market with a positive oil control—it maintains a constant oil level—it's automatic—burns even flame all the time. Acquaint yourself with the Super Sol-Hot before next season. Write now for free descriptive folder. We'll also send you folder telling all about my

MULTI-DEK Sectional Incubator

The Multi-dek "add a section as you need it" idea just exactly fits in with the average poultry raiser's requirements, 250 to 3000 egg capacity, furnished complete, ready to set up, or you can build it yourself from set of plans we furnish free. A big winner. Write for free folder.



H. M. SHEER CO. (28)
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SURE QUICK DEATH FOR RATS and MICE

Remarkable Triple Strength Virus, Kills Every One—Not A Poison.

You can now easily and quickly kill all rats, mice and gophers with Triple Strength Virus—the most powerful concentrated virus known—the sure, safe way to destroy rodents. Positively not a poison. Harmless to humans, pets, poultry, stock, etc.—affects only rodents.



RATS DIE OUTSIDE

Rats flee because they become infected with a plague that affects the heart, blood vessels and lungs, destroying the blood corpuscles and causing suffocation. Rats rush outside to get fresh air and water. When the diseased rats get outside, they never get back for the disease is then so far gone it kills them. No odor, no dead rats to handle, no live rats to kill.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

To introduce this powerful Triple Strength Rat Virus, we will make every reader of this paper—for a short time only—a special offer of a regular \$2.50 bottle for only \$1 postpaid. This \$2.50 bottle Triple Strength Rat Virus is enough to clear a big poultry house, home, barn or yard of rats and mice. Send order today, sure. Give it according to directions—if after 30 days' trial you find any rats or mice—we will refund your money without question.

If not convenient to send money today—just send your name and address, a postal will do—pay postman on arrival. Remember, it costs you nothing if it does not do all we claim.

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tion, along the lines of Standard making, to the farm journal editors of America, with a view to securing editorial comment on the gratifying advances made in revising the Standard along commonsense lines from a utility and breeding standpoint. The Standard was not revised merely for the benefit of a few hobbyists or fanciers, and the millions of poultry keepers should know that the new Standard was designed to help them and thus reflect to the credit of purebred poultry.

Judges' Section

The judges' section took cognizance of the editorial appearing in the March International Plymouth Rock Journal, in which it was charged that, "It cannot be denied that many of our leading wielders of the stick are allowing personal interests and connections to corrupt their better judgment to that extent that the rank and file of the exhibitors are becoming wise to the fact that there's something rotten in the state of Denmark. When judges of national reputation become so steeped in crime that they can no longer be trusted to render an unbiased decision, the exhibitor should have access to some sort of redress." In defense of poultry judging as an honorable profession, the judges' section passed a resolution, demanding that the editor of the above publication supply the names of the judges "steeped in crime," and cite "those specific instances, with adequate proof or evidence, when judges so charged violated either the written or unwritten rules of proper conduct in their work of adjudicating in American poultry shows." As Mr. Robinson editor of the publication in question, was not at Knoxville to defend himself, Walter Burton, Secretary of the Judges' Section, was instructed to mail him a copy of the resolution.

Mrs. Florence Forbes, President of the Judge's Section, called several meetings. The dinner at Whittle Springs Hotel was attended by 32 judges. J. Harry Wolsieffer of Philadelphia, was elected president of the Section for the coming year. The Judges Section recommended to the A. P. A. that because of the valuable services of Geo. Robertson of Canada, for which he had rendered only partial bills, that the usual fee of \$25 for a general judges license be waived and that Mr. Robertson be granted a license upon the recommendation of the Licensing committee. Same was unanimously approved by the convention.

Production Classes

The proposition of injecting production classes into the Standard and the poultry shows did not come before the convention. Grant M. Curtis, chairman of the Committee of Forty, which made the recommendations on production classes to the Seattle convention last year, stated to this writer that he did not favor them, because their adoption in the Standard and shows would be a confession that there was something lacking in the Standard exhibition bird, which has been the basis for all progress made from the barn-yard mongrel up to the present time. The idea of two sets of birds, two sets of prizes, and a double standard for judging in our show rooms seems to have died before reaching Knoxville.

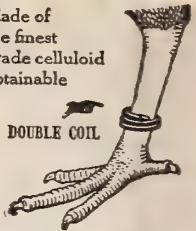
True to its traditions of half a century, the Revision Committee faithfully sought to make the Standard exhibition bird of 1923 the last word in symmetry of form and usefulness. Those backs which carry their width from the hips to stern, and those deep bodies which provide room for large intestinal development, are made a part of the new Standard text. Judges are instructed, in the new Standard text as adopted at Knoxville, to handle the birds for back and body shape, and not merely judge them on the basis of plumage contour, or profile shape. We have been slack on this in the past. On checking up, it was found that the Leghorn, Ancona and Red Cap breeds had no width of back as a part of their Standard shape descriptions. In other words the 1915 Standard simply described the kind of a profile Leghorn and Ancona that you could draw on a piece of white paper and hang up on the wall. Judges henceforth, however, will have to get down deeper and not deal merely with the external, which we must concede is partly superficial. Frank F. Conway, Illinois, brought this point forcibly to the Revision Committee. He cited two Buff Orpington hens in his yards, one whose back pinched in from the hips to the stern like a flat iron, and another whose back carried straighter sides from the hips back. Both were broad cushioned hens, and good show hens under the present Standard, yet one was a poor layer and the other was a good layer, because of the difference in the formation of the carcass. Mr. Conway made his points all the clearer by bringing into the Revision Committee's meeting at Knoxville several hens which he had secured from local

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6	Growing chicks	10	20	40	75	1.75
7	Bantams	15	30	50	80	1.90
8	Leg'hns, Anconas	20	35	50	90	2.00
9	Large Leghorns	20	35	60	1.00	2.25
11	Rocks, Reds, etc.	20	35	60	1.00	2.25
12	Asiatics	25	45	75	1.20	2.75
14	Turkeys, Geese	30	55	90	1.40	3.25
16	Turkey Toms	35	60	1.00	1.60	3.75



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No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250
8	Leghorns, etc.	25	45	75	1.35	3.00
9	Large Leghorns	30	50	90	1.50	3.25
11	Rocks, Reds	30	55	90	1.50	3.40
12	Asiatics	35	65	1.10	1.80	4.15
14	Turkeys	45	75	1.35	2.10	4.90
16	Turkey Toms	55	90	1.50	2.40	5.65

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breeders. The demonstration resulted in a sub-committee being appointed to draft new instructions to judges on the judging of body shape as well as outward or typical shape. The matter is of such far reaching importance that the editorial in this issue headed, "Internal Capacity," deals in detail with this subject and the action taken on this subject at Knoxville.

Egg Standard

The Revision Committee drafted an egg standard for inclusion in the 1923 edition, in accordance with the instructions of the Seattle convention. This standard calls for two classes of eggs, brown and white. Minimum weight, 24 oz. to the dozen. Maximum weight, 28 oz. to the dozen, since this is the largest egg that can be shipped in a standard egg case filler. Pullet eggs form another group, and their minimum weight is to be 20 oz. per dozen.

Judging Licenses

The committee on judges licenses reported that 19 candidates had been examined for licenses. Of this number, 14 applied for a general license, and five for a special license. The committee recommended that one general license be granted and that four specialty licenses be granted.

Standard Changes

The Revision Committee's report went through the convention with few changes of major importance. The work of the committee stands practically as reported after the Chicago meeting of last March, with such changes of importance as are here-in-under recited.

Debate followed the Committee's recommendation that the lobes of Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds be solid red with any enamel white to disqualify. Several seasoned breeders objected to this recommendation on the ground that a grand, good bird should not be thrown completely out because of a small technical defect.

The Revision Committee stated that when the 1915 revision was made, breeders of White Wyandottes promised that if they were allowed one-quarter white in ear lobes at that time, they would accept positive enamel white as a disqualification in 1923. The committee maintained that if the standard was not going to be advanced, so as to put a premium on progressive, constructive breeding, there was no need to revise it, and the 1915 edition would answer the purpose. The convention concurred in the recommendation, and voted to advance all breeds in the American class to the level of the Plymouth Rock breed, in which any enamel white disqualifies. The same lobe disqualification will apply to Orpingtons.

Wyandotte type was changed to moderate length in back, body, lower thighs and shanks. Chas. Nixon, New Jersey, proposed this change, and the argument was advanced that the shortness of the Wyandotte was more apparent than real, due to plumage contour, and if a true Wyandotte and Rock were killed and dressed, there would be no difference in the length of carcass. The fad ten years ago for short Wyandottes, a bird of steep curves, injured the breed, and the return today is to what Frank Davey would term "a sensible chicken."

Partridge Color

T. W. Schoen, Mississippi, appeared before the Revision Committee, and asked that the neck of the Partridge female be not required to have distinct, well defined penciling, but that the 1915 standard requirement of slight penciling be approved. Mr. Schoen stated that Partridge breeders wanted a single mating standard and that it would be impossible to produce on extreme penciled hackle on the hen and hold the solid black sections of the male. The Committee conceded the merit of his contention, recognizing that the Partridge Standard was calling for all the color of the Brown Leghorn male, yet the Partridge female expected to produce that male was a long call from the Dark Brown Leghorn female, with her solid black stripe in neck and metallic colored back.

A. O. Schilling supplemented Mr. Schoen's request for a Standard based on sound breeding practice, by exhibiting some feathers secured the day before in the yards of H. B. Hark near Cincinnati. He stated that the slight red shaft was characteristic of Sheffield Farm's well-known-to-be single mated line. It is also known that a slight red quill is not uncommon in the best of the famous Mitchell Partridge Cochins which have been single mated for many years, with results equaled by no other breeder in the world.

Mr. Schoen exhibited a cockerel and pullet to the Revision Committee that were brother

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and sister. Based on the evidence, the committee recommended that the Partridge female have a striped neck slightly penciled as in the present standard and that occasional or slight red shafts or quills be allowed in the back and saddle of the Partridge male. The convention adopted these recommendations, and the Partridge breeders thus receive the most common sense and scientific Standard ever written for Partridge color. It makes of the Standard male and female, mates that are true and consistent with one another, and this was the biggest advance made in the writing of color Standards for the 1923 Standard of Perfection.

Leghorn Weights

The question of Leghorn weights came up in an afternoon session. The Revision Committee, sitting at Knoxville, had voted to make no recommendation to increase the weights of cock or cockerel, as a 5½ lb. cock and 4½ lb. cockerel seemed to be all the average breeder could stand or perhaps needed in this highly specialized egg breed. The committee did recommend that the weight of hen be increased to 4½ lb. and of pullet to 4 lbs., with more than 1 lb. underweight to disqualify. What your Revision Committee was driving at was to give the ax to hens of less than 3½ lbs. and pullets less than 3 lbs. Everyone in the convention agreed that the pee-wee Leghorn was doomed, that the 2½ lb. Leghorn pullet was a slander on Standard exhibition poultry. How to kill off the little Leghorn and not make an elephantine breed of the Leghorn was the question. A. F. Rolf, representing the affiliated Leghorn clubs of four thousand Leghorn breeders, opposed an increase in weights, but added that if the convention felt that it must increase the female weights, consistency required that they increase the males also. The Revision Committee's position was negative rather than positive. It did not want to force a cockerel heavier than 4½ lbs. unless the breeders were pretty well agreed that they wanted it; but the committee was a unit in wanting to meet the criticism of "spindle-legged Standard Leghorns," and insisted that a pullet of less than 3 lbs., being unfit for the laying house, should not be allowed to win a prize in this great economic breed under the rules of the Standard. The issue was deadlocked when the convention adjourned for the day. The next morning the batteries again opened up. Wm. Blackman, California, made a strong plea for more weight. Harry Collier, representing the Leghorn men of Oregon, Grant M. Curtis, representing Leghorn men of Washington, and Geo. England of California, contended that the Pacific Coast birds were not as big as some imagined and the present female weights were all the breeders could stand. A compromise motion was then made, calling for the present Standard weights, with a disqualifying weight of 1 lb. on cock and cockerel, and a disqualifying weight of ½ lb. on hen and pullet. This motion was seconded by Mr. Rolf, and harmony reigned supreme. The Standard weights for Leghorns now are: Cock, 5½ lb.; cockerel, 4½ lbs.; hen, 4½ lbs., and pullet, 3½ lbs. The disqualifying weights are any fraction of a pound below 4½ lbs. for cock, 3½ lbs. for cockerel, 3½ lbs. for hen, 3 lbs. for pullet. It was agreed that these disqualifying weights would protect the breed from the miserable little, fine-boned specimens that have been getting by in some show rooms, and remove the stigma of the Standard Leghorn being a little, weak specimen.

Buff Minorca weights were made the same as those of the Black variety.

Blue Andalusian lacing was described as sharp. The club had asked that this variety be given high shoulders with a back and body that tapered in toward tail. Upon the adoption of the chapter on body shape which is to be determined by handling, Horace Murphy, Indiana, prominent in Blue Andalusian affairs, asked that the shape descriptions of male and female be amended to give the variety straighter sides from shoulders to stern, so that this Mediterranean fowl might not have its egg power reduced. The Revision Committee complied with this request and the convention approved.

Blue Orpingtons and Blue Rocks were given the same color description as the Blue Andalusian. It was conceded that the Blue Orpington would meet the requirement with great difficulty because of black tops on the males inherited directly from the Black Orpington.

Quality of Feather

White and buff varieties are required to have a smooth nicely webbed out feather to meet the new ideals established by the convention at Knoxville. Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds are to have a moderately broad feather in back to get away from long, stringy, narrow feathered birds. Wings and tails throughout the Standard, with few ex-

ceptions, are to call for rather broad, overlapping feathers. Twisted wings are made an absolute disqualification. Slipped wings, not due to missing or immature feathers, disqualify. The new Standard will not deal merely with color and profile shape. There must be the right kind of plumage and carcass shape. Those utility men who have been hammering the Standard exhibition bird now have an opportunity to prove their ability as breeders. We wager a big red apple that the fancier-breeder will beat them to it in the future, as in the past.

Buttercups

R. J. LaLone, secretary of the Buttercup Club, asked that the variety be given white lobes and suggested that Buttercups be placed in the Mediterranean class. The convention voted white lobes, with more than three-quarters red to disqualify, and listed the breed as a member of the Continental class.

Anconas

Ancona breeders accepted the white lobes, instead of white or creamy white as in the present Standard. H. C. Sheppard, and Frank C. Stier of the United Ancona Club were present. The increased mottling from one to five to one feather in two ending in a neat, clear white tip, was approved by them and the convention. Both Messrs. Sheppard and Stier objected to going farther at this time and making a specific requirement for yellow shanks, instead of "yellow or yellow mottled with black," which the present Standard allows. There was a division of opinion on this point. Some members of the Revision Committee insisted on establishing one color for shanks and cutting out the double description. All through the work of revision, double descriptions had been stricken out, for, they maintained, the A. P. A. should make an ideal Standard, not a selling Standard. Other members of the Revision Committee took the position that the Ancona men should not be given a heavier load than they could bear, that there had been wonderful advancement in the breed in the last ten years and it should not now be killed by idealists, that the Ancona breeders had accepted white lobes instead of "white or creamy white, that they had accepted 250 per cent more white tipping than the 1915 Standard calls for, yet had to maintain the same black tails and sound wing flights, and they, therefore, should not be asked to take four steps when their legs were only long enough for three, lest they fall and go into collapse. The convention concurred in this opinion and shanks were left "yellow or yellow mottled with black."

Orpingtons

Artist Schilling submitted the Buff and White Orpington pictures, which received the hearty approval of the convention. Speakers at the convention expressed themselves as proud of Arthur Schilling, a gifted artist, a student of breeds and breeding, who is devoting the best years of his life to purebred poultry. The Orpington Standard as submitted by the Revision Committee met the unanimous approval of the convention. A forward dip to breast was not included in the committee's recommendations. Orpington men present included J. S. Greenshields, Harold Rawnley, M. F. Delano, C. S. Byers and Frank F. Conway.

Speaking for this delegation of Orpington celebrities, Mr. Greenshields highly praised the Revision Committee, stating that the committee had given the breeders the best Standard ever written, and that the committee had shown sound judgment in saving the Orpington from those of its friends who wanted to put the crouching Cochins into it.

Mr. Conway asked that the comb of the Orpington male be changed from "rather large" to medium in size, so as to correspond with the female comb. The convention approved this change, as the Revision Committee had prepared new "Instructions to Judges" for the new Standard on the explanation of terms, in which it is explained, for instance, that a medium sized comb on a Plymouth Rock and a medium sized comb on an Orpington does not mean that the Orpington should carry a Plymouth Rock comb, but does mean that the Orpington male should have a comb of medium size in proportion to the size and bulk of the breed.

Odd Varieties

Artist Schilling presented the convention with his compliments, idealized illustrations for the new Standard of a pair of Mille Fleur Bantams, Silkies and Frizzles. Some opposition arose over the acceptance and inclusion of the pictures of Frizzles, and a motion was made to not accept them and drop the Frizzles from the Standard. When put to a vote the motion was overwhelmingly defeated.

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BEST PEN Leavenworth, Kan.
BEST PEN Pullman, Wash.
BEST LEGHORN PEN Storrs, Conn.

1918
BEST PEN Leavenworth, Kan.
BEST LEGHORN PEN Storrs, Conn.

1919-20
Vineland, New Jersey—2000 Pullets entered
BEST LEGHORN PEN
BEST PEN
SECOND INDIVIDUAL
Storrs, Conn.
BEST LEGHORN PEN
BEST LEGHORN INDIVIDUAL
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LADY HOLLYWOOD II.
Laid 312 eggs—Nov. 5th to Oct. 31st. She was kept at the station until Nov. 4th and laid 315 eggs in 365 days. This is America's Highest Official Record.

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Bergen County, New Jersey—
2,000 Pullets entered
BEST PEN
Storrs, Conn.

BEST INDIVIDUAL
BEST LEGHORN PEN
SECOND PEN
Santa Cruz, Cal.
BEST INDIVIDUAL, 298 EGGS
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SECOND LEGHORN PEN
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LADY HOLLYWOOD III.
Best Individual—Laid 313 eggs
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On Sept. 1st we close our ninth year of Bred to Lay and Pay strain of S. C. White Leghorns. Our aim has been to produce a strain of Egg Layers superior to all others. This we believe we have accomplished. We have thousands of satisfied customers, many of whom have furnished us with testimonials stating the marvelous egg records made by our strain in their hands. Some of these testimonials we have published and some are printed in our catalogue. In all we give the date, name and address of the writer, so that you can easily substantiate the authenticity. To furnish further proof of the Egg Laying ability of our strain since 1915, we have yearly entered our birds in official Egg Laying Contests in many different parts of the U. S. No other breeder of any one breed has ever approached our records. True some have won one or two contests, in dozens of starts, up one year and down the next, but ours have been a steady, consistent winning record in all parts of the United States from ocean to ocean, thus showing the high average Egg Laying ability of our strain under many different managements and climatic conditions. High Flock Egg averages should be the goal of all poultrymen. Upon their average egg yield depends the amount of profit. The greater the flock yield, the greater the profit.

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S. C. W. Leghorns	2.75	4.50	8.00
Mixed	2.50	4.00	7.00

Catalog. C. M. LAVER, Box 21, McAllisterville, Pa

The Committee on Protection and Promo-
tion of the Poultry Industry was continued
with Prof. Jas. E. Rice as chairman. An
invitation was extended through Professor
Rice to the international officers of the
World's Poultry Congress to hold the an-
nual meeting in the United States in 1924.

President Thos. F. Rigg was authorized to
appoint a committee of five to revise the con-
stitution and laws of the A. P. A., said com-
mittee to render its report at the Philadelphia
meeting next year. President Rigg stated
that he would give the matter of selecting
men for this committee serious consideration
and would announce the personnel of the com-
mittee through the poultry press at as early
a date as possible. By agreement, pending
constitutional amendments were not pressed for
action at Knoxville and will be referred to
the committee to be appointed on constitu-
tional revision.

Mr. Blackman, California, recommended that
the A. P. A. take a more active interest in
egg competitions, and a committee was ap-
pointed, with him as chairman, to formulate
rules that would be applicable to contests in
which Standard bred poultry is tested. A. D.
Smith and C. P. Scott, Illinois, who have
been demonstrating the value of good Stan-
dard poultry at the Illinois contest, Quincy,
expressed the opinion that Mr. Blackman had
hit upon an important matter and his com-
mittee could be of great service to the in-
dustry.

Professor Martin of the Kentucky Agricul-
tural College reported that the introduction
of Standardbred poultry into certain coun-
ties of that state had resulted in an average
increase of 1 lb. per bird, and that the eggs
had so improved that they now go on the
eastern markets as "western" rather than
"southern."

Poultry Show Managers

A Poultry Show Managers Section was or-
ganized with D. E. Hale, Illinois, as Presi-
dent. Rules will be drawn up and presented
for adoption to the A. P. A. at the next an-
nual convention. A number of shows, espe-
cially large shows, openly ignore, even treat
contemptuously, the present A. P. A. show
rules.

With a new Standard that seems to be a
long step in advance, with a judges' licens-
ing committee that is putting candidates through
an examination that can be criticised only be-
cause it is severe, and with some of the show
managers pledging anew their loyalty to the
only national organization the purebred breed-
ers have, it begins to look like the dawn of
a new day when a community of interests
will be harmoniously affiliated for the com-
mon good of all.

Men of Achievement

Reese V. Hicks, Missouri, was there, the
same Hicks as was president of the A. P. A.
ten years previous when the convention was
held in Nashville, Tenn., August, 1912. Only
now, Hicks is a grandpa. Doesn't seem pos-
sible. Yes, we all get older a day at a time.

John Marvin, Wisconsin, made a noteworthy
report. This faithful friend of the old asso-
ciation reported 109 new members for the
A. P. A., secured in Wisconsin during the
past year, and of this total Mr. Marvin
personally had secured 98. Such work should
not go unnoticed. It is the practical side of
the thing which is necessary to make the mare
go.

P. D. dePool of Cuba, who attended the
meeting in Kansas City two years ago and
later visited a number of poultry plants in
United States, was in attendance at the Knox-
ville meeting as the representative of General
Pedro Betancourt, Secretary of Agriculture,
Cuba. Mr. de Pool plans to stage a big poul-
try exhibition in Havana, to which leading
American breeders will be invited to consign
birds.

W. P. Hofferbert was in the hotel down-
town meeting arriving delegates when the pic-
ture of the Knoxville Entertainment Commit-
tee was taken in the park. His picture un-
fortunately, could not appear in the group,
but he too rendered conspicuous service in
making every visitor comfortable and happy.
Other members of the Entertainment Com-
mittee were Mrs. R. R. Stripling and Mrs.
F. H. McCrae, Jr.

Rigg to Stand for Re-election

At the close of the convention, Mr. Rigg
announced that he had a man's job, involving
many thousands of dollars and great respon-
sibility, in getting out the new Standard of
Perfection. He said that he wouldn't have
much time to spend in attending to politics,
but that he desired to state now, so that his
friends would understand, that he will be a
candidate for re-election as president of the
association at the next election.

Final Comment

In summing up the work of the A. P. A.
convention, and pointing a moral, the Knox-
ville Sentinel published the following leading
editorial after the close of the sessions. R. E.
Gettys, Knoxville, kindly mailed it to us:

"Working Toward Ideals in Efforts for Success"

"Perhaps the most important work done
during the session of the American Poultry
Association, entertained in Knoxville last week,
was that in regard to the Revision of the
Standard. Men representing fortunes watched
eagerly for suggested changes of Standards,
even in the most minute detail. An observer
could see, however, that the chief concern
was to improve the poultry industry of the
country, and not to advance the interest of
breeders of any one kind of fowls.

"It has ever been characteristic of great
and successful men and enterprises to care
for detail. 'Save the pennies, and the dollars
will take care of themselves,' is taught the
world over. A zealous careful guarding of
the minute details of business affairs spells
success.

"A glimpse at the personnel of the Revi-
sion Committee that presented to the poultry
association the report on Standards reveals
that it represented large interests. Men of
national reputation, men of years of experi-
ence, men trained in the industry, experts
on investigation and artists of high grade.
These men sat hour after hour and day after
day deciding just exactly minute questions.
The question of just how much, if any, white
might appear on the ear lobe of a certain
breed illustrates detail that shows how min-
utely the matters were considered.

"The goal held high before the poultry
breeders of the world is 'perfection.' Every
move made was thought by those in the con-
vention to be towards that goal, and breeders
of any kind of chicken know that to be ad-
mitted to the organization, and to have recog-
nition among the poultry breeders of the
world, this goal must be approximated.

"The satisfying thing about the work of
the poultry association is that the standards
adopted will be strictly adhered to by all
members of the association. The Revision
Committee will not offer further changes for
eight years.

"The world today is divided on many great
moral questions. Standards of right and wrong
are not adopted in detail. Might not the
moral world, the social world, the religious
world profit by just such procedure as here
illustrated by a business industry?

"More conformity to ideals and standards
in the educational world would without doubt
be beneficial to both pupils of the schools
and to educators.

"Certainly, when scores of prominent men
representing a large and growing industry
came into our midst and gave a demonstra-
tion of fidelity to detail in the promotion of
their business, it brings a lesson to many lines
of activity that is worthy of notice."

Tonic for Hens During Molt

A well-known tonic—Douglas Mixture—is
with good results added to the drinking water.
It has stood the test for years. It is cheap
and easily administered. The mixture consists
of sulphuric acid, half an ounce; sulphate of
iron, a quarter of a pound; and water that
has been boiled, one gallon. These are the
constituents and proportions, and the quantity
mentioned will suffice for a hundred fowls for
a year. A teaspoonful of the mixture added
to each half-pint of drinking water is suffi-
cient. The drinking dishes in which it is sup-
plied to the fowls should not be of iron. As
sulphuric acid is a poison, it will be safe to
get the mixture prepared by a chemist. When
prepared it should be kept in large corked
bottles and labelled "Poison."

Where Douglas Mixture cannot be conven-
iently provided, the purpose will be served by
putting a few crystals of sulphate of iron into
their drinking water, and failing both these
tonics, recourse may be had to the old time,
trusty nails which mothers and grandmothers
were wont to put into the drinking water
of their fowls.—Poultry News, Scotland.

Illinois Egg Contest

Illinois egg laying test, supported by state
funds, is conducted in the interests of Stan-
dardbred poultry. C. P. Scott and A. D.
Smith, directors, are boosters for the purebred
poultry industry. They are demonstrating on
the testing grounds at Quincy, Ill., the value
of the Standardbred hen. The next annual
contest opens Nov. 1st. Entries close Oct.
15th. Only Standardbred birds are eligible.



MORE EGGS



**3 BU. OF FEED
FROM 1 BU. OF GRAIN**

SPROUTED OATS EGGS

Close-To-Nature Sprouter

Makes your dry lots profitable in summer and brings the eggs all winter. Pays a dividend every month in the twelve. The best investment you can make in the poultry line. We are the originators of the grain sprouter and we make all kinds and all sizes, from a few hens to 1,000. Ask for our circular on "Sprouted Oats and Eggs."

CLOSE-TO-NATURE COMPANY, 38 FRONT STREET, COLFAX, IOWA

To produce energizing, vitalizing vapor bath sprouts with their diastase, vegetable milk, and grape sugar that bring the big yields in eggs; to change 1 bushel of grain into 3 bushels of best egg-producing green feed; get a

"KERLIN-QUALITY" means EGGS! "EGGS" mean DOLLARS!

We are about sold to the limit but still have a few **CHOICE HEAVY WINTER-LAYING APRIL and MAY-HATCHED PULLETS and YEARLING HENS** from our celebrated 265-270 Egg Strain

ENGLISH-AMERICAN S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Our Free Service Department is worth Hundreds of Dollars to you. Get our Book—brim full of information—It's FREE.

KERLIN'S GRAND VIEW POULTRY FARM

CENTER HALL, Route 3, PENNA., U. S. A.

Bronze Turkeys

At MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 1922—On Bronze Turkeys we won: 1-2-4 Cock; 1-2-3-4 Hen; 1-2-3-5 Cockerel; 1-2-3-4-5 Pullet. On Partridge Rocks we won: 1-2-4 Cock; 1-3-5 Cockerel; 1-2-3-5 Pullet; 1 Young Pen; 1 Old Pen. Exhibition and Breeding Stock for Sale. Write for prices and catalog.

VIGOROUS BREEDERS GREAT WINNERS

Partridge Rocks

BIRD BROS., Box C, MEYERSDALE, PA.

South Carolina State Fair

Poultry Show

OCTOBER 23 to 28

Write for Catalog

J. C. HARRELL, Secretary

P. O. Box 1271

Columbia, South Carolina

B. E. ADAMS, President

Charleston, S. C.

WHITE PLAINS POULTRY SHOW

to be held at

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

December 7-8-9

Request Premium Lists from

Earle P. Yaple, Secy. White Plains, N. Y.

Now is the time to select your show string for The Great Coliseum Show CHICAGO

The show where a win on any breed or variety means sales at the highest prices to every exhibitor. The show with the greatest list of head line judges. The show that has introduced more new and useful features than all other shows in America combined.

Yes, we will have a Utility class and we will have the National meeting of the Rabbit Club, and listen Lester, we are going to have one of the greatest Cat Shows ever caged.

REMEMBER THE DATES:

December 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th

Premium list November 1st. Entries close November 15th.

THEO. HEWES, Secretary 25 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

How to Build Poultry Houses

A new book just out, devoted exclusively to the building of poultry houses of all kinds and descriptions. Besides telling how to build the houses properly, it tells how to make feed troughs, nest boxes and water troughs. It gives complete plans, as well as the approximate cost of construction. It also contains plans of roosts and dropping boards; the brood coop; the brooder house; the fattening coop; the Winter the brooder house; the fattening coop. 75c postpaid. American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN *The Peer of Them All*


Publicity — Prestige

For You and Your Birds

To see how we do things send for our Buyers' Guide (List of Exhibitors) and Chicken Fancier free. The complete awards, marked catalog, 75c postpaid. Entries close Jan. 3, 1923, show dates Jan. 24-28, 1923. Entry blanks and list ready about Dec. 1st. Send for one now.

D. LINCOLN ORR, SECRETARY, BOX 1,

ORR'S MILLS, CORNWALL, N. Y.



**THE OLD RELIABLE
LAMBERT'S
DEATH TO LICE**

**Insures Clean Fowls —
Larger Profits** It has been the
Standard Lice
Killer for over 30 years—the standby of Successful
Poultry-keepers. Easily used, absolutely safe, sure
and quick in results. Most economical because it
goes farthest. Try it and see young fowls grow faster
and hens lay. Prices \$1.00, 50c, and 25c per Package.
Sample 10c. Head-Lice Ointment 25 and 10 cts. per
box. If not at your dealers, send direct, including
postage for mailing. Address
THE KLEIN-LAMBERT CO., 515 Traders Bldg., CHICAGO

STOCK---MALES AND FEMALES



S. Comb White Cock-
erels, one or 100, from
American White stock
or Crossed English, 288
to 304 lines size and
big eggs.

Brown Rose and
Single, both won con-
tests in cold Canada.
S. Combs twice, 266
egg line.

Reds of Dark, large
size and won contest. Cockerels, \$3.50, \$5.00,
\$8.00, \$10.00 and \$15. Hens, great lot, 270
egg line Rocks; 35 years breeding. Catalogue.

W. W. Kulp, Box 60, Pottstown, Pa.

SPIRALETS LEG BANDS



Know your birds on sight. Made of
best grade celluloid and will stay on.
Will last a life time. Red, White,
Blue, Light Blue, Pink, Green, Yel-
low, Amber, Black and Navy.

Prices for Single Coil	25	50	100	250
Baby Chicks	20	35	50	\$1.25
Growing Chicks	20	40	75	1.75
Leghorns	30	50	90	2.00
Rocks and Reds	35	60	100	2.25

Prices are postpaid. State color and breed. Poultry
Supply catalog and samples free. Prompt service.

American Poultry Supply Co., 487 Main St., Canton, Mo.



DANDY BONE CUTTER

FEED AND GRAIN MILLS

Feeding green bone is one of the
first steps to gain a big egg yield.
But the bone must be cut right.
The Dandy cuts across the grain of
the bone, enabling the hen to digest
the nutritive elements better and
convert same into eggs, blood and
feathers. No money in advance. 15
days' free trial. Big reduction in
prices. Write for free booklet, Strat-
ton Mfg. Co., Dept. G., Erie, Pa.

S.C. White Leghorn Pullets FOR SALE

March pullets, Lord strain. Grade A.
Choice birds beginning to lay, \$2.75 each.
May pullets of same strain and quality, \$2.00
each.

Mrs. A. B. Harwood, Baldwinville, Mass.



The Guaranteed Poultry tonic
and Sure Egg Producer will be
sent to you Free. Makes poultry
raising profitable. Send 5c in
stamps to pay postage.

GOINCK'S POULTRY REMEDIES, 97 Reade St., NEW YORK

PULLETS!

250 egg-line, 4 to 5 months White Leghorns and
Ancona pullets. Leghorns, \$1.50 and \$1.75 each.
Anconas, \$2.25 each. **Martin Hesse, Box 404, Hub-
bell, Mich.**

Royal Golden Wyandottes

Produce winners in all shows. Reduced prices on
breeders for 30 days. **J. S. Pennington, Box A,
Plainfield, Ill.**

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS

Show birds and choice breeders in old and young
stock for sale reasonable. **Miller Poultry Farms, Lan-
caster, Mo.**

Individual Records Without Trapnesting.

By C. E. Ashbrook

As Backlotter guided his interested
guest about the busy back yard "egg fac-
tory," he explained how he managed to
keep so many fowls on the small piece of
ground. He described in detail his meth-
ods of selecting and breeding the layers
for his Standardbred-to-lay flocks.

"Of course the housing, feeding and
special methods of inducing the fowls to
exercise are all important," explained
Backlotter, "but without selective breed-
ing a fellow would never improve his
flock."



"The Barred Rock with the
'Engagement Ring'."

"Y'see that group of hens; all but one
of 'em laid heavily as pullets from Sep-
tember to November of the following
year and commenced again in January.
They were never sick a day. That's the
kind of hens we put in our breeding
pens."

"See that Barred Rock? She wears
an 'engagement ring' though her fiance
will not be selected till this fall."

"You got to know your prospective
breeders from the time they pop from
the shells."

"Ahem, Nephew," insinuated Uncle
Jimmie, "they's about five hundred chick-
ens hereabouts. You got a right smart
memory for fowl faces to pint 'em out
and give their hull hist'ry."

"P'intin' 'em out an' tellin' their
hull hist'ry."



"Oh, the chickens are identified by the
leg bands," replied Backlotter. "Every
fowl carries a brief, but adequate record
of its performance right on its leg. Now
the way we leg band 'em"—

The leg banding begins with the young
cockerels. The young 4-weeks-old An-
cona cockerel showing a well developed
and reddening comb, and possessing size
and "snap" gets a baby chick band.

Such a cockerel may not in the final
selection qualify for the breeding pen
but early development and vigor will be
several points in his favor.

The pullets are leg banded as they be-
gin to lay.

The March hatched pullets starting to
lay in August get two blue rings.

From 25 per cent to 40 per cent of
these pullets will molt in the fall. Those
that molt have one band removed and
placed on the other leg.

The molting pullets will go in the
breeding pen in the spring and in the
writer's opinion they are superior as
breeders to the older hens that have
served a year or more of time in the
laying house.

The later hatched pullets laying before

the sixth month get a red band. Those
laying at seven months get a blue band.
Any pullets failing to lay at seven
months receive no band at all.

Anconas will lay at four months but
will not attain proper weight and vigor
if allowed to lay at this age.

No further leg banding is done until
the following year at molting time.

The red banded hens that molt latest
are prospective breeders, if at the breed-
ing season they are again early layers,
are in good condition and if proper
weight and good feather, they get the
white "engagement ring."

The red banded hens molting earlier—
in September and early October, will be
second choice as breeders. The blue
banded ones molting late will be third
choice.

Fowls without bands are all "suspects."
This class is made up of fair layers,
near-loafers and out and out slackers.

The unprofitable ones are sold. They
are easily located as we seldom find a
banded pullet going to roost with lightly
filled crop and getting up late in the
morning. The exception is when the
banded pullet is out of condition.

The remaining "bare legged" stock and
all early molters are marketed in the
fall. The engagement ring hens of good
weight and feather will serve as breeders
excepting any that may fail to get an
early laying start. In that case second
or third choice hens of better promise
are substituted. The selected cockerels
are already in the breeding pens.

Any fowl that has been sick gets a
black leg band which disqualifies her as
a breeder. We are often asked how we
"spot" the pullets as they begin to lay.
The Ancona bleaches her earlobe with
the first few eggs that she lays. Of
course the condition of the comb and the

changes taking place in the abdominal
region tell the story too; but the bleach-
ing earlobe is the most prominent sign.
Sometimes a pullet will lay a few eggs
and then rest before she hits her laying
stride. She loses her band as she loses
our confidence. Sometime an early lay-
er and late molter may not be a heavy

Young Anconas with a quick-sprouting comb.



layer, indicated by the extent to which
the shanks are bleached out before molt-
ing time.

With a system of leg banding it is
easy to select at sight the early heavy
and long laying hen, also the late starting
and soon-quitting hen that should be
marketed in the fall of her pullet year.

For those who have no time for trap-
nesting, the colored leg bands express an-
other and easier method of increasing
the efficiency of the flock.

"When the Cat's Away."

One of the problems agitating the mind of the poultryman is how to rid the premises of rats.

The rat is much more intelligent than his foolish little cousin, the mouse, who will obligingly walk into simple little traps.

The rat ignores the traps, will eat quantities of poisonous bait, continue to chew holes in the poultryman's profits, and often will carry in disease.

Rat poisons and exterminators are effective where the poultry plant is somewhat isolated.

In town where rats colonize on adjoining premises it is next to impossible to exterminate them unless the neighbors can be persuaded to organize a rat squad and make general war on all the pests.

One of our poultry houses had a dirt floor, in and through which the rats burrowed, homesteaded and fattened on our feed in spite of all our best and various rat catching efforts.

One day we asked our neighbor for his best rat exterminating formula.

"Christmas," our neighbor enigmatically informed us.

"Christmas? Where do you get 'em?" we asked.

"You don't get 'em," said Bill. "Christmas" is our cat, you know. We



wouldn't part with him. There isn't a rat on the place, 'Christmas' attends to that."

The neighbor's rat squelcher being out of our reach we decided to try out our own cat.

"Toots" was a young house cat with two ambitions: to hold down the most comfortable chair and to get down all of the family milk supply. With little faith in "Toots" prowess as a ratter he was locked in the poultry house at evening time. The hens were only slightly nervous and suspicious of him and after the first night he was on familiar terms with them.

He was accepted as one of them and was permitted to rub his back against them as is the way of a cat in expressing love or esteem or whatever it is that the cat does wish to express. He never frightened them as would a barking dog. It was not long before Toots' belt line began to shrink. Rat killing and eating has no tonic effect on the cat. She thinned out and so did the rats. When Toots came through a spirited engagement with wounds he was kept in the house and fed milk and catnip for a day or two after which he was glad to return to his job.

The moral to this trivial story is this: "Toots" is just a cat with no particular gifts or talents—any cat is a natural enemy and hustler of rats and if shut in the poultry house at night will respond to his instinct when the rat emerges from his burrow.



HALL



Beats Mother Hen

Twenty per cent improvement over ordinary hatches means profit in more ways than one.

The method of incubation which produces the greatest number of chicks produces the strongest chicks.

The increased profits are twofold—number of chicks and their vitality.

For a generation the Hall Mammoth Incubator has been noted for the large number and high quality chicks it produces. This result was obtained by the maintenance of the proper incubating temperature and correct moisture and ventilating conditions.

Now comes the Hall Mechanical Egg Turner Tray which holds the eggs in correct hatching position—large ends up. This position enables the air cells to form where the chick's head should form, in the big end—which turns every egg, every time and which prevents the eggs from lying flat or worse still lying with the big ends down.

There's only one Mechanical egg turner in the world that accomplishes all this—and that is the Hall. It has no rival.

The Hall Mammoth Incubator Co.

Originators of Coal-Heated Incubators and Coal-Heated Colony Brooders

180 Southern Avenue, Little Falls, New York

Read what our customers write regarding improved results:—

More Chicks—No Broken Eggs

Rohrerstown, Pa., June 10, 1922.

We have found the Hall Mechanical Egg Turner most efficient and in addition to being a wonderful labor-saving device, the increase in the number of chicks hatched from eggs turned in this manner netted just 10½% more from all eggs set in three tests over the old method.

The tests were thorough, for the eggs used were taken from the same flock of hens, the ages of the eggs used alike under the different methods of incubation. In the first test a sitting hen was used along with the turning device and the old hand turning way, and the eggs mechanically turned yielded 2¼% more chicks than those under the hen, and 15% more than from those hand turned. This meaning percentage of all eggs set. The breakage under all three methods was none. We must add, however, that all season not an egg was broken by the Mechanical turner.

We certainly congratulate you on this excellent and most efficient appliance.

SPRECHER BROS., Twin Pines Farm.

Wonderful Improvement Over Old Style

Suffield, Conn., April 10, 1922.

I will gladly say that the Hall Mechanical Turning Trays we received from you are certainly a wonderful improvement over the old style of trays.

I can turn all my eggs in eight minutes much better and more satisfactory than by the old method.

I used to turn twice a day and now turn every five hours.

I ran a test hatch, part of eggs in old trays and part in the new and got over eighteen percent better hatch from the new trays.

I fill the metal trays during the last three days of hatching and thus have the eggs all ready to put right back and then have eighteen days to wash and dry the old trays.

H. W. LAMBERT, Hilltop Farm.

Books

Covering All Branches of Poultry Keeping

"The true university of these days is a collection of books"—Carlyle

Artificial Incubating and Brooding.....	\$1.00
All About Indian Runners.....	.75
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Commercial Poultry Raising.....	3.00
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ILLINOIS

Bee Keeping for Poultrymen.

By E. W. Atkins.

There are no two branches of farming that can be worked together to better advantage than bees and poultry. Bees may be kept with profit in practically every section of the United States where one can be conveniently located to good markets for poultry and eggs.

"Don't put all of your eggs in one basket" is an expression frequently heard these days. A combination of the right kind of baskets may sometimes prevent all the eggs from being smashed. One who desires to take up more than one highly specialized branch of agriculture, must carefully consider how the management of one line fits in with the management of the other, whether or not a big increase in capital invested in land and building is necessary, and whether the location and soil are adapted for both lines, etc.

The site for an apiary should be on well drained soil, which is also ideal for poultry. Seventy-five to one hundred colonies (hives) of bees may be nicely accommodated on a good sized lot, and if desired, poultry may be allowed to forage among the hives without any danger to either the bees or poultry. The bees obtain their source of honey in the surrounding territory up to the distance of a radius of at least two miles from the apiary.

During the busy hatching season, but little attention is required by the bees. Throughout the summer, bees may be worked to the best advantage during the warmest part

each colony during the winter, the successful beekeeper leaves at least twenty-five pounds of honey and then at least twenty pounds for each colony are stored in honey combs in what is termed an extra hive body, which is given to the bees in the spring.

An extra hive body is merely an extension to the section of the hive which the bees are wintered in. By providing the extra hive body in the spring, not only is an additional food supply furnished for each colony, but the queen bee is provided with adequate room for egg laying. During the height of the season a vigorous queen bee is capable of laying from two to three thousand eggs daily. A hen laying that many eggs would fill from four to six bushel baskets full. Some wit has said: "The problem is to make a cross between the queen bee and the hen."

During the honey flow, the major problems are to keep the colonies from swarming. The impulse to swarm may arise early in the spring. To give a colony of bees plenty of room for breeding previous to the commencement of the honey flow very much reduces swarming. An abundance of room must be provided for the storage of honey during the honey flow, together with good ventilation and a well insulated cover.

With good management in an average season in many parts of the United States, an average of seventy-five to one hundred pounds of extracted honey per colony may be obtained. This production makes beekeeping at least a sideline well worth considering in conjunction with poultry.



Taking the second crop of honey and preparing the bees for winter. A September scene.

of the day, at times when the poultry work is finished up in the morning and before it is again started in the afternoon. Bees do not require regular attention, and their requirements may very conveniently be furnished in advance of their needs. In many localities, especially in the North, bees may be fixed up in the fall so that they need practically no attention until the time the fruit trees come into bloom the following season. This allows practically full time to devote to the poultry during the winter, with the possible exception of some time required for the preparation of some beekeeping equipment. This may be prepared during slack periods any time in the winter.

Successful beekeeping calls for a study of bee behavior and the honey plants in a locality. Beekeeping management may be divided into two periods. One period pertains to the rearing of an enormous force of worker bees, which must be on hand at the time the plants which yield nectar in sufficient quantities for the bees to gather surplus honey from, come into bloom. During the second period, the beekeeper aims to give the bees an abundance of room for the storage of honey, which in turn will do much to control swarming.

In many cases, the work connected with the first period may be done in the fall. At that time, the honey producer should see that every colony of bees has a young queen bee. Queen bees may be reared by the owner or purchased from regular breeders. The next requirement is to see that every colony has plenty of honey for feed during the winter and spring. This is arranged for when the surplus honey is being taken off the hives during the summer or fall. If the full quota of stores is not left with

Molting

The natural process of renewing the feathers is perhaps the chief concern of poultry keepers at the present moment. Undoubtedly the hot, dry summer through which we have passed has caused many early molts, but, as a general rule, molting does not take place until about the end of August and September, and it is a recognized fact that the most valuable birds do not molt until late in the season. Take, for example, the hen that has the highest in-

dividual egg record of the flock, ninety-nine times out of a hundred it will be seen that she is a late molter, and it is very often the case with a large number of the best exhibition birds. There is also another class of birds which requires attention as regards their feathers at this time of the year, and they are the youngsters which are entering upon their adult plumage, writes Searchlight in the Feathered Word, England.

Perhaps it is not usually conceived that the feather is a "hardy animal," yet it is so, and if poultry keepers would bear this in mind there would be fewer protracted molts than there are now. A rapid molt means a success commercially, whether birds be kept for exhibition, breeding or egg production. It may appear difficult to treat feathers like flowers, but yet it is simple if one remembers that the bird is the soil from which the feather grows, derives its sustenance and eventually dies to make room for a new growth.

The importance of proper treatment during the growth of new feathers is vital to the success of the branches mentioned above, and to them we may add table poultry. Anyone who has killed and plucked many fowls knows the difference it takes in time



Ninety-one big colonies of producing bees.

and trouble in preparing a quantity of fowls that have been improperly treated to a number that have been correctly reared, the difference being noted not only in quality and profusion of feather, but in the difference in the size and flesh of the bird. In a nutshell, the secret of good plumage is keeping the birds in good condition right from the time they are hatched.

Feathers act as a protective garment to the fowl from the weather. Thus it is evident that a good growth of feathers means warmth in the cold months of the year, and warmth in the winter means winter eggs. Nature has provided birds with the lightest, yet warmest, equipment that is possible, light owing to the bird's great activity and warm because of its small size and great productivity. Yet the bird can adjust this covering to a very large extent to meet the requirements of the weather. To prove this, watch a fowl's plumage during hot and cold weather and note the difference.

Feathers do not interest the utilitarian as they do the exhibitor and breeder of fancy fowls, for this class of poultry-keeper depends almost entirely upon the color and marking of the feather, whilst the fatter, beyond their market value, considers feathers, as the writer has done on many occasions, a general nuisance. "But what can't be cured must be endured," and that advice we give to the poultry keeper who caters for the table chicken is to grow white feathers, as they command the best prices.

There are many varieties and forms of feathers, yet their composition is the same; feathers are made up of quill, shaft and web. The quill is a horny tube which attaches the feather to the skin. It has a small opening at either end, where it is attached and where it merges into the shaft. The nutrient vascular pulp is contained in this hollow tube during the growing stages of the feather, which it draws from the body to feed the remaining portion of the feather. When the feather is fully developed the inside of the quill becomes, by a gradual process, almost empty, the pulp or sap which it contains is drawn into the feather, leaving nothing but a dry, shrivelled pith. At this stage the feather is no longer nourished by the body, because the bird is making preparation for a new growth of feathers. This prevents the old feathers from obtaining nutriment, and causes their death and falling out. The young ones take their place, and they in turn go through the same stages. Nature thus replacing annually the old worn and torn garments by a new one which the bird requires to withstand the cold months of the year. It must be obvious, therefore, that the better condition the bird is in during the growth of feathers the better they will be, not only in quality but also quantity.

The shaft of the feather is a continuance of the quill. It is a spongy structure, beneath a thin horny covering. In shape it is flat sided, with a convex back, and grooved on the underside. From these flattened sides spring those delicate fibres called the web or plume, and also the fluff. This web, etc., consists of numerous barbs interlocked by means of minute processes termed barbules; in many feathers the base of the web consists of loose free soft barbs. This is, of course, the fluff. Few poultry keepers take the trouble to examine carefully the formation of their bird's feathers; a feather, when closely examined, especially by the aid of a microscope, is marvelously formed. The hundreds of small fibres is simply astounding, and each barb is practically another small stem attached to the main stem. These barbs gather, as we have previously seen, their life from the main stem, and their colorings and that of the fluff are derived from pigments existing in the blood of the birds.

There are various sizes and shapes of feathers, and, as might be expected, there is usually a marked difference in the feathering of the sexes, and various breeds. But in general the feathers peculiar to different parts of the body follow a similar outline. The names of these different feathers are familiar to the "old hand," but for the benefit of the novice we give a description of them here. The long, narrow, pointed feathers of the neck are termed neck hackles and those upon the posterior portion of the male's back, which are more tapering in form than the neck hackles, are called saddle hackles. The saddle of the cock corresponds to the cushion of the hen. The true tail feathers are the ones that stand out straight and stiff in the tails of both sexes, but the large curved feathers of the tail in males are termed the sickles. The softer, smaller, curved feathers at the sides and bottom of the tail are the tail coverts.

MILLER'S IDEAL Mammoth Incubators



It's The Talk of the Country—By J. W. Miller

West Manchester, Ohio
May 21, 1922
J. W. Miller Co.,
Rockford, Illinois.
Gentlemen:

I am writing to tell you of the success I have had with my Ideal Mammoth Incubator, 3400 egg size that you installed for me last season. This incubator has given universal satisfaction.

My hatches have been right around 90% and the chicks are the strongest, healthiest and best I have ever seen in my experience in the poultry business. Recently in taking off a hatch of 700 chicks I had only one cripple, which, I believe, is a record and to say that I am more than pleased with the results in using my Ideal Mammoth Incubator and with the wonderful service I have received at your hands is putting it mild indeed.

I contemplate doubling my capacity this coming season and you may rest assured that it will be an "IDEAL."

With kind regards and cordial good wishes, I am
Cordially yours,
J. G. FRANK

Yes Sir! Poultry experts from Maine to Texas say Miller's Ideal Mammoth Incubator is the best they have ever seen.

It should be! Into it has gone the accumulated experience of a lifetime devoted to building good incubators; of constant experimenting to develop new and exclusive time and labor saving features.

Improved scientific heating system—Perfect Radiation, Absolute control of Temperature, Moisture Distribution and Ventilation. Positive and convenient turning of eggs, unit form of construction—these are some of the

features that can be found in Miller's Ideal Mammoth Incubator—features that put certainty into hatches and guarantee maximum profits.

Don't go along with an ordinary incubator when you can make more money with Miller's Ideal Mammoth. Be guided by the experience of poultry experts who have put my incubator to the test. Read Mr. Frank's letter at the left—it tells the story.

I have a mighty interesting proposition to make. Let me tell you about it. Write at once for complete details.

If in a hurry wire!

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The Magic Coal Burning Brooder

A money maker because it is a life saver to chicks. Chick welfare depends on uniform temperature and pure air. The Magic regulates with clock-like precision being equipped with both top and bottom automatic draft. Cuts chick mortality to 5%. Free from gas. Write for catalog. Agents wanted in territory not taken.

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COCKS HENS COCKERELS PULLETS BREEDING PENS
We now have cocks and hens in new feather, ready for the show room. Our early cockerels and pullets have size and finish and are fully up to our highest expectations in quality. We are making decided concessions in prices this year because of our reduction of farm expenses. Write for our catalog and special sale terms.
J. S. MORRIS, Manager and Owner.
LEBANON, OHIO

Secrets of Expert Exhibitors and Easy Lessons In Judging

By FRANK HECK

The time has gone by when a breeder can pick up birds right out of the yards and win with them without special preparation. This is true even in the smaller shows. There are always at least a few hustling, enterprising breeders in every locality who are keenly alive to the financial profit and the honors accruing from winning over all competitors. These breeders use all legitimate methods for putting their birds in show condition. Most interesting book ever published for breeders.

Faking and Legitimate Preparation Both Laid Bare

Faking is certainly wrong and it should not be practiced, but even in legitimate show preparation what chance have you to win over one or more honest competitors who may have a copy of this book and thereby possess the knowledge which enables him to fix up their birds in scores of ways that are not known to you. Consider also the immense advantage you would have in being able to detect such forms of faking as can be discovered in cases where there may possibly be a dishonest exhibitor in the class. You need this book to protect yourself against dishonesty.

All the methods, drugs, chemicals and various modes of preparing birds for the show room are fully explained.

You need the book to protect yourself against the dishonest faker and you need it to put yourself on an equal footing with your honest competitors. It will show you many dollars in useless entry fees, and it will show you how to win the coveted prizes and honors which your rivals would otherwise receive. Have you ever bought a poultry book on general topics or disclosing some system of so-called secrets, and upon receipt of it had your expectations drop with a dull thud of disappointment? Well, this is not that kind of a book! Don't put off sending your order. You need the book NOW. The price of the book is, including postage, \$2.00.

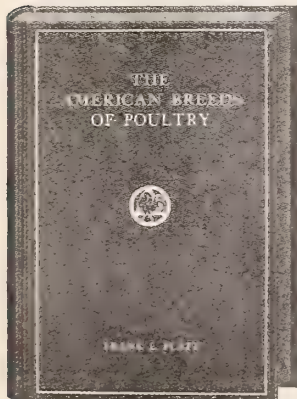
AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill.

The American Breeds of Poultry

Every American Breeder Needs This Book

By FRANK L. PLATT



This new book, published 1921. Up-to-date in all particulars. 256 pages, 100 illustrations. Printed on enameled paper. Bound in brown cloth. The most elaborate and costly book we have ever published.

All you want to know about Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Silver Pencilled Plymouth Rocks, Columbian Plymouth Rocks, Blue Plymouth Rocks, Black Javas, Mottled Javas, Black Giants, Buckeyes, Missouri Fluffs, Silver Wyandottes, Golden Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Buff Wyandottes, Black Wyandottes, Partridge Wyandottes, Silver Pencilled Wyandottes, Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Rhode Island Whites, Dominiques. Full details on breeding for meat and eggs as well as all Standard points.

Only a few of the general subjects are:

Special breeding for meat type; What buyers of market poultry prefer; Inheritance of egg production; Effect of heavy laying on breeding power; Qualifications of a breeder; Work of the breeder; Building a strain; Inbreeding; Linebreeding; Variation; Prepotency; Judging the shape of a bird; Body shape of good layers; How to cull the flock; Value of the plumage; Color and structure of plumage; Breeding color and markings; Double mating; Growth of plumage; Molting.

Price, Postpaid, \$2.00

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

523 PLYMOUTH COURT, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The first 10 flight feathers of the wing are the primaries, the next 10 (approximately) are the secondaries. These cover the primaries when the wing is closed. The wing bow is composed of the feathers on the entire shoulder part of the wing. The broad feathers which spring from beneath the wing bow and cover the roots of the secondaries are the wing coverts. The markings of these wing coverts is usually termed the wing bar. The characteristics of the breast feathers are similar to the back and flat of the wing.

Cost of Producing Eggs

I noticed an article in A. P. J. early this year, which set forth the claim that the author produced eggs at a cost of 9½ cents per dozen.

I believe in addition to deceiving herself, the author is doing many a beginner or prospective beginner a great deal of harm because it is just such glowing and receptive articles that induce many of the new poultry keepers and would be breeders to enter the business because it looks as though there must be an enormous profit in it, if you can produce eggs for 9½ cents and sell them for fifty cents to one dollar a dozen depending upon the season and location.

I will give you an account of certain poultry keepers who really make any very wide margin of profit on their poultry if they keep any where near a true account of costs.

Mrs. Poe does not say anything what it cost her to produce the pullets or hens from which she got the eggs at 9½ cents per dozen.

I will give you an account of a certain flock of chickens which I raised, to prove my case.

I purchased fifty (50) day old White Wyandotte chicks at 60 cents each. I raised all of these and when they were 5 months old I had 28 pullets and 22 cockerels and when I recapitulated my account I found these fowls had consumed \$94.81 worth of feed and it had taken five gallons of oil to brood them at 24 cents or \$1.20, total of \$96.01 plus the \$30.00 I paid for them or a grand total of \$126.01 or \$2.52 each. I sold stock to the value of \$57.50 used for food to the value of \$43.65 and selected 9 pullets which laid during November, December and January a total of 612 eggs which I sold for \$41.65 and on February 1st I sold these pullets with a cock bird that I paid \$18.00 for to a party for \$42.50 or a total income of \$185.30, less the \$18.00 for cock bird of \$167.30, my actual cash outlay \$126.01 plus \$7.92 for feed for the 9 pullets from October 1st to February 1st or a total of \$133.93 or a net cash return of \$33.37. This you will note makes no allowance for my labor and trouble nor does it allow anything for use or depreciation of equipment. We did not use a single egg produced in these three months as I had a flock of Light Brahmas that kept us in eggs for our own use.

I have spent considerable time and money in breeding various breeds of poultry in my small way and I am pretty well convinced that it costs the small breeder pretty near to 32 cents per dozen to produce eggs taking all things into consideration. This of course can be lowered where you have free range but on a city lot my figure stands.

I would like to hear from some more small breeders who keep accurate records on their costs and returns.

I had a small pen of six (6) Light Brahmas that showed me a money profit of \$56.00 in two years but that was due to some very extraordinary circumstances that may never happen again and was partly due to some very prominent free advertising that I received.

This letter is not written as a "knock" but rather to correct any too optimistic view some poor fellow may get from reading an article headed "Eggs at 9½ cents per Dozen," and I am sure Mrs. Poe did not intend it to mislead any one, but many people leap first and look afterwards and that is where so many failures occur, and if this letter makes even one prospect hesitate and analyze the proposition before he starts then I shall feel well repaid for the time and effort expended.

Penna.

F. L. Steiber.

Bare Backs of Hens

It is quite natural for hens to lose feathers on their heads and backs at this time of the year, and bare backs are not uncommon. This is due to the activity of the male. Bare backs are especially common when the hens are closely yarded. The plumage will grow in again in the course of the molt.

Why Many People Fail With Poultry

During the last few years a great deal of interest has been shown in all branches of poultry keeping. The breeding standards have been raised and pure bred stock has become the rule rather than the exception. Therefore, there is a great demand for high grade stock of all breeds.

This has led many people to take up poultry keeping; some started with small backyard flocks of only a dozen birds. These birds were given the best of care in every way and as a rule did well during the winter months, often laying as high as one hundred percent. This led people to think that they could get rich quick with poultry.

Many of these people spent large sums of money and entered the business but to their great sorrow they found that when they had large flocks of one hundred or more they needed more care than the small flocks in the backyard. They found that they could not feed them in the morning and be away all day, and have the hens do well, and that they could not get as high as one hundred percent production.

The other reasons why many people fail is because they do not invest wisely. Many people think they can purchase stock and chicks very cheaply and still get stock that is of the best grade. I have heard many people laugh at a person who paid as high as fifty dollars per hundred for day old chicks or fifty cents to one dollar a piece for eggs.

They said that they could not see the difference between that kind and stock that could be had for about one-fifth of the price.

Many people say that the cockerel never walked that was worth more than five dollars and that the one who paid more was crazy.

I know a person who keeps poultry who is in the class mentioned above. He was afraid to invest any money. I am very much interested to watch this person's flock as I pass his home about once each day.

He keeps about two hundred low or cheap grade S. C. White Leghorns, which he keeps in poorly lighted houses, and his flock contains birds of all sizes and shapes, the hens never lay during the winter months.

This gentleman raises his own chicks and he will not pay more than \$1.50 for a cockerel. He says that only fifty percent of all the eggs placed in the incubator would hatch and that if one raises fifty percent of the chicks, he said that these percents were very high.

I was very much amused one day when I was returning home with a high grade ten-week-old cockerel that came from one of the well-known breeders. The flocks from which I purchased the cockerel cost \$55 per hundred and I paid \$5.00. I was amused to find the above named man at the gate. I showed him the cockerel, he spoke very highly of the bird and asked me how much I paid. I told him and he nearly fainted away and said that I paid too much.

In closing I might say that the best way for people to start with poultry is in a small way until they have learned the ins and outs of the business.

I think that today poultry in New England will pay better than any other branch of farming.

It is my idea that a person had better have five good fowls than twenty poor ones, as I think in the long run the best stock that one can buy is none too good.

—Thomas B. Field, Vt.

Capons

The valuable and interesting article on Capons by Mr. Chamberlain in the August issue was read with interest, but why after such an article do you or the writer caution the unwary reader about the dangers when a novice attempts this work? It is a well known fact by all who have tried the work that, this unsexing of the male as you call it, weakens its vigor to such a degree that they require additional care and especial attention.

It also makes them far more susceptible to disease and through this weakness, the health of the rest of the flock becomes endangered. So when an article recommending this work be published; that the person who does follow the advice may not become thoroughly disgusted with both it, and the poultry business, a cautionary word should be added.

In our town we had a fancier who was very enthusiastic and won prizes at the State Fair. He tried caponizing, not knowing the dangers, and introduced row into his whole flock. He is now entirely out of the poultry business, disgusted with his losses and disheartened by his failure. All because he knew nothing of the weakness of the capon and failed to give it the needed care that the accustomed raiser uses.

The writer should insist that the capon be given separate quarters, for even the pullet will mistreat and overrun him and the young cockerel will keep him away from feed and water. The capon, like the Indian squaw, will have to take all the rough treatment and "the coldest seat in the wigwam will be his place." He is the prey of all mites, mosquitoes and disease, and will communicate all such to the rest of the flock if permitted to associate with them. They are dangerous and deadly, ask any who has tried them and failed to give them the proper attention.

It were better by far, to kill and burn, or feed to the other chickens, all cockerels that one does not mean to keep; than to caponize unless one can care for them as they should be cared for, especially in our warm climate where mosquitoes, roup, canker and chicken pox prevail. Regions free from these pests might do otherwise, but here caution must be exercised.

Now, the writer knows that caponizing is a good thing and a work that will add greatly to the profits in poultry, but it is equally true that unless they are given the added care they require, they will not be a source of income, but a menace to the work. Be sure to impress this upon the novice and do not have any one make that old disgusting statement, "There is money in the poultry business for fools have put it in," but rather have them say that men of ability and not faddists rule in the business.

It is with pleasure that your stand on practical things is noted and while we are a fancier, purely, we are glad to note that the utility is so prominently placed in the American.

—L. E. Rauch, Ills.

What A Novice Can Do

Late in the summer of 1920, when I married a farmer, I knew very little about chickens—hardly knew there were different breeds. With the exception of summer visits to the country, I had lived my life in the city.

My husband had purchased fifty day-old S. C. W. Leghorns in May and raised thirty-three of them, twenty-two of which were cockerels! These we used for Sunday dinners all Fall. He had little time to give the babies and no proper facilities. When they were two months old he let them hunt for their own food, but they had free range in a field of oats and clover. In October, I began feeding them a little grain and then read articles in the farm papers on all phases of the subject. My reading did not, at first help me in caring for them, as I could find no definite information about feeding.

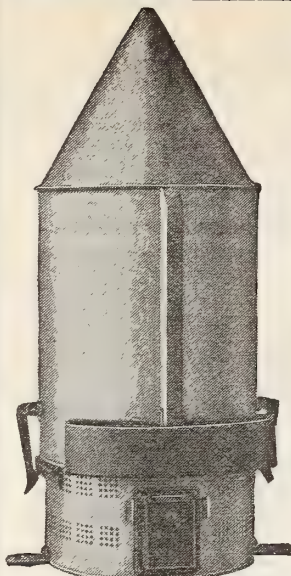
In November, I visited in Washington. While there I called upon the Department of Agriculture for help and got some definite feeding instructions. I studied their bulletins faithfully and as soon as I got back home, I sent in an order for feed—crushed corn and oats for scratch grains; cornmeal, bran, middlings, meatscrap and charcoal for a mash and oyster shell. From a neighbor who had sold his farm and did not want to move all his chickens with him, I was able to purchase ten fine pullets of the same breed at a reasonable price. This gave me twenty-one birds.

My feed came and I mixed a mash according to one of the government formulas. I kept this in hoppers before the birds at all times. At noon I moistened a small quantity of it with warm sour milk and fed them just what they would clean up in a few minutes. Night and morning I fed the grain in a litter of straw. I had plenty of sour milk, charcoal, fresh water and oyster shell before them.

From what I had read, I felt sure they needed a better house for winter. The wide cracks in the one they were occupying let in drafts. I persuaded my husband to let me use the garage, which he was using only as a storage house. He made nests and roosts and made an opening on the east. The big doors faced the south and made it impossible to have the opening on that side. I sprayed the inside of the building with whitewash and covered the floor with straw. This made a good, dry and comfortable poultry house. Before putting the birds into it I used sodium fluoride on them and got rid of a few lice they had. I now watch my birds carefully and have never, since the first treatment took effect, found lice on any of them.

They began to lay just before Christmas. I was decidedly excited when I found the first two eggs, for two were laid on that first day! In January they really got down to business. Our neighbors were all astonished at the success I had. For three months they averaged fifteen eggs a day, later thirteen and nine-tenths eggs a day. This from twenty-one hens.

This shows what can be done with chickens and I should like to stop here, for I haven't done so well this year! However, I believe I know why and hope to rectify conditions so that I will be equally successful, or more so,



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The problem is to keep water available at all times regardless of weather, and at the right temperature to induce your layers to drink the large amount they need to make eggs. The NORWICH AUTOMATIC AIR-LOCK FOUNTAIN does it. It means money in your pocket to investigate. A booklet is yours for the asking.

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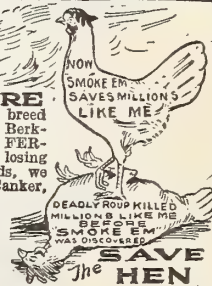
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Lights any size hen house with 800 candle power brilliancy. Makes and burns its own gas from common motor gasoline. Lights with matches. Safe, Clean, Economical—costs but little more than a cent to burn for 8 hours. Sold by dealers everywhere. If you can't supply you, write to Dept. AP12

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next year. I have had to learn some things by experience. I read so much about hatching chicks early, that I had fifty-one babies on the last day of February. These a neighbor hatched for me in his incubator, from my own eggs. It was a very poor hatch—fifty-one from one hundred and fifty eggs. I put these into a homemade brooder that I had had going for a couple of days, fed them rolled oats, a little grit, charcoal and sour milk, at first. Very soon I gave them a dry mash, mixed according to a government formula, and whole wheat. They always had sour milk. It was their only drink until they were two weeks old. I lost three of these. Of the remainder twenty-eight were cockerels. These I sold when they were just nine weeks old and weighed in all thirty-six pounds, two ounces. I got a good price for these broilers. The pullets began to lay the middle of July, when they were four and a half months old and laid very well for a time, but, of course, they moulted in the Fall, and I have learned that such early Leghorns do not pay.

In April I bought thirty-four day-olds for twelve dollars. They sent me thirty-seven and I did not lose one chick. Eighteen were pullets. Then I had a chance to buy a good incubator. Though it was late, I decided to try a hatch. I used my own eggs and got a 69 percent hatch. My brooder was not large enough for so many chicks though and I lost about a fifth of these from over-crowding. They did not grow and develop like my first two batches had. I believe that was because they were so late hatched.

In the Fall I planned to put up a house, but materials were very slow in coming, then the weather turned cold and we are still waiting for an opportunity to put in a concrete foundation. I covered the outside of the first house with roofing and my husband added to it, so I have kept my eighty-five hens there and in the garage this year. They have been too crowded and have not anywhere near come up to last year's averages. At present I am averaging four dozen eggs a day. I believe I will do much better next year with the new house and a well culled flock.

I have been able to sell all my eggs to friends and relatives in the city, shipping by parcel post and getting city prices for them. I have also been able to sell dressed poultry by parcel post and get good prices for it.

Since January, 1921, my poultry has paid for itself, for raising chicks, for the incubator and for our household expenses. I expect them to pay back the money I borrowed to put up their house this year.

—Gertrude H. Webner, Va.

Summer Egg Yield

With the approach of Summer, the poultryman's problem is not so much to get more eggs this week than he did last but rather to recognize the fact that hens will lay less eggs from this time on to the end of the laying season next October. Good management must be practiced during the Summer months in order that the inevitable slump in egg production shall take place gradually instead of abruptly. The maximum number of eggs cannot be laid by hens unless they are supplied with abundance of green food, suitable shade, cool and comfortable sleeping quarters and houses that are free from mites. These are some of the factors that every poultryman must keep well in mind during the Summer season.—Connecticut Agricultural College.

Intestinal Worms

An epidemic of intestinal worms is a pretty hard thing to overcome. If the ground becomes infested with the eggs of worms it takes about two years to clean up this ground and during this time the ground should be cropped and absolutely no chickens allowed to run on it. It appears there has been considerable trouble with worms this year.

Early Crowing Cockerels

On May 15 we hatched several hundred S. C. W. Leghorn chicks (American type). On June 6th we saw two of these cockerels crow. On the 24th day we had dozens of them crowing. In the past twelve years the writer has noticed many cockerels crow on the 28th day. M. M. Vickrey, Mo.

For eye trouble in little chickens make a saturate solution of boric acid, to which a little baking soda has been added. Swab each eye, using a clean piece of cotton in treating each chick. If the same piece of cotton is used on more than one chick, it may carry the infection.

As a rule it does not pay to doctor sick chickens. Find out the cause, then correct that wrong condition.

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MAY PULLETS, COCKERELS. Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, \$1.25. Light Brahmas, \$2. S. C. Buff Leghorns, also hens, \$1. Caponized birds, 25c extra. Joseph Purnier, Cadott, Wis. 9

SHOW BIRDS, DUX and Geese, all varieties. Dawson Bros., Franksville, Wis. 9-11

LIMITED NUMBER, YOUNG and old, high class birds from selected stock. White Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Minorcas, Lakenvelders, Silver Spaniel Hamburgs, Russian Orloffs, Pekin Ducks and Embden Geese. Prices reasonable. Frank Judson, Fairacres, Omaha, Nebr. 9

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AMERICA'S LEADING WINNERS in Giant Bronze Turkeys and Partridge Plymouth Rocks. See our ad on page 893. 1-22-tf.

VIGOROUS BRONZE TURKEYS. "Copper Bronze" strain. Exhibiting birds; unrelated breeding stock; no eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leo Smith, Independence, Ia. Rural. 5-22-1yr

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. May hatched Toms \$6.00; Hens, \$4.00. Iroquois Airedale Kennels, James P. Lee, Proprietor, Crescent City, Ill. 9

AMERICA'S BEST BREEDING Giant Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 893. 1-22-tf.

DUCKS.

MAMMOTH PEKINS—Splendid young stock from ten pound breeders. Your satisfaction guaranteed. Willomine Farm, Hillsboro, Ohio. 7-9

PARDEE'S PERFECT PEKINS—America's Standard strain. Breeders. Catalog. R. Pardee, Islip, N. Y. 8-22-1-yr.

GENUINE ENGLISH CALL DUCKS. Pair \$5.00. Extra hen, \$3.00. Full matured. A. Lansing, Barrington, Ill., Route 2. 9

MUSCOVEY DUCKS, colored only, young and mature stock, for sale. C. L. Daly, Maysville, Ky. 8-10

HORTON'S HIGH QUALITY Fawn and White Indian Runners. Sylvan View Poultry Farm, Curryville, Mo. 9-11

GOATS.

WANTED—PAIR THOROUGHBRED Angora Goats. E. Perryman, Ocean Springs, Miss. 9

GUINEA PIGS.

GUINEA PIGS. Pure black and white. Breeding and exhibition stock, \$2.00 per pair up. John Ludwig, Ottawa, Ill. 9

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WANTED—5,000 HOMER or common pigeons. Pay at least 30c pair. Celluloid bands, 3c each. Going Light, Canker Cure, 25c. D. Gilbert, 1128 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1-22-tf.

I OFFER MATED HOMERS in any quantity at \$2 per pair. Beautiful White Homers, \$2 per pair. Get my prices on Runts, Carneaux, and Maltese Hens. Free booklet. Squab Manual, 50c. Charles A. Gilbert, 2210 Almond St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 1-22-tf.

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INTERESTING PERFORMING, tumbling, roller pigeons. O. Berard, Neokosa, Wis. 8-9

40 VARIETIES OF PIGEONS. Thos. Spachek, Pilsen, Kan. 8-10

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PEDIGREED FLEMISH GIANTS—"Guaranteed." Close's Rabbit Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 7-9

NEW ZEALANDS, \$2.50 per pair. Admeroyl A. Elshelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 9

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IT PAYS TO RAISE CANARIES—BIG demand; start at home in spare time. We show you how, furnish choice mating stock, guaranteed high grade songsters. Monarch Specialty Co., Evanston, Ill. 7-12

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REGISTRABLE COLLIE PUPS, \$7, \$18. Meadow Farm, Coulterville, Ill. 9

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FINE LITTER PEDIGREED American Bull Terrier Puppies. Write for information. Mason Booth, Pulaski, Tenn. 9

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FERRETS FOR KILLING rats, and hunting rabbits. Instruction book and price list free. Len Farnsworth, New London, Ohio. 9-12

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MAKE CAPONS SIMPLICITY Perfection way. Send name for particulars. King, 636 Sheridan Road, Chicago. 5-10

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FOR SALE—1200 CANDEE. Used two seasons. If taken at once, \$80. Lincoln Hatchery, Zealand, Mich. 9

FOR SALE—3,000 CANDEE, 3,600 Candee Incubators. Durfee's Leghorn Farm, Madison, Wis. 9

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FOR SALE—EQUIPPED poultry farm at Louisa, Va. Incubator, five thousand capacity. Write for particulars. Bargain. Blake Farm Agency, Louisa, Va. 9

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\$500 GETS 20-ACRE Farm. Flock Poultry, Cow and Corn, hay, fruit, vegetables thrown in, good road handy depot; all tillable; good 6-room house, 36-ft. barn, poultry house, corn crib. Owner occupied elsewhere, \$1,550 gets all; only \$500 down. Details page 5. Big Bargain Catalog FREE. Strout Farm Agency, 150 B. E. Nassau St., New York City. 9

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WANTED.

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FOR SALE—FARMS all sizes, real estate anywhere, chicken farms, ranches, coal, oil and timber lands, leases, options and production. Coal Mines, Shops, Factories, Stores, Hotels, Restaurants, all kinds of Business Opportunities, Patents, Established Office Business. To buy or sell in any state, investigate. Lists free, state your wants. Ohio Co-Operative Agency, McConnellsville, Ohio. 9

Hoosier Strain Partridge Wyandottes (CHAMPIONS) OF 1921

Rare values in both old and young birds at attractive prices—write your wants. W. L. BENDER Box B-541 ANGOLA, INDIANA

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By Dr. Prince T. Wood. Tells plainly and in detail just how to build Open Air Poultry Houses, and what to build of, so that anyone can readily construct the correct house used and recommended by the most successful breeders. The best and most practical work on the subject. 48 illustrations of poultry houses, plans and diagrams, and photographs of construction work. Shows how to care for your houses and fowls to get better poultry, greater egg yield and fertility and freedom from disease. Price 75c, postpaid. American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill.

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OAK DALE Successors to D. W. Young and Owen Farms S. C. W. Leghorns FARM

New Fall Catalog Free!

The owners of Oak Dale respectfully call your attention to the fact that Oak Dale Farm is the home of the original D. W. Young and Owen Farms S. C. White Leghorns.

No other breeding establishment in existence has as much of this world-famous blood. Oak Dale blood is supreme because it is 100 percent Young blood.

When you order stock from Oak Dale you get not only fowls that individually are equal (if not superior) to the best any other farm can offer, but in addition you get fowls backed by 20 years of breeding by D. W. Young. And if you order a 1922 cockerel or 1922 pullets you get all that plus the personal selection of Harry M. Lamon, one of the greatest, if not the greatest, master breeders in the poultry industry.

Oak Dale's 1922 breeding pens (matings by Mr. Lamon) have produced literally hundreds of individual stars..... youngsters with wonderfully long, sweeping body lines, near-perfect head-points, and beautiful, glossy, snow-white plumage. There are thousands to select from! Breeders everywhere are delighted with them. Read what they say, judge for yourself.

W. J. Manby, LaGrange, Ky., writes, "The cockerel arrived Wednesday in fine shape. I am not only pleased, but delighted with this wonderful bird. He is far beyond my expectations."

Mrs. Arch H. Drake, Box 704, Granville, N. Y., writes: "The best two pullets were entered singly and won 1st and 2nd prizes. One of our own old hens won a 1st also. We are much pleased with the birds. The cockerel did not arrive in time to show. We have never seen a better young cockerel—he might be called a perfect bird."

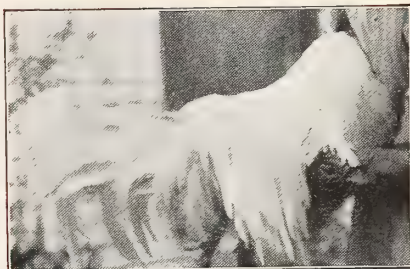
Did you notice in the letter written by John H. Davis, Peterboro, Canada (published on page 801 of the August issue of this Journal), how Mr. Davis was especially pleased with "the striking resemblance" among the birds we shipped him? Did you also note that Mr. Davis especially remarked that the birds it was our privilege to ship him "certainly bore the earmarks of scientific breeding" and that "the value of such birds in building up a flock for the beginner can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents?"

There's a reason for these friendly letters, and the reason is Oak Dale Farm is pledged to give "more than the customer pays for." If you are interested in S. C. White Leghorns which combine beauty Standardbred show merit and heavy egg-production, write for Oak Dale's 1922 Fall Catalog, read the story it tells, study the illustrations and judge for yourself. Remember Oak Dale now has thousands of youngsters bred from the world's greatest foundation stud from sires and dams mated by Lamon, "the master breeder"—and you can have your choice. Come to the farm and make your selection, or, if you prefer, send Mr. Lamon instructions as to what you want, and trust to his judgment—you'll get a square deal either way. Write for your copy of Oak Dale's new 1922 Fall Catalog before they are all mailed out.

Oak Dale Farm, Box A, LeRoy, Minn.

Harry M. Lamon, Manager

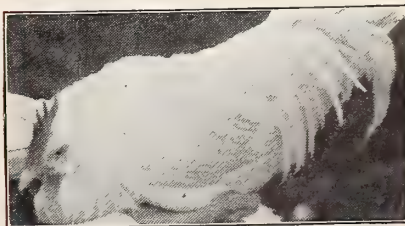
Human Interest



Above is portrayed one of the greatest Leghorn breeding cocks that ever lived. He is absolutely 100% pure D. W. Young blood; a wonderful big stud bird, with 10 generations (20 years) of Madison Square Garden winning ancestors back of him. As a breeding stud he is too valuable to risk in a show. Per pound live weight he is as valuable from a breeding standpoint as is Peter the Great among trotters, Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th among Holsteins or Laet among Percherons.

The greatest Leghorns that ever lived are in his pedigree. And he is transmitting to his progeny what he has inherited, because, after all, he is merely an omnibus in which his ancestors ride. Nothing can be transmitted that is not inherited.

Come to Oak Dale Farm and see him and the 60 oldest cockerels he sired this year. Then you will understand why Oak Dale is a breeding establishment and not merely a place where Leghorns are hatched and reared. And remember this great stud bird is only one of 25 "star" breeding cocks used this year. Come and see thousands of big, sleek, full-bodied, racy-built, smooth-feathered, glistening-white cockerels prancing around chock-full of pep and so fearless of man that they will pose after 10 minutes of coop handling. For an average sample, look at the baby cockerel (4 months old when this amateur snapshot was made) pictured below. Notice his size, and width of back, and finish of saddle hangers. And remember his dam was an "over" 200 egg hen of pure Young blood. He is not the best cockerel on the farm. By October 1st a hundred others will beat him. He was merely picked up and photographed; merely a nice, average baby cockerel.....but that 20 years of line-breeding behind him will mean something to the man who breeds from him or any one of his thousands of close relatives now ranging over the clover fields on Oak Dale.

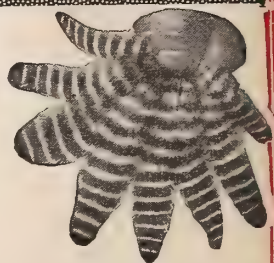


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**Madison Square Garden
New York, 1920 and 1921**

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First Prize Imperial Ringlet Cock at Madison Square Garden, New York—the blood of this great bird is all through my Special Sale List.

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Hens	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Pullets	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Young Pens	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Old Pens	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th

60 Prizes Out of 60 Offered at Both Shows

Sweepstake Championship Male and Female and Every Special Prize—This is the crowning achievement of their unexampled record at New York for more than 30 victorious years. At the five Garden Shows—1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921—THE IMPERIAL "RINGLETS" won 27 First Prizes out of 27 offered—Every Bird Bred on My Farm.

The competition at these shows was stronger in quality than at all the other shows of America combined—a fact that every breeder knows only too well.

**Supreme at Madison Square Garden
Is Supreme Everywhere**

BARGAIN SALE FOR 1922

My Special Sale List is now ready and offers the most extraordinary bargains in extreme high quality breeding and exhibition birds of First Prize Sweepstakes Champion Madison Square Garden blood. **THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY** to secure Madison Square Garden Winners, and sons, brothers, sisters and daughters of these winners, and birds of the richest First Prize Sweepstakes blood at prices **FAR BELOW THEIR VALUE.**

THIS SPECIAL SALE LIST

is full of the rarest bargains ever offered in the history of Barred Rocks and it will be to your interest to write me for a copy at once and secure the Grand birds you need at **SAVING PRICES.** A copy will be mailed immediately upon request.

Imperial Ringlets are the Standard for all the Barred Rocks in all America. They have won first prizes and Silver cups for my customers in thousands of Show rooms in every civilized land. I believe the most prominent breeders are using IMPERIAL "RINGLETS" to improve their stock.

Bargains in Eggs from the finest exhibition matings in the world. After June 1st, one setting, \$10; two settings, \$17.50; four settings, \$30; 100 eggs, \$45.

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E. B. Thompson

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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

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VOL. 53

OCTOBER, 1922

NO. 10



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This "Add A Section" Idea Makes a **BIG HIT**

With Poultry Raisers



If you are planning hatches of from 220 eggs up to 1760, here is the machine that will just exactly meet your requirements—you can start with one section and add additional sections as you wish—you don't have to spend a lot of money to start—you can begin on just as small or large a scale as you wish, letting your incubator grow with your business.

The **MULTI-DEK** SECTIONAL

Sectional Incubator is the only one of its kind on the market—it was designed especially for the poultryman who wants to let his profits pay for his expanding business.

220 to 1760 Egg Capacity

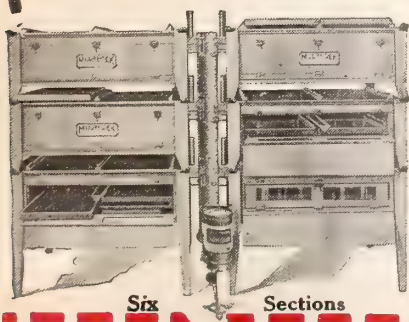
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We furnish the Multidek—any size you want—from one section up to eight. We ship you the lumber all cut, fitted, marked and ready to put together. Any one can set a section up ready to operate in a few minutes.

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Mail Coupon for Prices and **FREE** Illustrated Folder

Fill out and mail coupon and get free folder telling all about this practical economical incubator. Folder tells how Multidek is made—how it is heated—why it hatches better—also low prices. Write today.

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For Next Season
Will Soon Be
Ready. Watch
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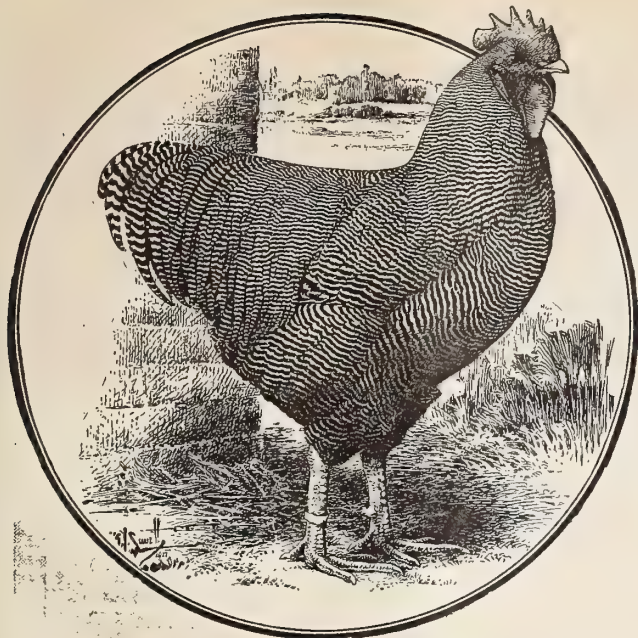
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Send me free folder telling all about your Mul-ti-Dek Sectional Incubator.

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Wins 12 Prizes
at
Michigan State Fair
with
HOLTERMAN'S
"ARISTOCRAT"
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
World's Finest Strain

Another Sweeping Victory
G. E. Severance Writes Sept. 6, 1922

READ
These Letters

P. A. Bryant, California,
writes:

"Congratulations clear across the continent from one side to the other! In the strongest competition ever held at any State Fair in California, my 'Aristocrats' won First Prize Dark Pen, First Exhibition Cock, First Cockerel, and Second Light Pen. There were 140 entries in Barred Rocks alone."

W. D. Burtch, North Dakota,
writes:

"What do you think of this for a great laying record? From the three 'Aristocrat' pullets I received, in seven months, exactly five hundred eggs. Isn't that good? I feel that I surely have the record for laying in North Dakota." (This is an average of 167 eggs for each pullet for 210 days.)

J. Y. Stimmel, Ohio, writes:

"HAPPY NEW YEAR! WON FIRST AND SECOND PRIZE AT CHICAGO on exhibition cock birds. Both were 'Aristocrats.'"

A Great American Egg Laying Contest Official, Kansas City, Mo., writes:

"Dear Mr. Holterman: We find in checking up our reports that your 'Aristocrat' pullet No. 474 laid 262 eggs. This is one of the best Barred Rock records that we have ever had. I wish you would use the egg record of your females in your advertising. If you will use these records as you should, you will get as much value out of them as any winning you have ever made."

"I went to the Michigan State Fair with my Holterman ARISTOCRATS and won 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Cockerels; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th Pullets; 1st, 2nd Young Pens; 3rd Cock and 5th Hen." In the face of the terrific competition at this great State Fair Mr. Severance's winnings need no comment. In thousands of shows everywhere ARISTOCRATS prove themselves to be unquestionably the world's greatest prize winning strain fowls.

Prize Winning Show Birds

Able To Win In Any Competition

For years my ARISTOCRATS have maintained their deserved reputation for being surest winners at exhibitions and egg contests. Each year I improve my stock to a point that assures maintenance of ARISTOCRAT superiority, and in consequence my birds are able to win in any competition, anywhere and at any time. I can honestly say that at this time I have the

Best Birds of My Entire Career

Triple Profit Fowls

In my office I have records that readily establish the truth of the statement that ARISTOCRATS are the biggest "triple profit fowls" in existence. They not only win at the most famous shows throughout the United States and the civilized world, but are justly famed as egg layers and big money market fowls. These three money making traits, combined in one pure strain of poultry, spell success for you under all conditions. My limited surplus stock for October disposal is now offered for sale at reasonable prices while it lasts.

W. D. HOLTERMAN, Fancier
Box A-10, Fort Wayne, Ind.

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Box A-10, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dear Sir: Without obligation to me send me free of charge and postpaid your new copyrighted book entitled, "Raising Chickens for Profit and Pleasure." Also listings of your prize winning strain ARISTOCRAT surplus stock now available.

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E. G. Aldrich, *Advertising Manager*

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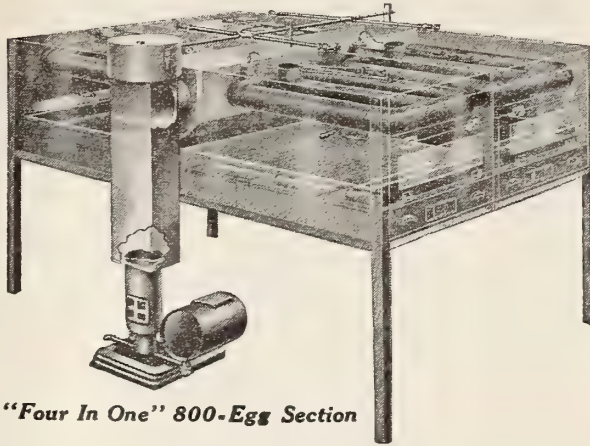
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My Buff Orpingtons

Perhaps no line of Buffs in existence carries the purity of color now possessed by my Strain. By this I refer to the strength of undercolor in every section, the soundness in tail and wing color, the soft, even, level surface color of Females and the brilliant, sparkling, golden luster in Males. But this matchless excellence of color does not make a complete Orpington. I have always maintained and cautiously guarded massive proportions, large capacity, broadness with length, stout bone, proper station, neat head points and good length of feather. These balanced color and type qualities in my best Buff Orpingtons are the fruits of my 21 years of constructive and most cautious breeding. This matchless achievement accounts for my unapproached sensational winnings at the Great Chicago Coliseum Show past four years as well as my ability to serve you best in Buff Orpingtons

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While I do not breed White and Black Orpingtons so extensively as Buffs, the very same basic principles of constructive breeding is utilized and I have quietly furnished many of the most sensational Winners in White and Black Orpingtons known to the American Orpington fancy. Prudent purchasers do not object to paying substantial prices when they get this quality and the

finest of my many years of breeding are now open to your purchase. My outstanding specimens this year carry the neatest head points, the greatest capacity, the broadest backs, the lowest tail carriage, the fullest breasts, the heaviest bone and the best station that I ever owned! My old customers everywhere will fully appreciate this news and will order early as usual.

In every single instance the quality will over-balance the price whether the price be \$5 or \$50 per bird and your complete satisfaction is guaranteed.

C. S. BYERS

Successful Orpington
Specialist 21 Years

HAZELRIGG, IND.



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LOOK at old Wyandotte. Last year someone kidded him to take a hundred mile trip to see some sort of a contraption that had done wonderful things *in the factory*. He fell for the smooth line of promises they gave him and bought the machine.

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It shows plainly how the Wishbone increases your profit—and eliminates all hand labor. It describes in detail how hatching may be reduced to a few routine operations. You should read this catalog even if you aren't ready to buy an incubator at this time. Write for it now.

See How Satisfied Wishbone Owners Are

"You say I'm lucky. It's not luck—it's common-sense. I bought a Wishbone Incubator because I'd actually seen several Wishbone installations working and making big profits for hatchers whom I knew personally. You needn't go far to see a Wishbone. If you don't know where to go, write the company—they'll tell you. Better still, come and have a look at mine.

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"Between ourselves I'm frank to admit the job's a light one. The heater only needs fuel about once in every twelve hours, and when you put your eggs on the combined hatching and roller trays your task's all but done. Rolling the eggs with the Wishbone turning device is child's play. It's all done in a couple of minutes—*rolled* mind you—not shifted on end. On the last day of the hatch, in every compartment, you'll see a picture! Crowds of 'Wishbone-hatched'—those heavy, fluffy chicks that people rush to buy because they live and thrive. No wonder I banked \$15,000 with my 40,000 capacity!

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AMERICAN INCUBATOR MFG. CO.

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*has stood Pre-Eminent as
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for 17 Years*

During this period more than thirty thousand shipments have been made in the United States, Canada and abroad. Very few really good flocks exist that are not wholly or in part Owen Farms Bloodlines. Leadership over a long span of years has to be won on sheer merit. The established bloodlines at Owen Farms, where careful systematic line-breeding has been followed year after year, has been the big factor in the success attained by the many thousand Owen Farms' customers all over the world.

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is at your disposal here at Owen Farms. Careful records are kept of every shipment, and you can come back at any time and secure the proper bird or birds to nick with those you have and go on with the line-breeding. My records are complete enough to enable me to visualize any birds shipped even though sent out some years ago. What I have learned during twenty-four years devoted to breeding Standardbred poultry is at your disposal. Am always glad to advise my customers, and, in many instances have saved them large sums of money. **Come and visit my farms if you can.** At any rate, come fully and freely on paper and learn for yourself if you awnt to become a member of the large and growing Owen Farms family.

1922 BUSINESS

will be large because the finest cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets ever on Owen Farms are rapidly rounding into shape to meet your requirements. Winning old and young birds for your show; superbly mated pairs, trios, or pens to produce strong sturdy birds that have the ability to lay and pay as well as to win; utility birds of the highest class; you will find them here on Owen Farms at prices you will gladly pay.

Splendid utility cockerels at \$7.50 and \$10.00; choice breeding and show cockerels at \$15.00; \$25.00 and \$35.00; superb exhibition and breeding cockerels at \$50.00; \$75.00 and \$100.00. Utility pullets at \$5.00 each and choicer pullets at \$7.50 to \$50.00, just half the price of the cockerels of the same grade. Choice cocks and hens a matter for correspondence.

Whatever you are needing you will find among the thousands of

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My 84-Page Booklet.*

Owen Farms 107 William Street,
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Maurice F. Delano, Owner



AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Volume 53

Chicago, Ill., October, 1922

No. 10

Housing and Feeding for Winter Eggs

EVERYBODY who keeps hens should give advance consideration to the subjects of housing and feeding for the winter. Birds should be placed in their permanent quarters, given regular egg-producing rations, and started before the cold weather begins. Upheavals, such as change of houses or methods of feeding upset the birds and check the egg-laying machinery, once it is started.

For that reason the winter schedule should be planned in advance and should not be changed after it is once started. Early October is a good time to do what needs doing to the houses; it is the time to invoice your stock and decide how many birds you are going to keep through the winter; what feedstuffs and litter you are going to use. It is well to consider these matters now, and adjust and prepare for the winter season, thus being in shape to reap the rewards of the early egg market.

First I prepare the house. My poultry house, although plain and shabby, is storm-proof, clean and well ventilated, and that without much expense. The roof and sides are covered with a good roofing material. Early in October, on the first sunny, warm day, I clean the walls and all the inside fixtures, after which I put on a thick coat of whitewash, being careful to get it into all the cracks and crevices, for those are the places where vermin hide and breed. The house is then clean, fresh and dry, ready to receive the pullets.

The floor of the house where you keep your birds must also come in for its share of cleaning. The floor of my poultry house being of dirt, I scrape off 2 or 3 inches and cart in the same amount of strong clay soil that packs down to a hard, smooth surface. This is a laborious job, but important, for a contaminated dirt floor is dangerous to health. Fresh earth improves the sanitation of the house.

To ventilate an ordinary house like mine, is to take out the sash in half the windows at opposite ends of the house and cover the openings with burlap. I like to have one or two glass windows on the south or southwest side of the house, as they allow the direct rays of the sun to get in and the birds enjoy it in cold weather. I also have a frame door covered with burlap as well as the wooden door, as the burlap makes it possible to admit air and light and keeps out the snow and wind on stormy days.

Dry, Clean Litter

I have come to realize that litter for the floor is almost as important as the feed. Costly experience has taught me that any old hay or straw will not do for the hens to scratch in. Musty and moldy scratching litter causes more sickness among fowls than anything else, as it breeds disease germs, which float in the air when the hens scratch up the material, and rapidly develop diseases of the lungs and intestines. I use only

By Emil G. Glaser

The poultryman should consider winter problems this month—House should be ready and pullets started for winter egg production—Practical hints on housing and feeding.

the purest scratching materials obtainable. I have found shavings particularly valuable because they prevent the other litter from packing down, and so insure a circulation of air through the litter, which keeps it dry and sweet.

After my house is in shape, I decide how many pullets or old hens I can put into these quarters. Every hen and pullet is given the "twice

over" before it reaches winter quarters. Once, when the culls are thrown out, and again when only the best pullets or old hens are picked from those of the first culling. I am careful not to overcrowd, as I have discovered that there is nothing more detrimental to egg production as overcrowding stock in winter. I have found that twenty well cared for pullets, with plenty of house room, will produce more eggs than fifty that are crowded. Crowding pullets in winter quarters is a fruitful and virulent cause of roup, colds and general debility.

Having arranged the house and number of birds to be kept, general feed and care is the next thing I consider. Hens must have a variety of food to produce eggs in winter. These feeds when taken together are generally called "balanced rations."

My regular winter feeding program starts as soon as the pullets are placed in their winter quarters. I scatter one quart of scratch feed, composed of two parts coarsely cracked corn, two parts wheat and one part oats, in the deep litter, in the morning, for each twenty fowls. They have access to a good commercial dry mash at all times except at noon, when they receive a crumbly wet mash consisting of two parts wheat bran, one part each of middlings and cornmeal, one-half pint of meat scraps and boiled potato peelings.

An hour after this is fed I again open the dry mash feed-hoppers. I feed alfalfa because it is the best all around green feed to be had. I use the last cutting, which is fed in wall racks.

About two hours before dark I feed the same as in the morning, except that an extra pint is added to the quantity of scratch feed fed in the morning. During extreme cold weather I feed some whole yellow corn.

Warm water is as important a factor on my feeding program as the rest and is furnished at all times in heater fountains. I change the litter on the floor every two weeks and shake it up every day. My reward is plenty of eggs from early October until late July, which not only bring top-notch prices, but produce big, strong, healthy, robust chicks that live.

I repeat the danger of colds when pullets are put into ill-ventilated winter quarters. Keep windows open day and night during the fall. If a dirt floor, renew the dirt; or if a board floor, spray with disinfectant.

Great Poultry Show at New York State Fair

A GREAT poultry exhibition such as was staged on the New York State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, September 12th to 15th, 1922, is not merely a competition. It is an educational short course where those who attend learn by looking and seeing. For the show is a mirror that reflects, so all may see the true status of the breeders' work as the aggregation of breeds comes out of the breeding season of 1922, with the young stock of its lineage by its side. It is this young stuff that is always of special interest, for it is the season's first reflection of what breeders have accomplished in their ever forward and ceaseless cycle of breed perpetuity.

Syracuse is not an easy show to make. Coming the second week in September, many a good cock and hen is in bad feather, and only the earliest and best matured of the young stock is fit. It is remarkable how good the show really is. For it annually receives a big entry of superior quality stock. This steady strength of the New York State Fair is directly due to three things. First, prize money, which this year, amounted to \$5,830.50 in regular prizes, and \$1,083.50 in special prizes. Second, efficient management, which results in the proper cooping and care of the exhibits and the selection of a staff of capable judges. Third, a splendid poultry building in which to stage the exhibition.

Syracuse brings together many of the representative poultrymen of the country. It is a meeting place. That is an advantage that follows in the wake of big and important shows. When many of the leading poultrymen of the country get together, there is a most beneficial exchange of opinions. More than that, breeders are able to keep their friendships in constant repair. The world is a pretty big place; there is a great deal of work to be done, and most folks are kept busy with their work; but now

By Frank L. Platt

**Exhibit up to its usual excellence
—Young birds well developed—
Efficient management right
through—Fanciers are embody-
ing utility merit in their birds.**

and then there is a gathering of breeders in which each may live in the companionship of the others. That builds and keeps in repair the fraternal spirit of the fancy. It is this free-masonry which envelops the entire body of poultrymen that gives to the chicken business its good flavor and charming atmosphere.

The entry of chickens at Syracuse was about what could be termed "normal." There have been bigger entries at different times. It cannot be expected that the show will "break all records" every year. The strike in the railway shop crafts and the excessively hot weather that preceded the show were factors of influence in shaping the entry. From the conversations of breeders in attendance it was plain that optimism prevailed among them. One big poultryman stated that he was prepared for double the business during the coming winter and spring that he handled last year. An old acquaintance remarked that he had stopped to spend a day at the poultry show, being East on a business trip, and that on this trip he had sold 500 automobile bodies in one order. "A year ago at this time," he said, "I couldn't have sold three." Forty-eight per cent of the buying power of the country depends on the wages of employees, and the liquidation of wages has about reached its lowest level for the time being, while bank statements show an expansion of loans, which makes borrowing easy and stimulates business. These facts in the general economic situation indicate the abatement of pressure that has been in evidence, and, if things were more settled in Europe, would indicate boom times.

In going over the classes at Syracuse, we were impressed with much that could be termed good quality birds and much good judging. It does appear, however, that there are cases when the entry is small in a class that birds are awarded prizes that are not worthy (Continued on page 955)



Prominent poultrymen at Syracuse. From left to right, B. O. Schilling, M. L. Chapman, John S. Martin, W. H. Manning, Supt. of the poultry department, New York State Fair; James E. Rice, professor of poultry husbandry, Cornell University; Frank R. Conway, H. Cecil Sheppard. The brick wall of the \$90,000 poultry building on the State Fair grounds serves as a background.

—Photo by Arthur O. Schilling.

A Program of Work that Will Bring Results

OCTOBER is an important time of the year for the poultry raiser, because it brings nearly to a close the producing year in his laying pens. The average pullet reaches egg laying maturity as the later days of October appear, and begins her season of egg production. With the rolling around of another October that pullet, if she has survived the culling operations during early summer, when a certain percentage of the unprofitable individuals are removed from the flock—reaches a natural period of rest and relaxation from intensive egg production, and enters the molt, changes her plumage coat, and gets herself in readiness for the following year's work. Therefore October is the natural time, and as a rule the most convenient time as well, for the poultryman to take inventory of his hens, to look over the individual fowls that remain in his adult flocks, and decide which are probably going to prove efficient and economical through another season. It is probably true that in many cases too many of the old pullets, which are soon to be classed as yearlings, are sold. Many a valuable yearling has been removed from the flocks, which would have made good money for her owner, if he had appreciated her worth and promise.

Hens That Are Useful

We hear much these days of the term, "utility fowls." What are utility fowls? No poultry raiser, whatever his particular line of interest in poultry may be, should be, confused in his conception of answer to this question. Utility fowls are simply fowls that are useful, and this is analyzed to include economical and profitable. Utility fowls are fowls that fulfill a purpose, supply a demand, earn returns on investment in them, and warrant their keeping. Every hen that remains in the laying or breeding flocks of American poultry yards this coming year should be in some way and in some measure an utility hen. The idea of what constitutes an utility hen may differ in various types of poultry production. To a suburban poultryman it may take the form of a hen which will lay a goodly number of eggs for his family use this approaching winter, or it may be a bird worthy of exhibiting in a poultry show. To a commercial poultryman, depending upon his poultry flocks for his income, it will be a hen capable of producing salable products economically and efficiently. Or to a fancier breeder the utility hen may be the hen which will best serve his purpose in the production of sound seed stock, true to type and color. The idea that an utility hen is simply a useful business hen should be emphasized.

Determining Usefulness

Practically every poultry raiser who reads this story is interested in determining the usefulness or business worth of the hens in his flocks. October is the time to make the appraisal of value. Before any attempt is made to sort over the yearlings and older hens, several important factors should be thought over, in order that in making the selection of hens to keep for another season more exact and accurate work may be done. In other words, there are reasons why certain hens should be kept. What are they?

Egg production is the basis of the American poultry industry. Without a certain capacity for egg production no breed of fowls will meet widespread favor, or be developed as a popular or commercial type. Some poultrymen specialize in certain branches of poultry production, such as the breeding of exhibition fowls, but their success lies basically, in part at least, in the productive capacities of the prize winning fowls which their skill as breeders produce. In the enormous poultry industry which touches every part of the country, egg production very certainly is the foundation of any permanence or business success which that industry enjoys. And this is undoubtedly as it should be. Therefore, it is not wrong to consider the hens' egg producing record as a major point in determining which hens remain and which are to be sold for meat purposes.

By Willard C. Thompson

Handle the hens this month for personal inspection—The practical use of leg bands on pullets and hens lead to a full knowledge of your birds.

The American poultry raiser is not a narrow-minded sort of person, and should not be. While realizing how fundamentally important must be the consideration of a hen's egg record, he does remember that certain other points should also be given weight when the snappy days of October remind him of his duty to the poultry flock. He may be tempted to give most of his atten-

tion to his incoming pullet flocks, and they deserve much of it, but a few hours must be spent with the older hens. It is a waste of money, time and labor to keep over hens that will not earn something that is tangible and useful. The size, condition, type, color, trueness to Standard, and appearance of the hens must be given consideration.

Suggested Program

In order to put these thoughts into form for practical use immediately, the following outline program is given, with the thought that any poultryman who will may read it over, think it out seriously, and then use it as a basis for looking over his hen flocks.

Plan to handle the yearlings and older hens sometime during October, preferably during the latter part. Systematize this handling so that every hen is individually considered, but so that unnecessary scaring or frightening of the fowls is avoided. Go into the poultry house some evening, catch the hens and confine them in crates, if possible, for easy handling the next day. It is preferable to combine this handling with the fall house cleaning, if possible.

If the fowls have been trap-nested during the past year the program is relatively easy, because the record in black and white indicates the whole story of the individual's egg production performance. Look over the record. Then handle the bird, and be sure that she is in health, remains vigorous, is fairly typical of her breed, at least, and does not possess outstanding poor qualities, such as deformities, disqualifications, decidedly off or poor color, or other damaging points.

In estimating, from examination of the trap-nest record, the value of any individual look to see if (a) the egg production record started early in the producing year, that is see if the individual was precocious, or capable of beginning her egg production during the season when eggs are high in price, and when it is not natural to secure high production, unless the fowl is well bred and managed. This means that individuals which have record of egg production during October and November or early December of a year ago can be considered precocious, and as a rule worthy of selection. (b) the egg production during March, April and May was heavy, averaging 25 eggs or thereabouts, for this means intensive laying, and as a rule marks an economical layer. (c) the egg production performance has been maintained well through the summer. The good, profit-producing hen cannot rest all summer and finish the year with a high egg record to her credit.

If the hens have not been trap-nested the selection must be based on less accurate items, but nevertheless made. The October selection of yearlings and older hens is in reality the last culling of the season. It is the estimation of hens worth by examination for certain marks that good production has left on the fowls.

Among the value helping points to be used will be: (a) Long, broad back, indicating room in the body for the use of large amounts of food materials, and the formation of eggs (but keeping in mind that in any breed this length or breadth of back must be in relation to the requirements of that breed. (b) Deep, capacious bodies. (c) Soft, pliable, high-quality skin (on por hens the skin is tight and rather stiff and hard). (d) Spread between pelvic bones, and between pelvic arch and end of keel, both further indications of development or egg producing organs. (e) Fade color in pigmented sections. In October the best hens will appear well bleached out in shank and beak. (Continued on page 946)

How the Big Poultrymen Succeed

FEW subjects hold an equal interest for a large number of American readers than that dealing with success and how to attain it. Sections of magazines are devoted to the biographies of the various men who have made a brilliant financial success in life, and their methods studied and followed as closely as the circumstances permit. Long advertising columns and many pages are devoted to the advertising of correspondence schools whose main object it is to develop and train men and women in various kinds of business in order to make them financially successful. This is a trait truly characteristic of our country, where Ambition rides in the saddle, and where the measure of a man is gauged largely by what he attains in the material affairs of this world.

For this reason I believe that the methods generally practiced by poultrymen who have made a conspicuous success of their business, will prove of considerable interest to readers of the Journal. Perhaps a brief analysis of the fundamental principals governing the rise of our notably successful poultrymen will be of assistance in enabling us to "go and do likewise."

Generally speaking, we find upon a closer examination that the main methods of doing business upon the very successful poultry plants are essentially the same. They differ greatly in application, but vary little in those foundation stones upon which every real and permanent business is built.

In order to attain a more intimate knowledge of this subject, I wrote a number of our really successful poultrymen, asking them to tell me frankly what main causes had contributed towards their success in their respective fields. The answers received were surprising in their variety in one sense, and equally so in their similarity in another. Practically every man has different ways of securing his business, but again practically each one bases his method upon a few simple principles. We are thus confronted with the problem of applying such methods as are best applicable to our particular needs and circumstances, rather than slavishly to follow the workings of another man's mind.

We usually note that the successful man in any line of endeavor is very much of an originator. He accepts the best others have to offer, and taking this as a starting point, branches out to suit his own conception of what is best for his enterprise. He is essentially a man of broad vision.

Essentials for Success

We may safely say that every successful poultryman loves his business. This is one of the true corner stones of real success with chickens. The painstaking care required year after year to produce an established strain of layers or show fowls, or both; the careful and intelligent combining of several strains to create a superior one; the sympathy, love, patience, and understanding—these are a few of the basic requirements for anyone in the poultry business, if he desires to emerge and stand above the mass of his fellow breeders. This I cannot emphasize too strongly. Do you possess these essentials? Or, given the opportunity, would you?

The histories of our successful poultrymen point to these facts very forcefully. In one instance we find a man leaving a highly remunerative profession, because, perforce: "I just couldn't keep away from chickens." In another case we see the traits descended from father to son, and often to grandson. Thus one of the tap roots of the success of such men sinks far into the rich soil of their love and sympathy for and understanding of poultry, its needs, limitations, and its possibilities.

Another essential we find is a proper conception of what

By H. G. Forster

The successful poultryman is in love with his business—He works with a will—The field is wide open to everyone—Rewards are high.

can be done by painstaking breeding. Witness the remarkable rise of some of our present show and laying establishments. Witness the equally rapid fall of some others. No breeder of any standing has attained his success except by the slow, sure, and careful process of selection, the almost religious avoidance of any-

thing not up to a standard set high and sure above the mediocre. I have in mind one West Coast breeder of heavy laying Leghorns who for years kept a painstaking and absolutely exact trapnested record of his birds, gradually increasing their capacity and prepotency until his fowls stand before the world as wonderful examples of what the mind of man can achieve if he sets about it in the proper way. In all those years, before the world and success came to his feet, did this man continue his work with unvarying care and conscientiousness—no wonder that the rewards are high. Never to be satisfied with an egg of inferior conformation, color, or ancestry requires real strength of character. Never to be tempted to increase a business until the flock produces eggs and offspring of the highest quality—no matter how keen the demand for that product may be—requires a conception of business ethics, vision, and ideals lacking in many of us. Do we possess them? This places such a man far above the mere honest poultryman. One can be honest enough and still not attain heights of real poultry success. Many poultrymen begin well. They build for themselves quite a reputation. Then the orders begin to pour in. The hesitation about sending back good money because one hasn't quite the proper eggs or stock on hand is human nature. It requires idealism of high order indeed not to lower standards. But we find that if this standard of quality be once lowered, it is practically impossible ever to recover from the demoralizing effects of easy and quick money. The pre-eminent poultrymen are those who have placed quality first and quantity second, and then stuck to it. Again I cannot emphasize this too strongly. Are we made of that kind of stuff?

Successful Business Methods

Let us enter the office of one of our successful poultrymen and glance over his shoulder as he runs through and disposes of his morning's mail. It is early February with orders for chicks and hatching eggs beginning to assume large proportions. He receives an inquiry which we will call letter one. It is from a wealthy man who is starting in the poultry business on a large scale. He desires 3,000 chicks of the best quality to be delivered the first week in April. Mr. Poultryman calls in his superintendent and they confer. They decide that they cannot supply this man with what he wants at the time he wishes it. They could place a lot of almost as good eggs into their machines, and perhaps none in this world would ever be the wiser, except the poultryman and his assistant. But what occurs? Mr. Poultryman dictates a courteous and appreciative reply to the effect that, while he desires this man's business, he does not feel able to guarantee so many chicks of the desired quality in the specified time. That, as a matter of fact, he would not advise this man to secure all of his chicks at the same time. That unless one understands the business thoroughly, it is best to have the chicks in at least three lots, separated by a week or ten days, to allow for more successful brooding, care and attention to details. In many cases the customer orders his chicks in this way, thanks the poultryman for his friendly advice, the chicks are delivered in rotation in smaller units, the customer is successful with them, is satisfied, and the farm, as well as the business in general, has made another friend. How (Continued on page 953)

What Constitutes an Ideal Market Fowl

By W. H. CARD

A big difference between chickens from egg-type breeds and those that have inherited flesh qualities—The requirements of good table poultry.

SINCE 1914 the breeding and development of meat fowls has become almost a lost art, but at present it is again coming into a popular favor which bids fair to rival the popularity of high egg production. One reason for this is that the meat side of the poultry industry is supported by steadier and more staple prices than the price of eggs.

With us in the East, eggs vary in price from \$1.25 per dozen to 25 cents per dozen, according to season or supply and demand. Poultry meat varies not more than five cents per pound either way in a year, because good table poultry is in demand beyond supply at all times of the year. That results in prices which enable the grower to produce market poultry at a living profit.

There is a reason for the renewed interest in the meat side of the poultry industry. The aftermath of war has created a new class of consumers who, of necessity, must make small cash purchases, and the one-fourth pound tea, the twenty-five cents worth of flour, small cuts in pork, lamb and veal, have resulted in poultry taking the place of big beef sirloins or porterhouse steaks. Poultry meat is not a high price delicacy as some assume. It is popular with the cash paying consumer of today. This situation, however, has developed a strong and insistent demand for a market fowl in dressed poultry of the highest quality; not a worn-out egg machine of a hen, but a big, meaty, economical chicken for the housewife to buy.

For many years poultry raisers made no great distinction between the egg and meat breeds, yet the enormous number of small, thin egg type birds that are now put on the market, and the good price for good table poultry has made a distinction a necessity. Any ordinary observer easily recognizes the difference between the Jersey cow (a milk producer) and a white-faced Hereford (a beef animal). Today the ideal market or meat fowl is as marked in its difference from the laying breeds as the above two breeds of cattle.

The shape of a meat fowl is rounded at every point, whereas the laying breeds are slab-sided and with angles predominating. The egg-type hen, when dressed and laid on her back, breast up, has a high breast bone—a sort of hatchet-shaped breast. The meat type hen has a rounder, flatter, plumper breast.

At the beginning of poultry culture, all fowls were of one shape or conformation. Then specialized breeds were developed to meet the desires and needs of eggs or meat. Today we have a number of general purpose breeds that combine both qualities to fair extent, and we also have breeds that are largely meat or largely eggs.

The different types have been brought about by continuous selection and line-breeding; that is, continuous selection and mating together of related specimens for an especial end in view, whether meat production or egg produc-

tion. In some respects the two types are alike in that both call for breadth, depth and length, but with great differences in the exact nature of that breadth, depth and length.

Difference Between Cornish and Leghorns

The Dark Cornish fowl is the extreme in meat type, the Leghorn the extreme in egg type, yet both must of a necessity have breadth, depth and length; but with the Cornish it is from the outside in, and in Leghorns, it is from the inside out, if I may use these odd explanatory terms.

The Cornish grows meat (not fat) on every section of such a thickness as to crowd the internal organs, hence, checking egg production. The Leghorn grows such large internal organs for digestion and reproduction, for high egg yield, as to make thin the walls of the body and take away from the flesh its meat developing character.

In considering meat breeds among recognized Standard fowls, one must, of necessity, choose those breeds signally

popular in respect to flesh quality rather than flesh quantity, together with those marketable qualities demanded by the fastidious American public, which embrace not only market-appearance and flesh quantity, but that an extremely tender fiber of flesh quality that is not only palatable, but can be well cooked, roasted or broiled to a "bite-ability" by the American "quick-fire" methods. The pulse of the market is in the palate of the consumer.

There is no 100 per cent perfection in nature and the chances are much less when

man undertakes to perfect anything in nature to conform to his desires and hopes. Man is not infallible. He may plan and put into operation those plans which he devises, yet his hopes may never be realized because of some imperfection in his own line of reasoning. With this preliminary apology for the best efforts of man let us consider, without fear of dissent, some plain statements of fact that certainly do aid and abet the popularity of certain meat breeds.

For years the Dark Cornish was touted as the "ideal market fowl." So far as flesh quantity is concerned, it is without an equal. But at the present time flesh quantity is its only market asset. Its market appearance is marred by a dark slate under color which leaves black pigment in the skin when the young stock are dressed as broilers, and the same applies to fowls during molt, when they are growing new plumage, a fact which is "taboo" among consumers. As to its flesh quality, the following tells the story and is the "handwriting on the wall" for all Cornish breeders to consider for the regeneration of their breed:

The breeding of Dark Cornish, through the fancier, has degenerated into a fadism where fancy points have subordinated market worth to the back-ground. Many specimens today appear more like feathered (Continued on page 950)



The difference in carcass between a sharp-breasted egg type and a full-breasted Orpington.

Putting the Birds in Show Condition

POULTRY like all other live stock should be properly "fitted" before being exhibited. The horseman has his horse thoroughly trained to stand or to "move" as desired. He has removed all the rough hair and has so fed and groomed him that his coat glistens like silk. So with the cattleman; his animal has been properly halter-broken, her horns polished, her tail clipped so as to appear fine, leading to a good full switch. The shepherd has trimmed and clipped his sheep so that the weak spots are hidden and the only way the judge can discover them is by getting his hands on the animal. Even the gardener has nursed and tended his flowers or vegetables and at the end has selected the specimens to be shown with scrupulous care, fixing and displaying them to the best advantage.

If a bird is worth showing it is worth showing well. When a bird is exhibited that has first been properly "fitted" the prize is half won. A good bird "well fitted" will win over an inferior bird "well fitted," and it often happens that an ordinary specimen "well fitted" will defeat a much better specimen that is not in condition, although this is not always the case at the hands of a really keen judge. It behooves every poultryman nevertheless, to properly fit his birds before showing them or to keep them at home.

When to Start Conditioning

The time to think of getting ready for a show is not the day or the week before. Lay your plans months ahead. If you intend to show a "string" at a fall show you should arrange ahead as far as possible to have your old birds in full plumage at the time of the show. To do this it is advisable not to depend on a natural molt. If you want to show three hens, select half a dozen and molt them; then you can decide at show time which to take.

As soon as the breeding season is over take the birds you have decided to molt and put them on a pasture—a good clover sod is the ideal place. Supply them with water, but give them nothing to eat except the green feed they pick up, for about two weeks depending on the condition of the birds; then put them on to full feed, giving them lots of wet mash in which there is a liberal supply of linseed meal. Do not feed too heavily for the first few days as the birds will be ravenous and if given all they will eat are liable to digestive disorders. By the time they are on full feed for a week they will generally be in full molt.

About six weeks to a month before the show, go over the birds and examine the main tail and wing feathers. If any of them are broken or show foreign color, pull them. They will be grown in again by show time. In a solid colored bird, other than white, never pull a feather unless it is "ripe" as it will almost certainly come in with a white tip. To ripen a feather, cut it up an inch or two above the skin, and after the quill dies, pull out the stub.

With old birds that have been shown before not much training will be necessary, but with the young birds considerable time may be required to get them coop-broken and to train them to pose instead of trying to fly out of the top of the coop when the judging stick is used on them. This matter of temperament depends somewhat on the natural, inherited disposition of your stock, and somewhat on whether or not you have grown the birds tame without them ever having been scared.

The best time to start the training is at night after the birds have gone to roost. Take a bird gently off the perch and place it on a box or table. If it struggles to get away, talk to it coaxingly and hold it until it quiets down, then give it a little tit-bit such as a piece of meat or a piece of bread soaked in milk. Stroke it on the wattles with the finger, rewarding it every time it submits. It is really surprising how quickly you can make friends with a bird when it realizes

By M. E. Underwood

Getting new plumage on cocks and hens—Rub on the gloss—Training a bird to stand in the coop—Washing white plumage.

that you do not intend to hurt it. Do this for several nights and as it gains confidence in you begin to pose it until you have it trained to take any position you want, always rewarding it with a tit-bit when it does well.

Do not put a bird up in a coop and keep it there day after day; it is unnecessary and the bird is liable to "go stale."

If you put it up for a day or two, then change by throwing it down in the pen and give it a day's run. In this way it is likely to keep in far better condition than when cooped continuously.

Removing Undesirable Feathers

It is a comparatively simple proposition preparing colored birds for the show as they commonly do not require washing. If they are very dirty all that is required at most is to sponge them off, and even this is seldom necessary. Put them in a pen of deep, clean straw and they will generally clean themselves. However, it is necessary to go over them and remove all the dead and off-colored feathers and groom them to bring the lustre to the plumage. For this purpose nothing is better than the bare hand or a silk handkerchief. Do not rub hard, but lightly, stroking the lay of the plumage.

In "plucking" it will depend altogether on what variety you are handling just what feathers you should remove. In buff varieties all that is necessary is to remove those feathers that show dead or faded tips so as to leave the surface one even shade throughout. In laced varieties it is common practice to remove all "mossy" feathers, but a lot of good feathers are often plucked to open up the surface and give the contrast of color so much desired. In Barred Rocks all black feathers should be removed and also those feathers that show zig-zag or irregular barring.

It is with white varieties that require washing where the big job comes in. Washing is a simple job when you know how, but it requires considerable practice before proficiency is attained. Most people use three tubs. I always use four, the extra tub containing additional clear water for rinsing to make sure that all soap was removed from the plumage.

I always like a good room to work in where I can strip off surplus clothes. Take the four tubs and place them on benches so that there will be as little stopping as possible. In the first tub put water as hot as the hand can comfortably bear. This is the tub where the washing is done. In the second, clear tepid water. In the third, clear cold water—these are the rinsing tubs—and in the fourth, blueing water. The amount of blue to use will depend on whether your birds are creamy or not and how near show time it is. For creamy birds it is advisable to wash them about three times at intervals of a week apart in which case in the first wash the blueing is made much stronger than it would be in the final wash.

Washing White Birds

The bird to be washed is taken and the rough dirt washed from his legs and feet in a pail of warm water, a stiff hand brush being used for the purpose. The bird is then placed in the first tub and thoroughly soaped, starting at the head and taking it section by section. After the plumage has become thoroughly soaped the bird is lifted out of the tub and placed on a board which is laid across the top of the tub and each section is carefully gone over and thoroughly washed. Its legs and feet are scrubbed with the brush and any scales under which dirt is lodged are loosened with a nail pick and then scrubbed until not a trace of dirt remains. The bird is then put back into the tub and rinsed and when the surplus water has been squeezed out of the plumage the bird is put into the next tub, which is clear rinsing water and the plumage is again gone over carefully to get all the soap out. After squeezing out the surplus water the bird goes into the third tub when the process is repeated so that when through with this tub there should be no chance of any soap remaining in the plumage.

(Continued on page 948)

The Real Value in the Work of Trapnesting

TO TRAP or not to trap, that is the question which is puzzling the brains of more poultry keepers at the present moment than any previous time in the history of the poultry industry. "Trap-nested" is more or less of a magic word to a large share of the members of the poultry fraternity and most breeders recognize that their stock would be in greater demand if they could advertise actual trapnest records. While trapnest records are much to be desired, the great amount of time, labor and patience necessary to secure definite trapnest records over any reasonable period are so exacting that poultrymen may well pause and seriously ponder the question of whether or not they ought to undertake trapnesting with their own flocks.

A full year's record is the standard now demanded, and to secure such records with the trapnest means a 365 day job with no vacation and no days off for the person who undertakes it.

Trapnesting means little, except the pleasure derived from handling the birds and knowing something about their production, unless the work can be carried on for a full year; and no special benefit will result from trapnesting unless the year's record can be used as a basis for future breeding work.

It is unfortunately true that a very large per cent of the energy that has gone into trapnesting work in the past has been lost due to the fact that the people undertaking it had not planned far enough ahead to overcome the difficulties and have been forced to drop the work before records of significant length have been secured. In many other cases the possible benefits from trapnesting have been lost due to the fact that no intelligent effort has been made to perpetuate the blood lines of the best birds, as indicated by the trapnest records, through scientific pedigree breeding.

Shall I Trapnest This Year?

Every novice who is considering the matter of whether or not he should trapnest his flock ought first of all to answer two questions. The first is, "Can the work be carried on for an entire year?" and second, "Can advantage be taken of the records secured by using them as a basis for pedigree breeding in the future?" If the answer to either of these questions is "No," then the trapnesting project had probably better be dropped.

Since the public demands birds with trapnest records of 200 eggs or better for a twelve months period, there is

little object in trapnesting birds that do not stand a reasonably good chance of making such records, and for this reason the flock owners who do definitely decide to carry forward trapnesting work ought to carefully

By T. S. TOWNSLEY

The traps should be installed and ready by the end of October—The public is insistently demanding records—How to Construct a good trap nest.

select the birds that are put into the trapnested flock so that as little as possible unprofitable trapnesting will need to be done. The chances are indeed slight for hens that have passed through one or more laying seasons without being trapnested, making records that will have commercial value, and for this reason it is not usually advisable to start trap-

nesting with old hens.

It is generally recognized that birds which make high records during a twelve-month period must begin laying early in the fall because they are almost certain to molt during September, October or November of the following year, thus giving only a nine or ten months' record of production unless the year started not later than November 1st. For this reason it is generally agreed among people who have made a success of trapnesting that only early hatched pullets that mature early enough to start laying around November 1st or earlier are worthy of trapnesting.

On account of the molting season cutting in during the late fall months, it is usually necessary to start trapnesting not later than November 1st in order to secure anything like a year's production. For this reason poultry keepers who are planning to start trapnesting for the first time ought to have

all arrangements made so that they can start their records by November 1st at the latest. As a matter of fact many hens will molt before November 1st and the very best chances of securing high yearly records are provided when arrangements are made so that the trapnesting starts at the time the pullet lays her first egg. Where this is done the year may extend from the time the first egg is laid or may be counted as twelve months back from the time the hen goes into the molt, depending upon which method of figuring gives the highest twelve months' record.

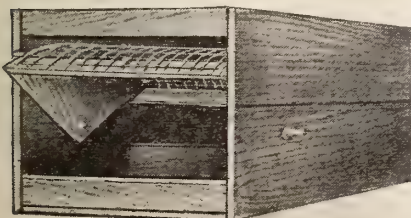
What the Trapnest Teaches

There is still room for much study of the methods of choosing pullets which will make the best yearly records before the laying season opens, but enough tests have already been conducted to show that a certain amount of pullet culling can profitably be done and the principal thing for anyone expecting to take up trapnesting is to select only the most promising of the pullets instead of trying to trapnest the entire flock. There is no special object in trapnesting a bird which has a standard disqualification or which is markedly off type or under-sized because the bird would be of little value as a breeder and the record would therefore be worth but little even if the bird should lay a large number of eggs.

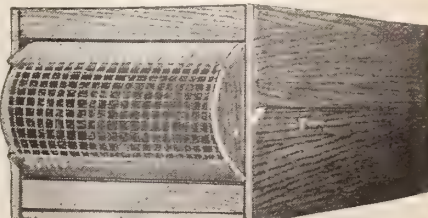
It is known that early maturity, good size, vigorousness and feminine characteristics



Studying a hen taken from a trap nest. Prof. H. L. Kempster of the Missouri College of Agriculture



Trapnest open.



Trap closes when hen enters.

(Turn to page 943)

Editorial

World Beating Records

C. A. Wiltsee, Arizona, sends us a sworn statement which conveys the information that upon oath Mr. Wiltsee deposes and says that:

"He is the owner of a White Leghorn hen, McFarland strain, that laid between April 4, 1921, and April 4, 1922, a total of 358 eggs; that during that time she missed on December 9, 1921; January 11, February 12, March 3, 10, 17, and 21, 1922; that she is two years old and is an ambitious hen with a wonderful appetite; that she has not taken time off from laying to molt since 1920, and as a result her feathers look badly worn; that she has been kept in a portable coop 6x14 feet in size with wheels on one end so that it may be moved around on fresh ground each day; and that the coop is equipped with a trap nest and a roost in one end. Furthermore, that this hen has two full sisters that made a good race with her, but they both stopped to molt last fall, consequently one of them layed only 314 and the other 321 eggs during the year."

Please do not write us asking what kind of oil said dependent useth to keep the ball bearings in his trap-nests from becoming overheated. We have no reason to believe that the gentleman has gone beyond his facts. We do not know that 358 eggs is the limit of fecundity, that is, the limit of the female's power to reproduce rapidly in great numbers. We even like to think that these big records are milestones on the path of progress, but we are not sure.

Another reader, Fletcher S. Scott, Ohio, has made an outstanding record, and writes as follows:

"During the past year I have been very much interested in the development of Black Jersey Giants, and at the present time I have many that weighed seven pounds on the day they were three months of age. I am very proud of these chickens, and they look more like turkeys than ninety day old chickens."

The mail man favors us again with a remarkable report. Walter L. Hutt, Pennsylvania, writes:

"I am in the hatchery business. On the 28th of March, 1922, I had a hatch come off and sold some of the baby chicks (all Barred Rocks) to a Mr. James Hagney of New Jersey. He raised the chicks and on the 16th of July a pullet (that he has called Polly) laid her first egg, making the bird exactly 3 months and 18 days old. This, I believe, to be a record."

Yes, it is a record. This much we can say: A precocious bird of this kind that matures so very young, will fail to attain sufficient size, will lay small eggs, and will probably go into a fall molt and cease laying when eggs are high in price. The experienced poultryman wants his pullets to take sufficient time to mature and have good frames and be fat when they start egg production in October. Such pullets have the substance necessary to enable them to hold up, for a continuous year, as heavy layers of marketable sized eggs.

Remarkable records attract attention, but they are not of great value. For instance, a cockerel of the larger breeds that was hatched May 12th and weighs 6 lbs. October 10th, has made most satisfactory growth. Faster growth may be dangerous.

We do not believe that Mr. Scott, an attorney in Central Ohio, misjudges the weights of his cockerels when he states that many of them weighed 7 lbs. when three months old. We have never happened to own chickens that made such gains, but we once did produce a 9 lb. cockerel in 5½ months by feeding cooked oat-meal and meat, and later bread and cod liver oil.

This much we can say, chickens can be so fully fed with rich feed that their constitutions cannot stand the strain, and they become weak in legs, or liver trouble may ensue. In either case the birds eventually break down.

In securing rapid growth, rugged stock is needed. A flock cannot stand the enfeeblement of several generations of high feeding for forced growth and still produce chickens that will grow like their forebears did.

Old Vander Snickt, who went with us as guide and interpreter through the Malines, Belgium district, before the war, explained how those practical Belgium growers of roasting chickens went to the country to get rugged stock

to reinforce the blood of their own flocks which had been grown fast and pushed to the limit in close confinement. They wanted to do the fast growing and the pushing, but they wanted hard boned, hard muscled, rough foundation stock to work on.

The business of the constructive poultry breeder is to maintain a breeding establishment that will afford a source of supply to enable practical poultry keepers to obtain good stock birds. It is not for those breeding establishments to break records. Let the amateur customers do that. If a man can keep a hen in a coop, feed her as carefully as he would a baby, give her care that it is impossible to bestow upon a flock of many units, and get his fun in a 358 egg yield, let him do so.

But, are the highly fed, highly strung, 300 eggers the right kind of rugged chickens to form foundation stock for the average man working under average conditions, or will they fall decidedly below 300 eggs in his hands? This much we know:

Some years ago a neighbor bought a 40-lb. Holstein cow. He put her in an ordinary barn, fed her plainly and could not get 40 lbs. from her. He was up against the early environment of that cow, a pampered past, and she could not come down to rough conditions and deliver. Experts will say: "That farmer should have provided better conditions." In point of fact, animal husbandry in this world is not based on parlor-barns, but on ordinary conditions.

Summing up the case of interesting records, it must be allowed that, in the last analysis, they are of limited value. For everything that is gained something else is lost. That is the law of compensation.

What we need is well balanced poultry. Of what value is a more than 300 egg hen if she lays a small, miserable egg? The owner of one such hen told us that he did not set any of her eggs this year. He added, "I propose to offer for sale the kind of eggs I set, and I shall, therefore, cease to use the picture of that particular hen in my mating list." Such is the reaction when a practical breeder, no longer stimulated by the powerful incentive of enthusiasm to break records, ceases to evoke those methods that produce a phenomenal increase in the vital action of his fowls.

It is not abnormal, individual records gained at the expense of stamina, but high general flock quality, combined with beauty, breed type and vigor, which constitute true utility.

Meat Values

So much is being said about egg production, egg type and the profits of egg farming, that there is danger of losing sight of the fact that there is something more to a chicken than its power to lay eggs. It is timely that an article on "What Constitutes an Ideal Market Fowl," as contributed by W. H. Card in this issue, should be brought to the attention of poultry keepers.

The production of good table poultry has never been overdone. At the present time, according to the latest report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, there is a total cold storage holding of frozen poultry of 30,678,000 lbs. This is a slight decrease compared with the five-year average of 31,403,000 lbs. The same report shows the eggs in cold storage warehouses to total 10,225,000 cases, compared to a five-year average of 7,158,000 cases, which is a material increase.

In many sections, the poultry consigned to market is small and of inferior quality. The "Swat the Rooster" campaigns, which have resulted in farm stocks being reproduced from flocks headed by young males, have affected the production of good poultry. The culling campaigns, which have penalized every matronly hen with good flesh-

ing qualities and put the premium on birds with hatchet shaped breasts, have decreased the flesh qualities of many farm flocks.

The wide margin between feed costs and selling prices for eggs have given a tremendous stimulus to feeding, breeding, and culling for egg production. But poultry keepers, in many instances, are awakening to the fact that they are losing something. E. F. Murphy, head of the poultry and egg marketing work of the Illinois Agricultural Association, who is establishing a poultry farm of his own in Central Indiana, recently stated:

"Last spring I purchased some eggs from a good flock of Standard-bred Barred Rocks as bred by an old reliable breeder of this variety in Illinois. I also sent east for some eggs for hatching from a bred-to-lay flock of Barred Rocks.

"The Standardbred birds have grown big and look good. People who have come to my place, without exception, have admired them and have picked on these birds to grade up their flock.

"The egg-bred stock is small, deficient in substance of body, and hasn't the weight on the scales. I do not question but what they will lay a few more eggs, but if I had wanted Leghornized chickens I would have bought Leghorns. What I want is the best egg yield consistent with true Plymouth Rock size and type. A farm chicken that is deficient when it ultimately reaches the butcher's block is not the kind that will maintain the reputation of the Plymouth Rock breed as a popular chicken on corn-belt farms.

"The bred-to-lay stock which I have, numbering over 200, is exceedingly poorly marked, not vigorous and stocky. It seems to me that the more desirable Barred Rock is the Standardbred which is decently marked with a good body conformation. I bought into both strains in order that by careful study of these two types I could determine which seemed the most logical for me to keep, and I have come to the conclusion that the Standardbred Barred Rock which represents, as Plymouth Rocks are intended to, the general purpose fowl, is the one which most nearly fits the needs for which Barred Rocks are intended. I am so confident of the situation that I am sending all the bred-to-lay cockerels to Chicago to the open market and disposing of this class of Barred Rocks."

Mr. Murphy does not speak in the capacity of a backlot poultry keeper. He is building a breeding establishment to supply the best type of stock birds to those whose poultry is linked with the best systems of general farming. As an agriculturalist, he knows that poultry is an industry and that 90 per cent of the products of this vast industry is produced on the farms of the nation. That is the big viewpoint. Just as one may relish a roasting ear of corn, he must not fail to look beyond the sweet corn in his garden and see the three billion bushel corn crop which is being harvested on the farms of the nation, for that is the corn industry.

There are sections that are becoming so highly specialized in egg production that they must import table poultry. Henry C. Turck of California writes:

"People here are fast becoming cognizant of the fact that egg production is not the only paying feature of poultry craft. I am encouraged very much by the demand for 'eaters.' Two carloads of table poultry are the daily average receipts in the Los Angeles market. The stuff comes from Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, etc."

Other comments along this line are becoming more numerous. W. E. D. Stokes, President of the Chesapeake Western Railway, wrote us during the summer:

"When I was a boy, Shanghais were very common in this country. Before modernized into the Cochins, they were by far the largest chickens I have ever seen.

"We have a little experiment station on our railway, at McGaheysville, Virginia, where we have today some cockerels four months old that weigh 6 lbs. What we are breeding is chickens for meat.

"The farmers up our way are the highest grade in the country. But our district is filled with White Leghorns which in a way are very good chickens; but after they are 10 or 12 weeks old they are not much good for meat.

"We are endeavoring to produce large, early developing fowl. We are trying to breed on scientific lines so as to increase the size and produce big broilers and early developing chickens, which will bring more money to our district."

Mr. Stokes is personally interested in chickens and has been for a number of years. He is staging this year, in his railway station at Harrisonburg, Va., November 4th to 6th, 1922, the "First Annual Meat Poultry Show." There will be four cash prizes for pens of birds, consisting of one cockerel and four pullets each, hatched since January 1, 1922. The first prize is \$500; second prize \$250; third prize, \$150; and fourth prize, \$100. Alfred R. Lee, in charge of the poultry work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and A. F. Treacle, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Virginia College of Agriculture, will award the prizes. The birds will be judged on the basis of 75 per cent

for actual weight, and 25 per cent for heavy bone, correct carriage and breeding.

Mr. Stokes will also give two prizes of \$50 each for the best cockerel and pullet; and in a junior judging contest for boys and girls, will send the four best judges on a free trip to the forthcoming Madison Square Garden poultry show.

Why is Mr. Stokes doing this? He is a man who has given considerable study to the breeding of live stock and poultry, and has become convinced that the prosperity of the farmer along his railroad can be very much advanced through the development of better chickens, and believes it especially important at the present time to push the larger breeds.

Some men in the agricultural colleges may say, as they have in the past:

"Let the farmer go on growing poultry meat, if he wants to. He doesn't know what it costs him to produce it, and if he did know the cost, he would find that he was coming out at the little end of the horn."

What are the facts? Rockingham County, Virginia, in which Harrisonburg is the county seat, has 3,600 farms averaging about 100 acres each, which are farmed almost entirely by people who own and live on them. These are farms operated by men who are general farmers, not specialized farmers, and their poultry is one of their farming operations.

The agricultural stations of the states have highly specialized departments in every branch of agriculture. Their poultry work is specialized. It does not dove-tail into other farm operations as on the farm itself. At these college plants the best results, in dollars and cents, are secured when the work is carried on with breeds highly specialized for egg production. Markets, prices and costs have been favorable the past few years to the development of this college attitude toward breeds and methods. What of the future?

DeWitt C. Wing, managing-editor of The Breeder's Gazette, sometimes referred to as "the farmers' greatest paper," has recently written an editorial on dual-purpose poultry which reads in part as follows:

Breeders of poultry and live stock are eager to sell to farmers—to "get the farm trade." Would they not be far more successful than they have been in the past if they would offer farmers breeds that are adapted to farm conditions, and not expect farmers to change their conditions and practices to fit a specialty?

"It is an interesting anomaly that the overwhelming majority of farmers, who are not specialists, should, without special training and experience, be expected to adopt specialized breeds and the teachings of specialists. We suspect that if those who preach specialization the loudest knew more than some of them appear to know about farming and farm conditions as farmers know them, they would modify their 'message,' make more 'converts,' and do more good. It is more important and appropriate that specialists should come down and talk rationally to farmers in the terms of practical farm experience than that all farmers should eagerly fly up, like unreasoning moths, to take their bright teachings and magnetic specialties on faith.

"Specialism has accomplished many invaluable things for agriculture, but specialists and their specialties are running too far ahead of the vast procession of farmers. This accounts for the widening gap between the large body of accumulated facts and the methods of farming commonly practiced."

That is sound counsel from a man who knows beef values as well as dairy values, and moreover, knows agriculture as it is conducted on American farms.

What the farmer needs is poultry that has meat value as well as egg capacity. He has the feed. He grows three billion bushels of corn a year. Mankind in the United States cannot eat that tremendous crop. This nation eats only about one-sixth that much wheat, the "staff of life." The market for corn is to feed it and then sell it as beef, pork and table poultry. The farmer has the feed, and what he wants is potential raw material in the form of young animals to feed out. He wants a breed like the White Plymouth Rock, of which Purdue University, Indiana, gives the following table showing the gains in weight:

Age Weeks	Pullets	Cockerels
10 weeks	2.0	2.34
12 weeks	2.57	3.17
14 weeks	3.07	3.87
16 weeks	3.35	4.29
18 weeks	3.54	4.79
20 weeks	3.72	5.45
22 weeks	4.21	5.81
24 weeks	4.9	6.4

THANKS!

A MILLION TIMES



More Sol-Hot Heaters Sold Last Season Than All Other Heaters Combined

If you could have sat at my desk last Winter and Spring and seen the orders roll in for my 1922 Sol-Hot Equipment—if you could have read the thousands of letters received later from poultry raisers everywhere telling of the satisfaction and splendid success with Sol-Hot, you would then appreciate why I say to poultrymen everywhere—Thanks! A Million Times!

This unprecedented acknowledgment of the genuine merit of Sol-Hot Equipment, on the part of the poultry public, gave me new ambition and inspiration to further improve Sol-Hot and make it meet the needs of the poultry raiser to a more perfect degree if possible.

I therefore am pleased to announce that I have succeeded in adding some new improvements to last seasons Sol-Hot which I feel sure will interest all who have purchased Sol-Hot before as well as new purchasers. These new improvements are briefly covered on the next page—full details are described in our new folder catalog—be sure to send for it—learn all about the new Improved Sol-Hot—the most perfect brooder stove ever offered to poultry raisers.

I Receive Thousands of Letters Like This

Dodson, Mo.

Dear Sirs:

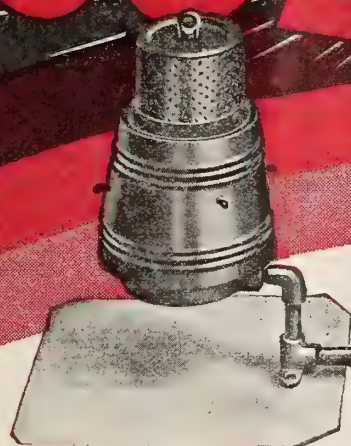
Received my Sol-Hot Brooder all O. K., and have tested it until I am satisfied that there isn't anything on the market that can beat it. It has any hen beat for a mother. Thanks. Have a prospective buyer for you this fall.

E. R. Bartlett

Over 25,000

NEW IMPROVED SOL-HOT

TRADE
REGISTERED
U.S. PATENT OFFICE
MARK



BROODER STOVE



The Heater That Is Years Ahead of All Others

The New Improved Sol-Hot is more than a brooder heater—it is practically a brooder stove. It is also made so that it can be attached to any incubator—also in coal burning brooder stoves—a feature that does away with all ashes, soot and smoke.

The New Improved Sol-Hot Canopy brooder is in a class by itself—there is no other on the market like it. It is so simple an eight year old child can operate it—so dependable that all the attention you need give it is to see that it is supplied with oil.

10 Exclusive Advantages

The New Improved Sol-Hot has 10 exclusive advantages not found on any other brooder stove: **First**—Double Oil Chamber; **Second**—Positive Oil Level Adjusting System; **Third**—Just-rite Valve Control; **Fourth**—All Metal Vaporizer; **Fifth**—Bigger Better Burner; **Sixth**—Protecto Stove Drum; **Seventh**—Handy Tilting Canopy; **Eighth**—Leak-proof Litharge Joints; **Ninth**—Asbestos and Mineral Wool Floor Protectors; **Tenth**—Shipped all set up—ready to use.

Write for Free Descriptive Folder

We haven't space in this advertisement to more than mention these features that make the New Improved Sol-Hot the sensation of the poultry world. Write for free folder which tells all about it—describes every feature and explains it clearly. If you raise poultry you can't afford not to learn all about this

New Improved Sol-Hot Brooder Stove that will solve and end your incubator and brooder troubles. Sol-Hot is made in five sizes—also made to replace coal in coal burning brooder stoves. Folder tells all about them—also quotes **new and lower prices** for this season.

Don't fail to mail coupon or send postcard asking for Sol-Hot Folder catalog—it isn't too early to get the facts about this heater—get posted now—then when you are ready to order your brooder for next season you'll know there is **ONE** and only **ONE** to buy and that's the NEW IMPROVED SOL-HOT.

Notice to Dealers and Agents of Poultry Supplies

Before arranging for next season's line write for Sol-Hot Folder Catalog—it's the Heater your customers are going to insist on next season—it will be advertised three times greater than any advertising campaign ever put out on a brooder heater. Better line up with the popular dependable Sol-Hot.

All Metal
Vaporizer

H. M. Sheer Co., Dept. 26, Quincy, Ill.

Gentlemen:

Please send me postpaid your Folder Catalog describing your New Improved SOL-HOT Brooder Stove and Canopy Brooders.

Name

P. O.

State

Sold Last Year



Regal Sensation, First Prize at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1921

Regal quality still advances at New York State Fair Syracuse, Sept. 12th, 1922

For the seventeenth time Regal-Dorcas White Wyandottes prove their matchless superiority at America's greatest early exhibition by making a clean sweep of every prize competed for.

Under Charles Nixon of Washington, N. J., they made the phenomenal winning of

Cocks, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th; Cockerels, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th; Hens, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th; Pullets, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th; Pens (young), 1st, 2nd, 3rd; Pens (old), 1st, 2nd, 3rd.

National W. W. Club specials for best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet. State Fair Commission Gold Special for best display.

After placing the awards, Judge Nixon's comment was:

"A marvelous string of White Wyandottes; in quality, condition and development fully equal to the keenest winter competition."

These magnificent birds should be seen to be appreciated. Cocks and hens in full feather, cockerels and pullets fully matured, up to weight and absolutely uniform in shape, color and head points.

Not only as exhibition birds, but also as producers Regal Dorcas White Wyandottes have won public approval and no strain of any breed has a stronger following of friends. Thousands of birds of the same breeding as the winners are at your service. Two hundred acres devoted to the one breed.

FREE — Send for illustrated catalogue, telling all about the Regal Dorcas strain.

JOHN S. MARTIN

Box 51 Port Dover, Ont., Can.

Chickens that grow like the above are a table chicken. And since the females lay eggs, they become a dual or two purpose chicken. That makes of them an ideal farmer's chicken.

What we need is not an increase in the number of specialized poultry plants catering to the egg trade, but more breeders of general purpose fowls of the Standard breeds living on good, productive farms. Narrow, intensive specialization has reached a dangerous point, as evidenced in a circular letter recently received, which offers one-acre "farms" in California, stocked with a thousand pullets, or two thousand if you can pay the price, and equipped with a two-room garage. We doubt, and it is right that we should say that we doubt, if there has been a ten-year period in the history of the world, when one acre of ground would support a family with auto, regardless of what agricultural product that acre was cropped with. It is a most precarious business undertaking to carry specialization to anything like its probable limits. Remember that.

Many people who go into poultry are city people who have not had the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the economics of agriculture. Too often they prove to be people who made their money in the city and spent it in the country.

The great bulk of the poultry and eggs in America is produced by farmers living on general farms that are devoted to diversified farming. The great bulk of the poultry kept on these farms is of the general-purpose type. We urge the improvement of that poultry without losing sight of the meat end. This is not a criticism of the Leghorn. That prolific breed holds the vantage ground that it has won by sheer force of its own worth. There is room for all good breeds and one breed may qualify better than another for certain owners working under certain conditions. The purpose of this editorial is merely to remind, by force of repetition, that the poultry industry is not merely an egg business; that there is a very important meat side to the industry which deserves more consideration.

In handling the larger breeds, methods should perhaps be varied to meet the requirements of temperament and disposition. Many of the state experiment stations base their feeding recommendations on trials with Leghorns. In this point of handling the two types of poultry, Alfred R. Lee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture says:

"The best mash for stimulating egg production in hens of the general-purpose breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons, and Wyandottes, according to experiments carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture, is one that is not so rich in corn meal and meat scrap as those frequently fed to Leghorns. On the Department's poultry farm at Beltsville, Md., the best results with general-purpose hens were obtained with a mash containing 18 per cent of meat scrap with considerable ground oats and wheat bran. The entire mixture is made up in the proportion of 3 parts of corn meal, 1 part of bran, 1½ parts of meat scrap, 1 part of middlings, 2 parts of ground oats, and 5 per cent of linseed meal. As a result of using this feed the hens produced a good yield of eggs, but did not become overfat and were in good breeding condition.

"Leghorns and other breeds of the same type can use a heavier and more stimulating ration without endangering their physical condition and the hatching quality of the eggs. The mash that has been giving the best results with the Department's Leghorn flock is made up of 4 parts bran, 4 parts middlings, 66 parts corn meal, and 26 parts of meat scrap. Barred Plymouth Rock pullets fed on this heavy mash laid a few more eggs than pullets of the same breed fed on the first mash, but they suffered in health and their eggs were lower in fertility."

Revision of the Constitution of the American Poultry Association

Authority was granted to the President of the American Poultry Association by the Knoxville Convention to appoint a committee of five to revise the Constitution and By-laws

of the organization, said committee to make its report at the next annual meeting of the Association, to be held in Philadelphia in August, 1923.

Thos. F. Rigg, President, is a man of opportunity. It has fallen to him to remake the Standard of Perfection in his first term of office, and now in his second year he is to direct the remaking of the Association itself.

There have been three constitutional revisions within the last fifteen years. The general method of procedure seems to have been to write into the constitution everything that each member on the constitutional committee could think of. The result is a constitution broad enough to take in a billion dollar industry of poultry and eggs, but the only fellows who have come under the tent to live are the purebred breeders.

The only support of the American Poultry Association are the purebred breeders. Mr. Rigg is aware of this. In the platform on which he was elected to the Presidency, he stated:

"I believe that the Association should be given a business administration; that the old organization should be redeemed for the breeders of purebred fowls; that the Standards for these fowls should be given wider distribution; and that the Association should live up to its opportunities in promoting the more general and extensive breeding of our Standard fowls. I stand on this platform."

This is an admirable program condensed in few and well-chosen words. Around it a constitution committee can write a new constitution that will give to the purebred industry the strong, progressive breeders' organization that is needed.

The A. P. A. was organized in the beginning for the Standardbred bird. Its main business for half a century has been the making of the Standard of Perfection. As J. H. Drevendstedt once said: "The Standard is the A. P. A."

The committee on Constitution should remember that. Its first consideration should be the Standard.

At present a new Standard committee is elected by the Board of Directors each year. Politics plays a big figure. When revision time comes around, the directors usually add a few extra men to the Standard Committee and call it a Revision Board. It is like recruiting a "scrub" baseball team. Good players are picked naturally. But let us consider the possibilities of an organized professional team.

Friends, a man like A. O. Schilling should be appointed to the revision board for a period of not less than nine years. Make it a lifetime study of twenty-seven years if you wish. He should gather feathers, talk with breeders, study breeds and variety characteristics, with ever in mind the fact that he was to serve on the next Standard revision.

There should be a permanent committee of three to five men of the calibre of Mr. Schilling, men with a studious turn of mind, men who have the opportunity to annually get into the best shows and talk with the best breeders. It should be their job to prepare, to post up, to be in training for the job of revising the Standard.

What a wonderful book eight years of preparation would produce! The purebred industry in this country has reached the point where it demands that kind of preparation.

The constitution committee should provide for this kind of Standard making, that we may verify and improve what is within the Standard and scrutinize and investigate that which is without the covers of that truly valuable and most important book.

The next thing on their program of constitutional revision should be to "redeem the old organization for the breeders of purebred fowls." If it had not been for the report of the Standard Revision Committee the average breeder at Knoxville would have had few matters and those unimportant, in which to participate. The Board of Directors is practically the American Poultry Association as far as executive power goes.

This condition was illustrated in the attendance at Knoxville. One of the most important meetings ever held, it drew from the New England states, those six great states that rocked the cradle of purebred poultry in America, that staged the first poultry show ever held on this hemisphere, that gave to the

world, the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte and Rhode Island breeds—only one member.

M. F. Delano of Massachusetts was the sole representative of New England at Knoxville. Frank DeLancey was the only member in attendance from Pennsylvania.

Messrs. Delano and DeLancey, as members of the Board of Directors, had their expenses paid.

Looking at the names recorded on the roll call, it appears that if the Standard had not been up for revision, John S. Martin, director, would probably have been the only Canadian in attendance. In other words, the importance of the average breeder has been diminished to the point where he has little incentive to attend.

"Redeem the old organization for the breeders themselves," should be the slogan. The present Constitution was largely written, it appears, not only to provide, but to make all necessary arrangements to assure organizations from the top down. Section 36, article 6, provides:

"The Association shall pay the railroad fares of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and the elective members of the Board of Directors to all properly called meetings, and for attendance at such meetings shall allow these officers \$5.00 per day for other expenses while on service."

At Knoxville the Treasurer paid out about \$1300 to directors, covering their railroad fares and per diem. For the Philadelphia meeting of next year \$1500 is appropriated by the directors for the expenses of the directors. That means that such prominent breeders as Messrs. Delano and Martin, who, as elected members of the Executive Board, are victims of the system now in vogue, are to have their expenses paid for going to the annual meeting at Philadelphia to attend to their own business. Indeed, the business of the A. P. A. is their business as successful, respected and important breeders.

It is the wrong viewpoint that we have in the A. P. A. The Baby Chick Association charges each of its members \$25 a year dues. In addition, hatcheries are to be assessed \$1 per 1000 eggs incubator capacity, with a maximum assessment of \$200 for a single hatchery. In the A. P. A. most of us paid \$10 for life membership, and we permit the Association to cart us around for the rest of our natural lives.

Redeem the A. P. A. for the breeders. Let the convention transact the business of the purebred industry, not a select group of executive over-lords.

It is clearly evident that in the new constitution it should be provided that the Executive Board should be made up of representatives from the different states and provinces. Let each state send its own delegates.

Transfer out of the hands of the executive committee and intrust back into the hands of the members themselves the real business of the American Poultry Association. It is ridiculous to allow the Board of Directors who have their expenses paid, to decide where the A. P. A. convention will hold its annual meeting. Let the members who pay their way to go to that meeting have a voice in its location.

"Redeem the A. P. A. for the breeders themselves." Get the breeders interested in the only national organization they have. Give those who take the time and go to the expense of attending a convention a big voice in the affairs of the organization.

It will be said: "Some directors are poor men and cannot afford to attend at their own expense." A man who is devoting his time to poultry culture and is such a flat failure that he cannot afford to attend an annual meeting is a mighty poor type of man to represent the industry as a director. Select a man to represent you who is a success, not a penniless failure.

Mr. Riggs' platform promised a business administration. Business does not mean simply financial dealings, buying and selling, or traffic in general. Business also means the affairs and concerns that are of principal interest in life. Business of the A. P. A. does not consist only of selling Standards and show supplies, and thereby making a profit, but it consists also of legislation in the interests of the purebred industry.

Each year resolutions are offered by members at the convention and from time to time

"Viking" Strain Rhode Island Whites

Just Admitted to The Standard

World's Greatest Profit Producers—Read this:

1—They LAY MORE eggs than any other breed of chickens!

Put them side by side with ANY other flock of chickens, such as Leghorns, Anconas, Plymouth Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, etc., and the Rhode Island Whites positively will lay MORE eggs than ANY of them. They are, moreover, wonderful Winter Layers, when eggs are highest in price. Rhode Island Whites are making greater average laying records in the leading contests of America than any other breed of poultry.

2—They are as good market chickens as Plymouth Rocks!

About the same weight as Plymouth Rocks, they have rich, golden yellow skin, juicy, tender meat and plenty of it—a real delicacy on the table. They command the very highest prices as Market Fowl.

3—They are beautiful, prize-winning shows birds.

Just picture to yourself, dear reader, flocks of chickens as pure white as the driven snow, with bright red heads, golden yellow beaks and legs, stylish and proud, with nice, full bodies and elegant finish. Ah! they are indeed beauties.

4—They are quick maturing, easily raised.

EASILY CONFINED IN LOW FENCES. IN FACT, HAVE MORE GOOD QUALITIES THAN ANY OTHER CHICKENS THUS FAR PRODUCED! This broad and sweeping statement is proven and backed by every well-kept flock of Rhode Island Whites in the country.

5—Very special introductory prices RIGHT NOW!

In order to introduce these Wonder Chickens as quickly as possible into many different localities, I am giving AMAZING introductory prices on first orders. Remember, THIS IS THE INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BEST R. I. WHITES IN THE WORLD.

Investigate this wonder breed! It will surely repay you! Mail this coupon today!

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good resolutions are passed affecting judging, showing, etc. After all the effort of debate and argument and final passage of these resolutions, they are not heard of again. No judge or show secretary ever receives a copy of the minutes of the meeting. As a result, the Association has been fitly dubbed, "A law enacting, non-law enforcing body."

Resolutions, rules and regulations that are passed should not simply go into the archives of the A.P.A. and there remain filed away for safekeeping. They should be printed and sent to members for the purpose of first informing them of the action of the national body, and, second, for the purpose of law enforcement. In short, it is idle folly to file away in a vault the actions of the A. P. A. conventions. Put life and vigor into those actions by means of the printing press and circulation.

If the constitution revision committee, of whomsoever it may consist, is a committee that does its work negligently with the purpose of getting rid of a duty, or, under the circumstances, does its work to its convenience so that it will be conducive to self-interest, the day of renovating reorganization will be hastened rather than longer deferred. A practical program to start the action is:

1. Put an element of permanency into the most important work of the A. P. A., that of Standard building.

2. Let the breeders who attend the meetings of the A. P. A. transact the business of the Association, and stop carting around the country a lot of executive over-lords.

3. Let the members of the A. P. A. decide where they will hold their own meeting, and stop letting the Board of Directors decide where they would like to go on their annual outing at A. P. A. expense.

4. Put into printed form for distribution the rules and regulations adopted by the A. P. A. at its meetings, and not merely file them away in a vault.

Interview With a Poultry Breeder

Riding through the rolling country of Kentucky, en route to Knoxville, we enjoyed the company of Frank F. Conway, who, for a number of years, has been prominent in the ranks of purebred breeders.

Believing readers of these columns would be interested in what a man of Mr. Conway's experience and observations might talk about, we are putting his conversation on paper as the train rolls along.

Says Mr. Conway: "The five most important points to consider in a chicken are type, color, size, constitutional vigor and right breeding. Inasmuch as the Orpington is a big breed, and has a good deal of type, a big sheet of color, and is of huge size, it follows that each of these points is of pretty big dimensions as measured in proportion.

"Let us talk about type first. In sizing up a bird there are two things that I consider. A judge comes along and sizes up the shape of the bird just as he sees it. His opinion is often based on what his observations are—what his first impressions are. But the time is coming when the shape of a bird will be determined more by the actual body shape of his carcass. That means going down underneath the feathers. That is the way live stock judges work. They feel the animal for its actual shape by putting their hands on the back and over the haunches. The A. P. A. at Knoxville this week could do no more progressive thing than to instruct judges to get down under the surface and feel the carcass.

"I want to tell you why I believe that body-shape is to come in for greater consideration by the breeders and judges of this country, not only from a show point of view, but also from the standpoint of the productiveness of the bird. Just yesterday in handling two Buff Orpington hens, one that has been a heavy layer and the other a poor layer, I found an interesting comparison. While both of these hens carried good Orpington type, as viewed in the yard, there was a marked difference in body shape as determined by handling. In looking at these two hens in the yard and observing their similarity of good Orpington type, a man might say that there was no such thing as an 'egg type'; that it was impossible to pick out the good from the poor

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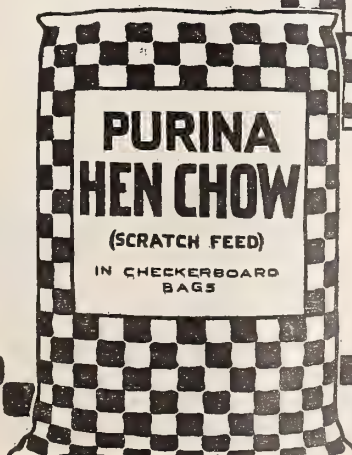
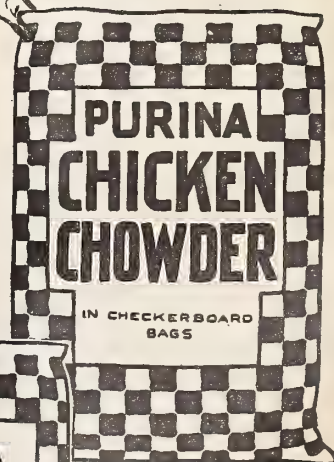
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layer by any apparent differences in shape; but when I got the two hens in my hands and felt of their carcasses, I found marked differences in their body shape, as some figures that I tabulated will show:

"Both hens measured 4½ inches across the hips, from hip bone across back to other hip bone. The good hen carried the width well back from hips to stern and at the narrowest point, which is just in front of tail, measured 3½ inches wide. The poor layer, however, pinched in and had a width of stern ¾ inch less, being 2¾ inches wide just in front of tail. In other words, the poor layer, while having an apparently broad back, really was narrow and pinched in from hips to stern when her carcass was felt.

"In drawing my rule from a point between hips and the tail, straight down to the end of the keel bone, I again found a difference of ¾ inch to the good layer's advantage. She had the deeper body, measuring 5½ inches, as against the more shallow depth of 4¾ inches in the poor layer. You see, the good hen had a bigger barrel, which was only found when I actually handled the bird; for, mind you, these two hens looked very much alike in outward appearances.

"This aroused my interest to the point of going further with these measurements. Taking up my rule, I started on the front of the bird. I had found that the rear end of the hen I knew to be a good layer was bigger, broader and fuller. I did not find these same differences on the front end. Across the shoulders both hens measured 6½ inches. From shoulder to keel bone, the heart girth, as a live stock man would say, measured the same, 5½ inches. The breast bone, or keel bone, was of equal length, 6 inches, in both hens.

"These two hens are what I consider two of my good Buff Orpington females. The one I have referred to as the good layer is compact in body, with no excessive feathering. She is practically ideal in type, showing a broad cushion, broad shoulders and good full front. The poorer layer appears to have equally excellent type; in fact, looks the larger of the two. She has good outlines, as observed by looking at her, but as you have often said, the outline of a bird is largely dependent upon plumage development. Upon handling, I found her carcass fell short; she was narrower across stern, not carrying her width from hips well back to tail, which is necessary to those rather straight sides of body that are characteristic of the good layer. Nor did she have the same depth from hip bones to end of keel bone back of legs. Her deficiency of carcass was made up by a greater wealth of plumage, altho she did not show Cochin type; yet her actual body shape was deficient as measured by the newer standards of productive value.

"This goes to show that high-productive birds can be, and are, produced from standard typed stock, without losing any breed characteristic of the race. You can alter the type of breeding feathering; you can get a longer tail, for instance, by breeding larger feathers. But, I believe that henceforth more fundamental alterations will be made by breeding body type in conjunction with typical shape. Feathering has no bearing on productiveness of a bird, but body type has.

"Of course, outline type is important. It is what you see first. It is the magnificent profile and outline that the chicken within shows off to the world. The surface should never drop in importance. All the beauty of design is not within. Nature presents to the eye of man pleasing outward forms in plant and bird life. We must not underestimate what we see—the outside. The fancier should never become a mere chicken grabber—afraid to admire a bird until he gets his hands on it. The bird to be worth coop room and feed must first fill the eye.

"We are getting productiveness from birds that possess standard outlines. Let us preserve all that we now have and then go as much deeper as we can. I am not one for altering the typical shape of the breed. A man spends years breeding good type, and getting it, and along comes an agitation organized by mediocre breeders who want the type made to fit their birds. To follow those false leaders would take much of the credit away from the man who has been a



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student of the standard ideals. All changes should be made gradually. If made quickly you see all kinds of types, for breeding tendencies cannot be made overnight.

"In sizing up an Orpington, the first thing is looking at the bird forward. There must be broad shoulders, with the width carried straight through. The back must not pinch in in front of tail. The tail must be broad enough to carry the width of shoulders and saddle clear to the end. A narrow tail, stuck in like a fan, may be due to the shape of the so-called 'parson's nose,' out of which the main tail feathers grow. Some of these rear protuberances—I don't know what the anatomical name is—are narrow. Did you ever feel them? They vary considerably in shape, not only in the breadth, but in carriage. I can tell a cockerel when he is coming along, whether he is going to be high in tail, or carry his tail wry, that is, to one side. In a high-tailed bird the rear protuberance, oil sack and all, stick nearly straight up. Did you know that Arthur Schilling, in picking some of his foundation stock of White Leghorns, examined this 'parson's nose' quite thoroughly. Tail helps to make a Leghorn; and he examined the caudal vertebrae, which constitutes the bones to the tail, as it is covered with flesh, quite thoroughly. I was a silent observer of this at the Chicago show, when he was handling a Leghorn male. Then I asked Schilling about it. Judges need not be fooled by steamed down tails if they will do a little handling of this end piece. In fact, we must learn to do more handling, knowing, of course, what we are looking for.

"Now the Orpington, which I started in to describe, is still facing us. He is broad from shoulders all the way back, with broad saddle, and properly built tail necessary to carry out the width. The front of the bird must be broad also, and full, and well rounded underneath, coming around without any break at all, and no sagging underneath. To get this full front, the breast bone must not only be long, but carried well forward. This keel bone must run well in front of the legs. Probably you have noticed that the keel bone that is short and that does not extend well forward results in a poor breast, giving a pinched-in appearance. You never can breed a full-breasted bird from specimens carrying a short breast bone; it is a deficiency of body shape that cannot be overcome by plumage. If you will get the breast bone long enough there will be no need to burden the standard with 'forward tilt.' Observation is a student's best friend, for by observing things thereby you learn. The breeder of today must be a student, take notes and not be afraid to spend five or ten minutes or a half an hour in observing a particular male or female.

"Turn the bird around a bit, so as to get more of a profile view. The soft feathers on the lower body, directly behind the legs, sometimes called the fluff, should be compact and nicely rounded. A lot of these birds with objectionably long fluff have a hairy feather. I want the same webbing found in the lower breast feathers to carry well back into the fluff. If you will get a rather well webbed-out fluff and get away from the hairy character of feather in this section, you will get the compact, nicely rounded appearance that produces the clean-cut type of Orpington now in demand. The old Cochiny bird, with hairy fluff on sides of body, is an illustration of that profusion and excess of body fluff that has no place in the modern Orpington.

"Say, Frank, it's getting hot down here in old Kentucky. I have taken off my coat. Now, I'll have to shed my vest. No wonder the coca-cola people are paying extra dividends.

"By the way, this railroad has a pretty good roadbed—it makes easy going. That is what an Orpington must have—a good foundation. The legs are not the last thing with the comb the first—not by a whole lot. I want good, strong bone in the legs. The shanks should be well rounded, not flat like a Cornish. And, I like to see that pinkness down the sides of the male's shanks, as it denotes strong constitution. An actually white shank, free from pink, does not indicate the same vitality. This isn't an observation of the last two or three years. Years



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In addition each bird carries not only the blood of many generations of prize winning ancestors but the improvements refined and perfected by the accumulated experience from years of constant effort in producing Rhode Island Reds superior to all others. The results of these efforts have been demonstrated by the ever growing strength of the winnings of this strain in years past and the phenomenal achievement last season at Boston and Madison Square Garden, the leading shows of the world, where twenty blue ribbons were won out of a possible twenty-four and 130 birds won prizes out of my total exhibit of 153.

Customers Vouch for Their Merit

In addition to this great record made by these birds in my hands, thousands have been furnished customers all over the world including those in Africa, Argentine, Denmark, England, Holland and Japan. Many reports are received from these customers from time to time which show the satisfaction and pleasure obtained by buying birds from this strain. Some of these reports are quoted in my Premium List others will be furnished upon request.

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Due to my great winnings last year my showing this season will be somewhat restricted. This will allow me to give my customers the benefit of birds that ordinarily I would need for my own exhibits. I can furnish show birds both old and young that will please every reliable judge at any show. All birds are exactly as represented and square treatment is guaranteed every customer. Write and let me help you.

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ago when I was breeding Dorkings for Arthur C. Major of England, I found on a number of occasions that those Dorking males showing a certain amount of pinkishness were my strongest breeders and less susceptible to ailments. In England they call for waxy white legs and feet, but our American Standard is more scientific and common sense in expressly stating that pink on sides of shanks shall not be considered a defect. In getting waxy white shanks the Dorking was hurt to a great extent. Fertility ran around 35 per cent and the chickens were difficult to raise.

"The Orpington leg has two parts, when it comes to the important matter of station, of height of body above the ground. The shank of a good cock should be no less than 4½ inches long from hock joint to ground. I don't want too short legged a bird. His drumstick should be about 5 inches long, and no more. When it comes to covering up the legs with feathering, it should just extend and cover the hock joint only, so that when you view the bird from the front you can see clear daylight underneath. And, mind you, you must look through a pair of wide-set legs.

"The breast-bone wants to be long enough so that the shanks will appear to come out just a little back of the center. The underline of the bird needs to be horizontal, which with the breast bone carried well forward, gives the bird that forward tilt that the White Orpington Club wants included in the Standard. What really is wanted is good length of keel bone, and when the standard makers get around to describing body shape as well as typical shape, the proper kind of keel bone can be defined, but it is only a superficial addition to ask for a forward tilt, ignoring the basic thing on which the proper breast shape depends. If the breast bone is short, the bird will be shy in breast and appear to be higher in station. At least, these have been my observations in breeding Orpingtons for a number of years past, going back to a boy of nine years of age.

"I remember when Billy Cook, Sr., originator of the Orpington, drove a higgler's cart, collecting eggs in Kent, England, and after the Orpington breed got to going his sons walked into the Palace show, London, wearing stove-pipe hats, carrying canes, with kid gloves on and patent leather shoes. Today the average man with \$10 or \$15 to spend can get a better Orpington than the originator himself had in those days. No doubt about it.

"Some of those early birds had side sprigs and stubs and you saw all shades of colors. William Cook really employed one of the most popular breeds of utility poultry in England to make his Buff Orpingtons—the Lincolnshire Buffs, bred as a utility chicken by farmers in Lincolnshire. That old stock had more or less feathers on its shanks, and stubs have been a stubborn thing for Orpington men to overcome. It is a defect that is pretty well cleared out now. In color, vast advances have also been made.

"Especially during the last ten years has improvement in buff color been made. The color has been revolutionized and of all the world American breeders have made by far, very far, the greatest improvement.

"In taking up the color question I want to show you some feathers I plucked out of a grandson of the first cock at Chicago, 1913, which was first in the pen for me at New York the month following, January, 1914. That old cock of 1913 I bred from a cock I imported from William Bell, England. The grandson that I have these feathers from was an especially vigorous bird for me this year, although he is a four-year-old.

"Look at this hackle feather. It is 7½ inches long and the width at the broadest point is 1¼ inches. There is a difference in the way a feather is measured. I measure the width by spreading the barbs out as far as they will go. I think you measure the width by laying the rule on the feather. I mention this so that the measurements may be understood.

"The tail coverts are 1¾ wide by 6 inches long. There is an abundance of these tail coverts in this male, which counteracts that break at the base of the tail, where so many birds fall down, and it also provided a mag-





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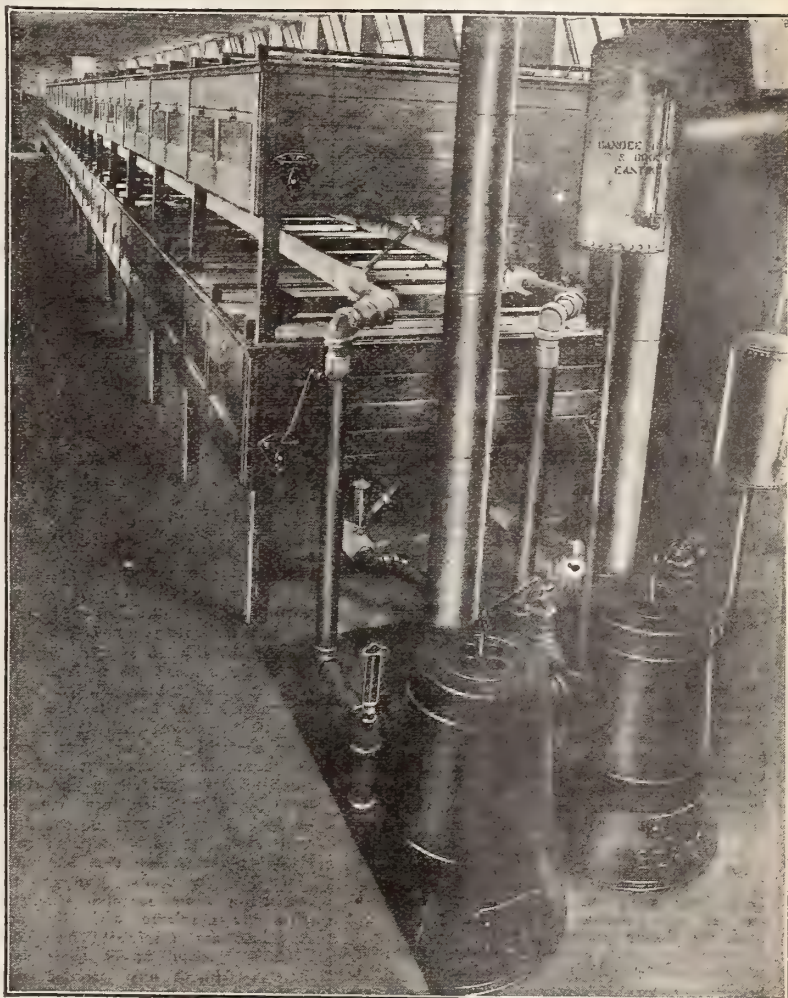
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Eastwood, New York



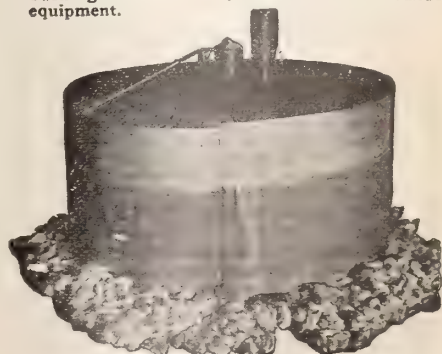
From a photograph of a Candee double deck 20,400 egg capacity. Equipped with Automatic Egg Turner, and with it all the eggs needing turning can be turned in eight seconds time. Cooling of the eggs is done by opening the doors. The only time the eggs are handled is in testing out the infertiles. The top of the upper deck is only 5 feet, 11 inches from the cellar floor.

CANDEE COLONY BROODER

Broods up to 500 chicks in one flock in one building, with only one heater and one coal fire to attend. Big and quick heating. Its coal magazine, big fire bowl and large 12-inch grate keep the fire burning over night and all the time.

Money-Back Guarantee

You know what an incubator and brooder should do. You can write your own money-back guarantee on your order for Candee equipment.



Broods up to 500 Chicks

Kills every Rat New Super-Virus!

Make Your Own Super-Virus At Home—Easy—Here's How.

There is now no need for paying \$1.00 an ounce or more for ready made rat virus, most of which may be salt water, agar or simple bouillon.

A new method of culturing and shipping now provides the genuine, live Dany's Organisms unmixmed with anything else. They stand shipping in any weather, and are effective until



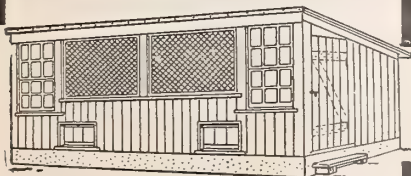
used, up to 6 months. These organisms—germs—are harmless to handle. They affect only rats and other rodents, giving them a fatal disease that quickly wipes them out, young and old. The Dany's Organisms are simply put into cool, sweet milk and then put on dry bread, oatmeal or other suitable bait.

Rats greedily devour bait so prepared. In a few days rats spread the Dany's Organisms, exposing other rats to the same disease. The same for mice and gophers. Yet it is harmless to people, to poultry and all animals except rodents.

A bottle containing 2,000 billions of Dany's Organisms, costs only \$1.00 and makes 16 ounces of super-strength virus—16 times cheaper than other forms of rat virus; and 10 to 20 times more rat killing effectiveness per ounce, because of the greater virulence (deadliness) of the organisms, and the greater number of billions of organisms per ounce. Prepared at home, fresh, as used, this virus is therefore of the highest potency.

Send \$1.00 to the Hunter Laboratories, Dept. 128, Kansas City, Mo., or order C. O. D. for \$1.00 and postage. Use the Dany's Organisms according to directions on bottle, and if not satisfied after three weeks, get back the dollar promptly. The experience of thousands of users proves this method best for rat destruction.—Advertisement.

KIRCHNER'S BETTERBILT SECTIONAL BUILDINGS



Poultry Houses Hog Houses and Garages

These are the strongest, most durable and attractive buildings made. No extras to buy. We furnish everything complete ready to set up and bolt together. Easy to take down and move. Cost less than to buy lumber and build. Send for free catalog.

CHAS. KIRCHNER
304 S. 6th St., Marshall, Ill.

nificent ground for color. It is important that these tail coverts should be rich, golden buff, not bronzy nor mealy. Never breed a male that is mealy or has a streaked appearance on tail coverts, for it will beget washiness on the wing bows of his pullets. This is a defect very hard to get rid of once it is introduced into a line or strain of birds. I really think that mealiness on wing bows of pullets should be cut harder than at present. Such pullets fail in color as hens.

"I never allow that mealiness to come in, for I select against it with great care. The result is I have a uniform flock of pullets without any streak in them. You will find more of that mealiness in birds darker than rich golden buff than you will in the true golden buff.

"Look at the thickness of the fluff of a body feather from this four-year-old cock that I bred this year. The undercolor is a soft buff; the quill is buff. I attach a whole lot of importance to the color of the quill. I like the buff in the quill to run right down to the skin. No judge deludes himself when he looks at the amount of buff in the quill of the wing primaries. It never runs down so well in that section, and for that reason it is a good point to look at.

"Weakness of color at the base of the male's neck is a common defect. You will notice that the feathers from the hackle of the cock have a web that runs very deep down in. The fluffy portion is relatively short. This appears to result in an especially sound undercolor of neck hackle.

"There is one thing that must be done. We have the buff color that is right, neither too dark nor too light. Our job now is to establish that color and maintain it so that a bird will be buff not for one year only, but until the bird dies, so to speak.

"For several years I have been working along that line, i. e., to stabilize buff color. Here are some feathers from a four-year-old hen that hasn't been shaded, but has run out all season. See how she has held that color. The feathers look like pullet plumage, but they are old feathers. See, there is no sap in them. Now, there is only one way to establish this buff color, and that is to breed from hens that are from two to four years of age. A pullet may be the finest color you ever saw, but as a breeding proposition you should prefer a hen that has molted through. Hens and cocks also give you the best type, producing more massive chickens, and they give the chickens with the strongest constitutions that attain the best size.

"The average buyer wants a lot for his money. Almost any breeder can furnish 'a lot,' but the beginner would be better off to put his money into quality instead of quantity. I have paid as much as \$250 for an old cock in my time. A good old cock and a tested old hen are worth a lot to any new breeder. There has been a time when it appeared to me that I should have some certain birds, and I have paid \$175 for two hens, not for showing, but just for breeding and bringing out certain points I wished to get. I mention this to illustrate how important it is for the average breeder to make his investment as already suggested.

"I don't like a dull-colored buff, and must have sheen, because that is the life of the color. You will find that such feathers will hold up better in color and are not so subject to weather wear as a dull buff feather, which loses its color and goes to pieces in no time.

"You can get good cockerels and good pullets in Buff Orpingtons from a single mating. You can do it. But you will get more good cockerels from a cockerel mating and more good pullets from a pullet mating. For a pullet mating, use a male whose breast feathers are of exhibition female color, the color of the breast running well into the feathers of lower body. I don't mind a little golden lacing in these body feathers, for that denotes richness or strength of color. The feathers on the wing bows and over the shoulder are of importance in a pullet breeder. They must be a soft buff, free from shaftiness or speckled mealy appearance. Those broad tails coverts must be of soft golden buff. The neck of the male can be a little light at the base, and the surface of the

This SAMPLE Makes 2 GALLONS Dip and Disinfectant

We want you to try this new and better Coal Tar Disinfectant—the only one made in solid form—

Conkey's NOX Solidified Disinfectant

Just dissolve one little cube of Conkey's Nox in a gallon of warm water and you have a gallon of Disinfecting Solution all ready for use. You pay nothing for bottles, barrels or cans; pay no freight on heavy liquid; you have no leaking or breaking.

Destroys Lice, Mites, Ticks

In combating poultry mites and similar uses, Conkey's Nox is undoubtedly the most efficient coal tar preparation known to science at the present time. It should be used constantly for cleansing and disinfecting coops, nests, roosts, incubators, brooders, fountains, etc.

Use Conkey's Nox once and you will prefer it to any other form of Disinfectant, Extremator or Germicide. Send 10c. coin or stamps, for sample package containing 2 cubes, for making 2 gallons. Circular free.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO.


6531 Broadway Cleveland, Ohio

THE G. E. CONKEY CO.

6531 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio

Enclosed find 10 cents. Send me postpaid sample of Conkey's NOX for 2 gallons of Disinfectant.

Name.....
Address.....



DR. HESS Instant Louse Killer

Kills Lice

**For Use
On Your Poultry**

Seize the hen and dust Instant Louse Killer into the feathers. The handy sifting top can makes it convenient to use. Sprinkle it in the nests, on the roosts and floors. Put Instant Louse Killer in the dust bath occasionally—your hens will do the rest. This means louse prevention.

FOR STOCK

With one hand stroke the half the wrong way, with the other sift in the Louse Killer. Especially good for lousy colts.

GUARANTEED. The dealer will refund your money if it does not do as claimed.

1 lb., 25c; 2½ lbs., 50c
(Except in the far West and Canada)

Dr. HESS & CLARK

Ashland Ohio

BANTAMS America's Finest
Bantams. 40 varieties. Game and Ornamental. Shipped on approval. Winners at the largest shows. Stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Cat 2c. Also choice Pheasants, Yokohamas, Peafowls, and Pit Games.
F. C. WILBERT & CO. Grand Rapids, Mich.

hackle and saddle may be on the light order, with a soft, not heavy, buff quill or shaft in the center of those feathers. The under color of the feathers on the sides of the male's body (buff feathers) must be deep and rich. The secondaries must be a soft, level buff. Mate such a male to your best exhibition colored hens.

"For the cockerel mating use an exhibition colored male, the best you have. The females you put with him should have neck hackles that are positively sound, deep and rich in under color and with a surface color that match the neck of the best exhibition males. These neck feathers should not be narrow and small. I like a little lacing in the back feathers of these females; not conspicuous lacing, but a tendency to glossy golden buff edging. It is important that these females should be big and well developed in all sections. I like them to be square across the shoulders. That conformation shows power behind and you get full breasts only on those birds that have these strong shoulders. You cannot breed massive cockerels with full fronts from narrow shouldered, round shouldered females. Any amount of feeding will not assist cockerels in developing the large size, strong bone and massive type if these qualities do not exist in the parent stock. The average breeder is always too short of good she stock, that is, big, strong, matronly females. But, I must say that good breeders will not let such stock go unless a good fair price is paid. They are worth money.

"I like the tail of these females to be practically sound, but more on a darker shade of buff than an exhibition female. Buff has a tendency to work lighter and breed lighter and each breeding season you have to maintain that color; and this little point of darker shade of buff in the female's tail that I mention is a way to control the color, or feed color, whatever you call it. Of course, the wing primaries and secondaries must be sound.

"There is one thing more in a cockerel-breeding female, and that is width of hackle feather. A narrow, stringy feathered male is out of the running nowadays. Poultry breeders are putting more study into their birds than they ever did, and have accomplished more in the last ten years than was achieved in a generation prior to this decade. It must be so; competition is keener, and only the studios, conscientious breeder can today reach the top. If the ordinary breeder hasn't realized this, he should do so now, and without delay.

"The breeder who is capable of building for the future must have an eye for the vitality of a chicken. He must be capable of noting as small a thing as a drooping eyelid, coarse heads, flat heads. Constitutional vigor includes a good deal of type. If you haven't good vitality in your stock you can run into many weaknesses of shape, such as roached backs, twisted wings, wry tails, shallow breasts, long heads, long weak legs. Strong bone, breadth of back, full breast, bright eye, firm step can only be secured by breeding from vigorous stock carrying none of the constitutional defects. "As a last word let me mention right breeding. Do not value too highly a bird produced by a chance mating or unsystematic breeding. The new breeder should get the right kind of blood lines from dependable breeding establishments. If you want to raise good chickens the right kind of stock must be close up in the ancestry."

Green Food

It would be difficult for eastern poultrymen to realize what a dry season western growers have had to contend with this year. After coming through such a dry year, which was topped by the hottest early September that has been known in fifty years, growers appreciate more than ever the value of Swiss chard, rape, cabbage and kale. Green food is an important factor in promoting growth and keeping the cockerels on their legs. With dry, woody grass and weeds, the tender shoots of chard are a luxury. It pays to plant some such green feed, which can always be easily and cheaply grown.

Keeler's Wh. Wyandottes

"THE WORLD'S GREATEST STRAIN"

500 February and March Cockerels and Pullets



THE ACE—First Cockerel,
Chicago Champion Cockerel
American Class

bred from our Chicago winners. Birds that will be easy winners in the September and October State, District and County Fairs. Show cocks and hens that can win anywhere, well molted, ready for exhibition. Book your order for your winter show birds now, 3,000 cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets to select the show birds you will need. Write today, finely illustrated 50-page art catalog of our birds—without an equal for show purposes and wonderful egg layers.

CHAS. V. KEELER & SON

R. F. D. No. 11

Winamac, Ind., U. S. A.

KEIPPER Exhibition YOU WIN

Coops Help

Nearly all of the up-to-date poultry shows in the country used Keipper All-Wire Coops last year. The added attractiveness they lend to the exhibits makes the shows a better success financially.

Exhibitors are demanding Keipper All-Wire Coops and give preference to shows where they are used.

Neither the bird nor the shows look right in old fashioned, solid-partitioned coops. The Keipper All-Wire, electric welded, Collapsible Coops are a boon to the fancier.

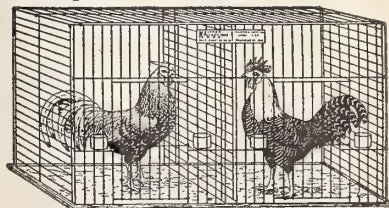
For conditioning and training before the shows you should have a few of these coops. Then your birds will feel at home in the show room.

Write for **FREE BOOK** of poultry specialties including, egg boxes, shipping coops, trap nests, fountains, feeders, etc. Tells how to condition birds for shows.

Rented to Fairs and Shows with Purchase Privileges

They are Collapsible

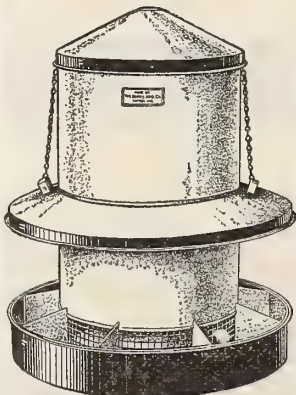
Vermin Proof



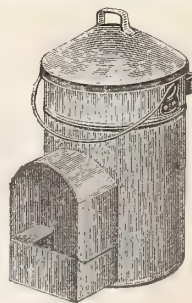
The principal winners at the National White Leghorn Meet, Milwaukee, 1921, were conditioned and shown in Keipper All-Wire Coops.

KEIPPER COOPING CO. 1401 FIRST ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.
BRANCHES — JOHNSTOWN, N. Y. — JACKSONVILLE, FLA. — KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Oakes Better Poultry Supplies



Mammoth Round Feed Hopper



Sanitary Top Filled Fountain. Two sizes, two and four gallons.

All are improved up-to-date articles. Used by all progressive poultry raisers. Each article well made and of the very best material. All kinds and sizes of Founts, Feeders, Troughs, etc.

Sold by dealers everywhere. If your dealer doesn't have them, he will order for you, or you can order direct from factory.

Send for Free Literature

The Oakes Manufacturing Co.

329 Dearborn Street

Tipton, Indiana

Tarbox's Silver Wyandottes (All American Strain) and Speckled Sussex

The two great general purpose breeds. Winners at America's leading shows. Stock both old and young ready for delivery after September 15th.
A. & E. TARBOX, BOX A, YORKVILLE, ILLINOIS.

Silver Campines

Green Sheen Strain



I HAVE 400 Campines, 1922 hatch. The oldest pullets are now mature and laying and the cockerels are strong and lusty. Am in an especially strong position to furnish stock for Fall fairs and early Winter shows. Cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets, pairs, trios and pens.

My birds were again champions at the Chicago show last December for the tenth consecutive year.

I have the largest plant devoted to the raising of exhibition and high record Silver Campines in the United States. My birds have been line-bred on my farm over a series of years, housed in open front houses, and are fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous. I have had 69 males placed under ribbons at the Coliseum Show in the last ten years. During the same period, I have had 160 females placed under ribbons. This record is without equal in the history of the great Chicago show. It is a part of Campine history. Some cockerels now at \$5.00 each.

FRANK E. HERING Desk B SOUTH BEND, IND.

Halbach's White Plymouth Rocks

"The Proven Leaders"

Yes, this line has broken all records. At Chicago, 1920, 1921, 1922; Minnesota State Fair, 1921, and Wisconsin State Fair, 1920 and 1921, they won every prize and ribbon offered. Again at the Wisconsin State Fair, 1922, in strong competition they won every FIRST and every SECOND. Also every ribbon in the Bred-to-lay class, as well as First and Third for best dozen brown eggs. No strain has such a wonderful combination of vigor, egg production and show quality. Are these not the features that you want? Our Fall Sales Sheet, telling about the greatest out and out bargains in true superior quality egg producers is free for the asking. Write us and tell us your wants. We can please you.

H. W. HALBACH & SONS, R. No. 1, Dept. U, Waterford, Wis.



"SUNLIGHT"

POULTRY FARM S-C-W-LEGHORNS

S. C. White Leghorn Pullets, April Hatched. \$2.50 each.

Two Year Old Hens for September Delivery. \$1.50 each.

Write for prices. Catalog free. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Sunlight Poultry Farm Box A Lynchburg, Ohio

Patriot BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

AMERICA'S BEST PAYING HEN.

Breeding Stock rich in the blood of our National Egg Laying Contest Winners. Special for October—10 splendid yearling hens and a March hatched pedigreed cockerel, \$35. Send for Ferguson Farms News. THE FERGUSON FARMS, Dept. A., Dyersburg, Tenn.

CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

Judges "Steeped In Crime"

The International Barred Plymouth Rock Journal, in its August issue, refers lightly to the resolution passed by the Judges' Section, reprints the slanderous editorial on poultry judges in bold face type and remarks: "We do not care a whit what resolutions the A. P. A. may pass and we have no apologies to make."

It is now up to J. Harry Wolsieffer, president of the Judges' Section, to report the attitude of Editor Robinson to the president of the American Poultry Association, with recommendations. That organization will not tolerate to see its judges scoffed at and defamed by one of its own members. The A. P. A. raises its judges out of the ranks of its membership, and confers on those judges a certificate of preferment which is a testimonial as to their character and ability.

There are two acts which the A. P. A. could commit that would be suicidal. One would be to fail to protect the integrity of its standard. The other would be to fail to protect the good name of its judges who administer that standard law.

In the words of H. B. Donovan, editor of the Canadian Poultry Review: "We are not going to say any more about it except to express the opinion that it is up to the A. P. A. to protect its judges, if they are honest and to see that they are penalized if they are proved to be dishonest. What we want is proof. PROOF in big letters."

* * *

Mainly About People

Frank W. DeLancey, Pennsylvania, announces his candidacy for President of the American Poultry Association.

To this announcement may be added that Theo. Hewes is a strong possibility for president and J. H. Drevenstedt is being urged by his many friends as a candidate for vice president.

Messrs. Rigg and Nourse have announced themselves as candidates for president and vice president. Each have been honored with two terms of office.

There will be opposition to a change of officers at this time. The financial report shows a balance in the hands of the treasurer, after the Knoxville meeting of \$822.10. Some \$1,500 must still be paid for art work. That leaves nothing to start the publication of the new Standard. It is time that a lot of old timber in the A. P. A. was cut up for fuel.

International Baby Chick Association will hold its next annual convention at Washington, D. C., first week of August, 1923.

D. E. Hale has been appointed chairman of the committee on judges licenses to relieve E. C. Branch, who is hard at work on the new Standard.

Reliable Poultry Journal has moved its editorial and publication office to Dayton, Ohio, after twenty-nine years of publication in Quincy, Illinois.

George Robertson, Canada, is scheduled to judge the Barred Plymouth Rocks at the forthcoming Chicago Coliseum show. If George insists on the same sturdy type of well finished birds in the big mid-western show that are placed in Canadian shows that receive a government grant, given to encourage the right kind of pure-bred poultry in Canada, he will confer a great and lasting favor on the Barred Rock breed in central U. S.

Charles R. Harker, editor of Pacific Fancier's Monthly, passed away at his home in California, August 4. Mr. Harker was formerly editor of the old Poultry Bulletin, published in New York years ago. With the passing of H. H. Stoddard and Chas. R. Harker we lose the pioneer poultry editors of America.

Ed. L. Hayes, who spent the past year in the work of Organizer for the A. P. A. has, upon the termination of that work, started the publication of a poultry paper at

HOLLYWOOD POULTRY FARM

On September 1st We Close Our 9th Year of Breeding

Hollywood Strain of Bred to Lay and Pay

Single Comb

White Leghorns

Our aim has been to produce a strain of egg layers superior to all others. This we believe we have accomplished. We have thousands of satisfied customers, many of whom have furnished us with testimonials stating the marvelous egg records made by our strain in their hands. Some of these testimonials we have published and some are printed in our catalogue. In all we give the date, name and address of the writer, so that you can easily substantiate the authenticity. To furnish further proof of the egg laying ability of our strain since 1915, we have yearly entered our birds in official Egg Laying Contests in many different parts of the U. S. No other breeder of any one breed has ever approached our records. True some have won one or two contests in dozens of states, up one year and down the next, but ours has been a steady, consistent winning record in all parts of the United States from ocean to ocean, thus showing the high average Egg Laying ability of our strain under many different managements and climatic conditions.

High Flock Egg Averages should be the goal of all poultrymen. Upon their average egg yield depends the amount of profit. The greater the flock yield the greater the profit. Our contest winnings up to Nov. 1, 1921, have been published many times and we will gladly furnish these records for the ask-

ing. Four of the first five winning pens at Second Western Washington Egg Laying Contest were Pure Hollywood Strain. One by our own entry and three by customers. These twenty pullets laid 5,300 eggs, an average of 265 eggs per pullet. A nice average we think. For two consecutive years we have had winning Leghorn pen and best individual at Storrs Conn., Contest. This year we are again leading with practically no chance of being headed. This will make three consecutive years' win and we had best Leghorn pen in 1917-1918 contest. Four wins in last five years. A record to be proud of.

We have eighty-three acres devoted exclusively to Leghorns and we believe we have the largest trap-nested breeding establishment in the world. We have 5,200 pullets that will finish their 365 days' trap-nest records shortly. From these we can supply you choice breeding hens with known egg-laying records. We have on range the finest lot of cockerels ever reared by us. All of them from dams with known trap-nest records and sired by males from parentage of known records.

Try one or more of these cockerels. The pullets you will rear from them the first season will repay you several times the purchase price by increased egg production alone to state nothing of the future breeding value of the pullets.

[We solicit your patronage and if favored with it will surely satisfy you. We are as anxious as our customers can possibly be that our strain makes good in their hands. We know that upon the success of our customers rests our success.]

Hollywood Poultry Farm

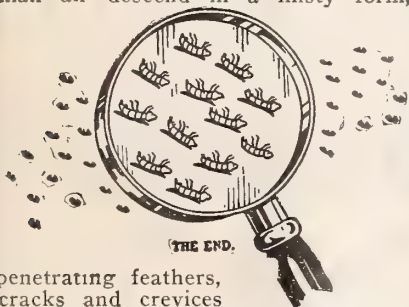
Box A

Hollywood, Washington

Try the New Way To Kill Lice

A hen worried to death with lice can not lay if she wants to. You might as well "throw money to the birds" as feed high price food to lousy chickens. It's a dead loss—don't do it. Use Kilamite. No dusting, no dipping, no painting. Hang up the bottle. It acts like magic. Testimonials from every state in the union tell of wonderful results from its use.

Simply put a few drops in nests and on roosts and hang uncorked bottle in coop or hen house. Powerful evaporating vapors which leave bottle are three times heavier than air descend in a misty form,



THE END.

penetrating feathers, cracks and crevices everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, bed bugs, ants, roaches, etc., have no lungs—they breathe through the pores of the body, and are destroyed by Kilamite vapors. Will not injure chicks. Bottle, \$1.00; 3 bottles for \$2.50; 12 bottles, \$9.00. Prepaid. Money back if it fails. American Supply Company, Dept. 54 Quincy, Illinois.



I Can Supply You with Winners for Your Show

The grandest flock that I have ever owned is maturing rapidly, and I can select just the bird or birds you will need to retain your supremacy at your show. Let me give you a quotation on just the bird you will need to win, rich in the blood lines of the string that made the sensational sweep at Washington last season.

NEWTON COSH, Box A, Vineland, N.J.



Quality—Bred To Lay S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY

Whether you want pullets, cockerels or mature stock it will pay you to get our catalog and prices. Elliott Poultry Farm, R. No. 7, Box No. 87, Mansfield, Ohio.

Minneapolis, known as the "Northwestern Poultry Journal."

Theo. Hewes, secretary of the Chicago Coliseum show, is having built a new line of exhibition cages for all Leghorn and Minorca males. These cages will be 30x30x28 inches. This points to the day when Langshan cocks will have coops high enough to enable them to show well, and Dorking cocks will be cooped in cages that are long enough for these elongated birds. At present more Langshans are judged on the floor of the aisles than in their pent-up coops.

* * *

What Breed Is This?



No, it is not a white Minorca. It is a prize White Leghorn at one of the English shows. Perhaps there is Minorca blood in the English White Leghorn; at least there is considerable Minorca type in it. The large comb following the neck, the long pendant wattles, the high shoulders and sloping back, the rather erect tail, all combine to make the bird out of type in America. And, strange to say, the big White Leghorn of England is not in favor with English utilitarians as a good utility bird.

* * *

Distribution

Poultrymen sometimes feel that the system of distribution is too costly, too slow and that breakage is too heavy. They should be thankful. Look at the fruit growers. Seventy-five million dollars worth of fruit has rotted in California. Along the shores of Lake Michigan the peach trees are laden with fruit. Growers, to save their trees from breaking down, shake the branches, and let the fruit rot on the ground. In Chicago, peaches sell for \$1.75 a bushel. On the shores of Michigan farmers will count themselves lucky if they can get the cash to pay their taxes. It is not due to an interruption in train service on account of a strike. Transportation by boat across the lake is available. The system of distribution is at fault. A quarter million undernourished children in Chicago need fruit more than anything else except milk and eggs, yet the vineyards and orchards of Michigan, loaded to overbearing, serve neither owners nor consumers.

* * *

Record Cards

Judges do not take generously to the idea of record cards. No reform is ever accomplished without some inconvenience. Judges who can see the increased interest and bigger entries that will follow when the exhibitor gets something to take home with him, will submit to a little extra work. That exhibitors want a record from the judge on the birds they exhibit is again emphasized in the following communication from A. U. Krause, North Dakota:

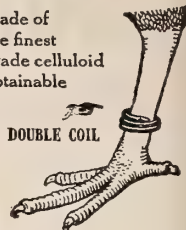
"I read with pleasure your editorial entitled, 'Exhibitors Want a Record Card,' and I will say the card Judge Lambert out-

SPIRAL COLORED CELLULOID LEG BANDS



Made of
the finest
grade celluloid
obtainable

DOUBLE COIL



PRICES SINGLE COIL

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250
4	Baby chicks	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.25
5	Pigeons	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.35
6	Growing chicks	.10	.20	.40	.75	1.75
7	Bantams	.15	.30	.50	.80	1.90
8	Leg'hns, Anconas	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00
9	Large Leg'horns	.20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25
11	Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25
12	Asiatics	.25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75
14	Turkeys, Geese	.30	.55	.90	1.40	3.25
16	Turkey Toms	.35	.60	1.00	1.60	3.75



Absolutely secure
—colors can be
distinguished at a
greater distance.

PRICES DOUBLE COIL

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250
8	Leg'horns, etc.	.25	.45	.75	1.35	3.00
9	Large Leg'horns	.30	.50	.90	1.50	3.25
11	Rocks, Reds	.30	.55	.90	1.50	3.40
12	Asiatics	.35	.65	1.10	1.80	4.15
14	Turkeys	.45	.75	1.25	2.10	4.90
16	Turkey Toms	.55	.90	1.50	2.40	5.65

Dark Blue, Light Blue, Yellow, Red, Pink, Amber, Green, Purple, Black, Ruby, White.

Prices postpaid. Prompt service. 8 samples and circular, 10c. Insist on U.T.D. Bands at dealers.

Up-to-date Mfg. Co. Makers of FINE LEG BANDS

ROSELLE PARK, NEW JERSEY

Price List for Dealers

KITSELMAN FENCE



"Saved at Least
40 Per Cent."

Writes F. Marks, Green Lawn Poultry Farm, Wausau, O.

Cut your own fence costs to the bone by buying direct from us at Lowest Factory Prices.

We Pay the Freight.

Write today for Free 100-page Catalog of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Barbed Wire, Gates, Posts, and latest low prices. KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 295 MUNCIE IND. America's Oldest Fence Manufacturers.

EDMONDS' Poultry ACCOUNT BOOK

"A work of art and best ever seen."
Carl C. Beatty, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

D. J. EDMONDS, C. P. A.

Box 382-D, Darien, Conn.
Prepaid, \$1.00; Canada, \$1.25.



RAISE GUINEA PIGS

for us. We buy all you raise. Big profits—large demand—easily raised. Pay better than poultry or rabbits. Particulars and booklet how to raise FREE. CAVIES DISTRIBUTING CO., 3133 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

lined was very good. It seems to me that it would give every one a square deal, in a small show and would teach a small breeder what points to correct and overcome in his bird. I always have been strong for the score card and I don't believe anything can change my mind as to its value, because I believe that every breeder should know why he lost out.

"I have refused to show birds because I was up against the proposition of receiving no score card.

"If I have to go with real good birds I like to know why I am beaten, if I can't see it myself.

"We are planning to increase our capacity and our birds from year to year and we do not have to be ashamed of the birds we show. I sure would like to see your plan adopted of giving a record card to every bird in competition. I think that would result in fewer complaints at a show and every one would know what they have and what to overcome in their stock.

"I am going to try to get this plan adopted by our County Association for our next Winter's show. Just wrote this to say that your editorial on the subject is the best item I have ever read. I surely am interested in that item and hope that it will be put into practice."

* * *

Small Feed Consumption in October

At the egg contest conducted by the Connecticut Agricultural College, it has been found that from month to month throughout the year the birds will not eat the same amount of scratch feed. In general a larger amount of scratch feed is consumed from the time the birds are housed until about the middle of May. During the 1920-1921 contest the 270 Rhode Island Reds consumed grain as per the following table:

Month	Scratch Grain	Mash
November	13.3 lbs.	9.6 lbs.
December	13.6 lbs.	9.0 lbs.
January	14.4 lbs.	11.4 lbs.
February	14.8 lbs.	12.0 lbs.
March	12.9 lbs.	12.8 lbs.
April	13.2 lbs.	5.2 lbs.
May	13.0 lbs.	13.7 lbs.
June	11.6 lbs.	13.8 lbs.
July	11.7 lbs.	14.3 lbs.
August	10.3 lbs.	15.2 lbs.
September	10.5 lbs.	12.9 lbs.
October	10.4 lbs.	12.8 lbs.

* * *

Leg Weakness in Ducks

A subscriber writes: "I have 72 White Pekin ducks 12 weeks old and several of them cannot walk. They just crawl from place to place and later they die. Could you tell me the cause of this and what I could do for the lame ducks?"

Roy E. Pardee, successful duck grower of Long Island, answers:

"The trouble is caused entirely by incorrect feeding, which has caused chronic indigestion, followed by paralysis of the legs. There is no remedy which amounts to anything after they have once reached this stage. Prevention is the only way to eliminate it and that is to feed properly, i. e., no whole or cracked grains of any kind until they are at least six months old.

"For ducklings 12 weeks old which are to be fed for market I would suggest the following: Two parts cornmeal to 1 part bran to ½ part flour and 15 per cent high protein beef scrap, thoroughly mixed and moistened to a crumbly form. Feed this three times a day and all they will eat in twenty minutes. If no grass is available, it should be cut in lengths not longer than 3 inches and mixed thoroughly with the above. For birds which are to be kept for breeding purposes the cornmeal should be reduced one-half.

"The best thing for your correspondent to do is to kill them at once and market, as there is a very slight chance of them recovering."

* * *

The Molt

Nature would triumph in keeping in repair what age and wear would destroy. Sometimes we hurry nature by depriving the fowls of food for a time and then putting them on

Oat Sprouter \$2⁴⁹



This home made oat sprouter was made in one evening by a fourteen-year-old boy with no tools but saw and hammer. The total cost, including stove for heating, was \$2.49. Thousands of these sprouters have been made at home by poultry keepers and hundreds of letters in my files testify that it is the cheapest to make, the easiest to operate, and the handiest and best sprouter ever built.

To make hens lay abundantly in winter you must feed growing green food that is rich in vitamins. Sprouted oats furnish the best of such food at lowest cost.

Make Layers Out of Loafers

The Putnam Home-Made Oat Sprouter will supply better and sweeter sprouted oats with less fuss and dirt and work than any other sprouter made. I will send you, free, easily followed plans for building this oat sprouter together with a full description of the Little Putnam Stove with which it is heated. The price of the stove is \$2. postpaid. Plans for building the Sprouter are packed with every stove, also instructions for using the stove to keep the water in poultry fountains from freezing.

You can't afford to be without this oat sprouter, even if you keep but eight fowls. Get a Little Putnam Stove from your dealer now. It will pay for itself many times before spring. Most dealers keep it. If yours does not, send me his name and \$2. and I will send you the stove, postpaid. Try it and if you do not find it all I claim and are not perfectly satisfied, send it back in ten days and I will refund your \$2. together with the postage for its return. I'll run all the risk.

I. PUTNAM

Route: 1005-O

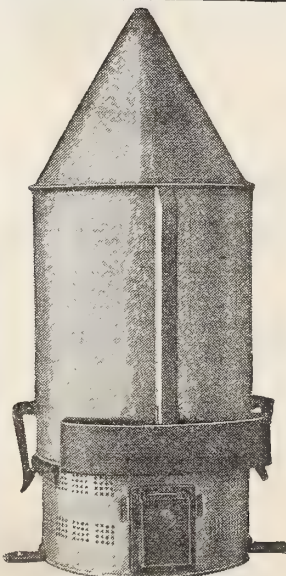
Elmira, N.Y.



\$2⁰⁰ Post Paid

Burns a Month Without Attention

For Fall and Winter Eggs WATER that's RIGHT



Ice water chills the birds disastrously. Sickly, warm water lowers their vitality and often makes them subject to colds. But as an egg is 74% water, the hen must have plenty of this necessity—at just the right temperature to induce her to drink as freely as in Summer—neither hot nor cold, but "just right," without the harmful chill.

The Norwich Automatic Air-Lock Fountain will do this for you. If it is now your custom to water your birds once a day during the Winter, we guarantee that equipping your plant with this wonderful watering machine will greatly increase your egg production.

Send for booklet.

Yours for the asking.

5 Gallon Capacity. Price
\$6.00 f. o. b. New London,
Conn.; St. Louis, or
Wichita, Kans.

THE NORWICH AUTOMATIC FEEDER CO.,

7 Trumbull St., New London, Conn.
410 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Otto Weiss Milling Co., Wichita, Kans.

**NABOB JUST-RITE
Baby Chicks**

**A Hatch Every
Week All
Year**

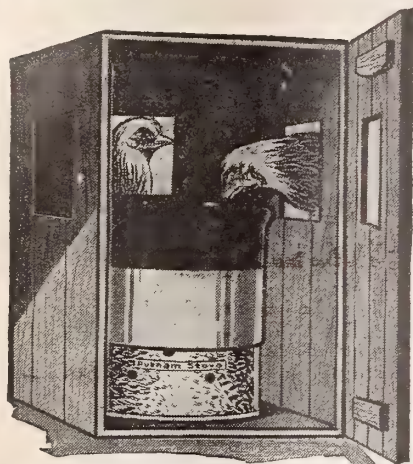
Order chicks for white meat and high priced broiler market. GREAT MONEY IN BROILERS from October chicks. We pay the postage, guarantee 95% live arrival and send FREE FEED with each order. 40 breeds of chicks, 4 breeds ducklings, select and exhibition grades. Pound size chicks, April and May pullets and mature breeders at right price. Catalog Free. Stamps appreciated.

NABOB HATCHERIES

Dept. 19

GAMBIER, OHIO

You Can Get More Eggs



Little Putnam Stove keeps water unfrozen—not hot.

Over 90% of the Egg Is WATER

Give your fowls all the pure *un-chilled* water they can drink, and watch them shell out the eggs. One of my Little Putnam Stoves will keep enough water unfrozen to supply 30 or 40 fowls, even in the coldest weather. This Stove holds 3 pints of oil—requires no attention except a monthly filling, due to my patented burner. It's fireproof and non-explosive—can be operated anywhere. You can run it all winter at a cost of from 20 to 30 cents. You'll get enough more eggs the first month to pay for it.

Little PUTNAM Stove

\$2.00
Postpaid



Little Putnam Stove

can also be used as a heating unit for an easy-to-make and easy-to-operate Oat Sprouter. Full directions for making the Sprouter are packed with every Little Putnam Stove, or I will mail a set free and promptly if you will request it, and send your dealer's name.

GUARANTEE—I guarantee the Little Putnam Stove to give satisfaction, or it may be returned in ten days and the money paid for it will be promptly refunded. Most dealers keep it. If yours does not send me his name and \$2.00, check or money-order, and I will send you a stove post-paid.

I. PUTNAM Route 1005-S ELMIRA, N. Y.

O K

P L

"Can't Speak Too Highly"
of

"O. K." Sanitary Litter

The Brookledge Egg Farm,
Barnet, Vermont,
August 28th, 1922.



A sample package
prepaid for \$1.00.
Covers space 8 ft.
sq. 2 in. deep.
Large bale covers
80 sq. ft. 3 in.
deep. \$4.00 F.O.B.
shipping point
principal cities.
Send for our new
book and sample
bale today.

The O. K. Company, New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen: I cannot speak too highly of your "O. K." Litter, which I have recently given a trial in one of my houses.

It lives up to all the specifications which you give it, and I am so pleased with the results of my test that in the future I intend to use it exclusively in all my buildings.

You may ship a carload (130 bales) at price quoted. Ship about September 10th or 12th.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed)

J. ABOTT.

THE O. K. COMPANY
159 WATER STREET, NEW YORK



**290 EGGS
IN ONE YEAR**

Grand Champion Pen. (Majority 200 Eggs)

Grand Champion Hen. (Record 279 Eggs)

Also 3rd highest layer and tie for 5th highest layer

All breeds and varieties competing.

24 Diplomas, 10 Silver Cups, 11 Ribbons, and Cash Prizes

This is the **Phenomenal Record** of 5 pullets by a customer at the recent **Illinois Laying Contest**.

with our **BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

2,000 Breeders For Sale. Catalog Free.

MAPLESIDE POULTRY FARMS

M. W. KLEMM, Prop.,

BOX F,

LINCOLN, ILLINOIS

full feed. That will start the molt. Sometimes we hinder nature by supplying rich food to the hens throughout the Fall. They may then molt in December.

Anything that checks egg production will likewise start the molt at this season. Under natural conditions the egg flow slows down in the late Summer and early Fall and the hens grow a new protection in the form of new plumage before Winter.

Flour of sulphur and linseed meal are often mixed in the mash for mottling hens. They should be dusted with louse powder, the coops cleaned, and, if possible, given a range on pasture.

Hens that are kept laying during October and November may shed their feathers so rapidly in early December that they are all but naked and suffer from the cold. In such instances comfortable quarters must be provided. These late molters are usually the high record layers, getting in a full year of egg production.

* * *

Bank Interested In Poultry

The following letter has been sent by the Bank of Rutledge, Theo. Peacock, cashier, Rutledge, Georgia, to depositors in the community it serves:

"Dear Friend:

"Ordinarily, about all that is expected of a country bank is a cheap calendar around Christmas and a cardboard fan during the Summer; both usually bearing the trite message of 'Safe, Sound and Conservative,' a phrase that has never really meant anything, and was worn out when Columbus discovered America. We have been thinking for a year or more that it was time to cut out this line of stuff and get our people headed toward some new plan of farming that would enable them to recover their losses from trying to raise cotton and get on such a firm basis of diversification that nothing can ever again knock the props from under them. We have been working our utmost along this line because we realize that our prosperity can come only through yours. We want to see values back in lands and in stock, and we know this can never be until we hit out in a new direction.

"This letter will have to do principally with poultry. We have already made a bigger start in poultry raising than any other community in the several surrounding counties. People are beginning to turn to Rutledge for information, advice and leadership in the poultry game, and we want our reputation to extend all over the State. We predict that next Fall it will be impossible to supply the demand for pure-bred stock and eggs. The baby-chick industry of America the past season was many times larger than ever before. This is easy money for the hatcheries and we ought to be getting some of it here. Poultry raising is the biggest agricultural industry in the world and if you don't already know this, it is time for you to begin to look around and see what the world contains besides yourself. Our people here seem to think that the whole of creation is fighting for cotton, when, as a matter of fact, there are two hundred and eighty million folks who don't care if we never raise another lock. They want to wear silk in the Summer and wool in the Winter—same as you and I. None of us would ever wear cotton if we were able to buy something else. Let's get able by RAISING something else.

"So, instead of the calendar and fan, we are sending in a subscription for you to The American Poultry Journal for a period of four months. We want you to read and study every single article in each of the four issues. We don't expect every person to whom these are sent to go into the poultry business, and we know there are many who might not succeed if they did. Maybe you are one of those who would. Think about it any way, and if we can help you in making the decision, please call on us."

A Two-In-One Egg

I have a Light Brahma pullet that lays about every other day a double-yolk egg. Yesterday I brought in one that looked unusually large and when I put it on the scale it weighed just exactly one-fourth of a pound.

This morning when my wife broke it to use, there was the yolk and white that looked perfectly natural, but that wasn't all; there was another egg, with a matured, hard shell on it about the size of an ordinary Bantam's egg.

New Mexico.

CHAS. L. DOYLE.

Angell Says



Albert Angell Jr.

Thousands of poultry raisers have written me since my connection with Rosenbaum Brothers expressing their pleasure and confidence in the Announcement as published in recent issues of the poultry press. In reply to these many messages of well wishes for the success of Vitality Feeds, I want to assure the poultry raisers that my new connection makes it possible for me to serve them to better advantage than ever before.

Rosenbaum Brothers in placing me in absolute charge of their Poultry Department means that I am now enabled to place my signature on each and every bag of feed made under my personal direction, as a guarantee and distinctive mark of QUALITY.

You will also note that on every bag of Vitality Feeds, Rosenbaum Brothers "guarantee Absolute Satisfaction When Fed According to Directions."

I also want to further assure the poultry raisers that Vitality Feeds are the result of my life-long experience in the feeding and management of fowls—old and young—of all breeds and varieties, and that before I would lower the quality I would quit the poultry feed business.

Yours for better fed Poultry.
Albert Angell Jr.



ROSENBAUM BROTHERS, Chicago, U. S. A.

Send me a copy of Albert Angell's new poultry book, free of charge.

My name is.....

My address is.....

City..... State.....

The number of chickens I have is..... The brand of feed I use is.....

Oak Dale

LeRoy, Minn., August 30, 1922.

Rosenbaum Brothers,
Makers of Vitality Feeds,
77 Board of Trade,
Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:

I am sure it will be of interest to you to learn that since you have secured the services of Albert Angell, Jr., to formulate and watch the quality of Vitality Feeds, we have decided to use nothing but Vitality on Oak Dale Farms hereafter.

We pride ourselves in the ownership of America's finest Strain of Single Comb White Leghorns and naturally we are very particular as to the quality of feeds we use.

It is of vital importance to us not only in starting the young chicks but through the growing period up to the time we finish them off to put into the laying



Says ~

houses to know that they are getting the very best feed possible for their development.

We have at the present time at Oak Dale about 10,000 youngsters of the finest quality I have ever seen which is saying a whole lot as you know I have seen a lot of good leghorns in my time. But never before have I seen such marvelous quality at this time of the year.

Business has been splendid with us during the summer and we are looking for a large trade this fall and are in a position to take care of all orders with Oak Dale quality, which is the best.

Will probably need another car of feed, to consist largely of laying mash, early in November.

Respectfully yours,

Harry M. Lamon





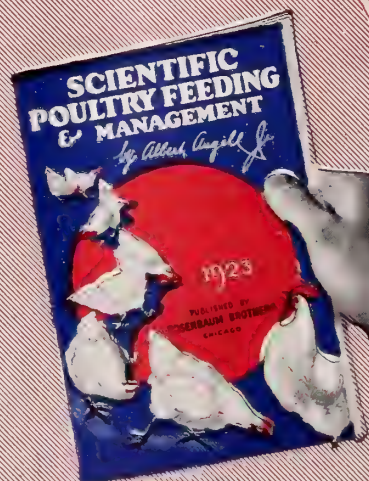
Scientific Poultry Feeding and Management

By *Albert Angell, Jr.*

If you have not received a copy of our 1923 Poultry Guide just off the press by all means send in your name today. The book consists of 56 pages and cover, contains besides chapters on every subject of value to the poultry raiser, a monthly egg record and account sheets, with a page for each month on "what to do and what not to do."

With this book "Scientific Poultry Feeding & Management" you will have no difficulty in getting out of your birds all that may be in them in egg production this Fall and Winter without forcing. Simply send for the book, then ask your dealer for Four-O-Clock Scratch Grains and Vitality Egg Mash, feed according to instructions and Rosenbaum Brothers will guarantee satisfactory returns in egg production.

If your dealer does not handle Vitality see what you can do to interest him and we will also see to it that your are supplied.



The Real Value in the Work of Trapnesting

(Continued from page 919)

tics in the pullets are rather definite indications of high egg production, while slow maturity, scrawiness, crow-headedness or any other sign of weakness is likely to indicate a bird that will make a poor laying record. In selecting pullets for trapnesting probably the best procedure is to go into the flock when all are confined and start picking out the outstandingly good pullets. This process should be continued as long as birds remain that in the opinion of the owner are worthy of a place in the trapnested flock. Another way of selecting the pullets is to start by eliminating all pullets that do not look good enough to trapnest and continue until only the very choicest are left. In checking up on the selection it is advisable to study the head and body development of each bird. The birds that are markedly coarse about the head or that show dull sunken eye or a narrow pinched back stand little chance of making high records. The birds that are plump bodied, broad backed and have clean cut feminine heads with bright prominent eyes are likely to make good producers. There is no special object in trapnesting a bird that shows evident signs of poor production, and culling should be constantly practiced on the trapnested flock to eliminate as much unprofitable labor as possible. The birds that are very slow about starting to lay, or those that lay only a few eggs a month, are not likely to prove high record birds and may as well be taken out as soon as these characteristics are discovered. The pullet that lays less than 40 eggs before the first of March has practically no chance of laying 200 eggs for the year and ought to be discarded from the trapnest list, and unless a bird lays more than 100 eggs before June 1st, her chances of making 200 eggs for the year are practically zero.

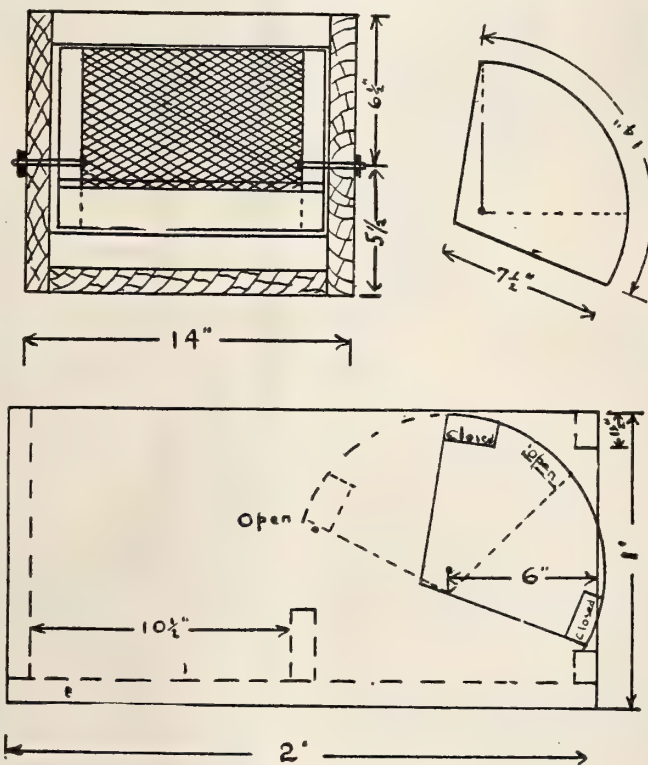
Since the primary object in trapnesting ought to be to secure data for use in pedigree breeding, it will commonly pay the flock owners to select the pullets which have made the best trapnest records up to the time the breeding season opens and pedigree the chicks hatched from these birds. Of course this will result in some disappointment because some of the pullets that make a fine showing during the first few months of the trapnesting period will not lay enough eggs during the entire year to make their progeny valuable, but enough worth while pedigrees are likely to be available at the end of the year to make the practice of breeding the best trapnested pullets worth while.

About the only

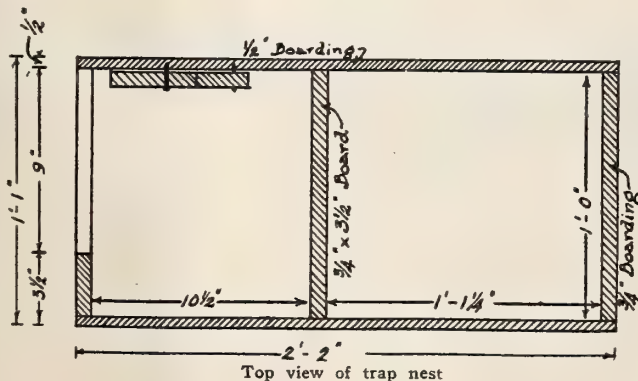
object in trapnesting hens after their first laying year is either to measure long distance laying ability or to furnish a basis for pedigreering their chicks. There is no special object in trapnesting the birds which make a low record the first year during any subsequent year. Where a flock of pullets have been trapnested for twelve months it is entirely practicable to eliminate all except those that have laid more than 200 eggs from the list that are to be trapped during the second laying season.

Since trapnesting is designed to pick out the birds that are to make high records, the flock that is to be trapped ought to be given the very best of care. They should have the most comfortable poultry house and should be given the best range. Many attempts at trapnesting result in disappointment because the birds are poorly housed or so closely confined that they do not have a fair chance at egg production.

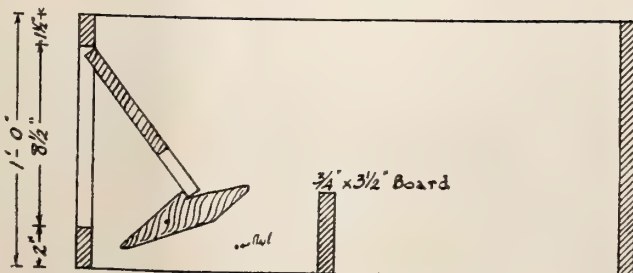
The matter of choosing a trapnest is of



Details of trap nest: Upper left hand, front view. Lower drawing, nest from the side



Top view of trap nest



Side view of trap nest. The hen entering raises the door, allowing trigger to drop onto nail



Sunnyside Poultry Farm

sells only Standard type, high egg-bred pullets sired by strong sires and bred from pens of heavy laying pedigree and Hoganized females that are personally mated by Mr. Blodgett. They have the breeding qualities to produce 180 to 250 eggs in their first year. These pullets lay early, lay many, look fine and will be admired by all.

SUNNYSIDE PULLETS

—the most profitable layers known

Our birds are easy to raise; always of right growth and the pullets and hens have the ability to produce eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed and Hoganized for more than 32 years.

7 varieties: White, Barred Rocks, White, Buff Leghorns, R. I. Reds, White Orpingtons, White Wyandottes.

8-10 Weeks Old

180-200 egg-bred . . \$1.75
210-248 egg-bred . . 2.00
240-256 egg-bred . . 2.25

5 Months Old

180-200 egg-bred . . \$2.85
210-248 egg-bred . . 3.20
240-256 egg-bred . . 4.00

Sunnyside Breeders

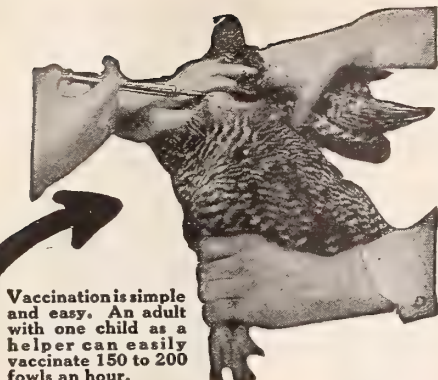
Real breeding hens that will produce big profits for you.

180-200 egg-bred \$2.50
210-228 egg-bred 3.00
240-256 egg-bred 4.00

Order direct from this advertisement and ask for FREE Catalog.

Sunnyside Poultry Farm
R. C. Blodgett Box 1002, Bristol, Vt.





Vaccination is simple and easy. An adult with one child as a helper can easily vaccinate 150 to 200 fowls an hour.

**Write for
Free Booklet
on
Vaccination**

Vaccinate Now

and reduce losses from *Roup, Chicken Pox, Diphtheria, Canker, Colds, Catarrh, Cholera, etc.* to a minimum. Save a big percentage of birds already infected. Vaccination is the logical and scientific method of controlling these diseases. It is safe and inexpensive. It has produced satisfactory results for thousands.

These are the Germs that cause \$150,000,000 annual loss to the poultry industry.

- 1—*Bacillus Avissepticus*
- 2—*Staphylococci*
- 3—*Bacillus Coli*
- 4—*Streptococci*

**Vaccination
PAYS**

Read the Proof

Cardington, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1922.
American Scientific Laboratories, Inc.
Gentlemen:—I wish to thank you for your promptness in shipping my order of A. S. L. Avian Mixed Bacterin. I had a severe outbreak of Roup in my chickens, with several birds dying each day. When I received the bacterin I first picked out the worst cases for treatment and am glad to say that it checked the disease at once. The second injection cured them entirely and I would strongly recommend A. S. L. Avian Mixed Bacterin to any poultryman troubled with this terrible disease.
Yours truly, Geo. H. Brown.

The Original

A. S. L. Avian Mixed Bacterin

is produced by the American Scientific Laboratories, Inc., under Veterinary License No. 165, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

60 doses, \$2; 250 doses, \$5; 500 doses \$7.50; Syringe and Needles, \$1.50 postpaid, with full instructions. Properly stored A. S. L. Bacterin will retain its potency 2 years.

FREE New customers ordering both syringe and bacterin (any size) will be given **FREE** a \$1.00 package of GALLI-CURA the real White Diarrhoea and bowel disease preventive.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, INC.

157 W. KINZIE ST. DEPT. D-3 CHICAGO ILL.

Mr. Percy Bullen,
Atlee, Alberta, Canada.
Mr. L. Williams,
Graham, Eng.

**Foreign
Representatives:**

Sr. Luis G. Martinez,
Apto. 953, Habana, Cuba.
Sr. Eduardo Gomez, C.
Girardot, Colombia, S. A.

handy **CAPON** tools

UNOBSTRUCTED VISION
PATD 1916 **LOCK**

Dear Sir: I have, and demonstrate all the leading makes of tools and, after pointing out the good and bad features of each set, I ask the students to make their choice; they always select the Burdin outfit, hence our order for fifty sets.
Assistant Poultry Husbandman.

Combining as they do all the essentials, convenience, efficiency and low cost, Unobstructed Vision Instruments never fail to please novice or expert alike.

Now is the time to make luscious, profitable capons from cheap late hatched cockerels. Success guaranteed or money refunded. Full set and directions for home use, \$5.00. Removers alone, \$3.50. Sent prepaid from an American point on receipt of price. No duty to pay. Order now or send 6c stamps for illustrated, descriptive literature.

S. K. BURDIN,

SUITE 16,

120 STIBBARD AVE,

TORONTO, ONT.

**BOLSON'S
UNITED
COLORPLATE
STRAIN OF**

**S. C. W. Orpingtons - White Rocks
S. C. W. Leghorns and S. C. Reds**

A. P. J. Readers, do you know that the United Colorplates are winning out in some of our best shows for my customers, THE BLUE and THE PURPLE. Do you also know that I have here one of the finest Poultry Breeding Establishments in America and that I have for sale 1,000 Cocks, Cockerels, Hens and Pullets, wonderful show birds and grand breeders, and here is the guarantee that goes with them: I positively Guarantee every Bird I sell to be satisfactory and to be of better QUALITY than you could obtain elsewhere for the same money. If not, send them back and I will refund your money, together with whatever transportation charges you paid.

L. C. BOLSON

(The Man That Delivers the Goods),

Route 4,

DECORAH, IOWA

some importance because nests that do not work properly cause inaccuracies in the records. The trapnest chosen ought to be one that will close easily when the hen goes inside and that will prevent any other hen from entering while the nest is occupied. There are several satisfactory types of nests which can be built by the average poultryman, and there are also some commercial nests that give good service. As a rule, the more simple the nest the more satisfactory it is likely to prove. In addition to being accurate the trapnest ought to be so constructed that the hen can be easily removed by the attendant and should provide plenty of ventilation so the hens will not suffer unduly in hot weather. In some types of trap-nests many hens are lost during the summer months by suffocation in the nest. One trap-nest should be provided for each four or five hens that are to be trapped.

The person tending the trap-nests needs to have a regular schedule so that the birds in the nests will not be unduly neglected and other birds be forced to lay on the floor because all nests are full. As a rule the trap-nests are visited at least four times daily, many persons making it a practice of running the nests at 9 o'clock, 11 o'clock, 1 o'clock and 3 o'clock, and then checking over again to see that no nests are occupied after feeding time.

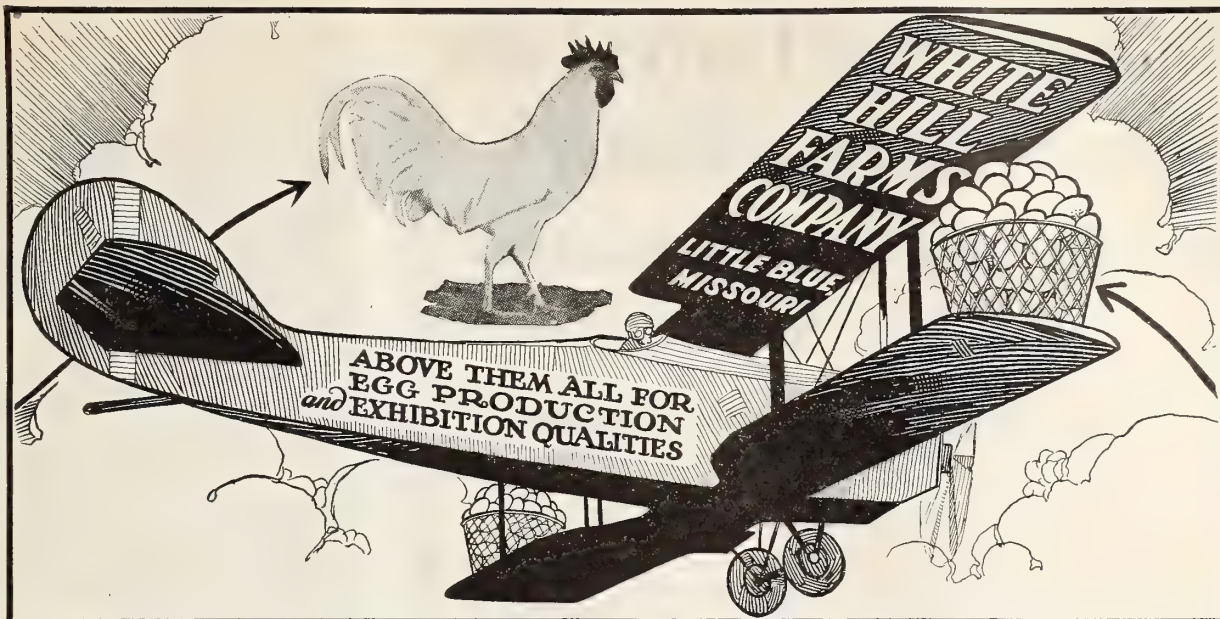
The matter of satisfactory records for keeping track of the egg production is of considerable importance and deserves study on the part of those who are taking up trap-nesting. One of the most satisfactory methods of handling the trap-nest records is to provide monthly sheets on which the daily production of each bird can be noted. As a rule not more than fifty birds should be listed on any one sheet on account of the time consumed in hunting for individual numbers and the danger of placing the record in the wrong space where the sheets are too large. In general it is much safer to write in the number of the hen on the record sheet each time she lays rather than making a check mark because where the numbers are written in any errors can be caught by checking the different columns, while there is no chance to catch the errors when check marks are used. The methods of handling the monthly record sheets in the pen vary considerably with different operators. Probably the poorest method is to carry the sheet along and record each egg on the monthly sheet as it is gathered, as this almost invariably results in the sheet becoming very much soiled before the month is finished and is likely to result in many errors on account of handling the record sheet and the hens and eggs all at the same time.

Where there is no objection to marks on the eggs, simply marking the number and date on each egg at the time it is gathered and then checking off the eggs on the monthly record sheet at the end of the day, is a fairly satisfactory method. However, the marks on the eggs are likely to injure their market value, and for this reason some other method is usually employed. One very satisfactory plan is for the person who runs the trap-nests to carry a simple memorandum pad on which he notes down the number of each hen that lays and then these numbers are posted at the end of the day on the monthly record sheet. This can be simplified somewhat further if the memorandum pads have numbers for all the hens in the pen printed on the sheet so that the person running the trap-nests simply checks the numbers of the hen that lays.

Some system of keeping the record for each individual hen by months is also needed, and definite forms for this should be worked out by all those who undertake trap-nesting. The most elaborate system of follow-up for yearly records is to have a separate sheet for each hen on which her production for each month is listed. A somewhat simpler method is to have sheets large enough to hold the monthly records of a number of hens and then arrange the hens in numerical order on this sheet, and write in under each month the production for each individual hen.

Trap-nesting is not likely to prove profitable unless it is carried through so that an entire year's record is gotten on the best birds and then these records used as a basis of pedigree breeding; and those persons who cannot see their way clear to follow this program through to its logical conclusion probably will do well to decide that they will leave trap-nesting to the other fellow and buy their breeding stock from the man who does carry the program all the way through.

It is time that houses were cleaned, disinfected used, windows washed to admit sunshine, and the dust brushed off the muslin curtains. Patch leaks in the roof, and litter the floor with fresh straw.



EVEN THE UPPER AIR IS CHARTED

To guide the aviator, the air lanes have been mapped—in the field of High Average Egg Production, combining Standard Exhibition Ideals in S. C. White Leghorns the roads that lead to Genuine Quality are also marked.

The results our birds have given our customers is in reality a chart that all shrewd buyers should follow.

SWEEPSTAKES WINNERS

MISSOURI

Bethany, Mo., Sept. 13, 1921.

Mr. Wm. Shands,
Little Blue, Mo.

Friend Shands: Had intended advising you as to my winnings as I promised sooner, but have been so busy since the close of the fair have neglected it.

The pen won first young pen in their class; the cockerels won championship cockerel of the show and the pen won championship young pen of the show; besides this I won two A. P. A. specials and a special from the National S. C. White Leghorn Club. I claim that's not half bad.

These birds were the big attractions of the exhibit and have had many compliments on them since.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours very truly,

W. C. BROWN.

TRAP NEST RECORDS

Hen No.	Laid Aug.	Laid Sept.	Laid Oct.	Laid Nov.	Laid Dec.
300	11	25	23	25	22
299	6	19	21	23	19
298	3	22	25	26	21
297	3	23	23	25	23
295	1	25	24	22	18
294	1	20	24	25	21
293	1	21	23	21	18
292	0	21	23	21	18
291	0	21	22	23	25
284	0	20	27	24	26

"For September, October, November and December the ten females laid 898 eggs, or an average of better than 22 eggs per bird per month."

The above chicks were hatched and shipped April 8, 1921, to Mr. George Pohn, Omstead Falls, Ohio. He reported above results the following January.

DO YOU NEED LAYERS? DO YOU NEED WINNERS?

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS COCKS---COCKERELS---HENS---PULLETS

WRITE TO US NOW—TODAY!

And we will be pleased to quote you Our Special October Prices on Breeders for Egg Production, Pullets for Laying Contest, or Guaranteed Winners for Any Show in America. With over 7,000 head of Standard Bred Single Comb Leghorns on our Farm to select from we can fill your order promptly and please you as we have pleased others.

GET DEPENDABLE RESULTS. Buy from a Breeding Establishment whose flock Combines Standard Show Quality with Heavy Egg Production. A flock bred up to these Ideals solely on its own merit and from an establishment that has a reputation to sustain and could not for its own protection ship anything that did not reflect credit on the Supremacy already achieved. If possible visit our Farm and personally inspect this grand flock of Single Comb White Leghorns and select your purchase, or if that is not convenient write us your requirements. We guarantee to give the biggest value in Single Comb White Leghorns your money will buy anywhere, leaving it to you to be the judge. Our Guarantee to Please Agreement in this respect fully protects you.

ANNOUNCEMENT

In order to increase the capacity of White Hill Farms sufficiently to meet the ever increasing demand for Shands' White Hill Farms Strain Single Comb White Leghorns I recently incorporated the White Hill Farms Company under the laws of the State of Missouri with an authorized capital of \$150,000.00, which not only puts us in a position to increase our capacity sufficiently to take care of you in the most satisfactory manner, but it also places White Hill Farms Company in a strong financial position, with sufficient resources to assure you of our ability to fulfill any guarantee we may make. I wish to take this opportunity to thank my many customers and friends for the loyal support they have given me in the past and to assure the public that the policy of White Hill Farms Company will continue along the same line, namely to give every man a square deal and full value for his money. We will appreciate a continuance of your valued business. The officers and directors as shown below need no introduction to the poultry world and should merit your greatest confidence in future transactions.

WHITE HILL FARMS COMPANY, Little Blue, Mo.

WILLIAM SHANDS, PRES.

DR. FRANK B. HILLER, VICE-PRES.

L. M. DEHONEY, TREAS.

WILLIAM G. TANTER, DIRECTOR

V. O. HOBBS, DIRECTOR

What Did Your Layers Earn For You Last Winter?

---What Will They Earn For You This Winter?

Whether your answer to these questions gives you reason to be mighty well satisfied, or decidedly disappointed, depends on how well you understand, and how carefully you follow, a few simple rules.

A Book That Tells You How It's Done

If you want the big profits that come from having lots of eggs to sell at winter prices, you'll want to read our new book, "More Eggs For Less Money."

This book tells, in plain, every-day language, how to increase the laying average of any flock. It shows exactly what is needed to make your hens produce more and better eggs when most hens are "on a laying strike."

Don't mistake this book for a mere "chicken feed advertisement." It doesn't try to tell you what feed you ought to buy. It shows you how to analyze all feeds and judge for yourself. Reading it will enable you to judge, with remarkable accuracy, the egg-making value of any feed or combination of feeds. If you want "More Eggs For Less Money" write for this free book. Ready for mailing October 10th.

The Basic Feeds Co., Dept. 325 1019 State Str. Lockport, Illinois



BUFF ORPINGTONS

Teasingly good offerings in mature birds or growing youngsters for any show or mating.

SPECIAL BREEDING CKLS. at \$5, \$10 and \$15 each. The BIG GOLDENS represent all that is good in Modern Orpingtons of full massive form, Standard station and detail refinement. Chicago Coliseum Quality at its best. Approval and C. O. D. shipments. Satisfaction always. This is why

Wyant Bros. of Thorntown, Indiana

handle a larger business than some using more space in the journals. They actually believe in laying out part of their advertising appropriations in SUPERIOR SHIPMENTS as well as in Journal space.

Others give good values, but one familiar with the fundamentals of sound business feels a comfortable sense of security in placing an order for the BIG GOLDENS.

ARCADY FARM

- 1, 3, cocks
- 1, 2, hens
- 1, 2, 3, ckls.
- 1, 2, 3, pul.
- 1 pen.
- 1 flock.

HORACE J. WILCOX

White Wyandottes

at the Connecticut State Fair,
Hartford, Conn.

Start the season off with a big win. More points than all my competitors combined. Choice exhibition and breeding stock that will improve any flock. Write your wants to

Middletown, Conn.



Buff Minorcas

Lovers of the big sturdy Minorca type of fowl. Fanciers of those big white eggs will find a splendid utility and very desirable exhibition bird in the S. C. Buffs. Size equal to the Blacks. Glorious Golden Buff Coloring so eagerly sought after in a table fowl. Dependable breeders, \$25 and \$35 for male and four females. Unusual exhibition quality at \$50, \$75 and \$100 for male and four females.

EDW. F. SCHMIDT

Sale List Free

HAZELRIGG, IND.

A Program of Work That Will Bring Results

(Continued from page 915)

Those that have loafed all summer will be yellow. (f.) The late moulter is probably the better hen. (g.) The head parts are full, bright, indicating good circulation of blood, and vigorous vitality. Of course, as even the best hens get into the moult and begin their resting period the head parts will diminish in size somewhat, and this should not be counted against such hens.

Remember that in any breed hens must have some bottom, some substance before they can go through a heavy season of egg production. This practically means that for the breed the hen selected to keep should be of good size. Keep close to the requirements of the Standard of Perfection requirement as to size, and you will not go wrong.

It is a mighty convenient thing, when October appears, to find the hens marked with colored leg bands, the result of having culled, selected, and handled them two or three times during the past year. As a suggestion for another year, go over the pullet flock of layers in December, marking the fowls laying at that time with a white celluloid leg band, indicating early beginners. Go over flocks again in late April or May, again marking with leg bands those laying this time with a blue band. Probably most white bands will also receive a blue one. In late July or August at culling time mark the layers with a black band. Then when October comes the hens will be classified, and very readily sorted. The writer believes it is well to use this color scheme even when the fowls are trap-nested, as it helps so much in the fall when sorting time is here. If, in October, we see a hen with a blue and black band, we know that that hen was laying in the spring and laid well into the summer, but did not begin early. And thus may the bands we read quickly and readily.

Keeping Old Hens

Keep any yearling or two-year-old hen that is in vigorous health, and shows signs of having been an efficient producer. In all probability she will be used as a breeder. Her past production has shown that chicks from her will be of value. Even if she herself does not pay large dividends by the eggs she produces she will more than repay for her keeping by her contribution as a breeder. Do not breed from pullets. Breed from yearling and older hens, which are the result of selection.

Particularly because these hens are to be used largely as breeders, make it a point to select them carefully as to type and color. Breeding nearer to the standard, and keeping pure blood lines, will greatly increase the sale value of poultry products in future years. The buying public wants quality, uniformity, standard-bred stock. Aim to produce what will return the greatest interest on money invested in hens.

Epsom Salts As A Green Feed

This article should help the city back-lot poultryman work out the problem of green feed for the flock, also save some money and increase the egg yield.

I give my flock of Leghorns and Reds one ounce of epsom salts daily to every six hens, mixed in a small amount of moist mash fed at noon. We warm this mash on cold days, as they eat it with more relish. It absolutely takes the place of green food and keeps the flock in fine shape. It regulates their digestive organs and keeps them in laying condition.

The egg yield of my flock has increased since I began using salts. I attribute this to their eating more mash and grain, consuming about 20 per cent more grain and mash. This is about the amount of green food consumed on an average and naturally this extra amount goes into eggs.

I first want to know that I have a heavy laying strain of birds, then I endeavor to encourage them to eat as much of a good laying mash as I possibly can.

When my runs became bare of flora this late Summer I gave the growing stock one ounce of epsom salts in a wet mash to every ten chicks and I never had pullets mature earlier. Several of them were laying before five months of age.

Our State Experiment Station has been experimenting with epsom salts and has pronounced it a success. We are enthusiastic about it and trust that others will try it.

Ky,

E. B. McQUOWN.

Wilburtha Farms Removal Sale



White Plymouth Rocks Single Comb White Leghorns Jersey Black Giants

Wilburtha Farms, situated on the outskirts of Trenton, N. J., has been sold, due to the growth and encroachment of the city of Trenton, and we are moving our stock and plant to a new and better location, one mile away. For this reason we wish to sell about 2,000 birds during the next sixty days at reduced prices. This includes both young and old stock, closely related to our Garden Winners and to the birds that won such a remarkable victory at the New York State Fair last month. At this Fair our birds won Best Display in White Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns and Black Giants, winning fifteen first prizes out of a possible eighteen, including every first prize on male birds.

Write us as to what you are in the market for, and we will be glad to price and describe such birds as will meet your requirements.

Wilburtha Poultry Farms
27 River Road **Trenton Junction, N. J.**
C. J. Fisk, Owner **M. L. Chapman, General Manager**

Mackay

MULTI-CABINET
INCUBATOR

Capacity 800 to 40,000 Eggs

All the good features of other mammoth incubators with exclusive improvements that make it radically superior to any.

If you haven't seen the catalog write today and state the size machine you can use.

THE MACKAY COMPANY
915 North Plum St., Lancaster, Penn.



MORE EGGS



**3 BU. OF FEED
FROM 1 BU. OF GRAIN**

SPROUTED OATS

EGGS

To produce energizing, vitalizing vapor bath sprouts with their diastase, vegetable milk, and grape sugar that bring the big yields in eggs; to change 1 bushel of grain into 3 bushels of best egg-producing green feed; get a

Close-To-Nature Sprouter

Makes your dry lots profitable in summer and brings the eggs all winter. Pays a dividend every month in the twelve. The best investment you can make in the poultry line. We are the originators of the grain sprouter and we make all kinds and all sizes, from a few hens to 1,000. Ask for our circular on "Sprouted Oats and Eggs."

CLOSE-TO-NATURE COMPANY, 38 FRONT STREET, COLFAX, IOWA

A MONEY MAKER FOR POULTRYMEN

The "EVERGREEN" Oat Sprouter

—the sprouter that's different

Cuts Your Feed Costs

Satisfied Users Everywhere

The BEST is the CHEAPEST

At Last! The Perfect Oat Sprouter

After many years experimenting to produce an oat sprouter that would produce the greatest amount of tender green oat sprouts in the shortest time with less trouble and without any waste or spoilage, we have at last succeeded. This new improved EVERGREEN OAT SPROUTER is in a class by itself. Whether you are a "back-lotter" with only a few birds or if you are raising poultry on a large scale you need an EVERGREEN OAT SPROUTER—it spells SUCCESS to every poultry raiser—it cuts down feed costs—it

Converts One Bu. Oats Into More Than 3 Bu. Green Feed

The secret of the success of the EVERGREEN is in its two heat chambers—its interior arrangement—its heating system and its convenience. We discovered that different degrees of heat were necessary during varying stages of germination and growth of oat sprouts to get best results—the EVERGREEN supplies the different temperatures during the various stages—that's why it produces more green feed with less grain and spoilage. EVERGREEN machines supply you with a never ending supply of an abundance of tender green sprouts, enough for your flock of hens every day. Each day put in a tray of raw oats, at top of machine and take out tray of tender sprouts at bottom—it's a revelation.

FREE Catalog Write today for descriptive catalog folder and price list, telling all about this wonderful machine—how it will enable you to double and treble your poultry profits. Don't buy an oat sprouter of any description until you find out about the better, more convenient EVERGREEN.

Mfg'd by B. J. BASKERVILLE, 301 Hunter Ave., Dept. A. P. J., Joliet, Ill.

OKTUSHA WHITE WYANDOTTES A STANDARD BRED-TO-LAY STRAIN

Have Again Demonstrated Their Superiority by Winning Cincinnati Summer Show Indiana State Fair

Aug. 16-21, 1922

Sept. 4-9, 1922

None Shown.....	Cocks	1st
1st 2nd 3rd.....	Hens	1st 3rd 4th
1st 2nd 3rd.....	Cockerels	1st 2nd 4th
1st 2nd 3rd.....	Pullets	1st 2nd 4th
None Shown.....	Old Pen	1st
1st	Young Pens	1st 3rd

A grand lot of cockerels for sale, combining in their bloodlines the excellent laying qualities of this strain with its popular exhibition type. A limited number at four for \$15.00; others priced at \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00. Every purchase from us must satisfy the customer, or purchase price will be refunded, less express charges.

K. H. ZWICK, Breeder

Oxford, Ohio

CAUTION: Any Bone Cutter claimed to be MANN'S without F. W. MANN CO. cast on its surface, is an imitation. The genuine MANN'S is made only in Milford.

Make Your Hens Lay

You can double your egg yield by feeding fresh-cut, raw bone. It contains over four times as much egg-making material as grain and takes the place of bugs and worms in fowls' diet. That's why it gives more eggs, greater fertility, stronger chicks, larger fowls.

MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER

Cuts easily and rapidly all large and small bones with adhering meat and gristle. Automatically adapts to your strength. Never clogs. Sent on 10 Days' Free Trial. No money down. Send for our free books today.

F. W. MANN CO.

Box 56

MILFORD, MASS.

Free Book Tells How

Putting the Birds in Show Condition

(Continued from page 918)

Before putting the bird into the fourth tub, which contains blueing water, be sure to stir the water thoroughly, rubbing the hand round the side and over the bottom of the tub to make sure that the blue is evenly distributed, as, if there is any left on the tub for the bird to rub against, it is very difficult to get it off the feathers. After giving the bird a thorough dip in the blue the surplus water is squeezed from the plumage and the bird either dried with towels or placed in a coop to drain. This drying coop is made with a wire bottom and across the center of the coop is placed a roost on which the bird is placed. When the plumage is about half dry go over it and saturate it with hydrogen peroxide; this will remove the oil and give lustre to the plumage.

After the bird is dry go over it and carefully remove all body feathers that show any trace of foreign color. Rub the shanks with a flannel cloth on which has been put a few drops of olive oil. Just before the judging wash the comb and wattles with cold water, using a brush for the purpose; this will bring the color to the face. This is the final touch to put the bird in the pink of condition.

The 1923 Standard will more clearly define fitting and faking. Legitimate fitting will include the pulling of occasional off-colored feathers in neck, back, breast, body and wing bows, as I have suggested above. No one knows how many feathers there are in these sections. Nature often makes a mistake in coloring up one or two of them. The experienced conditioner plucks them. The amateur should do the same, remembering that morals are established by custom, and in following the established custom he does no wrong. However, do not pluck main tail or main wing feathers; do not bend these feathers, or crimp back feathers, or substitute feathers by gluing them in. To do so is established as dishonorable and is termed faking. To the novice the distinctions may not be clear, but experience will teach him that the established differences between fitting and faking are founded on practical lines.

Small and Soft-Shelled Eggs

Some of the early pullets are now coming into lay and beginners will find that soft-shelled, very small, and double yolked eggs are very often produced. All these are the result of overfeeding and forcing foods. Soft-shelled eggs are said to be due to lack of grit and shell, but even where these are before the birds all day long, soft-shelled eggs will be found if the feeding is not right. A great mistake is made in giving highly bred laying stock too much animal food during the period of growth. Many put their young pullets on to a mash containing 10 per cent animal food when they are three to four months old. This is the real cause of soft-shelled and double yolked eggs, it also has important bearing on egg size for it results in a too early maturity and the egg organs begin the work of production before they are really fit to do so. The result, very often, is the small egg.

Many beginners find that although the pullets have grit and shell before them, soft eggs are often produced. It is the result of forced growth. Until the pullets are actually laying, 5 per cent of animal food is all they require. The object of the extra 5 per cent is to maintain production and bodily health. Five per cent animal food is all that is required for growth.—National Poultry Journal, England.

Australian Orpingtons

A club has been formed in England to promote Australorps, which are Australian Orpingtons of the Black variety. A. H. Maxey, Australia, has exported fifty pullets and five cockerels to the Australorp breeders in England, the birds are descendants of six females that had records of 295 to 326 eggs in 12 months. With the likelihood of big demands being made by English breeders on Australia for the utility type of Orpington that has evidently won fame for its laying powers, and to establish a definite understanding both of the true interpretation of the Orpington Standard and the necessary texture of feathering in-so-far as to how tight or how slack it shall be, the Orpington men of Australia are getting together.

LIGHT BRAHMAS COCKERELS PULLETS

NOW READY. Big, vigorous free range raised stock that will put size and vitality in your flock. Bred for heavy egg production. Standard requirements, mammoth size and vigor. Order now and get the pick of the flock. Utility, \$3.50 and \$5.00 each—exhibition birds, \$7.50 and \$10.00 each. Select mated pen of four pullets and cockerel, \$25.00. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED ON ALL SALES. FREE catalog.

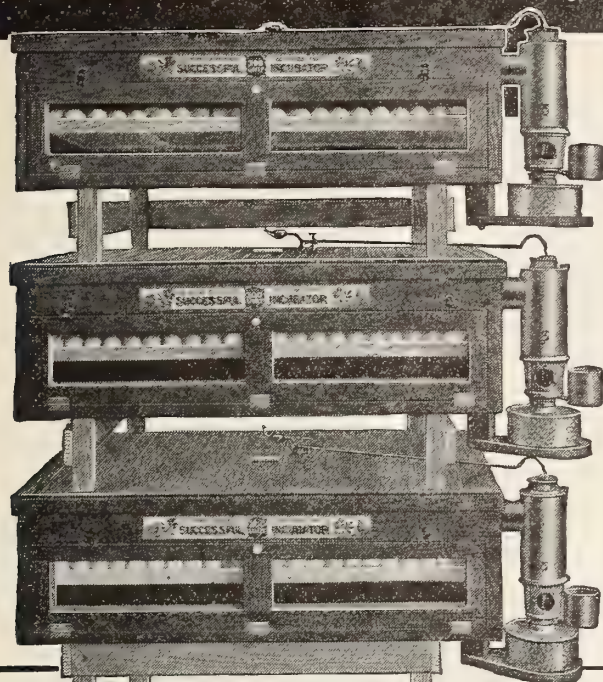
W. H. HANKINS

(Light Brahma Specialist),

Stratford, Missouri,

Box A-3

More Practical, Economical, Safe



**Easy to Handle
Less Floor Space**

The SUCCESSFUL 300 Unit Hatcher

GIVES you big capacity in small space. This triple deck arrangement has a 900 egg capacity in only 12½ square feet of floor space. It produces better hatches. It is easier to operate.

Our 30 years manufacturing experience has taught us this. Letters from enthusiastic customers prove it. Actual tests comparing the Successful machine with the so-called mammoth incubator have shown that the SUCCESSFUL produces 10%, 20% to 30% better hatches. Its actual installing cost per egg unit is from 10c to 14c compared with 17c to 30c for the big capacity incubators.

No Expert Operators Needed

Add hatching units as you need them. Install them yourself in 20 minutes. You need no factory assistance. You need no expert operators. Operate each unit independently of any other in the series if you wish. Any child can turn the eggs in 30 seconds or adjust the tray for cooling. Heat with gas or use the SUCCESSFUL lamp shown in the picture. Small expense either way—no night watchmen needed. Is it any wonder one customer writes: "Among the seven different makes of incubators I used last year the Successful machines proved to give the best results."

Our 30 Years Experience

is at your service. Tell us about your plans, how much equipment and floor space you have. Ask for free booklet on the "Successful"—it's full of information and contains letters from enthusiastic owners of SUCCESSFUL 300 Unit Hatchers.

**As Originated and Sold Exclusively by the
DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.
MAKERS OF SUCCESSFUL INCUBATORS FOR 30 YEARS
873 Third Street Des Moines, Iowa**

It's no secret—Parks' ^{Bred-to-Lay} Barred Plymouth Rocks Not only lay but transmit it permanently to their off-spring



That accounts for our wonderful demand for COCKERELS. In fact such a demand that of late years we seldom have many left by the first of the year.

Right Now We've a Grand Selection of COCKERELS and you can buy them at PULLET PRICES. By buying early, you get best selections, save money, and birds get thoroughly acquainted, and acclimated before cold weather sets in, and by the way you can look for poor rail service when cold weather sets in and roads get jammed with coal.

Just remember its Parks' strain that made and hold about all the World's Barred Rock Laying Records in addition to being well up in Standard Quality.

Large 80 Page Copyrighted, Illustrated, Instructive Catalog booklet, 25c.

SIXTEEN PAGE SURPLUS STOCK CIRCULAR FREE.

J. W. PARKS

Box J

ALTOONA, PENNSYLVANIA

Marcy Farms Jersey Black Giants

**America's Leading Strain
Folder and Prices
Free on Request**

Marcy Farms, Box A, Matawan, N. J.

Bronze Turkeys

At MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 1922—On Bronze Turkeys we won: 1-2-4 Cock; 1-2-3-4 Hen; 1-2-3-5 Cockerel; 1-2-3-4-5 Pullet. On Partridge Rocks we won: 1-2-4 Cock; 1-3-5 Cockerel; 1-2-3-5 Pullet; 1 Young Pen; 1 Old Pen. Exhibition and Breeding Stock for Sale. Write for prices and catalog.

**VIGOROUS BREEDERS
GREAT WINNERS**

Partridge Rocks

BIRD BROS., Box C, MEYERSDALE, PA.

Royal Golden Wyandottes

Produce winners in all shows. Reduced prices on breeders for 30 days. J. S. Pennington, Box A, Plainfield, Ill.

Elmwood Rhode Island Whites--Rose Comb

Indiana State Fair, 1922, 1st and 2nd Cockerel and 1st and 2nd Pullet, and 1st Young Pen. Get Elmwood breeders and you will have type and quality. EDWIN SPRUNGER, WOODBURN, INDIANA



*"Shipped
200,000
chicks
in
1921"*



Another Buckeye Record of successful growth from a modest start

A. C. Sieb of Lincoln, Illinois, has been in the hatchery business eight years. Not until four years ago, however, did he install his first Buckeye Incubators—two No. 6 Buckeye Mammoths.

The results of this conservative beginning impelled him, in February, 1921, to clean house, sell all his old machines and install four No. 7 Buckeye Mammoths of 10,368 egg capacity each. And in this short season he shipped 200,000 chicks. *He has nearly 10,000 customers throughout the United States, shipping even to Oregon and Washington, and to British Columbia, owing to the strength and vitality of Buckeye-hatched chicks.*

He tells us: "There is no machine that will equal the Buckeye. It is a time saver, labor saver, extremely economical and easy to operate."

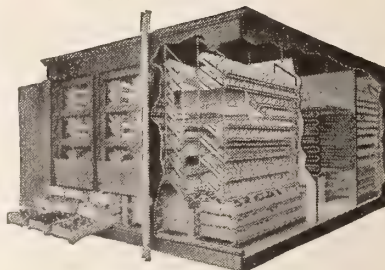
There is no more certain source of profit in business today than the commercial hatchery equipped with Buckeye Mammoth Incubators. More than eight hundred successful hatcheries are proving it—and not a single failure.

The Buckeye removes the uncertainty,

the guesswork, the gamble, by delivering the highest percentage of strong, healthy chicks. *You know* to within one to five per cent just what your hatch will be. We will be glad to send our Buckeye Mammoth Catalog which tells all about this remarkable invention. Let us show you how to start small and grow big in the commercial hatchery business.

The Buckeye Incubator Co.
1211 Euclid Ave., Springfield, Ohio

*World's Largest Manufacturers of
Incubators and Brooders*



Buckeye Mammoths built in three sizes:

N. 7 Capacity . . . 10,368 eggs
N. 8 Capacity . . . 1,608 eggs
N. 6 Capacity . . . 2,140 eggs

Buckeye mammoth incubators

What Constitutes an Ideal Market Fowl

(Continued from page 917)

turtles than fowls. Fad breeding for thighs and shanks wide apart has led to ignoring depth of body, and in some instances the depth between back and breastbone are but two-thirds of the Standard depth. With thighs and shanks as wide apart in measurement as the depth of the carcass you get a turtle shape which we see so much of today to the detriment of the breed.

This has also produced a hardness of flesh as well as a hardness of feather not compatible with the standard of an ideal market fowl in America. True, the Cornish fowl if properly roasted or cooked, is an incomparable table fowl in both quality and quantity. But America is not England, and American cooks want a roaster that will roast in "quick-fire" style, from one to one and one-half hours. A Cornish roaster needs two and one-half hours in a slow oven to cook it to the "biteable" stage of the "ideal market fowl." The flesh of an ideal market fowl for our American markets must not be hard or of too tight or close fiber. In short, it must be of a fiber that will be tender at almost any age.

The old English poultry writer and authority, Harrison Weir, understood the differences years ago and even then realized the fad-tendencies of the Dark Cornish breeders toward too hard flesh fiber. He advised in his famous book on poultry that to get the ideal market fowl one must cross the Cornish on the Dorking, the latter breed having a fine grained, tender skin and comparatively light bones. Prof. Graham of the Ontario Agricultural College, Canada, in more modern experiments has found the cross of Cornish on Orpington to produce the tender flesh quality of the ideal market fowl.

Influence of Feathering

This same idea and belief influenced me 25 years ago to introduce Brahma blood in my breed to loosen the tight fiber of the Dark Cornish, as the Brahma fiber is the opposite of the Cornish in this respect. It was this idea that controlled the operations of the originators of that Canadian breed, Chanteclers.

Then, again, too tight feathering does not assist the ideal market fowl in its growth as broilers. The plumage must be abundant enough, and must grow early enough and quickly enough to keep the growing chick warm at the critical stages of its growth. This has been proven in growing quick broilers where White Leghorns were crossed with Cornish. These cross-bred chicks outgrew the Cornish in abundant, tender flesh, almost doubling the size of pure-bred Cornish in the first ten weeks because the plumage tendency of the Leghorn resulted in more abundant and adequate protective covering for their bodies while growing.

The history of the French breeds shows an origin from crosses that were made to produce ideal flesh properties. The history of the English breeds, other than the Dark Cornish, also show original crosses to make the tender flesh quality of the ideal market fowl.

The development of the Jersey Black Giants, and their origin from the wide fiber of the Brahma, the medium fiber of the Langshan and the closer fiber of the Java, show the value of such combinations in producing an ideal market fowl, or as near ideal as nature will permit.

The tremendous popularity of the Orpington family can be attributed, in a great measure, to the quality of flesh fiber. The Speckled Sussex is recognized in England as the peer of all meat breeds for this quality alone. But, flesh quantity and quality is not the whole thing. They are simply necessary factors to a complete whole. There are other factors. Market appearance is as important as either. Color of skin has an influence, but that influence is not as strong as formerly. Color of legs may be classed with skin color, yet in some respects is an independent factor swayed by prejudice similar to skin color. A factor, powerful in its influence, yet one hardly ever considered important by Standard makers, is the undercolor. It has a tremendous influence on the popular favor, the success of any variety. A study of breeds reveals the influence of this factor, for or against it.

The original Wyandotte was the silver laced variety. The Standard undercolor is slate and some judges interpret this to mean dark slate. It is not an extra popular breed. The Silver Pencilled Wyandotte came into popularity in a single bound. But its first Standard called for dark slate undercolor and its popularity subsided as quickly as it had



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arisen. The Partridge Wyandotte Standard calls for slate undercolor and some breeders and judges want it nearly black. The undercolor of all black breeds is dull black and what black breed now recognized among Standard breeds is high in popular favor? Not one, except it be the Black Leghorn in the east, where breeders are ignoring the blind and unreasonable Standard law for black undercolor and are now allowing light slate or light grey with white into skin in males, as the proper undercolor to enhance the utility or commercial value of the Black Leghorn, as well as a great factor in harmonizing in making the surface plumage of higher quality and finish. The Jersey Black Giants are a popular black breed, popular because of their recognized market factor of a light grey undercolor that runs white into skin.

Standard writers, judges and fanciers who have controlled the Standards have these many years been blind to the economic values of utility factors which undeniably control popular favor, and to match this, utilitarians have ignored those fundamental requirements which are necessary to produce the highest values and enhance the utility factors. The seemingly wide gulf between the fancier and the utility breeder can be attributed to nothing else but lack of understanding of each other's desire and the absence of cooperation toward the more profitable union of the two forces.

The time has fortunately arrived when pure-bred Standards are being written to include significant utility qualities that in no way tend to depreciate the Standard quality or value of any breed. The greatest work done by our much complimented revision committee was writing into the 1923 Standard that Silver Penciled and Silver Laced males were to have slate undercolor running light at base of neck and saddle; that Black Giants were to have light undercolor at skin; that Partridge males and females were to have "slate" undercolor, the word "slate" being anything that stopped short of white; that Black Leghorn cocks were to be allowed some white at base of hackle and saddle. That is opening the door to economic quality as well as a step in the common sense of mating and judging. With the door open and our stepping toward it, we may expect further development along this line with future revisions of the Standard.

The people of Belgium years before the war understood the economic value of an undercolor which left no black pigment in skin when the carcass was dressed for market. They bred their Cuckoo Malines or barred fowls, and even their Black Malines with the light grey or white undercolor. Until the Knoxville meeting that Standardized the Giants, Belgium was the only country with a recognized black breed that had white undercolor.

Summed up, the ideal market fowl is of no particular breed or breeds, rather the ideal market fowl must have flesh quality and a tender, palatable flesh quality or "bite-ability," a marketable skin color free from pigment discolorations, with the ability to grow flesh quickly to produce desirable broilers and roasters at a minimum cost. Any standard breed that meets the above requisites, because of pure-breed worth, will be more popular as a meat or market fowl than any first cross of two breeds ever produced, just as recognized Standard egg breeds are more popular as egg producers than mongrels or first crosses. The reason is that when you attempt to perpetuate a cross, to breed the cross-bred birds together, the cross breaks down, the different qualities no longer blending in the offspring. Instead of a desirable blend you get all manner of extreme types.

The problem of the dual purpose fowl, which produces eggs in the greatest abundance, even superior to bred-in egg breeds, as well as flesh quality and quantity beyond the recognized meat breeds, is a riddle that is attainable with certain limitations. The difficulty is in uniting the two temperaments, a difficulty that reveals man's inability to unite fundamentally opposite forces in nature in one fowl or breed. The dual purpose fowl is really more numerous and in a total of its various breeds is more popular than either the highly specialized egg fowl or meat fowl, yet it is a medium type, a happy blend, a balance, and while it can be specially bred so as to equal if not rival any breed for meat production, or egg quality, the fact remains that the dual purpose type is most popular when the balance between eggs and meat is maintained. These big, general purpose fowls are popular, and are bound to grow in popularity, but as mentioned above, the day of the meat fowl "par excellence" has dawned and popularity in the markets of the nation await its production in commercial quantity.

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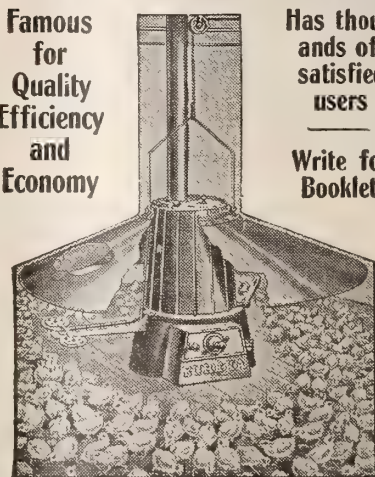
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SEAL BAND-RAISED FIGURES,
50, 60c; 100, \$1.00.

CELLULOID SPIRALS—12 colors

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Leghorns.....	85c	\$1.70	\$2.90
Rocks and Reds 90c		\$1.90	\$3.25

ILLINOIS BAND & SUPPLY CO., Aurora, Illinois

How the Big Poutrymen Succeed

(Continued from page 916)

easy to have sent all the chicks at one time! How easy for the customer to have lost half or more of them by insufficient experience, by crowding, overheating!

We see, therefore, by this single example, that honesty must be coupled with a keen understanding of the business in general and the customer's needs in particular. A properly worded letter which inspires the confidence of the prospective customer, is the desire of this successful poultryman.

The word "Service" has been pretty well worn thin in the past few years. And yet I shall risk the danger of a repetition if I use it in this connection. The one paramount desire of the real poultryman is to do business upon such a high plane of integrity and helpful service as to make his customers his fast friends and enthusiastic boosters, thereby creating a free, yet invaluable source of new business. We find that fully 50 per cent of all business done by the truly successful poultrymen is "repeat" business, or that secured thru the recommendation of satisfied customers.

Letter number 2 is of a different character. A woman of moderate means had sent in her deposit of 10 per cent early in the season, for the purchase of 100 chicks. At the last moment she finds that she cannot purchase them. What does Mr. Poultryman do? Keep the deposit money which is legally his? No. He returns the money, expresses his regret that she must be deprived of the pleasure of having the chicks she so much wanted, hopes to be able to serve her later, etc. Can one doubt the feelings of the lady in question?

The ability to write fluently and rapidly is a trait of great value to the successful poultryman. He usually possesses it. Letter 3 in our morning's mail is from a man who wishes a cockerel. He describes, unconsciously perhaps, and in some detail a bird such as took the blue ribbon at a show he attended. He thinks he will be satisfied with nothing less. But we find that he wishes to and can pay only a nominal price for the bird. It is of course impossible to fill such an order as it stands. Mr. Poultryman writes Mr. Amateur that he must realize that to breed and produce such a specimen as he describes requires the culling down of hundreds of good cockerels; that there are only a few such birds each season on any breeding establishment, and that they naturally come high. However—and here is where his salesmanship comes to the front—he feels convinced that a cockerel of somewhat less outstanding qualities will do him really quite as well. He is prepared to ship him a strong, well-colored and shaped male from unquestioned blood lines, which will increase the egg production and appearance of his strain to a considerable degree; that many of the less perfect fowls are really better breeders, and that it is hard to combine every quality in any one male, no matter how valuable he may be, etc., etc. In many cases the order is secured, for that is really about what the customer had in mind. In any event, the position of the farm is unquestioned. Had the same bird as described been shipped without any qualifying statement, the customer would probably have been dissatisfied, have returned the bird with a few sarcastic remarks, and all would have been harmed by the transaction.

The successful poultryman, we see, is a business getter by the printed word. He can only meet a few of his customers personally, so he goes to them by Uncle Sam's help. The instant a successful poultryman's business becomes too large for him to oversee carefully, that instant the business becomes endangered. The poultry business, especially that of the better sort, is a personal sort of thing. We cannot ship out one gross of assorted goods, send shipping invoice, and expect satisfaction. To most the purchase of a good cockerel, a pen of high producers, or a hundred chicks is an important and personal matter. The purchaser expects a personal letter, advice when needed, and any other little touch which makes the transaction of real importance to him. It is a fact that the largest bulk of all the business done by the successful poultryman—aside from the table eggs sold—consists of small orders, ranging from a few to several hundred chicks, one or several males, a pen or two of extra good females. The thousand chick order is rather the exception, except with the largest establishments, and of course not considering the commercial hatcheries.

Now letter 4 comes from a dissatisfied customer. He must be handled again differently. He says, in short, that the hundred hatching eggs shipped to him do not please him; that some of them are rather small, the color not right, all not of perfectly uniform shape, and

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1-4 Cockerels. 1-5 Pullets.
1 Old and 2-4 Young Pens.

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At the Chicago National show, January, 1922, my birds won 1 cock; 1-2-5 cockerel; 1-2-4-5 hen; 1-2-3-4-5 pullet; 1 old pen; 1 young pen; also best display and all specials.

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Feeding green bone is one of the first steps to gain a big egg yield. But the bone must be cut right. The Dandy cuts across the grain of the bone, enabling the hen to digest the nutritive elements better and convert same into eggs, blood and feathers. Write for our free booklet and easy payment plan. We also sell on 15 days trial, no money in advance. The "Dandy" costs less than most bone-cutters and it works infinitely better. To insure big sales this year we have made special reductions in prices. Don't delay. Write now.

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"I am just writing the news of my great 70th Annual Sale"

Here it is, late summer—and I am coming to the close of my biggest and best season. Undoubtedly the tremendous demand this summer for "Famous" Anconas was accelerated by my phenomenal success at Madison Square Garden early in the year when I recorded the 14th great consecutive winning by capturing TEN FIRSTS from a possible twelve.

I consider that the "Famous" Anconas I have to close out at the special prices are even better than during former years—but I haven't so many of them.

First Come—First Served

It is good, sound advice to suggest that you write immediately for the Special 70 Sale circular—which will be ready for the mails by the time I have your letter—and post yourself on the very special prices offered on "Famous" Anconas.

Whether you are interested in Anconas from the standpoint of prolific egg production, the astounding beauty of the strain, or their amazing performance at the shows, get my special sale circular at once.

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Berea

Ohio

that he is surprised that such a farm would send out such "stuff." Mr. Poultryman investigates the shipment, and unless there has been some gross carelessness at his end of the transaction, he will probably answer the man in somewhat this fashion: He will deem it a favor if the customer will return the eggs, and that others will be sent in their place immediately upon receipt of the first lot; that the selection of hatching eggs is always attended by chances of not pleasing the customer exactly; that few eggs are absolutely alike; that in the matter of color there is bound to be a slight variation at times; that large eggs, or those larger than the first class table eggs are not considered best for hatching purposes; that the farm makes it a rule never to send out eggs weighing less than 24 ounces to the dozen; etc. In any case, the matter is made clear, the eggs shipped, and thus things are adjusted frequently. Should the returned eggs prove to be normal, the poultryman has a come back if any further trouble occurs. No one is free from this class of buyers. We will have them always and everywhere.

Advertising Methods Employed.

Aside from this very brief study of the correspondence methods of the successful poultryman, it may be well to study his plans of advertising. A glance through our poultry journals will reveal many things. The outstanding successes in the business certainly are persistent advertisers. They may not always be the largest space consumers. But they stick to it year after year until the name of the Wyandotte, Red, Rock or Leghorn becomes associated and identified with a few of the leading breeders of the country. One thing we will notice: A better, more temperate, straightforward style of publicity is becoming the vogue, most fortunately. The flamboyant methods of years ago are fast losing favor among the better class of advertisers. Another thing we see is that as competition becomes keener, statements become more specific. Gone are the days when the successful breeder can advertise vaguely the merits of his breed. He must show performance and figures, backed by convincing authority. The egg laying contests have brought this about in the past ten years. The trap-nested breeding establishments show such an array of ancestry, such records for consistent heavy laying, both in contests and on their farms, that unless we have something real to offer the public, we cannot expect the high price business that is ours if we can secure it. Some years ago the highest priced specimens were those winning the blue ribbons at our leading poultry shows. While this still holds true to some extent, we find that the general public is more willing to pay for high record hens and males, chicks and eggs from trap-nested, certified stock, than for so-called "fancy" specimens. In fact, some of our star egg performers cannot be bought for any price, and many chicks from the leading pens bring tremendous prices. We will not take up the relative merits of the fancy and commercial price question here. We are concerned merely with the actual quality needed to place us in the front rank of poultrydom. Whether the poultryman be a leader in one or the other branch, or both, he must reach, and then maintain a standard of quality far above the average run of even the good poultry producers and breeders. Then he deserves the higher prices, the increasing patronage, the enhanced reputation, and all the other good things that come with them.

Summing up the matter we may say that the really successful poultryman is:

1. A breeder of the highest order. A man who combines a love of his business with a very profound knowledge of its possibilities. He must be able to follow a distinct, progressive line of breeding development, and know at all times to what goal he is aiming.
2. The possessor of a farm that permits the perpetuation of the finest specimens. This means ample and proper housing, range and care. Many commercial enterprises eventually fail for lack of these essentials. Crowding many birds on a small space produces a large percentage of culls, few good specimens, and no one can stand the strain—especially the fowls themselves.
3. A good salesman. Through his advertising, his business correspondence, his records in the egg laying contests or in the show room, he must be able effectively to place the merits of his breed before the buying public.

If he is able to write articles at times for the poultry magazines, so much the better. If he is capable of lecturing before a student body or some other poultry gathering, it is an added feather to his cap. In whatever way, therefore, he may bring his name before the poultry public, so long as it does not

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Experiments of the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that the addition of minerals to the usual ration results in a gain of 38.6 per cent.
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Brown Rose and Single, both won contests in cold Canada. S. Combs twice, 266 egg line.

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interfere with his producing business, he will find it to be of distinct help to him in the building of his reputation.

4. One never to be tempted to allow quantity to overrule quality. The truly successful poultryman shows a remarkable production for the size of his plant, but he does not allow the size to grow beyond the safe standard set for his breed and capacity. If his plant may safely carry 1,500 breeders each season, he regulates his sales accordingly. He knows about how many eggs, chicks, breeders and pullets he may safely promise each year. He will not be tempted to increase his incubator, purchase eggs from surrounding sources, sell them as his stock, and reap the larger income thereby. What he sells he knows to be of the best, and no temptation, no deviation from this straight source will affect him in the least. If he does permit it, sooner or later the fine edge of his quality business is gone and he has lost his hard attained position of former years.

The foundation of every successful poultry business is based upon these foregoing essentials. How you attain them is secondary. The field is wide open to everyone. Our own limitations only hold us back from reaching the goal of success, no matter how high we set it for ourselves. Of one thing we may rest assured. We cannot attain it in ten easy lessons. Hard, conscientious work, a deep and abiding love for our fowls, and that keen knowledge, understanding and vision which most of us may possess if we but put forth the mental effort are the keystones we must have to reach the enviable height which inspire our respect and admiration.

Great Poultry Show at New York State Fair

(Continued from page 914)

of the prestige of a win of first or second at this nationally important fall show. Here and there are young birds that are over-shown, with the result that they are in a debilitated condition. It is not customary to withhold prizes, and perhaps it is just as well to place these doubtful specimens as long as there is nothing better. This again brings forcefully to attention the wide opportunities that lie open to young breeders in a number of the old, yet meritorious varieties. Men who will specialize on any of a dozen or twenty or the breeds will make a name for themselves. What can be done is seen in the Silver Gray Dorkings and Mottled Houdans at this show.

A year ago we remarked about the pale shanks in several of the white plumaged breeds. It is gratifying to see that more attention is being paid to this quality. Only one string of white plumaged birds in the yellow-shank varieties had noticeably poor leg color at this year's exhibition, and a number of those birds were not placed.

Some of the eastern judges are allowing considerable latitude on disqualifications. The great practical virtue of the Anglo-Saxon people has been obedience to law. Everywhere one sees a strange change coming over people. There are those who try to thwart the administration of law, there are those who fail to respect or grasp the function of law, and who "like to be different" and disregard the law. No judge is higher than the law. Some judges need to give more time to a study of the Standard law.

H. P. Schwab, for many years one of the leading eastern judges, is now devoting himself exclusively to the editorial duties of Everybody's Poultry Magazine. Mr. Schwab did not judge at Syracuse, although present, and will not judge at any of the winter shows, although he will be in attendance. Many exhibitors and show managements will regret to lose the services of so capable and popular a judge as Mr. Schwab.

Professor Jas. E. Rice stated during the fair that he had received a wire from Washington to the effect that poultrymen had won their tariff fight and the higher schedules had been approved by the Senate and House conferees.

Professor Rice expressed himself as especially pleased with the action of the American Poultry Association in inserting in the text of 1923 Standard instructions to the effect that poultry should be judged by the hand as well as the eye, and that back and body shape should be determined by handling to make certain that feathers do not cover certain anatomical faults and flaws which have a decisive bearing upon performance. Professor Rice stated further that he did not want a split, that he was opposed to fancy breeders and utility breeders going off on lines that did not meet, and he was glad to see and was anxious to further the program which would bring all breeders to-



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gether on the common ground of good Standard poultry.

This attitude on the part of a foremost educationalist is of significance. As a result of Professor Rice's past efforts, a great utility class has been developed at the New York State Fair. This year there were 102 farmers' flocks of 10 birds each in competition, an increase of 21 such flocks over last year. These birds are judged on the basis of body type, molting and pigmentation, in combination with Standard points.

When these farm flock classes were first introduced at Syracuse, there was some doubt as to their value. Many of the birds were shown in an untidy and sloven condition. This year not one of the many pens appeared in that slattern condition. The quality, from the Standard viewpoint, is advancing. There were pens of these farm flocks disqualified for Standard defects. The majority of the white birds were not in farm condition, but were acceptable show stock, and it appeared that exhibitors of these pens were being educated and encouraged in the breeding and showing of Standard poultry.

On the other hand, one sees prominent Standard breeders absorbing what is good in the utility program. H. C. Sheppard had a heavy laying Ancona hen on display which, when handled, had a good barrel of a body and carried her width well back from hips to stern. We also handled John Martin's first hen and first pullet. Two better birds have never been shown at an early show; in fact, the 1st pullet was ready for Madison Square Garden. These two females had round heads and bright eyes; not flat heads or skulls that overhung the eyes. No utility birds could have smoother, fresher, nicer heads. These females had smooth sides, nice backs, properly spread tails, and when you handled them from hips along sides of back to rear, they carried the width all the way back. Their bodies had a splendid span, with nice texture of skin on abdomen.

The first White Leghorn hen and pullet, shown by Schilling Brothers, were equally good when handled from a utility standpoint. A finer single comb White Leghorn hen than 1st was never penned outside of the Garden or Coliseum. She had been laying for three weeks, although B. O. Schilling stated that he had tried to hold her back for Syracuse by feeding her a handful of wheat in the morning and a handful of oats at night, taking away all mash feed. She had the graceful Leghorn lines, the true Leghorn spirit, the smooth plumage that is only seen in the best of birds, yet when handled her back carried the width to tail and her barrel was big, giving her a good abdomen. The same can be said of the 1st White Leghorn pullet.

It was plain that the farm flock class was showing the result of a wholesome desire and ambition to get more show room excellence into the birds, whereas three prominent breeders, Messrs. Sheppard, Martin and Schilling, were demonstrating an equal interest in those fundamental qualities of body type that indicate utility performance.

Syracuse is primarily a breeders' show. Superintendent Manning has never encouraged string men or car-lot exhibitors who make a business of exhibiting merely for the prize money to be won. The classes in the popular varieties are filled with splendid quality. It is a pleasure to see such birds. When a breeder brings forth a crop of good chickens in the beauty of full blossom they are bound to attract admiration. It is a creditable piece of work that the breeder has done, and in it there is something of satisfaction, even exaltation. It is not an avacurious business, this breeding business, in which only profits count. The show should reflect the pride and dignity of the breeding business and not be merely a place for some string man to pick up "easy money" in poorly filled classes. All help and encouragement to the owners of farm flocks who are coming up. Help them with friendly advice to breed and fit their birds better from year to year; but for the string man who is the experienced, professional exhibitor, let him receive the penalty when seeking to grab off the prize money with out-of-condition stock.

There were a great many specimens of well developed young stock at Syracuse. In S. C. Reds, a pullet, said by the owner to have been hatched Dec. 15, 1921, was placed 1st in the hen class. Later in the day the judge turned the card backward, and the next morning tore off the sticker. He then removed the 2nd hen up to 1st and so on. Rogers thus won 1st hen, a three-year-old matron of remarkable holding quality.

The judge did wrong in placing that pullet in the hen class and he did right in changing his decision. There is no definition of a hen in the Standard, but while there is no written law, there is a moral or common law. Everybody knows that a hen is a female that has

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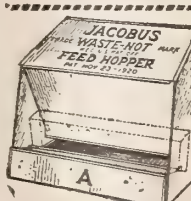


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Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks—Wilbur L. Wilcox, Nunda, N. Y., 1-2 cock, 2 hen, 2 ckl., 2 pl.; John C. Mitchell, Cambridge, N. Y., 3-5 cock, 3-5 hen, 1 old pen; John G. Linville, 4 cock, 4 hen, 3 ckl., 1 pl.; Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass., 1 hen, 1 ckl.

Five as good cocks as are ever seen; no one shows brass or straw color; big birds, silvery white tops, good striping. First hen, extra well penciled. First cockerel, looks more like cock. Second, raw stage of development. First pullet wins on color. Second, more of a Rock type.

Partridge Plymouth Rocks—Harry Katzen, Sykesville, Pa., 4 cock, 2 ckl., 3-4 pl.; W. Crandall, Syracuse, N. Y., 5 cock, 3 hen, 1-2 old pen; Frank B. Sutcliffe, Johnstown, N. Y., 1-3 cock, 4 hen; Farm Produce Stores Corp., Buffalo, N. Y., 2 cock; J. H. Webster, 1-2-5 hen, 3-4-5 ckl., 1-2-5 pl., 1 young pen; Geo. Rogers Eiler, Syracuse, N. Y., 1 ckl.

Strong class, hen class especially big with good quality throughout. Considerable style in first cockerel, with glossy coat of plumage, well marked. Nice pullets in type and color, with first a shade light in ground color of neck, but some good penciling showing in back and wing bows. Fourth, dark ground color.

Columbian Plymouth Rocks—C. D. Shaff, Baldwinsville, N. Y., 4 cock, 5 hen, 4 ckl., 3 young pen; Henry L. Wilbur, Tiverton, R. I., 1-2 cock, 1-4 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen; James F. Harrington, Hammon, N. J., 3-5 cock, 2-3 hen, 3 ckl., 2-3-5 pl., 2 old pen, 2 young pen; W. A. Wolford, Lockport, N. Y., 5 ckl.; L. H. Wood, Syracuse, N. Y., 4 pl.; Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Syracuse, N. Y., 3 old pen.

First cock, easy winner. First hen, beautiful neck and white body. Second, close runner up, but more on Wyandotte order. Third, attractive but belongs in Light Sussex class, having white shanks. First cockerel, big, strong body, beautifully finished tail, nice color; an outstanding bird. Second, good neck, another good tail; younger. Some unplaced cockerels show brass. Beautiful class of pullets. Even some unplaced that would be an attraction in many shows. This variety always holds strong at Syracuse.

Silver Wyandottes—W. E. Samson, Kirkwood, N. Y., 1-2-5 cock, 1-4 hen, 5 ckl., 5 pl., 1 young pen; R. C. Brown, Hagaman, N. Y., 4 cock, 3 ckl., 4 pl.; Allen Blodgett, Cobleskill, N. Y., 3 cock, 1 old pen; R. C. Carpenter, Middletown, N. Y., 2 hen; Kenneth Lieber, Homer, N. Y., 5 hen; Charlton Farms, Avon, N. Y., 3 hen; R. G. Williams & Co., Barre, Mass., 1-2 ckl., 1-3 pl.; R. F. Alden, Binghamton, N. Y., 4 ckl., 2 pl.; Chas. H. Goff, Marathon, N. Y., 2 young pen.

A blend of good and bad. First cock and cockerel, well built, good all around laced birds. A couple of the leggiest cockerels ever seen in a Wyandotte coop, one landing fourth on color merit. Good class of nice pullets, openly laced, and well grown.

Golden Wyandottes—A. P. Myers, Mohawk, N. Y., 1 cock, 1-3 hen, 2-3 pl.; John T. Bird & Son, Lockport, N. Y., 2 cock, 2 hen, 1 ckl., 4 pl.; John Rinehard, Oneida, N. Y., 3-4 cock, 4-5 hen, 3-4 ckl., 5 pl., 1 young pen; J. F. Scholz, Erie, Pa., 2 ckl., 1 pl.

First cock, orange ground color. Third, richer ground color, but not as well laced on lower breast. First hen, open lacing, good type and condition. First cockerel, small, very promising. Second, big bird; good. First, second pullets, choice team, clean lacing.

White Wyandottes—John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont., Can., 1-2-3-4-5 cock, 1-2-3-4-5 hen, 1-2-3-4-5 ckl., 1-2-3-4-5 pl., 1-2-3 old pen, 1-2-3 young pen. Delta Farms, Rome, N. Y., 5 young pen; Benj. O. McClellas, Cambridge, N. Y., 4 young pen.

As usual, one of the feature classes of the show. The equal of first hen and first pullet have never been seen at a fall show. They have the size, shape and color necessary for New York or Boston. Indeed, first pullet a marvel, finished, smooth lines. Good yellow shanks right through. Cocks in grand feather, time of year considered, for nothing is harder to put down in a September show than a cock. Cockerels up to weight, finished exceedingly well and ready. Such an exhibit is a credit to the exhibitor and reflects to the credit of the purebred industry.

Black Wyandottes—John G. Linville, 1-2 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl.; Pleasant View Farm, Horseheads, N. Y., 3 cock, 2 hen.

Buff Wyandottes—J. F. Kniffin, Waterloo, N. Y., 4 cock, 3-5 hen, 2-4 ckl., 2-4 pl., 2 young pen; Charlton Farms, Avon, N. Y., 2 cock; Andrew Riddell, Delmar, N. Y., 1-3 cock, 2-4 hen, 1-3 ckl., 1-3 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen; John M. Roberts, Granville, N. Y., 5 cock, 1 hen.

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Falling off in numbers this year. First cock, good feather, nice type and color. First, second, third cockerels, soft, rich color; clear tails, second being younger than other two. Second and fourth hens, in new feather, even color, good type. First, third hens, old feather, patchy. First pullet, top of the lot; well developed, even, soft color, clear tail. Five years ago Judge Howell started his campaign for size at Syracuse. He has put substance into the variety and new life into its breeders. Buff Wyandottes were never better. His selection of first hen this year was based on her generous proportion of body.

Partridge Wyandottes—Sheffield Farm, Glendale, Ohio, 1-2-3 cock, 2 hen, 1-2-3 ckl., 1-2-3 pl., 1-2 old pen, 1-2 young pen; J. F. Talinger, Rochester, N. Y., 5 cock, 5 hen, 5 ckl., 4-5 pl.; W. L. Bender, Angola, Ind., 4 cock, 1-3 hen, 3-4 old pen, 3 young pen; A. J. E. Butler, London, Ont., Can., 4 hen, 4 ckl., 5 old pen.

First cock, dark on wing bows; in good feather. Second, rich, medium shade of color; splendid type and condition. Third, lighter ground color; not as sound in lower breast. First hen, exceedingly well penciled, with second close runner up. Third, beautiful hen; more metallic in black pencil. Fourth and fifth, good hens. First cockerel, big, good type, some red on breast. Second, not quite as broad and massive as first; better comb and breast. Good condition in pullets from first to fourth, good penciling in those four birds, with first as good a Partridge Wyandotte as has been seen at Syracuse.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes—Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass., 2 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl.; Pleasant View Farm, Horseheads, N. Y., 1 cock, 2 hen, 2 ckl., 2 pl.

First hen an exceptional specimen for clean cut penciling on a ground color free of buff, good size and type.

Columbian Wyandotte—Willis Myers, Saugerties, N. Y., 4 cock, 1 hen, 1-2-3-4 ckl., 1-2-4 pl., 1 young pen; John H. Horton, White Plains, N. Y., 2 cock, 2 hen, 2 ckl., 2 pl.; Oren Hanes, Potsdam, N. Y., 1-5 cock, 3-5 pl., 4-5 old pen, 4 young pen; Henry W. Polgreen, Brookview, N. Y., 3 cock, 4-5 hen, 3 old pen, 3 young pen; Austin G. Warner, Whitesboro, N. Y., 2-3 hen, 5 ckl., 1-2 old pen, 2 young pen; Allen P. Coventry, Rome, N. Y., 5 young pen.

Nice class right through. Young birds have good bone and size. Cocks free from brass, nicely marked, with good type. Hens not in as good feather as one would wish. Tops of the class seem to be in first cock, cockerel and pullet.

Black Java—L. Earl Thompson, Mason, Ohio, 3 cock, 1 hen, 2-4 pl.; Warren D. Thompson, Westmoreland, N. Y., 2 cock, 2-3 hen, 3 pl.; Sunnyside Poultry Farms, Syracuse, N. Y., 1 cock, 1 ckl., 1 pl.; John G. Linville, 5 pl.

First cock as good as they grow. Sounder lobe would help him. First hen, nice. Cockerels, little young. First pullet, long, not so leggy as to be narrow at hocks. Second pullet, good color and finish of plumage, but not as long in back or low in tail as winner. Third, fourth pullets, lanky legs, longer heads, but black faces; a type that would suit some of the old breeders.

Mottled Java—John T. Bird & Son, Lockport, N. Y., 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 old pen, 1 young pen; Pleasant View Farm, Horseheads, N. Y., 2 cock, 2 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl.

No white splashed bird here; all mottled like a Houdan. The new Standard will call for this advanced color type.

Dominique—Pleasant View Farm, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds—H. E. Watts, Monument Beach, Mass., 1-4 cock, 5 hen, 1-5 ckl., 2-3 pl., 2 old pen, 1 young pen; R. C. Carpenter, Middletown, N. Y., 3 cock, 3 hen; Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., 2-5 cock, 2 hen, 2-4 ckl., 4 pl., 1 old pen, 2-3 young pen; J. DeVer Rogers & Son, Jr., Oxford, N. Y., 1 hen; Philip E. Smith, Roosevelt, N. Y., 4 hen, 3 ckl., 1-5 pl., 3 old pen, 4 young pen; Sheffield Farms, Glendale, Ohio, 5 young pen.

One of the feature classes of the entire exhibition. We have commented on this class in the introduction to this report. There is more to be said of a most complimentary nature. The pullets equal the White Wyandotte and White Leghorn pullets for full development, size characteristic of breed, and evenness and purity of color. Only in the best winter shows are young females of such quality to be seen. No reporter of the Syracuse event will overdraw the perfection, maturity and beauty of the first pullet; she is dark but not too dark, having richness of color. Beautiful heads and strong yellow legs feature the Red class. Mr. Delano's birds have splendid substance of body; a uniformity of type and quality right through. His cockerels have superior bone and the best of backs and bodies, being unexcelled in these important features, but lack full growth of feather, particularly in neck necessary for a fully finished bird. A

The Heart of the Hen is the Life of the Chick

Could your hen live without a heart?

NO!

Neither could she hatch her chicks without one.

Then why expect your incubator, which only attempts to imitate Nature, to produce perfect hatches, if it is incomplete? Read what the PULS-HART does, and what satisfied customers have said:



C. C. GLASFORD, 984 Virginia Ave., Peoria, Ill.

I found that when I used the PULS-HART the temperature in the incubator would rise 1 to 2 degrees above where it was when it was not running. Another thing I noticed, the eggs were very nearly all pipped on the 19th day; and, best of all, I never had a dead chick in the shell. My chicks are now about 10 days old that I hatched with it, and they are all same size, and I never had chicks do as well up to this time. I think the PULS-HART one of the grandest things ever invented to hatch perfect chicks.

HOMER FRITZ, Route 1, Agosta, Ohio. The tray we had the PULS-HART on hatched all but 9 out of 107 fertile eggs, where the other tray had over 40 pipped, but none got out. We are very much pleased, and will set our machine again with duck eggs. Let me know if you will give me the agency for them, as I am sure I can sell a great many for you next winter.

ERNEST W. MANN, 493 West Street, Randolph, Mass.

On April 7th my hatch was taken out, viz: Eggs in incubator, 120; not fertile, 25; left in incubator, 95. I took out of the tray 37 live chicks and one dead one; 5 eggs were pipped and have since hatched. Only one chick was dead in the shell. Only two were cripples. I used a "Mandy Lee," which I have owned more than 10 years, but have not used it very much lately. I certainly cannot praise PULS-HART too highly, as I have never had over 80 chicks before.

CLEMENS BLANK, Indianapolis Water Co., 113 Monument Circle, Indianapolis, Ind.

We have just completed a hatch in which we used the PULS-HART received from you some time ago. We had the best hatch we have ever had. Every egg that pipped was hatched out clean. I think the PULS-HART is a great thing for incubator hatching.

IT IS ADMITTED that your incubator, regardless of its maker, endeavors to imitate Nature, represented by the Hen, but that most vital organ—the Heart—which performs the most important function of all—has been totally disregarded.

Why is this? Because the effect of the heart beat of the Hen was not even thought of until the inventor of the PULS-HART, who spent fourteen years in painstaking experiments, discovered the close relation between vibration and perfect hatches.

Have you ever stopped to think of the results of the everlasting heart action of the Hen? Probably not. Years and years of the closest application and study on this subject were required to prove satisfactory the difference which exists between the Hen and the incubator.

Do you realize that the Heart of the Hen, operating incessantly for 24 hours every day, transmitting life and vitality to its hatching chicks, produces a tremendous force, which not only strengthens the chick, but also overcomes that greatest of all difficulties, dead chicks in the shell. The vibrations of this wonderful organ render easy the breaking of the shell by the young chick, and preserves its life and strength for its future growth.

The PULS-HART (patent pending) produces upon the hatching chicks in the incubator, the precise effect that the Hen's Heart does upon her hatching chicks.

The PULS-HART pays for itself many times over in one season in LARGER HATCHES OF STRONGER, MORE VIGOROUS CHICKS. There are thousands in use throughout this country, Canada and Australia. Read what users have said about the PULS-HART. Then send in YOUR order.

SPECIAL OFFER—We found last season that the majority of Poultry Raisers waited until the season had started, and then sent in their orders for immediate delivery. As a result we had more orders than we could handle promptly at that time, and had to cancel many of them.

In order to encourage buying before the hatching season, thereby avoiding the difficulty experienced last season, we are making this **SPECIAL OFFER**:

On all **ORDERS RECEIVED** up to Nov. 25, 1922, we are making the special price of \$3.85 each. You do not have to send in the full amount now. Send **ONE DOLLAR** for each device ordered, and we will ship whenever you wish, collecting the balance C. O. D. After Nov. 25, 1922, the regular price of \$4.85 will prevail.

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Celluloid Spiral, 5 colors, Red, Blue, Green, Pink, Yellow; can be easily distinguished.

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somewhat finer knit bird would finish earlier, but the backs and depth of body are unsurpassed. First cock, rich color, even all over, good finish, nice type. Second, tail molted. First hen, good quality throughout. First cockerel, similar in color to first cock, another magnificent specimen, but unfortunately got sick during the week. Second, another good one. First pullet, rich color, big, long bodied.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds—Alexander & Ferris, Union Springs, N. Y., 1-3 cock, 3 hen, 2-4 old pen, 3 young pen; Wm. Elger, Auburn, N. Y., 2-5 cock, 2 hen, 1-3 ckl., 1-3 pl., 3-5 old pen, 1-2 young pen; A. J. Relyea, Oneonta, N. Y., 4 cock; Geo. E. Haynes, Swanton, Ohio, 1 hen, 4 pl.; H. E. Humphrey, 4-5 hen, 4 ckl., 5 pl., 1 old pen, 4-5 young pen; Harry W. Alt, Buffalo, N. Y., 2 ckl.; R. Daniels, Wyandotte, Mich., 5 ckl., 2 pl.

A hot class. First pullet quoted at \$15; not coming in anything equal to the best of the Single Combs. First cock, broad feathered bird, splendid size and type. Second shows more effect of molt. Uniformity of color here and much better character of feather than used to be seen in Rose Combs at Syracuse. Both first and second hens, uniform color. Good ones, right down to fifth. First cockerel, even, rich color, good type. Second, again good type and even color, but not as rich in breast and sides of body. Second pullet, smaller than some. Third, black in lower neck.

S. C. Rhode Island White—O. G. L. Lewis, Paoli, Pa., 1-3 cock, 3-4 hen, 3 pl., 3 young pen; Lyle M. Gifford, Oneona, N. Y., 4 cock, 2 hen, 2 ckl., 1-2 old pen, 4 young pen; H. P. Phelps, Nedrow, N. Y., 5 cock, 5 ckl., 2 pl., 3 old pen, 5 young pen; Linwood Poultry Yards, New London, Ohio, 2 cock, 1 hen; Forrest G. Tyrrell, Lake George, N. Y., 5 hen, 1-3 ckl., 1 young pen; Clarence Smith, Jackson, Tenn., 4 ckl., 1-4 pl.; Thos. Bonny, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 5 pl., 2 young pen.

A big class. If anyone thinks the Knoxville Convention settled this issue they are mistaken. Breeders still discuss the fallacy and futility of this variety. It seems that the better they get them the more they look like White Rocks.

R. C. Rhode Island White—Lyle M. Gifford, 3 cock, 1-4 hen, 3-4 ckl., 2-4 pul., 2 old pen; Stewart & Byble, Ossining, N. Y., 1-2 cock, 2-3 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1 pl., 1 old pen; Delta Farms, Rome, N. Y., 5 ckl., 3-5 pl.

First cockerel, distinctive Rhode Island type; splendid head, pure color; quality in plumage, giving satiny finish. First pullet another good one, nothing like a White Wyandotte in her. This variety is making substantial progress.

Buckeye—L. Earl Thompson, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl.; Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 2 hen.

Light Brahma—A. B. Curtis, Sylvan Beach, N. Y., 2-3-5 cock, 1-4 hen, 2 ckl., 1 pl., 1 old pen, 1-2 young pen; Preston C. Burger, Oneida, N. Y., 4 cock; J. H. L. Todd, Jr., Warwick, N. Y., 1 cock, 3 hen, 1-4 ckl., 2-3 pl., 3 young pen; Linwood Poultry Yards, 2 hen.

Cocks a hard looking lot, with first at top of the class. First and second hens, really good Light Brahmas. Cockerels young. Second pullet, good all over. First shy of foot feathering and practically no main tail.

Dark Brahma—Dr. S. Lott, Waterloo, N. Y., 4 cock, 4 hen, 2-3 ckl., 2-3 pl., 1 young pen; Oak Hill Poultry Farm, Montello, Mass., 2 cock, 1 hen; Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Syracuse, N. Y., 1 cock, 2 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl., 1 old pen; John G. Linville, Urbana, Ohio, 3 cock, 3 hen, 4 ckl., 4 pl.

First and second cocks, big, good color. First has vulture hocks. Judges are careless on disqualifications. Birds with white in lobes, off colored shanks, and in this case vulture hocks win in defiance of the Standard. First hen, big, excellent penciling. Cockerels are young. First pullet as good as we have seen win at an early show.

Buff Cochins—John T. Bird & Son, 3 cock, 2 ckl., 1 pl.; Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 old pen; John G. Linville, 2 cock, 2 hen, 1 ckl., 2 pl.

First cock and hen, tops of class. Nothing of merit in Partridge or Black Cochins.

Partridge Cochins—Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 1 cock, 1 hen, 2 ckl., 2 pl., 1 old pen; Dr. S. Lott, 1 ckl., 1 pl.

White Cochins—Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl., 1 old pen.

Black Cochins—Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl., 1 old pen; John G. Linville, 2 cock.

Black Langshans—Fred E. Isbell, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 2-4 cock, 5 ckl., 4-5 pl., 4-5 old pen; Mrs. W. H. Craig, Bath, N. Y., 1-5 cock, 1-3 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2-3 pl., 1 old pen, 1-2-3 young pen; J. F. Robinson, So. Weymouth, Mass., 3 cock, 2 hen; John C. Mitchell, Cambridge, N. Y., 5 hen, 4 ckl., 3 old pen, 5 young pen; E. J. Mesick, Ardsley, N. Y., 4 hen, 2 old pen, 4 young pen.

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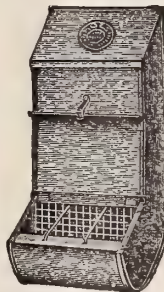
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combines hot air and water. Automatic control of heat, moisture, and ventilation. Center heat plan, round nest, eggs turn semi-automatically without removing tray—saves time and money. Simple, Safe, Sure. Express Prepaid. Write for BIG, NEW, FREE BOOK.

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this winter. Good quality and a lot of competition at Syracuse. First, second and third cocks in good feather. First hen, good feather, nice color, good size. Not the backs and tails in hens we like. First, second cockerels, rangy fellows; need more time. First, second, third pullets, growthy, good color; quality here.

White Langshans—John C. Mitchell, 1 cock, 3 hen, 1 old pen; John G. Linville, 2 cock, 1-2 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl.; Pleasant View Farm, 2 ckl., 2 pl.

Cocks ragged. First hen has size, type and nice color. First pullet, very good. Cockerels appear over cooped.

S. C. White Leghorn—A. & B. Schilling, Rochester, N. Y., 2-3 cock, 1-2-3-4 hen, 1-3-5 pl., 2 old pen, 3 young pen; Wilburtha Poultry Farm, Trenton Jct., N. J., 1-4 cock, 1-3-4 ckl., 2 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen; Elm Poultry Yards, 5 cock, 5 ckl.; C. L. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y., 5 hen, 2 ckl., 4 pl., 3-4 old pen, 2-4 young pen; Roy S. Rider, Ballston Spa, N. Y., 5 old pen; Williams Bros., Fullerton, Calif., 5 young pen.

Best class ever seen at an early show. Runner up to the Garden and Chicago Coliseum. Big entry. First cock, grand head and tail; nice station. Second, not as well finished in tail, but a beautiful back in spite of short feather. Third, biggest bird of three; excellent top line as well as underline; failing in pale shanks. First hen, New York quality and New York condition; in the pink; her equal never seen in an early show. Second, new feather, but comb lacks flush of winner. Third, big hen, good condition of feather. First cockerel, well grown cockerel, in nice condition; well put down. Second, stylish. Third, similar to first. Fourth and fifth, biggest bodies of the lot. Rich yellow shanks right through cockerel winners; all stand on legs of proper length that are strong and well set, not narrow. First pullet, beautiful head, magnificent condition of plumage; strong in back and tail. Second, another well grown pullet with beautiful profile. Third, here again is great quality; carries width into tail; lighter shanks. Fourth, lacks condition and quality for this class. First, second and third pullets, strong mature, useful birds with refinement of intelligent and skillful breeding.

R. C. White Leghorn—Damon R. C. W. Leghorn Yds., Ballston Spa, N. Y., 1-3-4 cock, 2-3 hen, 1-3-4 ckl., 2-3-4 pl., 1-2 old pen, 1-4-5 young pen; J. M. Chase, Wallkill, N. Y., 2 cock, 1 hen; Louis H. Perry, Clay, N. Y., 4-5 hen, 5 ckl., 3-4 old pen, 2-3 young pen; H. W. Durland, Middletown, N. Y., 2 ckl., 1-5 pl.

First cock, exceptionally good type and color for this class. Cockerels are growthy with good station; trifle angular. Females attractive, with first pullet a good Leghorn.

Dark S. C. Brown Leghorn—Albert G. Tilden, Fulton, N. Y., 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3 hen.

Light S. C. Brown Leghorn—Albert G. Tilden, 1-2-3 hen.

A double classification this year. Some empty coops. First dark hen, big with nice feathering up onto tail. First light hen, nicely stippled, soft ground color; second, coarser marking.

Dark R. C. Brown Leghorn—Modern Poultry Yard, Orrville, Ohio, 5 cock, 5 ckl.; E. B. Cole, New Hartford, N. Y., 3-4 cock, 2-3-4 hen, 2-3-4 ckl., 5 pl.; E. B. Lampman & Son, Freeville, N. Y., 2 cock, 5 hen, 2 pl.; Harry R. Blackburn, Harriman, N. Y., 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1-3-4 pl.

Light R. C. Brown Leghorn—R. D. Button, Canastota, N. Y., 3 cock, 4 pl.; Duell C. Lake, Oneonta, N. Y., 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen; Modern Poultry Yd., 4 hen, 1 ckl., 3 pl.; E. B. Cole, 2 ckl., 1 pl.

About the usual run of quality in R. C. Browns. Nothing outstanding for quality. Cock 989, a caricature of a chicken.

S. C. Buff Leghorn—A. W. Dukin, Syracuse, N. Y., 5 cock, 1 ckl., 3 pl., 2 young pen; L. E. Merihew, Marathon, N. Y., 4 cock, 1-5 hen, 2-3 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen; Frank Broughton, Syracuse, N. Y., 1 cock, 5 ckl., 2-3 old pen; Wm. E. Crevoiserat, Freeport, N. Y., 2-3 cock, 2-3-4 hen; Geo. J. Gable, Toledo, Ohio, 4 ckl., 4 pl.; Carrie Cornue, Apulia, N. Y., 5 pl.; J. E. Kaiser, Verona Sta., N. Y., 3 young pen.

Some good cocks, but several in poor feather. Nice color in the winner. Second in nice feather, with fourth appearing to have what is naturally the best back when all are in full feather. First hen, big, of good type, with a new coat of even, soft buff. Second to fifth close runners up, making keen competition. First cockerel has the advantage of size and a coat of golden buff. Second, nice head; lighter color. Third, younger; a bird of great promise, with a color and tail developing that will fill the eye a little later. Fourth, promising. Fifth, several holes in him. First pullet, the head, type and color all desire; two weeks young. Second, trifle bigger, soft color, but lacks a tone of gold. Third, promising.

S. C. Black Leghorn—Daniel C. Bristol, Bainbridge, N. Y., 3 cock; John E. James,

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Pullets - Hens - Males

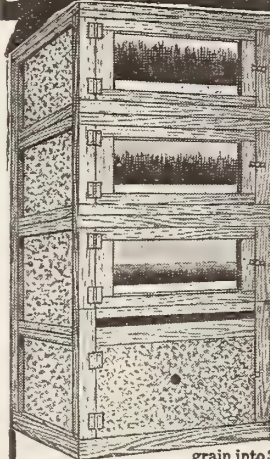
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E. L. Lambert, Driftwood, Okla.

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Send me your Genuine Leather "American Bankroll" 1952 model pocketbook. When it arrives I will pay the postman your special price of only 98¢ and the few cents postage, plus extras I have checked below. If I am not more than satisfied I will return the pocketbook and you will return my money, including postage.

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"The Sunshine of the Night"

Brilliant light of 300 candle power. Plenty for hen house of good size. Makes and burns its own gas from common motor gasoline. Lights with matches. Durably made of heavy brass. Mica globe; stands rough handling. Won't blow out in any gale. For very large hen houses we manufacture the same form of lighting in a complete plant, equipped with fixtures, globes, outside fuel tank, etc. Write at once for Free Descriptive Circular showing how poultry raisers are reaping increased profits. Address house nearest you. Write to Dept. AP-10 THE COLEMAN LAMP CO., Wichita, Kansas Chicago Philadelphia Los Angeles

Laying Pullets

from heavy laying Hogan-tested stock. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns at new low prices. **WECKEL BROS EGG FARM, Box 391-A, Moline, Ill.**

Jr., Reading, Pa., 2 cock; Wm. R. Mollineaux, Hempstead, N. Y., 1 cock, 3 ckl., 1 old pen; Clarence M. Davison, Hempstead, N. Y., 5 cock, 2 hen, 4-5 ckl., 3-5 pl., 4 old pen, 2 young pen; Wright Scidmore, Balston Spa, N. Y., 4 cock, 2-4 pl., 2 old pen; 3 young pen; A'onzio T. Losca, Hempstead, N. Y., 1-4-5 hen, 1 ckl., 1 young pen; Harvey A. Drew, Vernon, N. J., 3 hen, 3 old pen; Harry Pease, Hempstead, N. Y., 2 ckl., 1 pl.; W. A. Shafer, Oneonta, N. Y., 5 old pen.

First cock, good station and condition of feather; yellow shanks. Second, nice shank, sounder face, heavier comb. First hen, good shanks, rich green color. Second, nice hen; bad hind toe. Plenty of competition in the hen class. First cockerel, big, too high in shoulders. Second, good head, nice type, big; a superior Black Leghorn. Third, nice cockerel, not quite the station of second. First pullet, nice size and color; comb could be improved. Second, stylish.

Silver Leghorn—B. F. Ferguson, Dryden, N. Y., 2 cock, 2 hen, 2 ckl., 4 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen; F. O. Dudgeon, Cleveland, Ohio, 3 cock, 3-4 hen; Pleasant View Farm, Horseheads, N. Y., 1 cock, 1 hen, 3 ckl., 3 pl., 2 old pen, 2 young pen; Adam E. Patterson, Jr., 5 hen, 1 ckl., 1-2 pl.

Competition here. First pullet a beauty. S. C. Black Minorca—F. H. Riverburgh, Munnsville, N. Y., 5 cock, 5 young pen; Geo. C. Hicks, Marcellus, N. Y., 2 cock, 3 hen, 5 ckl., 1-4 pl., 3-4 old pen; 1-3 young pen; T. J. Ager, Munnsville, N. Y., 3 cock, 4-5 hen, 1 ckl., 5 old pen, 4 young pen; Onondaga Minorca Yds., Syracuse, N. Y., 1-4 cock, 2 hen, 2-4 ckl., 2-3-5 pl., 1-2 old pen, 2 young pen; Albert Hutson, Oneonta, N. Y., 1 hen, 3 ckl.

Cocks judged differently than we are accustomed to. First lacks length of back, but has depth from back through shoulders to front of breast bone. Second, longer, bigger, rangier and is the type that usually wins, but he is not as deep through shoulders to breast. Judge Northrup thus drives home the fact that length of legs and back is not all; there should be depth from shoulders to underline of breast, and from back to underline of body. First hen, big, long backed, deep bodied; good feather, rich color. Second, good condition of feather, but a smaller feather that lacks a bit in sheen. Third, quality here, but with condition seen in the breeding yard. A nice lot of cockerels, plenty big enough for September. First pullet wins here and now, but some younger ones will probably beat her later.

R. C. Black Minorca—Thos. Bonny, 3 cock, 1 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1 young pen; A. J. Relyea, 2 cock, 2 hen, John G. Linville, 1 cock, 3 hen, 3 ckl., 3 pl.

S. C. White Minorca—Hamilton Egg Farm, Rochelle Park, N. J., 4 cock, 5 hen, 2 pl., 3 old pen; H. B. Sharpley, Earlville, N. Y., 3 cock, 3-4-5 ckl., 3-4 pl., 1-2-3 young pen; Mrs. J. G. Osborne, Fabius, N. Y., 2 cock, 2-3 hen, 5 pl.; Mary Meiselbach, Melrose Park, Ill., 1-5 cock, 1-4 hen, 2 old pen; M. E. Fish, Mound City, Kans., 1-2 ckl., 1 pl.; C. G. Standard, Delphi Falls, N. Y., 1 old pen.

Four big, strong boned males in first to fourth cocks. Long backs and bodies. First, second and third hens in a row, a good trio. Second has great body, but heavy in comb. Third, best comb, but not quite the substance of second. First, good all around; white. Fourth, fails in color; fifth in condition. Nice smooth, white, shapely lobes on first three, a point some Minorca breeders, all varieties, overlook too much. First, second cockerels, the best team of White Minorca cockerels ever seen in Syracuse, and of all shows in United States, the White Minorca class at Syracuse is the best. These two cockerels are big, finished birds; pure white, big bodies, good length. First pullet, big, strong, shapely bird. Second, similar, but younger.

W. F. Black Spanish—C. T. Alden, Cobleskill, N. Y., 1 cock, 2 hen, 2 ckl., 1 pl., 1 young pen; Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 2 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 2 pl.

First, second hens show to advantage, with young birds in good fettle. Blue Andalusian—Francis M. Wilson, Wilmamstown, Mass., 2 cock, 5 ckl., 2 young pen; E. D. Bird, Greenwich, Conn., 1 cock, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1 young pen; Walter C. Done, Buffalo, N. Y., 3 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 3 ckl., 4 pl.; Farm Produce Stores Corp., 5 cock; Linwood Poultry Yds., 4 cock, 4-5 hen; Trout's Poultry Farm, Fostoria, Ohio, 4 ckl., 3 pl.; Roy E. Barnard, Westfield, Mass., 5 pl., 1 old pen; W. A. Shafer, Oneonta, N. Y., 2 old pen, 3 young pen.

First, third cocks, big, shapely, well laced birds. Second, lacking. First to fifth hens, good size, type and condition; clean ground color and good lacing throughout. First cockerel, well matured bird of good quality. Second and third, younger birds of promise. Fourth, more station, fails in head. First and second pullets, mature and ready. Third, sharply laced, trifle younger. A strong class of Blues.

R. C. White Minorca—Mrs. J. G. Osborne,

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Keep Your Flock Healthy All
Winter—Get Lots of Eggs
When Prices Are High

Your best help to increase profits this winter is **Giles Poultry-Tone**. It keeps away disease, overcomes and expels all germ poisons, and is a wonderfully efficient tonic and conditioner. It is the best preventive and treatment of germ diseases money can buy. It tends to destroy disease germs, allays fever, soothes and heals the inflamed tissues. It affords prompt and permanent relief in all cases of Colds, Roup, Canker, Diphtheria, Cholera and Diarrhoea.

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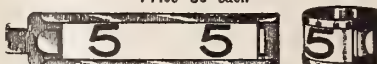
Will greatly increase egg production because it increases the appetite, aids digestion, keeps the bowels active and regular. It tones up the egg making organs, develops the egg cells in the ovary so that you get more eggs, no matter how cold or wet the weather. Mr. Bonner's 24 old Leghorn hens averaged 183 eggs for year when Poultry-Tone was used.

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Can that be said of any other remedy? Giles Poultry-Tone will positively give you absolute satisfaction in treating sick fowls, and greatly increasing egg production. You take no risk. Your money back if it fails. You can't afford to be without it. It's a sure money maker for you.
Price: 50¢ bottle; quart can equals ten 50¢ bottles, \$2.50 prepaid. Send for big free circular "Poultry Welfare." Send order today sure.

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1-2 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1-3 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen; L. L. Reed, Marathon, N. Y., 2 ckl., 2-4 pl.

Buff Minorca—Albert F. Loth, Buffalo, N. Y., 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1 young pen; Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 1 old pen.

S. C. Mottled Ancona—Alfio S. Troja, Utica, N. Y., 2 cock, 5 hen; C. W. Simonds, Red Creek, N. Y., 3 cock, 3 young pen; Alfred Bischoff, Ballston Spa, N. Y., 1 cock, 1-3 hen, 5 young pen; W. F. Bast, Phillipsburg, N. J., 4 cock, 1 ckl., 1-3 pl., 1 young pen; Linwood Poultry Yds., New London, Ohio, 5 cock, 2 hen, 2 ckl., 5 pl.; C. E. Johnson, Ligonier, Pa., 4 hen, 2 pl.; Geo. W. Gehring, Woodhaven, N. Y., 5 ckl.; Mrs. L. S. Oatman, Marcellus, N. Y., 4 ckl., 1 old pen; C. A. Johnson, DeRuyter, N. Y., 3 ckl.; C. R. Kolbe, Syracuse, N. Y., 4 pl.; U. C. Kay, Ilion, N. Y., 3 old pen; Fay J. Dougherty, Syracuse, N. Y., 2 old pen; E. C. Vail, Verbank, N. Y., 2-4 young pen.

First cock, nicely marked with good head. Second, larger body, well furnished saddle; points of comb frozen off. Third, stylish. Fourth, fifth, blacker birds. First hen, nice type, rich black color, evenly mottled. Second, similar but whiter head. Third, heavier white mottles. Fourth, gray white tips on back. First cockerel, nice head, shapey, well grown fellow. Second, another nice cockerel. Third, younger; good head, splendid back; a comer. Fourth, white head; good pair of yellow shanks. Fifth, nicely tipped neck and saddle; needs time. First pullet, well matured, good type, nicely mottled all over. Considerable black in this pullet's shanks; the A. P. A. did well not to penalize this kind of shanks until we first see more pullets with the type and color of this first winner. Second, typical, but not as evenly mottled or with as much green in black as winner. Third, real Ancona, little more angular than a Leghorn; nicely marked; shanks as first.

R. C. Mottled Ancona—Linwood Poultry Yds., 2 cock, 2 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl.; Pleasant View Farm, 1 cock, 1 hen, 2 ckl., 3 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen; Leroy E. Hepp, Syracuse, N. Y., 2 pl.

First pullet, good.

White Dorking—Chas. H. Yaple, Richford, N. Y., 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl.; Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 1 old pen.

Silver Grey Dorking—Chas. H. Yaple, 1-2-3 cock, 1-2-3 hen, 1-2-3-4-5 ckl., 1-2-3-4-5 pl.; Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 1 old pen.

Colored Dorking—Chas. H. Yaple, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl.

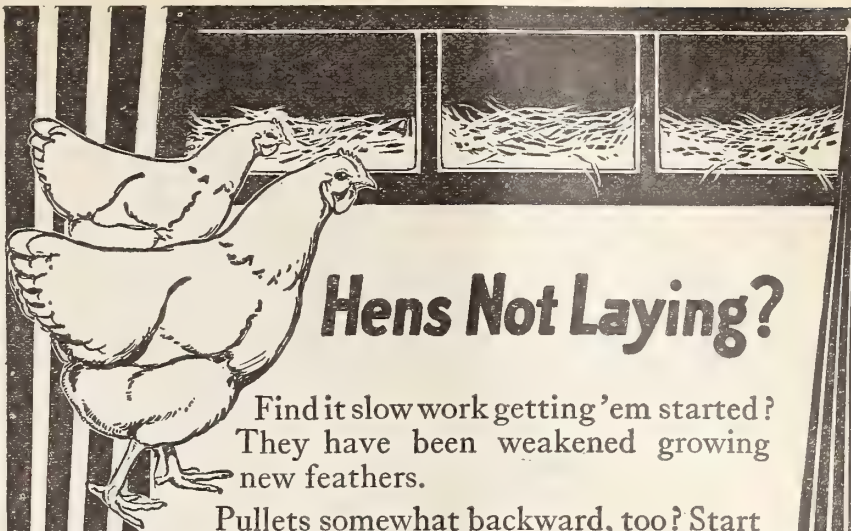
As good White and Colored Dorkings as there are in U. S. In Silver Grays, first cockerel and pullet, two of the best grown, most mature birds in the show, and of a superior quality that would make every true Dorking breeder stand in admiration.

S. C. Buff Orpington—Egg-A-Day Farm, Vienna, Va., 1-3 cock, 2 hen; Maysake Farm, Hinsdale, Ill., 2-5 cock, 3 hen, 1-4 ckl., 1-5 pl., 2-4 young pen; Geo. E. Bessom, Mansfield, Mass., 4 cock, 3 ckl.; Lynn A. Wollaber, Mohawk, N. Y., 5 hen, 5 young pen; Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., 1-4 hen, 2-5 ckl., 2-3-4 pl., 1-3 young pen.

Strong competition. First cock in splendid fettle; good color, type and size. Second, another good cock, but tail only partly in. Third, very pleasing bird with nice color, but does not handle as well in neck or wing secondaries. Fourth, higher stationed bird than other three. Fifth, a good cock from his head down; absence of tail or he would have gone higher. First hen, as good as ever seen at an early show; new feather, a level, soft tone of color, and shapey. Second, another big matron of good shape and color. Third, again a runner up, with length, depth and thickness; fails with ticking in tail. Close competition in cockerels between first and second. Both are good bodied birds, with same length of strong, pure white shanks; a soft yet lustrous sheet of golden color. Second has the best maturity. Both have good tails, without any bronze in tail coverts. Third, big, shade richer in color; trifle narrow and tight in tail. Fourth, strong headed, broad backed, deep chested, heavy boned fellow; needs more time to finish. First pullet, magnificent, true Orpington type and the real thing in golden, even soft shade of color. Second, nice color, little shorter than winner. Third, another beautiful pullet. The class as a whole stronger and better than last year.

S. C. White Orpington—Morris Poultry Farm, Lebanon, Ohio, 1-5 cock, 4 hen, 3-4-5 ckl., 1 pl., 2-3 old pen, 1-2 young pen; Burn Brae Poultry Farm, Toronto, Ont., Can., 2-3-4 cock, 1-2-5 hen, 1-2 ckl., 3-5 pl., 1 old pen, 3 young pen; Harry Paxton, Gloversville, N. Y., 3 hen, 2-4 pl.

Cocks look ragged, with the first in best condition and leads the class. First and second hens, big, broad, deep females; new feather, excellent condition. First cockerel, strong boned, good headed, well grown out chicken. Second, another shapey, well matured cockerel. Third, longer back; needs time to finish. First pullet, remarkable for purity of color; shapey.



Hens Not Laying?

Find it slow work getting 'em started? They have been weakened growing new feathers.

Pullets somewhat backward, too? Start them laying and paying for the feed they have eaten.

Here's the way: Give them the tonic and conditioner which successful poultrymen have been using for over 50 years. It builds up hens weakened from molting—starts them laying and keeps them laying all winter—develops pullets into Fall and Winter layers of high priced eggs.

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costs less than two cents a month per hen. In Nature's way—not by dangerous forcing or stimulating—it tones up and strengthens your birds so they can turn their feed into eggs. It's a safe and easy way to change your loafers into layers.

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Prevent roup, colds and other Fall troubles by disinfecting houses and utensils with **Pratts Poultry Disinfectant**. A safe, efficient and economical way to keep away disease germs and insect pests.

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Mr. Hick is offering everyone troubled with these pests the chance to get rid of them at no cost to themselves. He will send two large double strength, one dollar bottles for the price of one. You keep one for yourself; the other you sell to your neighbor at one dollar, thus getting your own free. Send \$1.00 today (currency, money order, check, etc.) to Chas. M. Hick & Co., Dept. 103, 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. If you prefer, send no money, just your name and address, and pay postman \$1.00 and postage on delivery. If after 30 days trial you are not absolutely satisfied, write Mr. Hick and your money will be refunded.



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FRANK MYERS

Box 40

FREEMONT, ILL.

Both second and third have clean lines and make competition. Fifth, big, full pullet.

Dark Cornish—Ernest B. Stanley, Bennington, Va., 1 cock, 1-2 hen, 1 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen; Fred H. Bohrer, Utica, N. Y., 2-3-4 cock, 3-4-5 hen.

First cock, broad, well set, short feathered. Second, little more bone, more length of drum stick and length of feather. Third, high shouldered, like a Pit. Fourth, big, but rangier. First hen, shapely; clean, rich ground color; nicely laced all over. Second, another good female with similar qualifications as winner. Third, paler ground color. First pullet, well grown, shapely pullet; nice ground color and lacing. Second, similar. First cockerel, good bone and spread of legs; a rare bird for an early show.

White Cornish—John G. Linville, 1 cock, 2 hen, 2-3 ckl., 2 pl.; W. A. Shafer, 1 hen; L. J. Smith, Deep River, Conn., 1 ckl., 1 pl.

White Laced Red Cornish—Mrs. Ernest B. Stanley, No. Bennington, Va., 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2-3 ckl., 1-2-3 pl.; John T. Bird & Son, 3 cock, 4 ckl., 4 pl.

Good quality right through. Variety is coming fast. Splendid color, and approach the Darks in type.

Red Sussex—Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 1 cock, 1 hen; W. F. Evans, 1 pl.

First cock and pullet, best seen at Syracuse in several years.

Speckled Sussex—C. L. Hueber, Fayetteville, N. Y., 1 cock, 1-2 hen.

Lamentable falling off here.

Silver Spangled Hamburg—Frank Swingle, Pittston, Pa., 3-4 cock, 3 hen, 2 pl., 3 old pen; Elmer E. Wert, Gloversville, N. Y., 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 old pen; J. H. Williams, Antwerp, N. Y., 2 cock, 2-4 ckl., 2-4 old pen, 1-3-5 young pen; Arch L. Mayo, Pittston, Pa., 5 cock, 2-4 hen, 5 ckl., 1-3 pl., 4 young pen; Linwood Poultry Yds., 5 hen; H. F. Vierow, Rome, N. Y., 1-3 ckl., 4-5 pl., 2 young pen.

Silver Spangled have the best of it in numbers, with some typey, strongly spangled birds selected for the ribbons.

Golden Spangled Hamburg—Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 1 cock, 3 hen; Daniel C. Bristol, 1-2 hen; Lynn J. Boyson, Rome, N. Y., 1 old pen.

Silver Penciled Hamburg—Linwood Poultry Yds., 2 cock, 2 hen, Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 3 cock, 3 hen; Pleasant View Farm, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl.

A splendid hen wins first.

Golden Penciled Hamburg—Daniel C. Bristol, 3 cock; Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 2 cock, 2 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl., 1 old pen; Pleasant View Farm, 1 cock, 1 hen, 2 ckl., 2 pl.

First cock and first and second hens an elegant trio.

White Hamburg—Daniel C. Bristol, 3 cock, 2 hen; Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 1 cock, 3 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl.; Pleasant View Farm, 2 cock, 1 hen, 2 ckl., 2 pl.

First cock good, others show effects of over cooping.

Black Hamburg—John C. Mitchell, 3 cock, 1 old pen; Fred A. Burnham, Ballston Spa, N. Y., 4 cock, 2-5 hen, 2-4 ckl., 2-3 pl., 1 young pen; Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 2 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl.; Pleasant View Farm, 1 cock, 3 hen, 3 ckl., 4 pl.; Daniel C. Bristol, 4 hen.

As usual, Blacks make a good showing, with good quality, as always, to be found in this wonderful variety.

W. C. Black Polish—Will J. Kelley, Cambridge Springs, Pa., 1-2 cock, 1-2 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young pen; Robt. E. Wilhelm, Phillipsburg, N. J., 5 cock, 3-5 hen, 3 ckl., 3-4 pl., 2 young pen; Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 3 cock, 4 hen; John G. Linville, 4 cock.

Some good ones, notably first and second winners in cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets, which have substance of body, large, pure crests, and in the young stuff good development.

Bearded Silver Polish—Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 2 cock, 3 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl.; Pleasant View Farm, 1 cock, 4 hen, 2 ckl., 2 pl.; John G. Linville, 1-2 hen.

First, second hens, well laced, of good style.

Non-Bearded Silver Polish—Walworth Polish Yds., Ogdensburg, N. Y., 2 cock, 1 hen, 3 ckl., 3 pl.; Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 3 cock, 3 hen, 4 ckl., 5 pl.; John G. Linville, 1 cock, 2-4 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-4 pl.; Pleasant View Farm, 4 cock, 5 hen, 5 ckl., 2 pl.

Some nice specimens in plain Silvers. The young stuff here especially well developed.

Non-Bearded White Polish—Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 2 cock, 2 hen, 1 old pen; Pleasant View Farm, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl.; D. E. Sincebaugh & Sons, 3 hen.

Both plain and bearded, representative showing.

Buff Laced Polish—Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 1 cock, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl., 1 young pen; Pleasant View Farm, 2 cock, 3 hen; John G. Linville, 2 hen.

Mottled Houdans—Daniel C. Bristol, 2-3 cock; W. F. Bast, Phillipsburg, N. J., 1 cock, 1 hen, 1-2 ckl., 1-2 pl., 1 old pen, 1 young

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These coops are made of very light but strong lumber and of a design approved by large shippers of pure bred birds for breeding purposes. Plenty of light and air for the finest birds.

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Length	Width	Height	Weight	Per Doz.
12	18	18	75 lbs.	\$5.75
18	18	18	93 lbs.	7.25
12	24	21	90 lbs.	7.25
18	24	21	100 lbs.	8.00
24	24	21	130 lbs.	9.75
30	24	21	150 lbs.	11.00
12	24	24	100 lbs.	8.50
18	18	24	100 lbs.	9.00

Try a trial dozen. Shipped K. D. in one dozen bundles, ready to set up in sections.

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Roup-Over

The Over-Night Remedy

Running nose is a danger sign in poultry. It usually means deadly Roup. A few drops of Roup-Over will quickly clear the air passages, and the sick fowl is soon all right. Nothing else like it for Roup, Colds and Canker. At your dealer's, or send 50c for a bottle (extra large size \$1) by mail prepaid. Money refunded if not satisfied.

Burrell-Dugger Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

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the different way. Straight line, fewer posts, made possible with Carbo blade like line posts. Assured permanence by Carbo terminals. Clean, sanitary poultry yards by this sanitary fencing method. Easily painted. Lowest first cost secured only by the TENSION SYSTEM. Combines beauty, strength and durability. Explained in new CARBO catalog No. 22—BB.

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Winners in egg laying contests. Cockerels and breeding stock related to these winners \$2.00 and up. Catalog free.

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Kent Poultry Farm

Cazenovia, N. Y.

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12 - \$.15	12 - \$.15
25 - .25	25 - .30
50 - .35	50 - .50
100 - .65	100 - .95
250 - 1.50	250 - 2.00
500 - 2.50	500 - 3.25

Also, colored number bands. Baby chick bands. State bred and sex. Postpaid. Cat. free.

AURORA BAND CO. 77 LaSalle St., AURORA, ILL.

FROM NOW ON

Eggs will be high

high and scarce. Get eggs all the time, even when they moult. Dissolve WACKER'S B. T. G. F. Tablets in all the water they get to drink; then you turn food into eggs instead of all fertilizer. No MEAT OR GREENS ARE NEEDED WHEN USING the tablets; nothing needed for the moult. Results or your money back. C. O. D. orders promptly filled. 600 Tablets, \$1.00; 1,300, \$2.00.

WACKER REMEDY CO.,

Box 157-22, Camden, N. J.

pen; Ina Bailey, Apulia, N. Y., 3 ckl., 3 pl.
First cock and hen, strong pair. First cock-
erel and pullet, uncommonly big, well grown
chickens for September, with a good type.
White Houdan—Sunnyside Poultry Farm,
3 hen, 1 pl.; John G. Linville, 1-2 hen.
Creve Coeur—John T. Bird & Son, 1 cock,
1 hen, 1 ckl., 1 pl.; John G. Linville, 2 cock,
2 hen; Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 3 hen.
La Fleche—John G. Linville, 1 cock, 1 hen.
Silver Campine—J. F. Dix, Jamesville, N.
Y., 1-2 cock, 1 hen, 3 ckl.; Edmund A. Parks,
Jr., Fayetteville, N. Y., 3-4 cock, 1 ckl., 1
young pen; Francis M. Wilson, Williamstown,
Mass., 2-3-4-5 hen, 1-5 ckl., 1-2-3-4-5 pl.; Olin
Snyder, Jamesville, N. Y., 4 ckl.

First cockerel, outstanding; beautiful devel-
opment and type; clean white bar; black full
of green lustre. First to fifth pullets, thrifty,
well put down birds of good quality. Second
hen, our choice over first.

Golden Campine—Thos. O. Perry, Green-
wich, Conn., 1 cock, 1-2 hen; Henry Bau-
mann, Bal'ey Stream, N. Y., 1 ckl., 1 pl.;
Lynn J. Boyson, Rome, N. Y., 1 young pen.
A strong pair of old birds.

Jersey Giant—Francis M. Wilson, 2 cock, 3
hen, 3 young pen; Edw. J. Bieder, Rochester,
N. Y., 5 cock; Wilburtha Poultry Farm, Tren-
ton Jct., N. J., 1-3 cock, 1-4 hen, 1-2-3 ckl.,
1-3-4-5 pl., 1 old pen, 2 young pen; Farm
Produce Stores Corp., 4 cock; Fred M. Rowe,
Avon, N. Y., 2 hen; Homestead Farm, Yar-
mouthport, Mass., 5 hen; C. S. Milhiser,
Sauquoit, N. Y., 5 ckl.; F. W. Spalding,
Poultney, Vt., 2 pl., 1 young pen; W. B.
Coughtry, Delmar, N. Y., 2 old pen.

No breed in the show had a better repre-
sentation of big, heavy bodied, sturdy young
stock. There appears no question about the
size and ability to grow being inherent in this
breed.

Buttercup—R. J. LaLone, Potsdam, N. Y.,
3-5 cock, 2-3-4 hen, 4 ckl., 1 pl., 2 young pen;
J. L. Thomas, Binghamton, N. Y., 1-4 cock,
2-3 ckl., 1 young pen; Paul Abbott, Marcellus,
N. Y., 2 cock, 5 hen, 2-4-5 pl.; Chas. J.
Lieber, 1 hen, 1 ckl., 3 pl.

Cass not as big as some years. Males show
uniformity of color, but females are not as
uniform in markings as they should be.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Send for Remarkable FREE Book on the

Best All Purpose Breed
They'll make you more
money than any other
poultry breed. Egg laying
contests show Rhode Island
Reds lay more winter eggs,
larger eggs than any other
breed. They mature quick begin laying
early. Rhode Island Reds combine egg
and meat qualities in highest possible degree. Make best
market fowls. Hens make excellent mothers. Most beau-
tiful, most popular breed today. Ideal fowl for farm or
city lot. We tell you where to buy.

Rhode Island Red Journal Only Journal in World
Rhode Island Reds. Tells how to make big money with
them—how to buy, sell, get greatest pleasure, most profit
—everything you want to know about Rhode Island Reds.
Published monthly. 50c year—3 years \$1.00.
"Blue Ribbon Reds" remarkable book tells how to judge,
mate, cull, feed, prepare for show, linebreed. Given
free with 3-year subscription to Rhode Island Red Journal,
at \$1.00. Send dollar bill today.

Rhode Island Red Journal, 151 Democrat Bldg., Waverly, Ia.

Colored Celluloid Leg Bands

SPIRALETS

13 colors: Red, White, Blue, Black, Ruby, Rose,
Green, Pink, Purple, Yellow, Garnet, Amber and
Light Blue.
Size for
Baby Chickens..... 25 100 250 500 1000
Growing Chicks..... 18 .50 1.15 2.00 3.45
Leghorns, Anconas, etc..... 25 .80 1.45 2.50 3.95
Rocks, Reds, etc..... 30 .95 2.10 3.85 5.95
Brahmas, Cochins, etc..... 35 1.10 2.50 4.75 7.25
Turkeys, Geese..... 40 1.25 3.00 5.75 9.15
Postpaid. State Size. Poultry Supply Catalog Free.
A. C. SINE, Box 32-A, Quakertown, Pa.

DUFFIELD FARM COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS

"That do lay and are fit to show"

EDWARD D. DUFFIELD A. C. BALLINGER
Owner Manager

Write for Mating List.

Little Compton

Rhode Island

SQUAB BOOK FREE

Squabs are selling at highest prices ever known.
Greatest market for 20 years. Make money breed-
ing them. Raised in one month. We ship every
where our famous breeding stock and supplies
Established 21 years. For prices and full particu-
lars see our big illustrated freebook. Write for
it today.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.,
321 H ST., MELROSE HIGH-
LANDS, MASS.

Put Yourself in This Man's Place



"What made Jim Taylor late for supper?"

Mrs. Taylor was worried. Jim was seldom late for supper. Finally, she heard hur-
ried footsteps, and Jim burst in: "Couldn't help it, Polly—just couldn't help," said Jim,
as he put the bank book on the table, "we're going to have the new poultry house this
winter; I've just paid off the mortgage and bought lumber for the new building, and
see"—as he opened the bank book—"we still have \$2100 in the bank."

"Just think, Jim," said Mrs. Taylor, "the chickens, and the National Poultry Insti-
tute did it all. It doesn't seem possible that two years ago you were working for some
one else, and now we have our own home and poultry plant."

"Twas a lucky day, Polly, when I sent for The National Poultry Institute's free book,
'How to Raise Poultry for Profit,'" said Jim.

There are many "Jim Taylors" who owe their success to The National Poultry Insti-
tute. "All our neighbors are talking about our wonderful success," writes Miss Ida Haun,
of Montezuma, Indiana. "From my last hatch I never lost a chick, and as for eggs, we
get more now than we ever did before; I am surely satisfied with your Poultry Farming
Course."

"Would not take \$1,000 for what I learned from your course," says Mr. Louis M.
Wright, Federalsburg, Md., and Mr. Arthur Pearson, of Chauncy, N. Y., writes: "I have
gained hundreds of dollars which I would have lost through ignorance had I not taken
your course."

I have more than doubled my egg production by following your methods," writes Mr.
William Hirst, Maple Shade, N. J.

Letters like these are coming from all States of the Union and from
many foreign countries. SUCCESS is the keynote of all of them. YOU
CAN RAISE POULTRY FOR PROFIT as easily and as quickly as others
are doing. Our thorough, practical Poultry Correspondence Course will
SHOW YOU HOW.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR YOU. THE BIG SEASON IS HERE.
Put yourself in Jim Taylor's place. Send for the new free book, "HOW
TO RAISE POULTRY FOR PROFIT." Do it! The book is free, but
it contains the key to your future SUCCESS. Send today, NOW.

The National Poultry Institute

Dept. 111K

WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOW TO
RAISE POULTRY
for
PROFIT
NATIONAL
POULTRY INSTITUTE

MAHOOD'S SINGLE COMB REDS

One of America's Leading Strains

A carefully mated pair, trio, or pen, such as Mahood
can sell you will produce the high quality you have
worked for so long.

Breeding pullets and cockerels, \$5, \$7.50, \$10, 15,
\$20, \$25 each.

Exhibition pullets and cockerels, \$20, \$25, \$35, \$50
and up.

EXHIBITION PENS A SPECIALTY
Send for mating and sales list, giving winnings, etc.

E. W. MAHOOD

616 Lee Ave., Box 4, Webster Groves, Mo.



FIRST COCKEREL NEW YORK 1922

Schilling's Leghorns CHAMPIONS AT NEW YORK

Won first and fourth cockerels; first and third pullets; first hen;
second old pen; second young pen; best display; champion male;
champion female; again they prove their superiority against 23
competitors, showing 236 entries—think of it—at the greatest
show of the country, Madison Square Garden. WE CAN SUP-
PLY WINNERS FOR ANY SHOW. Bred from our selected
matings to produce size, color, type and laying qualities. Write
for illustrated catalog. Eggs Half Price now.

A. & B. SCHILLING Brighton Sta. ROCHESTER, N. Y.



FIRST PULLET NEW YORK 1922

Follow "The FUL-O-PEP Way"

In Preparing Your Pullets

For Winter Production

The success that has been attained by the many thousands of poultry-men who have adopted "The Ful-O-Pep Way" of raising poultry is undisputable proof of the fact that "The Ful-O-Pep Way" makes poultry pay.

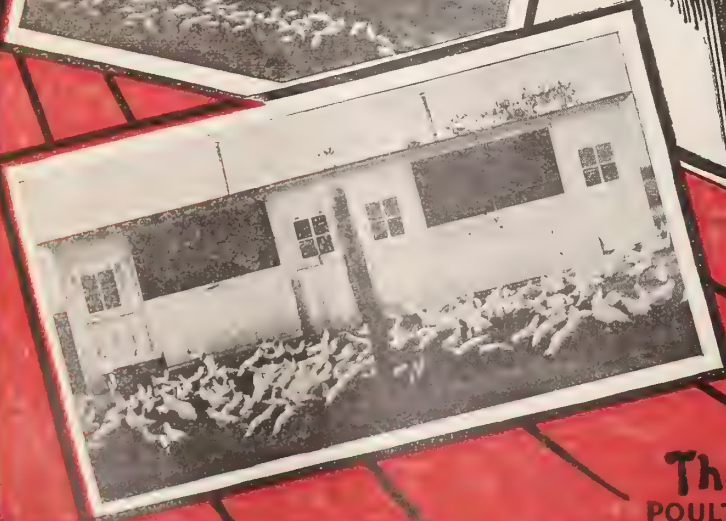
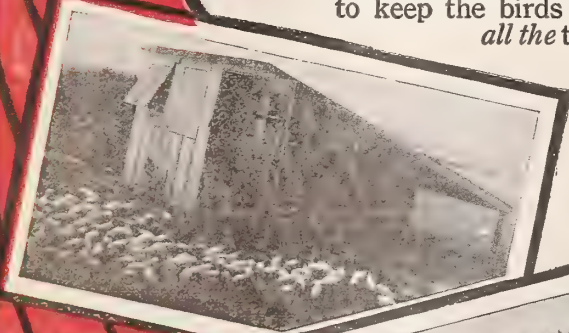
"The Ful-O-Pep Way" of preparing pullets for Winter production is covered in this advice; watch the condition of your birds; watch their condition of flesh—if they are thin feed them heavily on Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains; if they are getting too fat increase the amount of Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash. By adjusting the relative amounts of these two feeds it is possible to keep the pullets in just the right flesh to lay heavily throughout the winter and still be in condition to continue to lay well during next spring and summer.



Feed Your Birds For All-Year-Round Production

Poultry keeping is a business that lasts the full twelve months. "The Ful-O-Pep Way" provides for all-year-round production. Ful-O-Pep Feeds are just right to keep the birds in the best condition *all the time* and the feed that keeps the birds laying throughout the year is the

feed that produces the profit. Follow "The Ful-O-Pep Way"—keep the Ful-O-Pep calendar handy for ready reference, if you haven't one write for it. It's free for the asking and by following the simple practical advice contained therein month by month—your success with poultry is assured.



St. John's Poultry Farm,
Breeders for Egg Production
Oronogo, Mo.

The Quaker Oats Co., Chicago.

Here are some photographs that we believe is the best evidence we could give you of the splendid results we are obtaining with Ful-O-Pep Feeds.

The bunch of chicks in the smaller picture were one month old when picture was taken. The larger picture is of our growing stock 2½ to 3 months old—all raised "The Ful-O-Pep Way."

St. John's Poultry Farm,
Oronogo, Mo.

The Quaker Oats Company
POULTRY SERVICE DEPT. APJ CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Follow "The FUL-O-PEP Way"

In Preparing The Breeders For Good Hatches Next Spring

When a master breeder such as W. D. Holterman follows "The Ful-O-Pep Way" in producing his Aristocrat Barred Rocks it is pretty good proof that it will also prove profitable to you.

Preparing the breeders for good hatches next spring depends upon good feeding NOW. In order to have the birds produce the strongest chicks next spring they should take a rest in October and November. Decrease the Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash and increase Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains. This will stop them laying and get them in condition to do their best when eggs count during the hatching season.

Push the Layers With Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash

The hens that are kept as layers and not as breeders should be hastened through the moult and got to laying again. Feed Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash and Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash half and half; this hastens the moult. When through moulting keep the Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash before them all the time; the more mash the more eggs. The "Ful-O-Pep Way" enables you to get maximum production from your hens during the winter.

Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash contains a variety of proteins, the Oatmeal and Alfalfa Meal is just the right combination to keep them in best of health—lowest mortality and highest production throughout year. Follow the "Ful-O-Pep Way" for year-round profits. Your dealer can supply you with Ful-O-Pep Feeds.

An "Aristocrat"
Barred Rock
Male in
All His
Stately
Glory

Mr. W. D. HOLTERMAN says in his 1922 Catalog:

"Now for feeding Aristocrat Barred Rocks, so as to get best results the year round, my sincere advice to my customers is to write to the Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, for their booklet on feeding. They will send it to you FREE—especially if you tell them Holterman told you to write for it. Follow their plan; this is simple and is explained so clearly that anyone can carry it out. Thus far in all my years as a breeder I have found this to be the most satisfactory way to get results."



The Quaker Oats Company
POULTRY SERVICE DEPT. APJ CHICAGO, U.S.A.

NOX-A-MITE**Powerful Disinfectant
in White Powder Form****Deodorizer — Louse Powder**

NOX-A-MITE when mixed with water and sprayed or spread on everything in the poultry house from floor to ceiling, will destroy mites, nits, and drive away lice and other vermin. Sprinkled dry on nests and droppings, will, at a trifling cost, disinfect and sweeten your poultry house. Sprinkled dry on fowls, **NOX-A-MITE** drives away mites and lice and saves the lives of many of your choicest chicks.

NOX-A-MITE will not scale or peel off. Can be used freely, owing to its low cost. One pound mixed with one gallon of water will go farther and do more good than ten dollars worth of the high priced lice killers now on the market.

NOX-A-MITE destroys in one operation, through the simple process of spraying poultry house, the greatest pests and drawback to the raising of poultry.

ORDER DIRECT from this ad today. You take no chances, no risk whatever. Money refunded if not all we claim.

PRICES PREPAID: 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.50; 100 lbs. \$10.00. 25% extra in Rocky Mountains and west.

NOX-A-MITE MFG. COMPANY, Inc.
452 W. 79th St., Chicago, Ill.

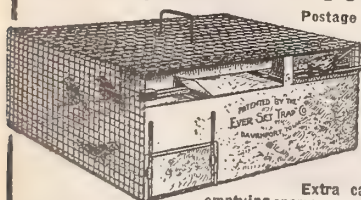


Young's DRY FRONT Poultry House

Write for 1922 Booklet

Note the features of the overhang roof, absolutely rain proof; also, ventilator above the swinging window. The above is the type that Prof. Harry R. Lewis, head of the Vineland Egg Laying Contest, is equipping his new farm with, at Davisville, Rhode Island. Made in all sizes. Write for free booklet showing forty different cuts.

E. C. YOUNG CO., 6 Depot St., Randolph, Mass

\$4 Sparrow Trap

Postage Extra
Zone

1-	.17
2-	.17
3-	.27
4-	.46
5-	.65
6-	.85
7-1.05	
8-1.23	

Extra cage for emptying sparrows, no charge

Protect the song birds and save grain by trapping the Sparrows, with Ever-Set Trap. 50 Sparrows eat a quart of grain a day. The average catch is 20 per day. Made of all galvanized material and will last indefinitely. Order direct today.

EVER-SET TRAP CO., 1000 W. 15th St., Davenport, Ia.

Land & Water Fowls

Prize Winning Standardbred Poultry. Ducks, Geese, Guinea, Pheasants, Yolk-homas, Pit Games, Peafowls, 65 varieties, vigorous, profitable, heavy laying fowls. Standard poultry trlos, \$10, \$12 and up; pens \$16, \$20 and up; some special bargains. Catalog 5c. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Write today. **F. C. Wilbert & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.**

Special Sale**Buff Wyandotts**

Owing to changing location, I wish to close out almost my entire stock as soon as possible at the following reduced prices. They are very choice Sanborn and Cook strains and will please the most particular breeder. Yearling males, \$10; yearling hens, \$4; early cockerels, \$3; young cockerels, \$3; early pullets, \$3; young pullets, \$2 each in lots of six or more. Discount of 10% on ten or more birds.

MRS. ELY BROYLES, Carrollton, Mo.

Horticulture for Poultry Keepers

Conducted by Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

The ceremony of dedicating the monument to the original Delicious tree was carried out at Winterset, Iowa, August 15th, before one of the most notable gatherings that ever attended an event of this kind. Leaders in horticulture, pomology, and publishing fields attended the dedication, not only from many parts of the United States, but from Canada. Thousands from Madison and surrounding counties joined in the celebration. The monument was erected by the Iowa Horticultural Society, Madison County Historical Society, and the Iowa State Historical Department. W. P. Dawson, president of the Iowa State Horticultural Society, presented the monument and it was accepted on behalf of the state by E. R. Harlan, State curator. Prof. C. I. Lewis, formerly director of the Oregon Experiment Station and now managing editor of the American Fruit Grower Magazine; Paul C. Stark, Vice-President of the American Pomological Society, and others, spoke at the dedication. Prof. C. P. Close, United States Pomologist from Washington, D. C., spoke, giving an appreciation of this 50-year-old tree which is still bearing good crops of Delicious apples.

In 1872 Jesse Hiatt found growing on a small farm near Peru, Iowa, a seedling apple tree. Mr. Hiatt was an enthusiastic horticulturist and very tenderly he cared for this tree. I have heard him tell how he watched the growth and development of this seedling.

In 1893 Mr. Hiatt sent specimens of this new apple to Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchard Company, Louisiana, Missouri. Stark Brothers found this apple to be the best in quality and the most handsome of any specimens ever sent them. In 1894 Stark Brothers' Nurseries and Orchard Company introduced this apple, having registered it under the name of "Delicious." It is today the Standard of Perfection by which all other apples are judged. It is now growing in every section of the United States and

Canada and in many foreign countries. It demands the highest price in all the markets of the world. It is a most satisfactory apple tree so far as hardiness and adaptability to all climatic and soil conditions are concerned.

The introduction and popularizing of the Delicious apple involved an expenditure of over three-fourths of a million dollars by Stark Brothers Nurseries and Orchard Company. Paul C. Stark tells me that the company's books show that since 1895 they have sent out 7,950,000 Delicious apple trees. Those who secured the Delicious trees early after this introduction, and made orchard plantings of same, have reaped a very rich reward. It is today the most profitable apple the orchardist can produce and the world owes Stark Brothers Nurseries and Orchard Company a very large debt of gratitude for the introduction of this unequalled apple.

I want to plant some peach seed. When is good time to plant? How do I plant them for transplanting? That is, how close in drill and how deep in ground? I have 80 acres I want to put out in peaches if I can get good healthy sprouts from seed well planted. My soil is a mixed yellow clay and sand with a white clay foundation.

Louisiana.

J. E. Noble.

The best time for you to plant peach pits is during the month of October. Plant the pits about 8 inches apart in rows, the rows 3 feet apart. Next season bud these trees to the varieties of peaches you desire in your commercial orchard. Later, plant trees in their permanent location.

Can wild gooseberries and raspberries be transplanted in rows and bear as well as the tame berries?

Montana.

J. W. Woodstock.

The wild gooseberry and raspberry can be transplanted and will bear fruit. But why do this when you can as easily raise the better and more profitable tame fruits?

My blackberries have leaf rust so bad that for the last twelve years I have not been



The monument to the Delicious apple, and leading horticulturists of United States and Canada.

The "SUCCESSFUL" Sprouter Self-Paying In 10 to 14 Days Through Increased Egg Yield and Decreased Feeding Cost

Lower Your Feed Bill

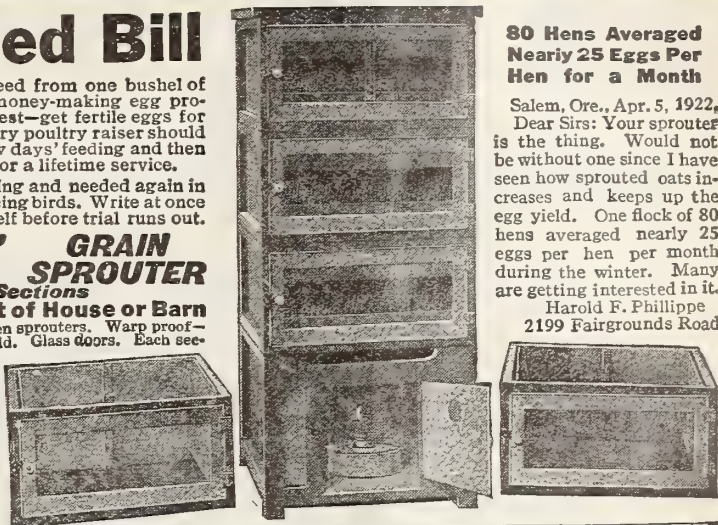
MAKE three bushels of fresh, green, tempting feed from one bushel of oats, wheat or rye. Turn loafing hens into money-making egg producers—have eggs to sell when prices are highest—get fertile eggs for spring hatching—all at a big saving in feed cost. Every poultry raiser should have a "Successful" Sprouter. Saves its cost in a few days' feeding and then keeps on saving money and doubling up your profits for a lifetime service. Just what's needed in fall and winter to keep hens laying and needed again in the spring to make chicks grow into lively profit-producing birds. Write at once for complete 1923 offer. Sold on trial and pays for itself before trial runs out.

"SUCCESSFUL" GRAIN SPROUTER

Practically All Steel—Made In Sections
With New Safety Lamp—Safe in Any Part of House or Barn

Double steel walls—metal trays. Cannot be compared to wooden sprouters. Warp proof—shrink proof—swell proof—nothing in it to rot—food cannot mold. Glass doors. Each section a separate compartment. Start with enough sections for your needs and add more as you need them. Here is a money maker. It has increased egg yields 50 per cent—in some localities more. Takes only 15 minutes a day of your time. Sprouts oats in 24 hours and then grows an inch of crisp green sprouts every day. One feeding of sprouted oats at noon each day increases the egg yield, cuts feed cost one-third. Write for full details. Famous booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Little Chicks, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys," 10 cts. Write today.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR COMPANY
561 Third Street Des Moines, Iowa



**80 Hens Averaged
Nearly 25 Eggs Per
Hen for a Month**

Salem, Ore., Apr. 5, 1922,
Dear Sirs: Your sprouter
is the thing. Would not
be without one since I have
seen how sprouted oats in-
creases and keeps up the
egg yield. One flock of 80
hens averaged nearly 25
eggs per hen per month
during the winter. Many
are getting interested in it.
Harold F. Phillippe
2199 Fairgrounds Road

ARNOLD'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS SINCE 1890

Bred for many generations from high-class parentage. Cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets for sale at my reasonable prices if taken soon.

AUG. D. ARNOLD

Box 777

DILLSBURG, PA.

FOR SHOW

FOR EGGS

On the Farm That Is Different the Barr's of Narvon are producing by their breeding, feeding and environment vigor in their

**ACME-KNOBBY STONE
WHITE WYANDOTTES**

Parentage taken strict account of for many generations means everything in poultry husbandry. We are doing it for your success and ours. Every bird wing banded. Get our free catalogue.

**BARR'S KNOBBY STONE
POULTRY FARM**

A Breeding Establishment of the Highest Merit
Box 13 J., Narvon, Pa.
Jas J. Barr, B. S. Manager.

Riebel's Zanolrez Poultry Fountain

(Patent Applied For)



Fill like an ordinary pail. Absolutely sanitary. The only lampless, non-freezable fountain in which every part can be seen and thoroughly cleaned. Just as easy to clean as an ordinary pail or pan. Will keep warm in coldest weather; cool in the hottest weather. No mechanism to get out of order. Write for prices and circular on our line of Double-Seamed Poultry Supplies. Manufactured only by

Fred Riebel & Co.

6221 Wentworth Ave.

Chicago, Ill.



Drop Board Scraper

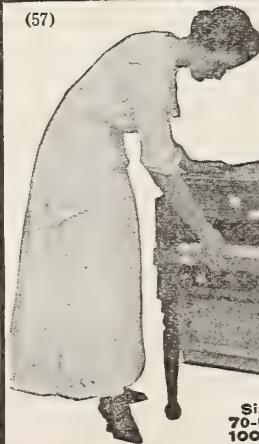
REVERSIBLE — DOES THE
JOB WITHOUT REMOVING
ROOSTS

4 FT. HARD WOOD

Made from heavy gauge steel, handle can't come off, clears any flat or smooth surface. Satisfaction or money refunded. With 5 1/2 ft. hickory handle, \$1.35 prepaid. Ideal Scraper Co., Box 90, Des Moines, Ia.

Stop Hatching Weak and Wobbly Chicks!

(57)



With Cheap Incubators

Remember, it is not how many you hatch out that counts, but how many you raise. Chicks that hatch out weak and wobbly, and live but a few days, mean nothing to you except trouble and loss. They make one sick of the poultry business. Most of the chicks you lose in the first two weeks die because they did not hatch out with enough vitality or strength for a good start.

Queen Incubators

**Hatch Strong, Healthy
Chicks that Live and Grow**

We receive many letters such as the following from one of our Illinois dealers: "We have handled the Queen Incubators and Brooders for the past ten years, selling our first machine Feb. 28th, 1912, and up to the present time we have disposed of 226 machines, all of which are giving the best of satisfaction, even to quite a number of the older ones which are still in service."

Sizes:
70-Egg to
1000-Egg

Start Your Chicks with a Queen constitution and they will make money for you. The Queen is not a cheap incubator, compared with many of the cheaply constructed machines on the market, but it is **cheap in the long run**. It will be turning out high percentage hatches years after the cheap machines have been junked. Sold by dealers. Catalog sent on request.

QUEEN INCUBATOR CO.,

LINCOLN, NEB.

Queensbury Farms Pullets and Yearlings



The free range, vigorous money makers that you've heard so much about. Trap-nested for years and bred for eggs. Sold at prices that will let you make big profits. May, April and March pullets, \$1.50 up, for immediate delivery.

Yearlings that are excellent breeders for foundation stock. Vigorous, large framed birds carefully selected from our winter laying flocks. Now \$1.50 up.

Queensbury Farms 123 No. Main St. Toms River, N. J.

Easier than Whitewash



CARBOLA

The Disinfecting White Paint

It takes less than five minutes to mix the Carbola powder with water and have it ready to use as a white paint and powerful disinfectant. No waiting or straining; no clogging of sprayer. Does not spoil. Does not peel or flake. Disinfectant is right in the paint powder—one operation instead of two. Gives better results and costs less. Used for years by leading poultry farms.

Your hardware, paint, seed or drug dealer has Carbola, or can get it. If not, order direct.

Satisfaction, or money back

10 lbs. (10 gals.) \$1.25 & postage
20 lbs. (20 gals.) \$2.50 delivered
50 lbs. (50 gals.) \$5.00 delivered
200 lbs. (200 gals.) \$18.00 delivered

Trial package and booklet 30c

Add 25c for Texas and Rocky Mt. States

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc.

Dept. I

Long Island City, N. Y.

B.V.R. ROUP REMEDY GUARANTEED

NEVER WORRY ABOUT ROUP

B. V. R. Roup Remedy will prevent roup and cure it in a hurry. Thousands of satisfied users. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 50c and \$1.00, postpaid.

B. V. R. White Diarrhea Remedy. Unexcelled as a preventive and cure for White Diarrhea. Kills the germ in 30 seconds. 50c and \$1.00, postpaid.

B. V. R. Poultry Remedy. For Cholera, all intestinal diseases, colic, bronchitis, etc., in mature fowls, pigeons, and pet stock. 50c and \$1.00, postpaid.

Use B. V. R. Remedies. Keep your fowls healthy. Make more money. Send your order today. Literature free. Dealers Wanted.

BADGER VETERINARY REMEDY CO.

885 17th.

Milwaukee, Wis

ELEGANT 7-JEWEL WATCH



C.O.D.

This handsomely designed thin model 7-jewel watch for only \$6.95. Genuine gold filled case; open face; screw back and bezel; stem wind and set—A dandy watch and fine timekeeper of exceptional value. Guaranteed to wear for years.

FREE If you act at once, beautiful knife and chain with order. SEND NO MONEY. Pay on arrival only \$6.95. If not delighted, return at once and get your money back on our ironclad guarantee. Jewelry and gun catalog free.

United Buying Ass'n., 220 W. Ontario St., Dept. H Chicago

able to get a taste of fruit. What shall I do?

Missouri.

Mrs. Gordon Van Dett.

If you will spray your blackberry plants with Scalecide each fall and spring while vines are dormant and again in the spring before growth starts, then several times during the season with Pyrox, you will have no trouble with blight or any disease or insect injury to vines or fruit. These spray materials can be secured of any seed house or dealer in horticultural supplies.

* * *

I would like some information in regard to planting about four acres to a commercial orchard of apples and peaches. Will you kindly tell me the kind of apples and peaches that I should plant?

Indiana.

J. W. Opel.

Advise you to plant Delicious, Golden Delicious, Stayman and Senator apples.

* * *

We bought an 18-acre farm and moved here from Baltimore this spring. Have had some stiff sailing, but the first few years are always lean ones. Have two acres of berries and shipped the crop to Pittsburgh. They helped a lot. Am building a 60-foot house after the plan of G. E. Stillwagon in the June A. P. J., and expect to get 800 White Leghorns next spring. We have a row of about 30 currant bushes and shipped about 10 quarts to fill out a raspberry crate and got same price as other crates. Do currants usually sell high in Pittsburgh? We have a sandy loam with clay subsoil; currants and berries seem to do well here. Am thinking of setting out some more. 1. Can you set out new bushes from these old ones, and how do you do it? 2. Where could I get new bushes and about what price? 3. Do you plant in spring or fall? 4. The bushes here are too close. Could I thin out every other bush and replant them, and what time should it be done? 5. Do you think bees would do well here? 6. What varieties of apples would you recommend that I plant?

Maryland.

M. K. Holden.

Currants are a very profitable crop. They command a good price in the Pittsburgh market. Why not develop a home market for this and other fruit? (1) To propagate the currants, take cuttings in the fall. Use only cuttings of the current year's growth. Plant these in rows far enough apart so they can be cultivated next season. Place cuttings about six inches apart. One year from this planting set the young plants where they are to permanently remain. (2) New plants can be secured from any nurseryman at \$5 to \$15 for 100 plants. (3) Plant in fall. (4) Yes, in fall, dividing each large plant. (5) Yes, bees would be very profitable if you will properly care for them. (6) Delicious, Golden Delicious, Stayman and Johnson's Winter.

* * *

I am very much interested in a statement you make about the land of the sky, North Carolina. I am 50 years old and in the course of a few years I hope to leave my job to settle in some nice locality. I have traveled over the United States quite a lot, as it has been of some benefit to my health. I have an idea of taking a short vacation in North Carolina to see the district. What apple does the best there?

Ontario, Canada.

J. H. Warden.

You will find the "Land of the Sky" in North Carolina a wonderfully beautiful and healthful section. Asheville is the chief city. The Stayman apple is at its best in this section. Advise you to plant this variety. Also Delicious and Golden Delicious.

* * *

Can you tell me something about the Puget Sound country of Washington State? Is this a good fruit country, and what will good fruit land cost? I am interested in the Skagit valley and Vashon country in particular. Do you consider this as good a section as Oregon for fruit?

Maine.

I. H. Proctor.

The Puget Sound country is a favor-

Wipe Out Every Rat and Mouse

Amazing Discovery Quickly Kills Them All—Not a Poison

Rats, Mice, Gophers,—in fact, all Rodents can now be wiped out easily and quickly. Imperial Virus will do it. The original, time-tested Danyz, fluid true Virus. Entirely harmless to humans, poultry, stocks, pets, etc.



Infects Rodents only. Greedily eaten on bait. Sets up burning fever. The pests die outside, hunting air and water. Imperial Virus is put up in sealed bottles, guaranteed to retain full strength and potency. Only safe and sanitary method to overcome these pests. Indorsed by more than 60,000 users, including Farm Bureau Experts, numerous factories and large, nationally known institutions.

LICE and MITE REMEDY FREE

Send no money.—Just your name and address, to Imperial Laboratories, Dept. 8040, Kansas City, Mo., and they will send you a regular \$1.00 (double strength) bottle of Imperial Virus, and will also include, free of charge, a full-sized \$1.00 bottle of Imperial Lice and Mite Remedy, enough for average flock. Pay the postman only \$1.00 and a few cents postage when the package containing the \$2.00 worth of remedies arrives.

Poultry raisers can easily and quickly clean out Lice and Mites by means of Imperial Lice and Mite Remedy. Occasionally put a few drops of this remarkable remedy in the fowl's drinking water. It renders all Poultry, including Hens and Chicks, immune and free from all blood-sucking parasites. It is also a splendid Tonic and Blood Purifier, and increases egg production. Positively guaranteed not to affect meat or eggs.

NOTE—Readers risk no money in accepting the above offer, as the Imperial Laboratories are fully responsible and, on your request, will refund your \$1.00 any time within 30 days, if you are not entirely satisfied with the results obtained from either remedy.—Advertisement.

We pay \$8 a Day

taking orders for New Kerogas Burner. Makes any stove a gas stove. Burns kerosene (coal oil). Cheap—best fuel known. Fits any stove. Burns like gas.



Clean
Odorless
No smoke

Easy to get orders on account of high price and scarcity of coal. Work spare time or full time. Write for sample.

Thomas Mfg. Co. B-711 Dayton, Ohio

The Complete Dormant Spray

Let SCALECIDE be your dormant spray. Then you will know that you have done all that can be done at that particular time by any dormant spray or combination of sprays. Fall spraying with SCALECIDE controls pear psylla and peach leaf curl. Spring application controls aphids, pear thrips, leaf miner, case bearer and leaf roller. Either fall or spring spraying with SCALECIDE controls scale, bud moth, European red mite, fungus or blight cankers from which are spread fire blight, collar rot and roo rot. And in addition to controlling these insects and diseases, year after year use of SCALECIDE invigorates the trees.

Write today for copy of our guarantee. Ask for booklets: "Why Scalecide," "How Scalecide" and "Spraying the Home Garden"—all free upon request.

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THE COMPLETE DORMANT SPRAY

Quality Chicks

9c Up.

From the best laying strains, 12 varieties. Breeding stock hens \$1.50 up. Cocks and cockerels.

Free 32-page catalog and Reduced price list.

Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

Sabrina White Wyandottes

are
Vigorous, Healthy Birds
State Tested Free from White Diarrhea
and
Can Be Depended On

To Lay Heavily
To Be Standard Type
To Breed True

Years of trapnesting and
careful selective line breed-
ing make this positive.

Lower Prices this Season

White Rocks

Winners of Best Display at
Boston Show this Year.

1st, 3rd Cockerel, 3rd Cock
1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th, Pullet
2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th Hen
1st, 3rd Young Pen
2nd Old Pen

Let Us Quote You for the Fall Shows

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MOTTLED ANCONAS

THE BREED SUPREME

Hardy • Beautiful • Popular

PRODUCE eggs at least cost per dozen. Lay more eggs—consume less feed than any other breed. Excel as winter layers.

Lay very large white eggs.

The greatest profit in Poultry is now being made from Anconas.

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FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y., U.S.A.

Membership, \$2.00 per year, includes Year Book (50c) and Ancona World magazine (50c)

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Poultry
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Secrets

Greatest Book on Feeds and Feeding Ever Published

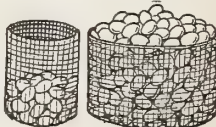
If you need more money, if you want to make your hens lay more eggs this winter than ever before; if you want to learn about the most successful feeding methods for poultry of all ages, ascertained after years of experimenting on the part of our best breeders and poultry experts; the best feeding formulas used by the leading agricultural colleges in America; a formula for a standard egg producer that will turn any kind of hens, old, young, mongrels or purebreds into veritable egg machines; and a great mass of other valuable information on feeds and feeding—then you must have a copy of the "World's Foremost Poultry Feeding Secrets."

The one chapter giving a recipe for the Standard Egg Producer is alone worth many times a dollar, what the book sold for last season.

50 Scrub Gulls Produce 35 Eggs Per Day

To ascertain the effectiveness of the Standard Egg Producer the Standard Poultry Company of San Antonio, Texas, purchased fifty very low class mongrels, ages 2 to 4 years. The hens looked as though egg production were an impossibility with them.

"When we began feeding Standard Egg Producer," reports the Standard Poultry Co., "they were not laying—not even one egg a day. In eighteen days after feeding them the Egg Producer they began laying, and at the end of six weeks, their daily average was 35 eggs. They held this high average until we sold them, several months later. We have tested the egg producer with purebreds and with mongrels and in every case it produced a surprising increase in egg production." Illustration shows actual results before and after feeding Standard Egg Producer.



Standard Egg Producer Makes Any Class of Hens Lay in Any Season

The Standard Egg Producer is a respecter of no class of hens or seasons of the year. It will make scrubs lay in the winter just the same as purebreds in the spring. If used in connection with artificial light, the high egg yield would almost stagger the most skeptical.

Western Poultry Journal

Published monthly, 50c year; 3 years, \$1.00. The magazine is so good that every reader of this paper will want it. Contains exact information the practical every day poultry raiser and beginner is hungry for but which is so often sadly lacking. Practical and scientific poultry experts guide you through every step in poultry raising from egg to show-room or market. The book and magazine should help you make a wonderful success. Don't lay this advertisement aside; but take out your dollar bill right now, pin it to the coupon, sign, and mail at our risk and get the Western Poultry Journal every month for three years and the book free.

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Mail Coupon Right Now!

Western Poultry Journal, 131 Democrat Bldg., Waverly, Iowa

Gentlemen: I have enclosed \$1.00. Send me your free book "World's Foremost Poultry Feeding Secrets" and enter my name for a 3 year subscription to Western Poultry Journal. Please send book and paper at once.

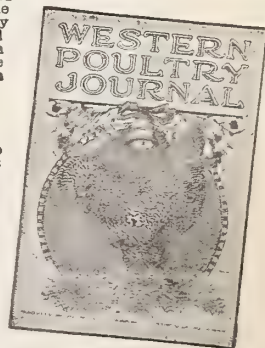
Name

Street or R. F. D.

Town

State

This remarkable book sold last season for \$1.00. This year it will not be sold. But we want to invest in new friends; and will give you the book absolutely free if you mail the coupon with \$1.00 for a three year subscription to



Science Discovers Best Lice Remover

Changes Old Methods—No Dusting or
Spraying—Birds Delouse Themselves.
Gives Lasting Relief.

A recent discovery promises to revolutionize all the methods accepted up to now for keeping poultry free from lice and mites. This wonderful lice remover keeps the birds always free without the poultry raiser doing any work. It is the simplest, easiest, surest and best method ever discovered.



Hick's Lice-Go, which is the name of this sensational lice remedy, is added to the drinking water. The medicine taken into the system of the bird comes out through the oil glands of the skin and every louse or mite leaves the body. It does not injure the hatchability or flavor of the eggs or meat; is harmless to chicks and does not affect the plumage. A few days treatment at the start and then a little in the drinking water each month.

A Trial Costs You Nothing

So confident is Mr. Hick that Hick's Lice-Go will remove every louse or mite, that he is making a special guaranteed offer of a regular full sized, double strength, \$1.00 package of Lice-Go and a regular \$1.00 package of Hick's Egg-Lay Tablets all for \$1.00. Send \$1.00 today (currency, money order, check, etc.) to Chas. M. Hick & Co. Dept. 303, 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. If you prefer, send no money, just your name and address, and pay postman \$1.00 and postage on delivery. If after 30 days trial you are not absolutely satisfied, write Mr. Hick and your money will be refunded.

Potter Redybilt Poultry Houses



Houses \$32 Up

down. Complete Henneries Outfits (roosts, nests, etc.) \$3 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Makes it easy to start right. Get the best and save money. Send 4c stamps for 100-page book.

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Don't Build

You can buy the famous Potter Portable Houses, Coops and Roosting and Nesting Equipment cheaper than you can build. Easy to set up and take



35 Hen Complete Potter Outfit \$8.40



Pagel's Sanitary Non-Freezing Fountain

Keeps water warm in winter and cool in summer. If not at your dealer, send for circular and testimonials from pleased customers.

Manufactured by the Originator
FRED PAGEL
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34 MILES on Gallon of Gasoline



Wonderful carburetor. Reduces gasoline bills one-half to one-third. Increases power of motors 30% to 50%. Starts easy in coldest weather.

Sent on 30 DAYS' TRIAL

Fits any car. Attach yourself. Fords make as high as 34 miles to gallon. Other cars show proportionate saving. Send make of car. Special 30-day trial offer. Agents Wanted.

AIR FRICTION CARBURETOR CO.
Department 3504 Dayton, Ohio

able one for the production of small fruits. Apples are not largely grown, commercially. Oregon presents better advantages in the way of commercial apple production than does the Puget Sound section. Write to the Chambers of Commerce, Seattle, Washington, and Hood River, Oregon, for information.

* * *

Can you give me any information of the land around Brownsville, Haywood county, Tenn.? Is it adapted to fruit, vegetables and poultry? The land is gently rolling, light, sandy loam with clay subsoil. Would a combination farm as above pay in this section. Are the markets good there? It is on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, 57 miles from Memphis.

Wisconsin.

Sam Brugger.

The location to which you refer is well adapted to the profitable growing of fruits, vegetables and poultry. A combination fruit and poultry farm, properly conducted, should prove to be a money maker. Markets are good and available.

* * *

Which is the better location for a poultry farm, around St. Louis or close to Colorado Springs, Colo.? Is it any colder at Colorado Springs? Which is the better market the year around for poultry and eggs? At which place is the price of land cheaper? If close to St. Louis, would not want closer than thirty miles, at some good town, but I do not know anything about Colorado Springs, as I have never been there.

I would want a place with fruit. We also have several thoroughbred spotted Poland-China sows and would like to get close to a stock yard so we could run our hogs into the market in a truck and thereby get the highest prices? We expect to have about 2000 hens. Have S. C. White Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Can not do much here, only getting a good foundation built up so that when we get close to a good market I can in one season increase to the numbers that we want to carry. We expect to keep a few cows, but just what we need to supply our chickens with milk. I will greatly appreciate any information you may give me.

Which of the two places is the better for raising chickens? Also more healthy to live? I thought maybe the tourists at Colorado Springs would make a better market for eggs in spring and summer than St. Louis. Do you know what price they get out there? Is the land level around Colorado Springs. I will have to get close to good schools.

Missouri.

D. M. Githens.

There are many advantages in each of the sections you name and one cannot well balance one against the other. For a poultry farm, with fruit, cows and hogs on the side, I unhesitatingly recommend that you settle near to St. Louis. You may be able to buy a fruit-set piece of land near either city you name. St. Louis will afford you a market every day in the year for your eggs, market poultry, dairy products and other products raised. The St. Louis market is far better than the Colorado Springs market. When you ask which is the better climate I am dumb. Climate is a matter of personal choice.

* * *

I saw an advertisement in the Southern Planter in which you said Mustang was a sure remedy for roup and gapes, and that you have been using it for 24 years. How do you treat them with it? My chicks always have the gapes by the time they are 3 weeks old.

Virginia.

Mrs. M. C. Fallen.

I have never said that Mustang Liniment was a sure cure for gapes in chicks. I have used it with good results. Swab the throat of the chick with a cotton stick, applying the liniment on the cotton, or place a drop of the liniment in the chick's mouth.

Our Cover

The male depicted on the cover this month is a Single Comb Rhode Island Red. In order to encourage this substantial body type, pullet weight has been increased to 5½ lbs.

Caught Shorthanded

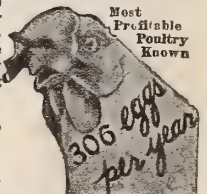
We'll admit it. We only had half enough chicks and hatching eggs the past season to fill the host of orders that came to us for World's Champion Layers. Result: Good friends of ours unavailably disappointed.

Help us to help you

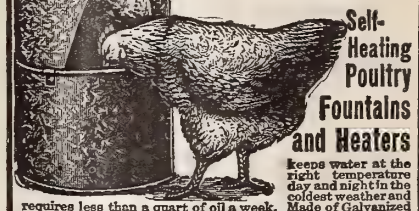
next year. We have a plan that will enable us to gauge in advance just how far our limited supply of Consistent Contest Winners will go. Any poultryman who desires to assure getting this superior-profit stock and at the same time enjoy a big price advantage on his next Spring's orders, should write us at once for our new 16-Day Sale Circular, which outlines this plan and also lists some fine Bargains from our World's Champion Layers—that wide-awake poultrymen are going to snap up quickly, right now.

Pennsylvania Poultry Farms

Box A Lancaster, Pa.

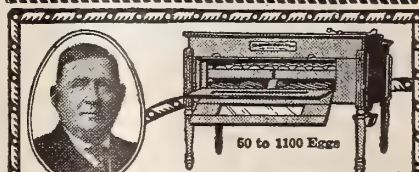


The Extra Eggs will soon pay for one of these Automatic



requires less than a quart of oil a week. Made of Galvanized Steel. A long felt want supplied. Every Hen-House needs one. Price of 1 Heater and 2 gallon Automatic Fountain complete \$1.75. Also made in 5 and 4 gallon sizes.

Write for Circular and testimonials. Agents wanted.
C.A.S. FORGE WORKS, SARANAC, MICH.



Reliable Standard INCUBATOR

An incubator that has taken more prizes throughout the world than any other is safest and best to buy. We make a full line of poultry appliances and equipment. We are originators of the STANDARD BLUE FLAME OIL HEATED COLONY HOVERS, also coal Brooders, all backed by our money back guarantee.

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SPILLER'S Colored Leg Bands

Let the NAME of the BEST Be Impressed On Your Mind
TRADE
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This trade mark assures you of colored bands of the highest quality, whether for ordinary use or Trap Nest work. Bands we believe that have the longest service to their credit of any Colored band made. They have proven satisfactory under all conditions. Ask the breeders who use them. Extremely durable. Intensely practical. A trial order will convince you. Sample and catalog free.

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Now's The Time

to use Profitable Poultry Advertising—we plan it—business boosting ads, booklets, catalogues, snappy designs for covers, letterheads, trade marks. Write for prices covering your advertising needs.

Poultry Service, Box 33-D. Dodgeville, Wis.

Annual Club Meets

American Bantam Assn. Geo. Fitterer, Sec., 600 W. 61st St., Chicago, Ill. National meet, Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 1-7, 1923.
 American Barred Plymouth Rock Club, Leo. T. Robinson, Sec., Union City, Michigan. National meet, Houston, Texas, Nov. 11, 1922.
 Buff Minorca Club, Ed. F. Schmidt, Sec., Hazelrigg, Ind. National meet, Chicago Coliseum Show, Dec. 5-10, 1922.

Poultry Show Dates

For rules under which shows are held, and for lists of prizes offered and entry fees charged for the exhibition of birds, address the secretary of the show and ask for a free copy of the premium list and entry blank. The name of each secretary is listed with that of the show, and his address is the town or city in which the show is held, unless otherwise stated.

Our list of shows is compiled from information received from secretaries or judges. If the dates of any poultry show in which you are interested do not appear hereunder, kindly have the secretary mail the necessary information to us and same will be published in our next issue without charge.

ALABAMA

Oct. 11-14, 1922. Madison County Fair Ass'n, Huntsville. D. C. Finney, secretary.
 Oct. 23-29, 1922. Mobile Poultry Show, Mobile. W. H. Martin, Jr., secretary.
 Jan. 9-15, 1923. Dixie Poultry Assn., Montgomery. J. J. Massey, secretary.

ARIZONA

Oct. 30-Nov. 4, 1922. Arizona State Fair, Phoenix. W. F. Fetterly, superintendent.
 Dec. 6-9, 1922. Maricopa County Poultry Assn., Glendale. Arthur G. Freeland, secretary.

CALIFORNIA

Oct. 17-21, 1922. Los Angeles County Fair Assn., Pomona. Paul E. Kennedy, superintendent.

CANADA

Nov. 6-9, 1922. Kitchener Poultry Assn., Kitchener, Ont. H. G. Hebel, secretary.

COLORADO

Nov. 13-18, 1922. Pike's Peak Poultry Assn., Colorado Springs. Harry D. Pieron, secretary. E. C. Branch, judge.

CONNECTICUT

Nov. 28-30, 1922. Sharon Poultry Assn., Sharon. A. E. Hotaling, secretary. Frank H. Davey, Lloyd Hallenbeck, judges.
 Jan. 23-27, 1923. Connecticut Poultry Assn., Hartford. Paul P. Ives, secretary, Guilford, Conn.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Nov. 21-25, 1922. Washington Poultry Show, Washington. D. L. Orr, secretary, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

FLORIDA

Nov. 20-25, 1922. Jacksonville Poultry Assn., Jacksonville. Percy L. Thomas, secretary.

Dec. 6-9, 1922. Escambia County Poultry Assn., Pensacola. W. C. Jernigan, secretary, 1315 E. Strong St.

GEORGIA

Oct. 9-14, 1922. Chattahoochee Valley Poultry Assn., Columbus. Clyde Lawrence, Secretary. Robert West, judge.

ILLINOIS

Nov. 14-18, 1922. Marion County Poultry Assn., Salem. C. A. Bracy, secretary. J. A. Leland, judge.

Nov. 28-Dec. 2, 1922. Ill.-Mo.-Ky. Poultry Assn., Cairo. V. L. Thomas, secretary.

Nov. 29-Dec. 3, 1922. Quincy Poultry Show, Quincy. A. D. Smith, secretary. Hale and Damhorst, judges.

Dec. 5-10, 1922. Great Coliseum Show, Chicago. Theo. Hewes, secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dec. 11-16, 1922. Galva-Henry Co., Poultry Assn., Galva. A. C. Anderson, secretary.

Dec. 11-16, 1922. Illinois Fanciers' Assn., Lanark. J. A. Shaner, secretary. D. T. Heimlich, judge.

Dec. 27-31, 1922. Lee County Poultry Assn., Dixon. L. B. Swingley, secretary. Joseph Dagle, judge.

Jan. 1-6, 1923. Elgin Poultry Assn., Elgin. Harold Rapalee, secretary. Geo. W. Hackett, judge.

Jan. 3-7, 1923. Illinois State show, Danville. A. D. Smith, secretary, Quincy, Ill.
 Jan. 9-14, 1923. Northern Illinois Poultry Assn., Belvidere. W. G. Lampert, secretary. Joseph Dagle, judge.

INDIANA

Nov. 21-25, 1922. Carroll County Poultry Assn., Camden. W. A. Shamel, secretary.

Dec. 12-16, 1922. Wakarusa Poultry Assn., Wakarusa. Loren Truex, secretary. Charles McClave, judge.

Jan. 9-13, 1923. Indiana Quality Show,

Now is the time to select your show string for The Great Coliseum Show CHICAGO

The show where a win on any breed or variety means sales at the highest prices to every exhibitor. The show with the greatest list of head line judges. The show that has introduced more new and useful features than all other shows in America combined.

Yes, we will have a Utility class and we will have the National meeting of the Rabbit Club, and listen Lester, we are going to have one of the greatest Cat Shows ever caged.

REMEMBER THE DATES:

December 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th

Premium list November 1st. Entries close November 15th.

THEO. HEWES, Secretary 25 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

WASHINGTON CHICKEN SHOW BIGGER---BETTER---GRANDER THAN EVER HARDING-COOLIDGE-WALLACE CUPS

Besides these most famous and world-renowned cups, we will offer many other cups on different breeds, varieties and birds. Five dollars (\$5) cash prize special on many varieties, including pigeons.

DO NOT MISS SHOWING AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Entries close Nov. 7. Show dates, Nov. 21-25, 1922.

Washington Chicken Show, 1426 You St., N. W., Box 1,

Premium list Oct. 15. Send for one now. Do not wait. If you fail to receive a list and blank, send your entry along anyhow. We will fix it up. Be sure and get it in by Nov. 7. Take no chances.

ELISHA HANSON, Pres.

D. LINCOLN ORR, Sec.

A CAPITAL IDEA—SHOW AT WASHINGTON,

AMERICA'S GREATEST QUALITY SHOW

BOSTON SHOW JANUARY 1st TO 5th, 1923

THE SHOW WITH A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION

Conducted for the best interests of exhibitors
and the poultry industry in general.

NO BLUFFS, JUST PLAIN COMMON SENSE

The Great Prestige of a Win Here Is Acknowledged

Premium Lists ready Nov. 1.

ENTRIES CLOSE DEC. 11

W. B. ATHERTON, Sec'y.

165 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

LET'S GET ACQUAINTED!

JACKSONVILLE POULTRY ASSOCIATION will hold its Eighth Annual Poultry Show in connection with FLORIDA STATE FAIR and EXPOSITION, November 20th to 25th, 1922, entries closing November 20th. Classification, cash and sweepstakes prizes compare favorably with the leading shows of America. Send for Premium List today. D. C. STINE, Superintendent. PERCY L. THOMAS, Show Secretary, Jacksonville, Florida.

Kentucky Experiment Station Approves Semi-Solid Buttermilk

Prof. J. H. Martin of the Kentucky Agri. Experiment Station, says Semi-Solid Buttermilk, sour skim milk, or buttermilk supplemented by home grown grains, gives maximum egg production at least cost per dozen. This test officially confirms the testimonials of thousands of poultrymen, that the flock fed Semi-Solid and home grown grains exclusively is the most profitable. Buy an introductory order of Semi-Solid and prove these facts yourself.

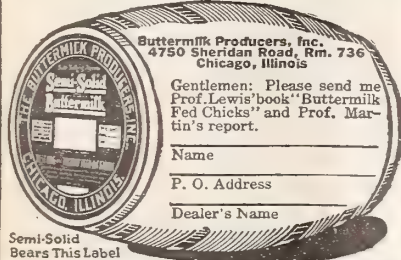
Semi-Solid Buttermilk

is extensively used by leading poultrymen in every State. It is pure creamy buttermilk, pasteurized and condensed to point of maximum feeding value per pound. Containers range from one gallon to 500 pounds, and meet the needs of every flock.

Write for FREE Book Today

Write today for complete report of Prof. Martin's sensational test, also Prof. Harry L. Lewis' book "Buttermilk Fed Chicks," which shows superiority of Semi-Solid Buttermilk from the brooder to the laying hen. Every poultryman reads and profits by the advice of these famous poultry experts. Send for your copy TODAY. Fill out coupon NOW!

The Buttermilk Producers, Inc.
4750 Sheridan Road, Room 736, Chicago, Ill.

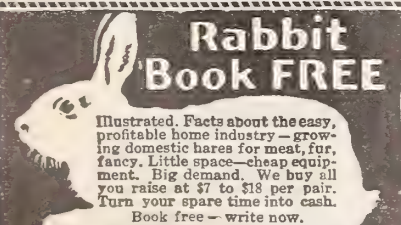


Gentlemen: Please send me Prof. Lewis' book "Buttermilk Fed Chicks" and Prof. Martin's report.

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P. O. Address _____

Dealer's Name _____



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Marion. Claude Enslen, secretary. J. C. Clipp, Simon Summers, judges.
Jan. 15-20, 1923. Logansport Fanciers' Club, Logansport. Louis Kasch, secretary-treasurer.

IOWA

Nov. 24-30, 1922. Keokuk Poultry Assn., Keokuk. L. B. Calbreath, secretary.

Nov. 27-Dec. 1, 1922. Eastern Iowa Poultry Fanciers Assn., Davenport. H. M. Beaver, secretary. Jos. Dagle, judge.

Nov. 27-Dec. 1, 1922. Henry County Poultry Assn., Mt. Pleasant. Wm. Rukgaber, secretary. Fred Shellabarger, judge.

Nov. 27-Dec. 1, 1922. Shenandoah Poultry Assn., Shenandoah. Ernest A. Leacox, secretary. Glen Richards, judge.

Nov. 28-Dec. 1, 1922. Boone County Poultry Assn., Boone. F. D. Wheeler, secretary.

Nov. 28-Dec. 2, 1922. Coon Rapids Poultry Show, Coon Rapids. John Grohe, president. F. H. Shellabarger, judge.

Dec. 4-9, 1922. Jefferson County Poultry Assn., Fairfield. E. L. Moser, secretary.

Dec. 4-9, 1922. Interstate Poultry Assn., Sioux City. Mrs. H. M. Sorenson, 209 Prescott Ave., secretary.

Dec. 6-10, 1922. Greater Des Moines Poultry Assn., Des Moines. Geo. S. Phillips, secretary. Atkins, Johnston, Monilaw, judges.

Dec. 12-15, 1922. Sumner Poultry Assn., Sumner. E. C. Reimler, secretary.

Dec. 12-16, 1922. Monroe County Poultry Assn., Albion. John G. Evans, secretary.

Dec. 19-21, 1922. Kossuth County Poultry Assn., A'gona. E. J. McEvoy, secretary.

Dec. 19-22, 1922. Northern Iowa Poultry Assn., New Hampton. C. B. Phillips, secretary. E. H. Hoffman, judge.

Dec. 27, 1922-Jan. 2, 1923. Iowa State Poultry Show, Dubuque. H. M. Corning, secretary. Waterloo, Iowa, Branch. Atkins, Johnson, Richards, Grow and Monilaw, judges.

KANSAS

Nov. 22-25, 1922. McPherson County Poultry Show, McPherson.

Dec. 5-9, 1922. Cloud County Poultry Show, Concordia. Geo. H. Cook, secretary. Wm. Scott, judge.

Dec. 11-15, 1922. Ark. Valley Poultry Assn., Hutchinson. W. H. Underwood, secretary. R. P. Krum, Dr. Akerman, judges.

KENTUCKY

Oct. 16-21, 1922. Western Ky. Fanciers Show, Madisonville. Brasher C. Bacon, secretary.

LOUISIANA

Oct. 7-13, 1922. Donaldsonville Poultry Show, Donaldsonville. R. S. Vickers, secretary.

Oct. 9-14, 1922. Alexandria Poultry Show, Alexandria. S. E. Bowers, secretary.

Oct. 19-29, 1922. Shreveport Poultry Show, Shreveport. W. R. Hirsh, secretary.

Oct. 30-Nov. 4, 1922. Houma Poultry Show, Houma. A. A. Ormsby, secretary.

MAINE

Oct. 4-6, 1922. Kennebec County Fair, Readfield. E. E. Peacock, secretary.

MARYLAND

Dec. 5-9, 1922. Baltimore Poultry Show, Baltimore. H. S. Thompson, 321 Chapanoke Rd., secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS

Dec. 12-15, 1922. Springfield Poultry Club, Springfield. G. L. Collette, secretary, 244 Main street.

Jan. 1-5, 1923. Boston Poultry Show, Boston. W. B. Atherton, secretary. 165 Tremont St.

MICHIGAN

Nov. 21-25, 1922. Oakland Poultry Assn., Royal Oak. Geo. W. Dyer, secretary. Jas. A. Tucker, Wm. A. Wise, judges.

Dec. 12-17, 1922. Detroit Natl. Poultry Show, Detroit. John H. Tomlinson, secretary, Dearborn, Mich.

MINNESOTA

Oct. 7-14, 1922. National Poultry Exposition, Minneapolis. Geo. W. Hackett, director.

Dec. 29, 1922-Jan. 1, 1923. Washington County Poultry Assn., Stillwater. Warren E. Maunsel, secretary. John McPherson, Frank E. Cross, J. L. Thompson, judges.

MISSISSIPPI

Dec. 12-16, 1922. Miss. State Federation Poultry Show, Tupelo. F. M. Laney, secretary. Chas. Nixon, judge.

MISSOURI

Nov. 6-11, 1922. Johnson County Poultry Show, Holden. Mrs. Henry F. Farnsworth, Blairstown, Mo., secretary. V. O. Hobbs, Fred Crosby, judges.

Nov. 9-11, 1922. Heart of Missouri Poultry Assn., Tipton. E. M. Carpenter, secretary. Fred Crosby, judge.

Nov. 18-25, 1922. American Royal Poultry Show, Kansas City. F. H. Servatius, secretary.

National Poultry Show

of the Northwest

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Jan. 2-7, 1923. Heart of America Poultry Show, Kansas City. T. E. Quisenberry, secretary.

MONTANA
Dec. 12-16, 1922. Great Falls Poultry Assn., Great Falls. T. E. Quisenberry, secretary.

NEBRASKA
Dec. 11-18, 1922. Central Nebraska Poultry Assn., York. Claude O. Hudson, secretary. Karl Smiley, judge.
Jan. 1-6, 1923. Nebraska State Show, Fremont. Russell F. Palmer, Holdredge, Nebr., secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Dec. 12-15, 1922. Derry Poultry Assn., Derry. O. E. Corthell, secretary.

NEW JERSEY
Nov. 21-25, 1922. Paterson Poultry Assn., Paterson. Peter Shortway, secretary. Fred Huyler, W. C. Bowman, J. F. MacKay, Jas. Glasgow, judges.

Nov. 29-Dec. 3, 1922. Newark Poultry Show, Newark. R. O. Lipton, Scotch Plains, N. J. secretary.
Dec. 13-16, 1922. Ridgewood Poultry Show, Ridgewood. S. J. Hammerstein, secretary, Hillsdale.

Dec. 25-30, 1922. Jersey County Poultry Assn., Jerseyville. Leo H. Hall, secretary. L. G. Householder, judge.

Jan. 17-20, 1923. Riverside Poultry Assn., Riverside. O. Heinrichs, 232 Pavilion Ave., secretary.

NEW YORK
Nov. 29-Dec. 2, 1922. Cortlandt Fanciers Club, Peekskill. E. N. Jewell, secretary. Davey, Ott, Anderson, Orr, judges.

Dec. 7-9, 1922. White Plains Poultry Show, Port Chester. Earle Yaple, secretary. White Plains, N. Y.

Dec. 11-16, 1922. Chautauqua Co. Poultry Assn., Jamestown. C. G. Loucks, secretary.

Jan. 24-28, 1923. Madison Square Garden Show, New York City. D. Lincoln Orr, secretary, Orr's Mills, N. J.

NORTH CAROLINA
Oct. 10-13, 1922. McDowell County Fair, Marion. W. L. Smarr, county agent.

Jan. 5-9, 1923. Union County Poultry Assn., Monroe. Chas. W. Orton, secretary. W. W. Whitaker, judge.

OHIO
Dec. 28, 1922-Jan. 2, 1923. Greater Cincinnati Fanciers Assn., Cincinnati. E. Kiel, Box 8, Sta. L., secretary.

OKLAHOMA
Dec. 5-10, 1922. Oklahoma State Fed. Show, Cushing. A. F. Snodgrass, secretary. Tucker, Tallant, Drevendst, judges.

PENNSYLVANIA
Nov. 27-Dec. 2, 1922. Erie County Poultry Show, Erie. A. N. Clemens, secretary, 238 W. 23rd St.

Dec. 12-16, 1922. Allentown Poultry Show, Allentown. J. D. Koons, secretary, 284 E. Hamilton St.

Jan. 9-14, 1923. Philadelphia Poultry Show, Philadelphia. H. W. Britton, secretary, Moorestown, N. J.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Oct. 23-28, 1922. South Carolina State Fair, J. C. Harrell, secretary, Columbia, S. C.

TENNESSEE
Nov. 7-10, 1922. The Great Upper Cumberland show, Cookeville. J. W. Gillem, secretary.

TEXAS
Oct. 2-7, 1922. Paris District Fair, Paris. J. M. Caviness, secretary.

Nov. 2-5, 1922. Travis Co. Poultry Assn., Austin. E. R. Pils, secretary, 1704 E. 12th St. O. L. Tribble, judge.

Dec. 7-10, 1922. Grayson County Poultry Assn., Denison. C. W. Kerr, secretary. Walter Bowers, judge.

VIRGINIA
Nov. 4-6, 1922. Chesapeake Western Ry. Meat Poultry Show, Harrisonburg. Chas. W. Wampler, county agent.

Dec. 5-8, 1922. Roanoke Poultry & Fanciers Club, Roanoke. O. W. Knighton, secretary.

Jan. 9-13, 1923. Old Dominion Poultry Assn., Portsmouth. C. Adams, Jr., secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA
Dec. 11-16, 1922. Huntington Poultry Exhibit, Huntington. Geo. Parent, manager.

WISCONSIN
Nov. 29-Dec. 3, 1922. National Poultry Show, Milwaukee. J. F. Marvin, secretary, 2807 Wright St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Dec. 6-10, 1922. Western Wis. Poultry Assn., La Crosse. J. E. Kircheis, secretary. J. E. Greenwald, E. H. Hoffman, judges.

Dec. 7-10, 1922. Ozaukee Co. Poultry Assn., Cedarburg. Fred W. Hilgren, secretary.

Dec. 14-17, 1922. Fond du Lac Poultry Assn., Fond du Lac. H. L. Mabie, 109 Forest Ave., secretary.

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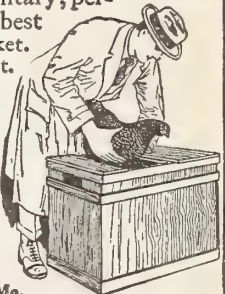
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Also two hundred yearling hens, heavy layers and great breeders, \$3.50 apiece or \$3.00 in lots of 15 or more. There never has been a finer lot of high grade poultry offered, all raised on open range. All poultry is guaranteed to please you, if not, feed and water and return; your money will be returned on same mail. Ref.: First State Bank of Arvado, Colo., or The Bradstreet Co., New York. Your order must be in at once. We have never yet been unable to fill orders, not only on cockerels and pullets, but baby chicks, hatching eggs or breeding stock. Read what this big poultryman said in his order:

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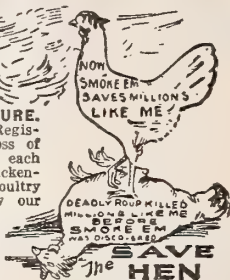
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A discovery of the world's best known home of Registered Livestock and Trapped Leghorns. The loss of thousands of dollars worth of our valuable fowls each year from roup, colds, canker, diptheria, and chicken-pox either meant the discontinuation of our poultry department or to discover a genuine cure. Now our losses have absolutely discontinued. Over two hundred thousand poultrymen and farmers throughout the United States and Canada use and recommend "SMOKE 'EM," the most scientific DRUG-ESS CURE that ever has been discovered. Inexpensive and easy to use. Eliminates the slow method of vaccination and injections of serums as preventives. Every cent of your money back if it fails. Used extensively in California where every remedy is analyzed and closely scrutinized by the State Board of Health. Any remedy or preparation used in California must have genuine merits. Two hundred thousand testimonials on file at our office. Read what, I. Polley, of Baker, Oregon, says: "I used 'SMOKE 'EM' on a number of chickens whose eyes were swollen shut, mouth full of canker and they had that terrible roup odor, on the third day they began to improve and drink water, the fourth day they began to eat and on the seventh day they began to sing and lay. I surely cured them with 'SMOKE 'EM,' your genuine cure for roup, and we will never be without it."



W. E. Jackson, Berryville, Virginia, writes: "The 'SMOKE 'EM' I bought of you last fall certainly did the work, it is the best thing I have ever seen for Roup and Colds in poultry. My birds were in such a condition that I thought I would never get them well, but, after smoking them with 'SMOKE 'EM' they came around alright. Thanking you for putting such a cure on the market."

Emil Seib, Poseyville, Indiana, R. R. No. 2, writes: "I want to let you know about our chickens. They had been sick a few months ago, and we thought half of the flock would die. Eight of them died within a few hours. So we gave our chickens a good dose of 'SMOKE 'EM' in the morning, and the next morning they were alright. So I don't think anything else could have cured them quicker and better than your 'SMOKE 'EM'."

E. T. O'Neal, Secretary, Board of Education, District 7, Hurst-Bush School, Hurst, Illinois, writes us: "I tried 'SMOKE 'EM' last year and find it a better success than anything I ever tried. I had come to the conclusion there was no positive cure for roup, but 'SMOKE 'EM' will do the business."

T. A. Hall, Milford, Delaware, writes: "I have been advised by a friend of mine, Mr. Edward Passwaters, Hartley, Delaware, to try your roup remedy, 'SMOKE 'EM,' canned smoke, as 'SMOKE 'EM' cured Mr. Passwaters' fowls. The State furnished me with serum for vaccination and it is not checked yet, and as I have a very bad case of roup will appreciate your sending me 'SMOKE 'EM' at once, as I have faith in it."

You owe it to yourself and to your poultry to write or wire for our large catalog and full information today. The price is low. Dealers, we have a good proposition to offer you.

H. M. SPAHR BREEDING ESTATE,

DEPT. 4-D,

THURMONT, MD.

October Work in the Poultry Yard

By Otto E. Hackman

October is one of the really important months in the poultry world. This month finds the young stock pretty well matured and showing the stuff of which they are made. The singing of the early pullets and the reddening and developing of the combs are all good indications of a supply of fresh eggs next winter. These indications are a delight to the poultryman—beginners especially—that cannot be described. We are all eager and on the lookout for the first pullet eggs.

The selecting of our winter flock of profit producers should not be put off longer. We cannot house and feed all the pullets and hens, the good and bad alike, with justice to the flock and the maximum profit to ourselves. In every flock there are always more or less undesirable, or "wasters." These bring in no profit, are a constant loss to the owner, and pull down the good showing made by the better birds. It should be the duty of every poultryman to find these specimens and get rid of them at the earliest opportunity. By disposing of them at once, the feed bill will be cut down, the profits increased, and more room provided for the birds that are doing their share of keeping money in the pockets of the owners.

It is most generally the case that when the young stock is of good size and makes a good appearance as a whole, the owner dislikes to sacrifice any of the birds, although he knows certain individuals are lacking in size and vigor and are not fit to enter the breeding pens later, or that will lay sufficient eggs to make the time and trouble taken to care for them worth while. It always pays, in time, money and satisfaction to dispose of all undesirable just as soon as they are known to be such. In any event, the culling out of the drones should be done before the stock is put in winter quarters.

The cockerels, especially, should be culled often and closely. All those that appear deficient in vigor or that show any serious disqualification marks, should be culled out and marketed. Deficiency in vigor can easily be detected by the birds' actions and build. The listless, cowardly specimens are the weaker ones. And those that have crow heads, or "snaky" heads, and narrow across back and shoulders, are the ones that are inferior from a breeding standpoint. All such should be culled out at the earliest opportunity.

Some breeders resume hatching in September. Although this extremely late hatching does not always prove profitable, yet if one has failed in obtaining the number of chicks desired earlier in the season he must resort to late hatching. However, some consider hatching at this time more conducive to good results than hatching in June. If the male birds were removed when the hatching operations ceased in June, and were not replaced until August it is likely they will be in good physical condition to produce vigorous, livable chicks. These chicks will prove profitable layers next spring.

These late hatched chicks must be kept growing every day from the time they leave the shell if they are to develop properly, that much is sure. They must attain good size and be fully feathered out before really cold weather sets in. They must have no setback. Unless they are kept growing right along they will become stunted and develop into runts at best.

These late chicks should be kept away from the earlier hatched ones. They must be kept by themselves, on a fresh plot of ground, and fed separately. To attempt to raise these chicks on the same plot of ground that the earlier chicks were raised on—ground that has become saturated with droppings, and therefore poisoned—is suicidal. And if they were fed with the older chicks, they would be picked on and knocked about, and deprived of the proper share of food.

It is advisable to keep the chicks confined in the early morning until the grass has dried off, especially if the grass is permitted to grow long around the brood coops. If the grass is kept clipped short however, no harm is likely to result if the chicks are permitted to run out. When they are confined at night and the owner cannot be there early in the morning to feed them, it is advisable to place the water vessels and a little feed inside the coops so they can help themselves as soon as it becomes light enough to see. At any rate, it is a good plan to have slat doors to all coops, with the slats close enough together to keep out cats and other prowlers, which are likely to make off with some of the chicks during the night.

All chicks should be roosting at this sea-

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MASTER BREEDER CHICK BOXES

The Pullman Car for Baby Chicks. More used by successful Hatcherymen than any other box. Association standard sizes. Light in weight, very strong, well ventilated, waterproof stock. Accurate uniform sizes. Easily set up. Use the Best. Costs no more.



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Buff Orpingtons

with Show qualities and laying qualities combined won at Syracuse, N. Y., 1922, 1st and 2nd cock and 2nd hen. We have 9 cockerels from our Lady Egg-A-Day, world's champion laying hen, and they will head 9 of my 80 pens. We are now booking eggs from these cockerels at \$10.00 per setting for delivery after Jan. 1, 1923. It is a fact that the Hen transmits her laying qualities to her sons and they to their daughters.

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ing 1-2-4-5-6 Pullet. AT BUFFALO (Club Meet) 1 Cock 3-4 Hen, 1-2-5 Pullet, 1 Old Pen, 1 Young Pen, Display, Shape and Color Special on Female. Champion Female (Class of 150 Buttercups). AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—3rd Cock, 2nd Hen, 1st Cockerel, 1st Pullet, 2nd Young Pen. Hens and Pullets, \$5 to \$15. Cockerels, \$5 to \$25. Cock Birds, \$15 to \$25.

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Cook's Goldenrod Buttercups. Heavy Layers. WIN AT BOSTON. All Firsts; all specials, including

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2½ gal., 3.50 — three for 9.50
5 gal., 4.50 — three for 12.00

Eggs are 74% water, so give your chickens plenty of good fresh water at the right temperature. Write for Catalog of Poultry Supplies.

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Russell's Famous Rustlers S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

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GEO. RUSSELL, Box 72, CHILHOWEE, MO.

White Wyandottes

Trapped 22 years. Best display Chicago last 3 years. L. J. Demberger, Box 9, Stewartsville, Ind.

AUTOMATIC FEEDERS

For Poultry and Pigeon raisers, give you more spare hours. Set clock for feeding time. It cares for the rest. Price, \$5.00. See dealers or send for catalogue. **PIONEER AUTOMATIC FEEDER CO., 5742 8th Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.**

Jamesway 5-in-1 Feeder

Will increase the egg yield of your flock this winter. A central feeding plant, supplying mash, meat scrap, oyster shell, charcoal, and grit. Five hoppers in one! Saves time—saves labor—saves feed. Feed saver pans on either side save at least 4 lbs. of mash per day; will pay for the feeder in 4 months' time.

New, Low Prices

Prices on all Jamesway poultry equipment have been materially reduced. Send for folder showing hoppers, waterers, all-metal nests, oat sprouters, and other practical equipment for practical poultry keepers.

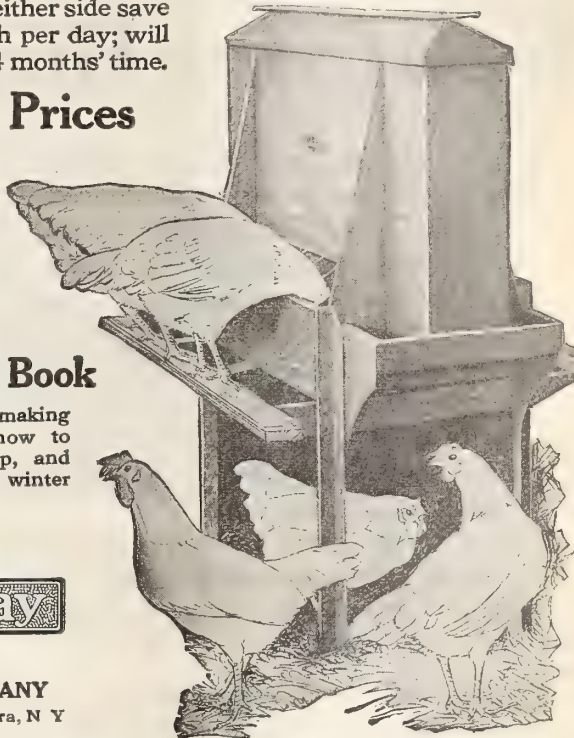
Free Poultry Book

tells how to get a profit-making poultry house. Tells how to build, arrange and equip, and ventilate for satisfactory winter egg production.

Ask for No. 36.



JAMES MFG. COMPANY
Fort Atkinson, Wis. Elmira, N. Y.
Minneapolis, Minn.



Use methods of progressive poultry farmers to increase your egg production 365 days in the year and to cut your feeding costs at the same time. Feed sprouted grain the year round for more eggs. One bushel of oats makes three bushels of green feed when sprouted in the—

CHIEF Grain Sprouter

Grows a thick stand of healthy, green sprouts, six inches high, in five days. Built of rust-proof, everlasting steel with glass on all sides to give sunlight on sprouts while growing. No other gives so much sunlight or grows sprouts as fast. No white tops ever appear in Chief sprouted grain.

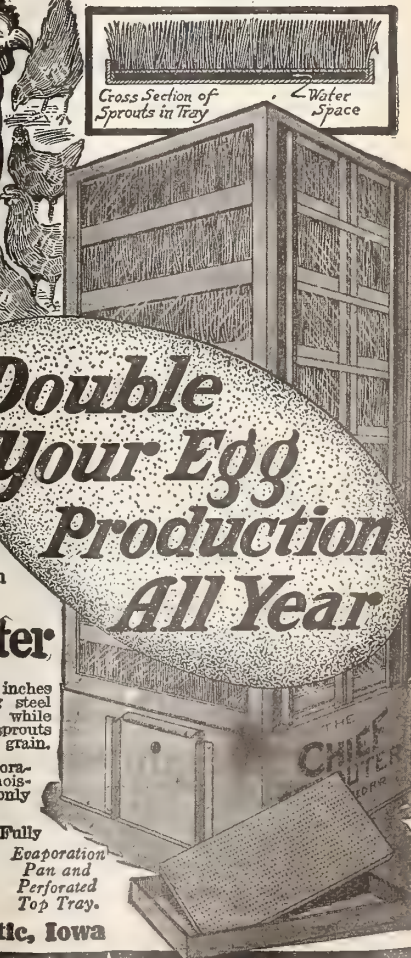
Special construction, perforated top tray in evaporation pan give sub-irrigation and assuring perfect moisture saturation day and night. The Chief is the only grain sprouter with these big improvements.

Positive heat circulation. Simple, easy to operate. Fully guaranteed. Pays for itself the first season. Send for our special demonstration offer and free literature containing valuable feeding information.

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825 Walnut Street

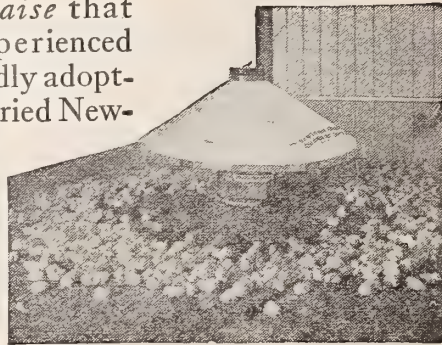
Atlantic, Iowa



*Double
Your Egg
Production
All Year*

Plan now to raise next season's chicks with Newtown Brooders

It's the chicks that you *raise* that count—that's why experienced poultry keepers are rapidly adopting the original, time-tried Newtown Coal-burning Colony Brooder that "raises the most chicks, the best chicks, with least labor and at lowest cost." Complete your plans now and have your Newtown Brooders ready for use before the first hatch comes off. Order early and avoid any possible disappointments later. Send for free booklet.



And if you haven't ordered that Newtown Incubator yet, wire or write at once, stating capacity you are considering. You will be interested in our reply.

Newtown Giant Incubator Corporation

21 Warsaw Street

Harrisonburg, Virginia

BROOD YOUR CHICKS 30 DAYS FREE

Don't miss this opportunity. Brood chicks during cold weather without loss or trouble. Use **Simplex Brooder Stove**. A wonder for simplicity, dependability and success. It is different. Better. Safe and sure. Chicks thrive under its radiant heat. No hovers to bother with. **No Gas. No fumes. No wicks. No smoke. Self regulating.** Saves worry, bother, work, time and money. Successfully raises 20 to 50 per cent more chicks. Ventilates as it heats. No more deaths from white diarrhoea or poor ventilation. Chicks always healthy and hardy. It's the brooder you have been looking for.

30 Days Trial!

Judge the Simplex Brooder Stove yourself. See what splendid success you'll have. **You run no risks.** If it doesn't fulfill absolutely every claim we make for it, return at our expense and we refund money in full. We know you'll like the Simplex. One trial will convince you of its superiority and dependability. Thousands use it.

TURN LOSS INTO PROFITS

Simplex soon pays for itself in economical operation and additional chicks raised. "Is a perfect jewel" says Miss Ada Klotz, Mo. "Have used for seven years with perfect results" writes Jonal Mills, Ind. Have used several makes, but Simplex beats them all" according to Senger & Parrhall, N. Y. Many other similar testimonials. Write for fully illustrated booklet. Mailed to you FREE. Send for it tonight. Learn about free trial offer Address

SIMPLEX BROODER STOVE CO.
P. O. Box 3010 Grand Rapids, Mich.



Simplex stove made in three sizes. Capacity 200-500-1500 chicks

Gives chicks even temperature, plenty of fresh air, large radiation area. Gives ample room for exercise.

son. I consider from eight to ten weeks the proper age for chicks to roost. They can be kept cooler when on the roost than when permitted to crowd together on the floor of the brood coops. This they will do no matter how uncomfortable they are. And nothing is more disastrous to proper development than overcrowding and overheating. While on the roost the air will circulate around and beneath them freely, thus tending to keep them more comfortable. Do not have the roosts too narrow for young chicks. Narrow roosts cause crooked breast bones. Have the roosts about four or five inches wide and from a foot to two feet from the floor. If the chicks will not roost of their own accord, place them on the roosts a few times after dark and they will soon know what is required of them.

Colds and Contaminated Ground

Wm. Rodman, Minnesota, writes: "Referring to the article in the Journal entitled 'Healthy Land Underlies Healthy Poultry,' written by W. C. Thompson, in which he mentions the use of lime on land before plowing, would like to know how much lime to use and what is the best time of the year to use the lime and plow the land."

"I have had much trouble in my flock with what appears to be a cold in the head and with running at the nostrils and sometimes it develops into roup. These colds seem to commence when the chicks are about three months of age and although I doctor them and take them away from the rest of the flock it seems to run through the flock of chicks and makes me lot of trouble."

"Last year was the worst one I ever experienced in that respect and I lost a number of fowls and it also stunted the growth of many of them."

"My yards are flat with black loam top soil, and clay and gravel subsoil. My yards have been used for ten years without plowing them up."

"Would you do me the favor to forward this letter to Mr. Thompson and have him write me what to do in the matter and I will be pleased to do the right thing."

Professor Thompson, head of the poultry work at the New Jersey Agricultural College, replies: "At the request of Mr. Platt, I am writing you regarding the liming of soil looking toward the discouraging of worm eggs and sanitation in general. While we have not had an opportunity to attempt extensive experiments along this line, we are more or less convinced that application of hydrated lime at the rate of 1 1/2 to 2 tons per acre will be necessary in order to rid the over-used poultry soil of such infestation. It can be done either in the fall or spring. The lime should be spread uniformly over the soil and then the whole ploughed deeply. I believe that inasmuch as your soil is apparently overused, that this treatment will help considerably to renovate and control the situation which has troubled you."

Poultry at Ohio State Fair

By A. H. Emch

Ohio opened the State Fair season for 1922 at Columbus, Aug. 28 to Sept. 2, a record-breaking entry in practically all departments, the poultry department being one of the leading, if not the leader. About 4,000 birds were on exhibition. Great credit is due to Superintendent W. S. Limes, who took hold of this department eight years ago, when there were only about a thousand birds shown, and since has, year after year, improved it. The 1922 exhibit was by far the best arranged poultry show ever held at the Ohio State Fair.

We have visited this fair for a number of years and have met two or three people who would like to see a change in the management of the poultry department. The criticism does not come from the exhibitors, but from some who simply stand around with their hands in their pockets and wag their tongues.

The judges this year were H. A. Pickett, Walter C. Young, Richard Oke and A. H. Emch.

Some very good birds were shown in a number of classes. Anconas, White and Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Reds being the largest classes. The surprise in the Barred Rock alley was so many more Dark Barred females than standard or exhibition females.

There were 22 Dark pullets shown and only six exhibition pullets in the class. The first Dark pullet was considered by some to be entitled to win the special for best pullet in the American class, but the judges took the

stand that the Dark or cockerel-bred females were not in the Standard, so they could not award the special to her. One can always find extra good Partridge Wyandottes at the Ohio State Fair. First cock (Kraner) easily won special for best male in the American class. Some very good cockerels and pullets were also shown.

Special for best hen in American class went to 1st White Rock hen, Best cockerel to 1st. S. C. Red Cockerel, Best pullet to 1st S. C. Red pullet. They were fine birds. In Reds we personally admired 1st and 2nd R. C. Red pullets, fine size and good type and color. They had that broad, smooth, nicely webbed out feather in back and fluff. How much more beautiful it is than the long, stringy, narrow feather. There was a fine class of Silver Wyandottes; 1st cockerel and pullet were standouts. This grand old breed seems to be coming back. White Wyandotte class brought out some grand birds, a number of cockerels and pullets up to weight and shown in extra fine condition in the Asiatic class, the first Black Langshan cock attracted a great deal of attention and won special for best male in the Asiatic class.

Brown Leghorns contained a number of high class birds. White Leghorns were a much better class than last year, shown by a good bunch of fanciers who were ready to say a good word for their competitors' birds if they showed quality; and you could always find a bunch of fanciers in the White Leghorn aisle discussing the fine quality of the birds. First cock, hen and pullet were the stars of the class, the hen being best ever shown at the Ohio State Fair.

The State meet of the S. C. Buff Leghorn Club brought out an extra fine class. The first cockerel was by far the best shaped bird ever shown at this fair and considered one of the very best Buff Leghorns ever shown anywhere, winning the Special for best male in the entire show. He was finished and in winter show condition, nice soft buff color, with a little smoke in tail. Anconas brought out the largest class in the show and competition was strong in all the classes from cock to pens, first pullet being the star of this class and won special for best female in the entire show. A few Black Giants were shown. A "19 pound" Black Giant Capon attracted a great deal of attention from the farmers. There were also a few Jersey Blue Giants shown. Seems as though new breeds are made over night.

Were the Chicks Started Right?

Many persons think that after the chicks have been hatched they can do without the brooder and need little or no attention. This is where a big mistake is made and small, weak, poorly feathered chickens at this season are testimony of poor care in feeding, housing, and general management last spring and summer and you cannot expect to raise a flock of birds that will be up to standard weight and win at the shows if your methods of management result in poor, little, weak chickens. To keep the young birds growing right from the start, you must feed and care for the flock properly. I have a flock of Rhode Island Reds, that are now right and when 8 to 10 weeks old they weighed 2 to 2 1/2 pounds.

I have an Ancona cockerel that commenced crowing at 32 days old. In 1921 I had a cockerel, a larger breed, that commenced crowing at 47 days of age. I started in my back yard 253 chicks this past season. I sold from my incubator \$24 worth of 1 day old chicks.

Geo. Swisher.

Ancona Pullets Lay Early

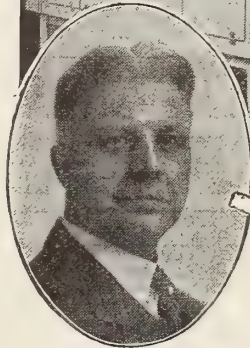
Last March I purchased twenty-five Single Comb Ancona chicks and raised them all under two Rhode Island Red hens. These chicks were hatched on March 14th or 15th. Out of the 24 chicks I got fifteen pullets and on Sunday, July 23rd two of these pullets laid their first egg, four months and nine days after hatching. I believe this is a record for even Anconas which are well known as early layers.

All my pullets are well developed but have not until this week been fed anything but growing mash, scratch food and green food. This week I started them on laying mash, so expect to have most of them laying in a short time.

D. M. Callaghan.

(NOTE: Occasionally pullets will begin to lay at four months. These birds, as a rule, never attain sufficient size. They are inclined to lay small eggs, and many go into a fall or spring molt, not having developed sufficient strength during the growing period to enable them to stand up throughout a year's production.)

MILLER'S IDEAL Mammoth Incubators



Bloomdale, Ohio,
May 24, 1922.

J. W. Miller Co.,
Rockford, Ill.

Gentlemen:

You may be interested to know about the success I have had with my Ideal Mammoth Incubator that I purchased from you last fall.

I am glad to tell you that I am more than pleased with your Ideal Incubator. It certainly has given me wonderful hatches and at the same time it is so easy to operate. I have raised over 90% of all the chicks that I hatched in my incubator and the hatches average over 80% of all eggs set for the season.

I certainly like the baby chick business and want to increase my hatching capacity for the coming season, so please make me your lowest price for an Ideal Mammoth of 18 or 20,000 egg capacity as I would have nothing else.

I also want to state that you never saw nicer, stronger, healthier chicks than what I hatched in your Ideal machine. I have had much better hatches than some of the others around here who are running other makes.

Wishing you success and remaining always your customer, I am,

Respectfully yours,

George Sturgeon.

Here's Why---By J. W. Miller

More than fifty per cent of those who purchased Ideal Mammoths last year have bought more of them this season.

Satisfied Customers—
The Best Advertisement.

Many of the largest and best known hatcheries have increased their capacity by installing Ideal Mammoths this year.

They Know Where to Buy the Best

Our triple deck gives larger capacity than any other Mammoth using the same amount of floor space.

More for your Money When You Buy an Ideal Mammoth.

The Ideal uses less fuel than any other Mammoth

Production Costs Reduced.

The Ideal Mammoth, up to 10,000-egg capacity, is successfully heated with the Ideal Oil heated hot water supply boiler—

A Dependable, Economical Heating Method.

The Ideal hot water heater successfully burns hard coal, soft coal, coke, wood and kerosene—

You Don't have to Worry About Fuel.

The Ideal Turning Device really turns the eggs and never breaks them.

Increased Production and More Profits.

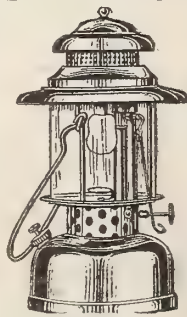
The Ideal Mammoth requires less labor to operate than any other—

Time Saved Is Money Made.

Send today for my new catalog. It tells the whole story and explains my special proposition.

J. W. MILLER CO., Box 2, Rockford, Ill.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT



Makes a greater net profit at a lower cost than anything else you can buy. Are your molting hens back to laying and have your pullets started to lay? Artificial Lights will surely make them start.

Portable 00 Candle-Power Light

Makes brighter, whiter, more brilliant light than electricity. Burns kerosene or gasoline. Costs less than one-half cent per hour. No odor. No smoke. No wick to trim. No chimney to clean. Storm, rain, sleet and snow proof. Easy to carry, hang up, or place anywhere.

Made of heavy metal, nickel plated. Shines like mirror. Has special reflector top; throws light down equally all over room. Automatic tip cleaner prevents clogging of carbon or dust from fowl's scratching. Can adjust light high or low. One light sufficient for 100 fowls, or house 18 by 18 feet.

This is the only light of its kind on the market that will give you absolute satisfaction. No other lantern gives such a uniform distribution of light; and that is what counts in the hen house.

Give your fowls 14 hours' daylight. Keep this light burning in your poultry house morning and night. Nothing will pay you better.

On account of the increasing demand for our Lanterns we need an agent in your neighborhood to introduce them.

Write for Free Circular and Price. It will pay you to answer this ad today.

PIEPGRAS LIGHT CO., 512 Powers Bldg., TINLEY PARK, ILL.

MANTLES

Do you have trouble with your mantles cracking or falling off easily? Send us 10 cents in stamps and we will mail you a sample of our Real Rag Mantle which is made of Wood Fibre and Guaranteed to be stronger than any other mantle made. These mantles will fit all makes of Gasoline Lamps and Lanterns. Be sure and state whether you have a 1 or 2 mantle fixture.

PIEPGRAS LIGHT CO., 612 Powers Bldg., TINLEY PARK, ILL.

Classified Advertisements

Under this heading ads will be inserted for eighteen cents per word each month for less than three months, or forty-five cents per word for three months. Changes in copy allowed every three months. Numbers and initials count as words. All ads will be inserted under classified headings. No ads accepted at less than an average of \$1.50 per insertion. Terms, cash with each ad. Count the words carefully to avoid delay in publishing. Write your copy plainly, as upon this the correctness of your ad largely depends. When placing your ads remember that advertisers using Classified Ads get better returns from American Poultry Journal than from any other poultry journal—none excepted. On writing any of these advertisers, mention American Poultry Journal. All copy for Classified Ads must reach us by the 17th of month preceding date of issue. These rates void after May 20th, 1923.

ANCONAS.

BARGAIN SALE—SHEPPARD'S famous S. C. Ancona strain. Must sell 200 May hatched pullets and cockerels to make room. Range raised, strong, healthy, rigorous, well matured stock. Good size. Cockerels will make good breeders. Pullets ready to lay now. Should pay for themselves and make profit in 90 days. Shout, lay 200 or more eggs in pullet years. Bargain price for immediate delivery, while they last: Pullets, \$2.50 each; cockerels, \$2.00 each. Dozen lots: Pullets, \$2.25 each; cockerels, \$1.75 each. No catalog. Superior quality is all you get and all you pay for. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order from this ad today. B. B. Ulom, Box 34, Urbana, Ind. 10

S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS. Sheppard's 331 egg strain. Guaranteed to please. Ward Weidman, Mt. Carroll, Ill. 9-11

SHEPPARD'S S. C. ANCONAS. Cockerels. Write Earl Lee, Witt, Ill. 9-11

ROSE COMB ANCONA hens and cockerels, Sheppard strain, \$1.50 each. Oliver Crum, Ida Grove, Iowa. 9-10

WYKHUIS' ANCONA COCKERELS from first Chicago winners. We can furnish show-birds that will please. Pairs. Trios mated. Wykhuis Ancona Yards, Oostburg, Wis., Box 127-A. 9-11

SINGLE COMB BUFF ANCONAS, yearling hens, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. April and May pullets, \$1.50 to \$3.00. Michigan's leading egg and show strain. Line bred for years. \$5.00 egg pedigree cockerel free with every dozen females. A. Ralph Van Raalte, Holland, Mich. 10

ENTIRE FLOCK ANCONAS in lots to suit, \$1.00 each. W. J. Coffin, Waverly, Ia. 10

ANCONAS—S. C. Sheppard's Extra fine, Carlin Miller, Dexter City, O. 10

SHEPPARD STRAIN DIRECT. Will sell twenty single comb cockerels. May hatch. \$5 and \$7 each. F. M. Mitchell, Rosemont, Penna. 10

ANCONAS—BOTH COMBS. Beautiful yearling pullets, hens, reasonable. Write for prices. W. Simms, Lake, New York. 10

S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS. Sheppard's 331-egg strain, \$3 and \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ward Weidman, Mt. Carroll, Ill. 10-12

SINGLE COMB MOTTLED Ancona cockerels, Sheppard strain, \$2.00, parcel post, prepaid. Elmer Hoel, Onarga, Ill. 10

PULLETS, COCKERELS, yearling hens. Plankton Poultry Plant, Plankton, Ohio. Sycamore Route 3. 10

SIEBERT'S "QUALITY" ANCONAS are bred from Sheppard's best pens. Choice black-winged, yellow shanked cocks, cockerels, pullets and hens at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. William Siebert, Evans Mills, N. Y. 10-12

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS, Sheppard strain, hens, pullets, \$2.50, \$3.50. Cockerels \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 10

QUALITY SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Bred from heavy laying stock. Hens, \$1.25, pullets \$1.50. Sunnybrook Poultry Farm, Niles, Mich. 10

DORENDORF'S ANCONAS, both combs; March, April and May hatched pullets or cockerels, \$2 each. 2047 Dayton St., Chicago. 10

FOR SALE—ANCONAS. Single comb cockerels, \$1.00; pullets, \$1.25; cocks, \$3.00; hens, \$1.50. Geo. Holderman, Noblesville, Ind. 10

S. C. ANCONAS—I am forced to sacrifice my State Fair winning strain of cockerels and pullets. Moving to city. Closing out. Price \$2.50 each. M. E. Jolley, Box 213, Sesser, Ill. 10

SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS: Sheppard strain. Good vigorous stock. Write Wilbur Ellis, Tuscola, Ill. 10

SHEPPARD'S ROSE AND SINGLE COMB ANCONA hens, pullets, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each; two \$3.00. Mrs. Aug. Berger, Boaz, W. Va. 10

ANDALUSIANS

BLUE ANDALUSIANS, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Ida Rice, Crary, N. D. 10

BABY CHICKS.

PUREBRED BABY CHICKS. High quality tested layers, 25,000 each week. Twelve best breeds. Lowest prices. Catalog free. Booth Hatchery, Box A-18, Clinton, Mo. 9-11

AUTUMN CHICKS FROM MY mountain grown pure-bred flocks. Thousands each week. Strong, quick growing. Ideal Fall broilers. Special low prices. Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, \$4.00, \$5.75, \$7.50; \$14.00, 100. Brown and White Leghorns, \$3.75, \$5.50; \$7.50, 50; \$12.00, 100. Free circular. Live delivery by prepaid parcel post. C. A. Norman, Box 301-A, Knoxville, Tenn. 9-10

BANTAMS.

BANTAMS, 22 VARIETIES—Stock for sale. Seabrights, Cochins, Games, Brahmas, Japanese, Rose Combs, Fenn Bantam Yards (Desk 37), Delavan, Wis. 7-12

BANTAM SPECIALIST—Buff and Black Cochins, Light Brahmas—shipped on approval. Circular, Geo. C. Svalmon, Binghamton, N. Y., Route 4. 9-11

BUFF COCHIN AND LIGHT BRAHMA Bantams. J. W. Stephenson, College Park, Ga. 9-11

GOLDEN SERRIGHT BANTAMS—Prize winners; Chicago Coliseum, St. Louis, Illinois State Lynn Stafford, Waucoma, Iowa. 10-12

MILLE FLUER LIGHT BRAHMA, Buff, Partridge Cochins. Silver Serright, Rose Comb Black. Willis. 4134 E. 127th St., Cleveland, Ohio. 10

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Summer bargain sale. A. W. Chalcraft, Port Huron, Mich. 7-10

QUALITY LIGHT BRAHMAS—Cockerels at bargain, \$4, \$5, \$7.50. Edw. L. Galloway, Sesser, Ill. 10-12

BUTTERCUPS.

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS, young and mature stock for sale. C. L. Daly, Mayville, Ky. 8-10

CAMPINES.

HERING STRAIN Silver Campine Cockerels, \$2.50 each. Mrs. John Anderson, Lathrop, Mo. 9-11

SILVER CAMPINES—Prize winners. Cockerels, \$3.00; pullets, \$2.00. Breeding pens, \$10.00. Henry J. Baumann, Mendota, Ill. 10

SILVER CAMPINES, HERING Strain direct Cockerels, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00. P. L. Patterson, R. No. 4, Iola, Kan. 10

AEROPLANE QUALITY, SUBMARINE PRICES—Hering Campines, blue and purple ribbon winners at leading State shows, sell at these prices until November 4. ACT NOW! Cockerels, \$2.15 and \$2.90; pullets, \$2.65; yearling hens, \$2.75. HILLHURST FARMS, Rockford, Iowa. 10

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DARK CORNISH SPECIALISTS since 1900. Quality young stock. Grand show birds. Valuable breeders. Approval shipments. Landis and French, York, Pa. 9-11

CHAMPION HEAVYWEIGHT DARK CORNISH. Quality unsurpassed. Massive, broad bodied, blocky, birds guaranteed to please. Satisfaction or refund. Write your requirements. E. R. Scott, Dansville, New York. 10-1

CORNISH—DARK YOUNG stock, heavy. J. O. Miller, Dexter City, Ohio. 10

IDLEWILD WHITE CORNISH Standard birds bred to lay. Bewlay, Route 6, Lexington, Ky. 10-12

WHITE LACED Red Cornish stock and eggs (Williamson Strain). Boston and Chicago winners. J. W. Williamson, Princeton, Ind. 10

DORKINGS.

WESTFALL'S CHAMPION S. C. Dorkings—Half price eggs after May 20, viz.: \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26; \$6.50 per 40. Plenty time to hatch and raise them. The most beautiful fowl of all. Grow two pounds in two months. Some nice 1922 stock to spare, of show quality and moderate price. Write me for particulars. No baby chicks. Watson Westfall, Sayre, Pa. 2-22-1yr.

GAMES.

PIT GAMES, Reds, whites, blacks. Young trios \$7.00. Hy Watson, 116 N. Fillmore, Edwardsville, Ill. Ref.: The Democrat, Edwardsville. 10

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

JERSEY GIANTS, yearlings, pullets, cockerels. Prize winning, utility. Wm. Gleaves, S. Jay St., Kokomo, Ind. 10

SUPERHEN GIANT EGGS, 50 cts. each delivered. Jersey Giant Farm, Breux Bridge, La. 10-12

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JERSEY BLACK GIANT cockerel, pea comb. Frank Sherman, Coxsville, Ill. 10

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PEARL GUINEAS stock \$1.75 each. George Tenjes, Melstadt, Ill. 10-12

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SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS, prize winners Madison Square Garden and Minneapolis. Lynn Stafford, Waucoma, Iowa. 10-12

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THE LAKENVELDER fowl is the handsomest and greatest layer in the world. Stamp for circular. C. E. Patterson, Cardington, Ohio. 8-10

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHANS, Hens, pullets and cockerels. Priced right. Ray Williams, Milan, O. 10

CROAD'S BLACK Langshans. Yard's recently imported from England. Free history. Wm. Hinkle, Rural, Decatur, Ill. 10-12

WHITE LANGSHANS—Fine type, heavy winter layers. Myrtle Doyle, Woodlan Hills, Mo. 10-12

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

NORTHLAND WINTER LAYERS, English Single Comb White Leghorns of world's famous Tom Barron strain—the big, lopped combed type. Winners in egg laying contests. Foundation breeding pens, ten hens and one cockerel, \$28. Big, snappy, range raised cockerels and pullets at reduced prices. Beautifully illustrated catalogue free. Northland Farms, Dept. A, Grand Rapids, Mich. 10

BARGAIN SALE, MUST sell few hundred May first hatched pullets and cockerels to make room. S. C. White Leghorns, Dan Young strain; S. C. (Dark) Brown-Tornohlen's Everlay Strain; S. C. Buffs. Range raised. Strong, healthy, vigorous, well matured stock, good size. Cockerels will make excellent breeders. Pullets ready to lay now. Should lay 200 or more eggs in pullet year. Bargain price for immediate delivery, while stock lasts; any variety: Pullets, \$2.00 each; cockerels, \$1.50 each; dozen lots: Pullets, \$1.90; cockerels, \$1.40. No catalog. Superior quality is all you get and all you pay for. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order from this ad today. R. B. Ulom, Box 24, Urbana, Ind. 10

BARRON MARCH, APRIL, May pullets, some laying, \$1.25, \$2. Cockerels same price. Sunland, Walkerton, Ind. 9-11

IMPORTED TOM BARRON S. C. W. Leghorn Hens, \$1.25. Cocks and cockerels, \$1.00. Dr. W. V. Voorhis, Eureka, Kans. 9-11

PUREBRED BARRON LEGHORNS, yearling hens, cockerels, pullets. Prices reasonable. Jerry Ukena, Lakota, Ia. 8-10

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Barron strain. Prices reasonable. Emery Pfundstein, Erie, Ill. 9-10

BARRON COCKERELS, The large kind, bred from Hogan tested dams and sire. Satisfaction guaranteed. Seneca Fancy Table Egg Farm, J. A. Immele, Prop. Tiffin, Ohio. 10-12

500 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN yearling hens, 500 April and May pullets reasonable. K. I. Miller, Box A, Lancaster, Mo. 10-12

500 LOW TAILED Hogan-tested Hillview yearling breeding hens and cockerels, \$1.50; satisfaction or money back. Hillcrest Poultry Farm, Crystal Lake, Ill. 10-11

VERY CHOICE SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels and pullets from our Extra Superior Special Mating of 312-316 high pedigreed hens, daughters our Lady Read III 312 record hen, sire by son our Lady Read III 316 record hen (both, dam's dam Barron 258 Official Record, sire's dam Cam 282 Official Record)—this on DAM side cockerels, pullets offered herein and now for their SIRE side—sired by sons 306 Official Record hen (her dam 232, sire 290), their sire son 304 Official Record hen (his sire 297). Also hatching eggs from our Extra Super Special Mating of 312-306 and 316-306 high pedigreed hens (daughters our 312 and 316 hens by 306-304 Official Record sires), mated to 313-315 World's Official Record sires. Strongest Official Record bred, heavy winter laying stock obtainable. Write for lengthy copyrighted description and reasonable prices, stating wants in detail. True Read Poultry Farm, Watervliet, New York. 10

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS. Paul's Poultry Plantation, Sycamore, Ohio. R. 3. 10

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN hens, Ferris 292; yearlings; 90c each; culled. John Fuchs, Fondra, Iowa. 10

ST. JOHNSVILLE POULTRY FARM—The "unexcelled laying strain." Ready-to-lay pullets, fine healthy, strong, \$2.50. St. Johnsville, N. Y. 10

SWASTIKA S. C. WHITE Leghorn. Highest quality; trapezoid; pedigreed; bred to the Standard; cockerels now ready. Swastika Farm, Box 28, Ashland, Ohio. 10-12

FIVE MONTHS' OLD White Leghorn pullets from Barron's imported trapezoid stock. Ernest Bishop, New Washington, Ohio. 10

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS and yearling hens. H. Colman, Norwalk, Ohio. 10

YEARLING HENS, exceptional value, pure Barron White Leghorns, heavy layers, \$1.80; dozen \$19.50. Wm. Jacobs, Salem, Ohio. 10

HUNDRED WINNERS—Low-tailed Single Comb White Leghorns (Young); cockerels \$5; pullets. Meadow Farm, Coulterville, Ill. 10

150 SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels from prize winning strains for sale, \$5.00 upward. Hillside Poultry Farm, Brielle, N. J. Box 153. 10

PULLETS, COCKERELS, yearling hens, Plankton Poultry Plant, Plankton, Ohio. Sycamore, Route 3. 10

WE OFFER NOW for immediate sale \$5 and \$10 quality pedigreed cockerels at \$2 and \$3 each; cock birds \$5; 25,000 chicks each week 1923. Imported Barron and Young strains S. C. White Leghorns, raised separately. No hen under 248-egg record in six years breeding. Trap-nested pedigreed. Reduced prices. Circular. Brownstown Poultry Farm, Brownstown, Indiana. 10-12

FERRIS 205-300 EGG strain Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 each. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 10

TANCRED STRAIN COCKERELS, pedigreed, 250-264 pen, sired by 279-330 male, \$3.00 to \$10.00. H. Hammer, Wever, Iowa. 10

1000 LARGE SIZE Leghorn Pullets. Heavy producers. Many already laying. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Indiana. 10-12

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN yearling hens, proven layers, \$1.50 each. Earl Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio, Route 9. 10

THE TOM BARRON English White Leghorn Plant, Glenfield, Pa., has record cockerels bred direct from imported stock. Pure Barron, pure Snowdens (contest pen) by imported Snowden cockerels and Cam and Barron cross. Particulars on application, on approval. Annual Importations. 10

BLACK LEGHORNS

BLACK LEGHORN MALES, hens and pullets. M. L. Myers, Marysville, Ohio. 10-12

SINGLE COMB BLACK Leghorn Pullets, Cockerels. John Hass, Retford, Iowa. 10-12

RUFF LEGHORNS.

SMITH'S SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorns, the largest brooder of Buffs in the world. No other breeds. Winners at twenty of the biggest winter shows and government egg laying contest at Leavenworth, Kan. Out of fifty-four firsts at the three big State fairs in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky I won forty-one in 1920-21-22, and the Sweepstakes Special this year on cockerel, the best bird in the show showed all breeds, at Columbus. At the above three shows the Buff Leghorns won 100 of the 100 classes. Six thousand grand birds for sale at living prices from my best bred to lay stock and line bred birds with best blood lines back of them for eggs with grand color and fine type. If you want the best I can please you better than small breeders with small flocks. Free catalog. Order at once. F. S. Smith, boxes 4 & D, Hamilton, Ohio, president of American Buff Leghorn club. Send \$1.50 and join the club. 10

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS. Stock for sale. Geo. Good, Waverly, Ind. 9-11

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, 31 years. Choice stock for sale. Cocks, Hens, Cockerels, Pullets. Stock right. Prices right. Quincy Dawson, Coshocton, Ohio. 9-2

PULLETS, COCKERELS, yearling hens. Plankton Poultry Plant, Plankton, Ohio. Sycamore Route 3. 10
S. C. BUFF LEGHORN hens, cockerels, \$1.00 each; pullets \$1.50. Wm. Spindler, Owatonna, Minn. Route 7. 10

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN. Greatest lines bred. Won two contests. Cockerels, \$3, \$5, \$8, \$10. Show birds. W. W. Kulp, Box 60, Pottstown, Pa. 9-12

PULLETS, COCKERELS, yearling hens. Plankton Poultry Plant, Plankton, Ohio. Sycamore, Route 3. 10

S. C. DARK BROWN Leghorn cockerels. Tormohlen strain direct, \$2.00-\$3.00. E. B. Smith, Saunemin, Ill. 10

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

KULP'S ROSE COMB BROWNS. Won 54 premiums New York. Many say best utility in world. Cockerels, \$3, \$5, \$8, \$10. Hens, \$3. Catalogue. W. W. Kulp, Pottstown, Pa., Box 60. 9-12

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN Cockerels. April hatched; large, vigorous. Stock direct from Kulp; \$3 each, 4 for \$10. "Get the best." The Cloverleaf Farm, Earl A. Jackson, Proprietor, Akersville, Pa. 9-11

BLACK MINORCAS.

YOUNG AND OLD STOCK from Blue Ribbon Strain. Single Comb Black Minorcas. Unexcelled Show Room records. C. E. Hunter, 3820 Charles St., Omaha, Nebr. 9-11

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas. Early hatched cockerels, pullets; heavy laying strain. H. H. Wallis, Delavan, Wis. 10-12

BLACK MINORCAS, S. C. young stock. J. O. Miller, Dexter City, Ohio. 10

ROSE COMB BLACK Minorcas cockerels. O. M. Allen, Butlerville, Ind. 10-12

ROSE COMB BLACK Minorca cockerels. 200 egg strain. Geo. Konrad, Richfield, Wis. 10-12

PULLETS, COCKERELS, yearling hens. Plankton Poultry Plant, Plankton, Ohio. Sycamore Route 3. 10

FIFTY PURE BRED Single Comb Black Minorca pullets. May hatched; best quality; beauties; \$2.00 each. M. Pelton, Alexander, N. Y. 10

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS. Cockerels, cocks and hens. H. A. Langbein, Franklin Park, N. J. 10-12

BUFF MINORCAS.

FOR BETTER BUFF MINORCAS see Schmidt's display ad on page 946. 4-22-1 yr.

BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, \$1.00 up. David H. Loyer, Chaffield, Ohio. 10

BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.00. Roy E. Fanning, North Manchester, Ind. 10

WHITE MINORCAS

SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorca cockerels, the kind that put quality in your flock, \$3 up. Joseph Yanka, New Washington, Ohio. 10-12

ORLOFFS.

WIN AT YOUR POULTRY shows with Kennedy's Orloffs—Mahogany, Spangled, White. Wonderful layers in cold weather, reduced prices, finest exhibition stock. Write for announcement sent free. J. R. Kennedy, 1357 Kingston Road, Toronto, Can. 9-11

MAHOGANY RUSSIAN ORLOFF cockerels, April hatch. Mrs. Ralph Branson, West Branch, Iowa. 10

BLACK ORPINGTONS

EXCEPTIONAL BLACK ORPINGTONS—Cockerels and pullets for breeding or exhibition at fall shows. Engage your requirements now. Hal Riviere, Columbus, Georgia. 10-12

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, Standard bred. Consistent winners for ten years at big shows. Trap nested, even strain. Exceptionally fine young stock this season. Stock eggs, baby chicks, C. O. D. Powers, Route 2, Parsons, Kans. 9-11

COCKERELS, \$3.00 UP. From prize winning, heavy laying stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. E. Weaver, Parkside, Goshen, Ind. 10

WHITE ORPINGTONS

FOUR MONTHS OLD pullets. Plankton Poultry Plant, Plankton, Ohio. Sycamore Route 3. 10

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS, Morris-Cook strains. Breeding hens or pullets, \$2.50 each. E. H. Wisen, Malcom, Neb. 10

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

VERY CHOICE SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels, pullets and hatching eggs from our extra super special mating of daughters of high rated hens, whose dams have official records over 230, by 251 official record sires, their sire 260—this on dam side cockerels, pullets, eggs offered herein and now for their sire side—sired by sons 254 official record hen her dam 261 and sire 274, his sire 251 official record. Strongest official record bred, heavy winter laying, non-broody stock obtainable. Write for lengthy copyrighted description and reasonable prices, stating wants in detail. The Johns Poultry Farm, Charlotte, Vermont. 10

SINGLE COMB REDS, Cockerels. April and May hatch, \$2.50 each, four for \$9.00. Excellent laying strain. Guy V. Teach, Curtiss, Wis. 9-12

S. C. REDS. Big, dark, fine Cockerels of Contest winners, \$3.50, \$5, \$8, \$10; Hens, \$4. W. W. Kulp, Box 60, Pottstown, Pa. 9-12

S. C. REDS—Closing out sale. Big Dark Red pullets and cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00 each. Some pullets, \$25.00 dozen. Bean, Scranton, Owen Farms Blood, Scarborough, Hillsboro, Ohio. 10

WILL SELL TWELVE dark red single comb cockerels, April-May hatch, \$3 and \$5 each. F. M. Mitchell, Rosemont, Pa. 10

ROSE COMB DEEP MAHOGANY REDS—Large type from select matings. Cocks, cockerels, \$3, \$5, \$10. Pullets, \$2, \$3. William Habig, Route E, Box 93, Indianapolis, Ind. 10-12

HAROLD TOMPKINS and Payne Bros. strain Rose and Single Comb Reds, exhibition and breeding stock, \$3 up. Catalog free. Ralph H. Knickerbocker, Pine Plains, N. Y. 10-12

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

THE GREAT RHODE ISLAND White Farm, both combs, stock, \$3 each, \$15 pen. Henry Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 10-12

SINGLE COMB RHODE Island White stock, \$9.00 trio, \$15.00 pen. George Toenies, Route 2, Millstadt, Ill. 10-12

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

E. B. THOMPSON'S "Ringlets" direct—Extra choice cockerels, females. Big, vigorous stock, bred from winners. Best New York winning blood, from proven breeders. Have spared neither pains nor money. William Huckle, Waverly, N. Y. 9-11

1000 BARRED ROCK pullets that will make splendid layers. Also eggs. L. F. Thompson, Hope Ind. 10

PARKS DIRECT. Edelman's Winterlay Barred Rocks, cockerels from pedigreed, trap-nested winter layers, \$6 each. Discount on quantities. Established 1920. Geo. A. Edelman, breeder, St. Louis Park, Minn. 10-12

BARRED ROCKS, St. Louis and Kansas City winners. 279 egg record. Mrs. E. R. Dees, Waltonville, Ill. 10

GENUINE PARKS BARRED ROCK cockerels, from stock direct, \$2.50 to \$5.00. Aristocrats, \$5.00 up. Steiner & Wendt, Kenton, Ohio. 10

THOMPSON'S BARRED ROCKS direct. Choice cockerels bred from blue ribbon winners. Big boned, dark, deep, narrow barring; \$3, \$5, \$7, \$10. Satisfaction. Mrs. Fred Kroner, Arg, Walcott, Ia. 10

THOMPSON'S RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, dark mating. A few choice cockerels at reasonable prices. Write for circular. Fair View Poultry Farm, Box 20, Route No. 3, Hastings, Mich. 10-12

ARISTOCRAT STRAIN DIRECT. Will sell 25 light cockerels, April-May hatch; \$5 and \$7 each. F. M. Mitchell, Rosemont, Penna. 10

BARRED ROCKS. Aristocrats and ringlets direct both matings. Circular free. H. E. Frymer & Son, Webster, Ky. 10-12

FOUR MONTHS OLD PULLETS. Plankton Poultry Plant, Plankton, Ohio. Sycamore Route 3. 10

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS. Direct from Francals. High records. Cocks and hens only. Attractive pedigrees and prices. J. F. Garrison, Gilbert, Arkansas. 10

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, choice stock, \$2 to \$3.50. Stanley Hinton, Foolsand, Ill. 10-12

COCKERELS, \$2.00. EXCELLENT large strain. Ray McCallister, Carthage, Ill. 10

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

"SUPERIOR" PARTRIDGE ROCKS—Winners. Clyde Ruble, Selma, Ia. 4-22-1 yr.

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPION Partridge Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 949. 1-22-tf.

FIVE DOLLARS BUYS a dandy Partridge Rock cockerel on approval. Roy Armitage, Elizabeth, Ill. 10

SILVER PENCILED ROCKS

SILVER PENCILED ROCKS; 400 for sale. Largest winner at Madison Square Garden, 1922. Chicago Coliseum 1921. G. E. Greenwood, Lake Mills, Wis. 10-12

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

MCCULLOUGH'S WHITE ROCKS. Winners since 1907. R. A. Quality. "Fishel" strain. Write Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa. 7-22-tf

MARCH PULLETS \$1.75. Cockerels \$2.00. Nice large stock. Ray McCallister, Carthage, Ill. 10

WHITE ROCKS—Fine big early hatched pullets, cockerels. Foundation stock direct from Fishel. Ship on approval. Willomine Farm, Hillsboro, Ohio. 10-12

WHITE ROCK PULLETS \$15 per dozen. Grace Hoffman, Carlock, Ill. 10

REAL GOOD WHITE ROCK cockerels, sent on approval. C. P. Schumacher, Woodsfield, Ohio. 10-12

WHITE ROCKS—Cockerels, pullets, yearling hens. H. Collins, Norwalk, Ohio. 10

WHITE ROCKS. Hens, pullets and cockerels. Priced right. Ray Williams, Milan, O. 10

TWENTY-TWO years a breeder of White Rocks exclusively. Great layers. Stock and eggs. J. T. Thompson, Hope, Indiana. 10

TRAP-NESTED WHITE ROCKS, bred to lay. Hens, \$3; pullets, \$3; cockerels, \$3. Free range hens, \$2.25; pullets, \$2.25. Philip Kraft, Box 467, Gilman, Ill. 10

FOUR MONTHS OLD PULLETS. Plankton Poultry Plant, Plankton, Ohio. Sycamore Route 3. 10

APRIL AND MAY hatched White Rock pullets, \$7.50 each. Selected breeding hens, \$5.00 each; cockerels, \$10.00 each. Saroga Poultry Farms, Elmira, N. Y. 10

RUMPLESS FOWLS

RUMPLESS FOWLS, very odd. Great layers. Only a few in America. Bargains in stock. N. D. Young, Fort Plain, N. Y. 10

BLACK WYANDOTTES.

BLACK WYANDOTTES—Nice pullets at low prices. A. J. Chase, Walkkill, N. Y. 9-11

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES. Michigan champion strain. Winners of every first and second prizes at the State Fair. Early cockerels and pullets. Quality birds for exhibition and breeding purposes. Arthur Schaack, 5389 Rohms Ave., Detroit, Mich. 10

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES

GOLDEN COCKERELS, \$3 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. DeSmidt, Racine, Wis. R. 4 A. 10-12

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES.

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES—Stock for sale; free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass. 9-11

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE pullets. Paul's Poultry Plantation, R. 3, Sycamore, Ohio. 10

FOUR MONTHS OLD pullets. Plankton Poultry Plant, Plankton, Ohio. Sycamore, Route 3. 10

WHITE WYANDOTTES

CHOICE COCKERELS five months old, \$3.00 each. Healthwin Poultry Farm, South Bend, Ind. 8-10

FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, leading strain, \$2.50 each. Clarence Wilke, Anchor, Ill. 10-12

STANDARD-BRED, RANGE raised White Wyandotte cockerels. Quality at quantity prices. Theodor, Greenville, N. Y. 10

PULLETS, WHITE WYANDOTTE. Winter egg machines. Bargain prices. L. J. Chisholm, Pembroke, Kentucky. 10

WYANDOTTES—SEVERAL VARIETIES

BUFF AND PARTRIDGE Wyandottes, \$3.00 each. W. J. Coffin, Waverly, Iowa. 10

WHITE and BLACK Wyandottes, \$10.00 per trio. Show birds, \$5.00 each. A. J. Shannon, Appleton, Wis. Route 6. 10-12

SILKIES

FOR SALE—WHITE Japanese Silkies. Wm. Parkinson, Gardner, Ill. 10

SPECKLED SUSSEX.

SPECKLED SUSSEX. Eva Light, Garden Grove, Iowa. 10-12

SEVERAL BREEDS.

ROSE COMB White Orpingtons, Rhode Island Whites, trios \$10.00 up; Columbian Wyandottes, Ducks; Fairy White, trios \$10.00; Fawn and White Runner; Buff Orpington, Mammoth Pekin, trios \$13; White Geese, Embden China, trios \$13 up; Pearl Guinea, trios \$3; White Holland Turkeys, trios \$25. Mrs. Wm. Leinweber, San Jose, Ill. 8-10

PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, PIGEONS. John Hass, Bettendorf, Ia. 8-10

SHOW BIRDS, DUX and Geese, all varieties. Dawson Bros., Franksville, Wis. 9-11

WHITE AND PARTRIDGE Rock pullets, cockerels and Fawn Runners, \$2.00 each; trio \$5.00. Mrs. Aug. Berger, Boaz, Wis. 10

90 VARIETIES: 2000 head for sale; poultry, pigeons, dogs, parrots, ferrets, hares; free catalog. Bergey's Poultry Farm, Telford, Pa. 10

VERMONT RAISED REDS and Barred Rock pullets, 2 to 4 lbs. each, at 50c lb. Have 6000 head to sell. Order now. Raymond Blodgett, Box 102, Bristol, Vt. 10

KISSEL BROTHERS, 1922 Wisconsin State Fair champions. Rose Comb Reds, Campines, Cockerels, Trios. Reasonable. Hartford, Wisconsin. 10

MAY PULLETS, COCKERELS. Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, \$1.00. White Wyandottes, \$1.25. Light Brahmas, \$2.00. Caponized birds, 25 cents extra. Carefully crated. No personal checks taken. Joseph Pugnier, Cadott, Wis. 10

SELLING OUT. 12 varieties chickens, ducks, pigeons, dogs. Bargains. Woodford Farm, Madisonville, Ohio. 10-12

TURKEYS.

AMERICA'S LEADING WINNERS in Giant Bronze Turkeys and Partridge Plymouth Rocks. See our ad on page 949. 1-22-tf.

VIGOROUS BRONZE TURKEYS. "Copper Bronze" strain. Exhibiting birds; unrelated breeding stock; no eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leo Smith, Independence, Ia. Rural. 5-22-1 yr

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. Healthy, vigorous, range grown. State prize winners. Bubolz Brothers, Seymour, Wis. 10

AMERICA'S BEST BREEDING Giant Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 949. 1-22-tf.

DUCKS.

MUSCOVEY DUCKS, colored only, young and mature stock, for sale. C. L. Daly, Maysville, Ky. 8-10

HORTON'S HIGH QUALITY Fawn and White Indian Runners. Sylvan View Poultry Farm, Curryville, Mo. 9-11

DUCKS AND DRAKES, \$3.50 each. Mammoth Pekin, Buff Orpington, Rouen, colored Muscovy, African geese, \$7.50, \$10.00 each. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 10

FOR SALE—PURFERED colored Muscovy ducks \$3 per pair, Pearl guinea fowl, \$2 pair. Square dealing. B. Tippman, Dept. 4, Caledonia, Minn. 10

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN and Dark Muscovy Ducks and Drakes, \$2 each. Trios \$5. I. C. Gengler, Caledonia, Minn. 10-12

LARGE ROUEN DUCKS; price reasonable. Elmer L. Dutera, Littlestown, Pa. 10-12

WILD MALLARD DUCKS—Genuine. Government inspected yearly. Pair \$5. Decoys a specialty. Wm. Stangle, Camden, Indiana. 10-12

PARDEE'S PERFECT PEKINS—America's Standard strain. Breeders. Catalog. R. Pardee, Islip, N. Y. 8-2

MAMMOTH PEKINS—Splendid young stock from ten proud breeders. Your satisfaction guaranteed. Willomine Farm, Hillsboro, Ohio. 10-12

ROUEN AND MALLARD ducks. Mammoth show stock farm raised. W. H. Milward, Carrier 19, Madison, Wis. 10-12

GEESSE.

MAMMOTH BIG TYPE Toulouse Geese and Ganders, \$5 each. Trios, \$12. I. C. Gengler, Caledonia, Minn. 10-12

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, EMBDEN, BUFF, African and Chinese white geese. State prize winners. Vigorous breeding stock. Bubolz Brothers, Seymour, Wis. 10

GOATS.

TOGGENBURG-SAANEN milk goats. H. Close, Tiffin, Ohio. 10

PIGEONS.

WANTED—5,000 HOMER or common pigeons. Pay at least 30c pair. Celluloid bands, 3c each. Going Light, Canker Cure, 25c. D. Gilbert, 1128 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1-22-tf.

40 VARIETIES OF PIGEONS. Thos. Spaček, Pilsen, Kan. 8-10

I OFFER MATED HOMERS in any quantity at \$2 per pair. Beautiful White Homers, \$3 per pair. Get my prices on Runts, Carneaux, and Maltese Hens. Free booklet. Squab Manual, 50c. Charles A. Gilbert, 2210 Almond St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103.

WORLD'S BEST PIGEON Magazine—Tells how to raise pigeons successfully. Profusely illustrated. Special 6 months' trial subscription, 50c. Sample, 13c. American Pigeon Journal, Box A, Warrenton, Mo. 10-12

WHITE FAN-TAILED PIGEONS, \$2.50 a pair, C. A. Scheldrup, Stoughton, Wis. 10

RABBITS AND HARES.

MAKE MONEY EASILY and quickly—Raise Rabbits and Guinea Pigs for us. Large profits. We supply stock and buy all you raise. Our illustrated book, "Common Sense Rabbit and Guinea Pig Raising," contract and prospectus, 10 cents, tells all you should know to raise rabbits and guinea pigs successfully. Quarterly journal one year keeps you posted, 20 cents. Both book and journal, 25 cents. Write today. Outdoor Enterprise Company, Live Stock Dept., 600, Kansas City, Mo. 5-21-tf.

FLEMISH GIANTS and New Zealand Reds. Booklet 10c. Canada's Rabbitry, 258 York, Denver, Colo. 10-12

PEDIGREED FLEMISH GIANTS—"Guaranteed." Close's Rabbit Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 10-12

CANARIES

IT PAYS TO RAISE CANARIES—BIG demand; start at home in spare time. We show you how, furnish choice mating stock guarantee high grade songsters. Monarch Specialty Co., Evanston, Ill. 7-12

SINGING CANARY BIRDS. Hundreds to select from. Bubolz Brothers, Seymour, Wis. 10

CAVIES.

LET ME START YOU RIGHT in the cavy business with correct foundation stock; \$10 buys 1 male and 4 females of breeding age including my 1 male cloth-bound authoritative Cavy Book; will also buy your young stock at \$1.25 a pair when 4 weeks old, if desired; correspondence invited; best of references. Edwin F. Deicke, "America's Foremost Cavy Breeder and Judge," Lombard, Ill. 10-12

DOGS.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—Beautiful, intelligent. Males \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25; females, \$5, \$10, \$15. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa. 7-22-tf

REGISTRABLE COLLIE PUPS, \$7, \$18. Meadow Farm, Coulterville, Ill. 10

REG. WHITE COLLIE PUPS—Bred for brain and beauty, from natural heelers, \$15 each. Leonard R. Moore, McLeansboro, Ill. 10-12

FERRETS.

FERRETS FOR KILLING rats, and hunting rabbits. Instruction book and price list free. Len Farnsworth, New London, Ohio. 9-12

CAPONS.

MAKE CAPONS SIMPLICITY Perfection way. Send name for particulars. King, 636 Sheridan Road, Chicago. 5-10

INCUBATORS, BROODERS, POULTRY SUPPLIES AND REMEDIES.

LEWIS' MEDICATED NEST Egg. Stop dusting and greasing. Absolutely destroys all lice and mites that attack laying fowls. Money back guarantee. \$1.50 dozen, prepaid. Eugene Lewis, Pulaski, Tenn. 9-11

POULTRY SHIPPING CRATES—All Basswood. Size, 48x32x15 inches high. Lightest and strongest. Write for prices. Todd Lumber Co., Oswego, Ill. 9-11

FOR SALE—One No. 6 Buckeye Incubator; capacity 2440 eggs. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Indiana. 10

FOR SALE—One 1100, twelve 600 and forty 400 egg capacity Queen incubators. Good as new; used 1 season, at a bargain. I. C. Gengler, Caledonia, Minn. 10-12

SAVE 20 PER CENT on poultry house construction. Blue prints, specifications and bill of material, price \$1.00. L. W. Hulslander, 565 State St., Watertown, N. Y. 10

DON'T CUT THEIR WINGS—Warden's Flight Arrestor stops fowls flying. Three-foot fence keeps them confined. Will not injure plumage. 3 dozen \$1.25. Warden Bros. R. 7, Charlotte, N. C. 10-12

POULTRY LICE KILLED by Pinch Dip, the chemical recommended by experiment stations. Pound 75c, postpaid or C. O. D. Agents wanted. Home Products, Inc., Rahway, New Jersey. 10-3

FOR SALE—CHEAP. 6000 Candee, 600 Buckeye, 390 Cyphers, 240 Prairie State. Slightly used and guaranteed. S. W. Kline, Middlecreek, Pa. 10

INCUBATOR SALE—12 Reliabilities, 350 size; 10 Queens, 400 size. Almost new. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan. 10

WHAT IS "REK-LAW"? A scientific preparation, used in drinking water every day in the year for the prevention of roup and colds in poultry. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Trial size, 25 cents. Large bottle, \$1.00, postpaid. Manufactured and sold exclusively by Walker Specialty Co., Box 791, Indiana Harbor, Indiana. 10

WANTED—HOT WATER mammoth incubator, 5000 to 7000 capacity. State full particulars and best cash price. Prefer Blue Hen, Candee or Wishbone. Must be in first class condition and priced right. A. W. Wilken, Fairmont, Minn. 10

WANTED—TWO 350 egg incubators. Raymond Smith, Plymouth, Ind. 10

PRINTING.

PRINTING FOR EVERYBODY—Write for samples and prices; stamp please. Mendel's Printing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. 8-10

POULTRY-PRINTING—Get our prices and samples. Superior Print Shop, Medina, Ohio. 8-10

BETTER POULTRY PRINTING—Prepaid everywhere for half what others charge. Being specialists we invariably please our thousands of satisfied customers. Special—150 either cards, envelopes, noteheads, tags, labels, \$1.00 prepaid. Latest cuts. Interesting samples, special bargain sheet for stamp only. Model Printing Co., Manchester, Iowa. 9-11

POULTRY LITERATURE PRINTERS for 69 years. Free low price list. Free cut service. First class work. Wagner Printing Co., Freeport, Ill. Box A. 10-12

POULTRYMEN'S LETTERHEADS and envelopes, postpaid. High grade samples free. Howie Printery, Beebeplain, Vt. 10-12

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

PULLETS-DUCKS—Will sell large number of high-class White Leghorn pullets or will trade for runner or Pekin ducks. Ira M. Petersime, Gettysburg, O. 10-12

FARMS FOR SALE

THE CHARLES WEEKS system of intensive poultry and berry farms, one acre and independence, or the fine art of earning a comfortable living on one acre in California. For those who desire to dwell in sunny California without living up hard earned capital. Charles Weeks, for 18 years proprietor of the most intensive egg farm in the world, and founder of the famous Charles Weeks Poultry Colony at Palo Alto, California. The Charles Weeks Poultry Colony No. 2 is now being established at Ovensmouth, California, 26 miles from Los Angeles. Write for literature. 1124 Loew State Bldg., Los Angeles, California. 10-12

IDEAL PROFITABLE LEGHORN Farm, 50 acres, half woodland, excellent markets; best strain layers; fully equipped, \$7,000. Charles Quast, Snow Hill, Maryland. 9-11

FOR SALE—FULLY EQUIPPED and stocked poultry ranch and hatchery in fastest growing poultry section of California. Ideal soil, climate, location. Alfalfa, fruit, nuts. Levi French, Oakdale, Calif. 9-11

STROUT'S FARM CATALOG—1200 bargains! Just out. Equipped farms \$600, \$50,000; big woodlots; self-sustaining homes. The pick of 33 states. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 150 B. E. Nassau St., New York City. 10

ONE HUNDRED ACRE poultry farm, also suitable for general farming and fruit; new bungalow, barn and poultry houses; 50 acres timber. Price \$400,000, includes crops and machinery. R. E. Sandy, Stuarts Draft, Va. 10

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FARM WANTED—Direct from owner. Give price, etc. Jas. Houck, Tiffin, Ohio. Box 11. 10

POSITIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED BY poultryman who has had several years' experience as superintendent and manager of two of the largest and most successful poultry plants in the country. Will furnish the very best references. Address Dept. A., American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill. 10-11

SITUATION WANTED—Experienced poultry man, practical and technical knowledge, well educated, student in poultry husbandry school; specialize on incubation, brooding, feeding and housing. Would consider commercial egg farm in western Oregon or Washington. Would furnish some capital later on if proposition is right. Best of references as to character and ability. Address H. C. American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill. 10

WANTED—POSITION ON HIGH class poultry plant as manager or assistant. Two years present position. Highest references. Geo. Pilcher, Mayslake Farms, Hinedale, Ill. 10

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS—\$6 to \$12 a day each; 350 lightweight, fast selling popular priced necessities; food flavors, perfumes, soaps, toilet preparations, etc. Agents' outfit free. Write today, quick, now. American Products Co., 7728 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. 10

AGENTS—Sell guaranteed egg producing poultry, tonic, money back agreement; agents protected; special inducement to dealers. Mack Products, 29 Times Plaza, Brooklyn, N. Y. 10

MAKE MONEY in SPARE time mailing letters. Men, write now, enclosing stamped addressed reply envelope. Normande F Dept., 147 W. 23d St., New York. 10-12

WANTED.

WANTED FREAK ANIMALS and birds. Apply Browning Amusement Co., Riverview Park, Chicago, Ill. 6-11

ALDEN'S Great Majestic White Orpingtons



The Kind You'll be Proud to Own

Line bred from some of America's greatest layers and prize winners at Madison Square Garden and Chicago Coliseum shows. Wonderful Breeding and Exhibition Birds for sale at prices that are a real bargain. Let me know your wants and I will quote you lowest possible price for quality desired.

WON AT CHICAGO

Fourteen Great Majestics placed under the ribbons at National Poultry Show, Jan., 1922. Don't place your order till you get my illustrated catalogue. Save money—Get better quality—Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today.

EDGAR F. ALDEN

Dept. A-10, Linden and Willow Road, Winnetka, Ill.

Hoosier Strain Partridge Wyandottes

At the recent New York State Fair won 1st and 3d hen; 3d young pen and 3d and 4th old pen. My first hen was 1 pronounced one of the best pencilled females ever shown.

Rare Values in Both Old and Young Birds at Attractive Prices. Write Your Wants.

W. L. Bender, Box B-541, Angola, Ind.

ANCONAS

Sheppard's 331 egg strain S. C. Anconas Cockerals at a special price for October; May hatch \$3.50 each, 6 for \$18.00; pullets \$3.00 each, 6 for \$15.00; 12 for \$28.50, 25 for \$55.00; Cock birds \$5.00 each, 6 for \$27.50.

MID-OAK POULTRY FARM

Bloomington, Ill., Route 4.

TEETH and TONIC for POULTRY

It will pay you to try PEARL GRIT

You never can lose by following the example of successful poultry raisers. Hundreds now depend on the "Double Purpose" poultry ration—PEARL GRIT Keeps Poultry Healthy Helps Hens Lay More Eggs

An essential aid to perfect digestion of food. Contains all the valuable elements necessary in the making of white, hard shells and meaty eggs. Prevents clogging and fermentation. Send your dealer's name and 10c for pound package postpaid. Please send name of your dealer.

THE OHIO TABLE CO.
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Can't Freeze

—even at 40 degrees below zero. Helps increase egg yield and saves feed. Keeps water at right temperature—always sanitary. Prevents disease and frozen wattles.



Chicken Waterer
Non Freezable—Sanitary

Saves time—saves money—soon pays for itself. Low priced—made in 3 sizes—fully guaranteed. Write for particulars of Free Trial Offer and catalogue of O.K. farm equipment.

Phillip Bernard Company
2501 Floyd Ave.,
Sioux City, Iowa



Oak Dale Farm's S. C. White Leghorns

Successor to D. W. Young and Owen Farms S. C. White Leghorns

Special price **October Sale**

Cockerel Bargains Sale Closes Oct. 31

For \$5.00 Oak Dale Farm will

ship you a June hatched cockerel bred from our Hoganized high egg-producing females. This cockerel will be a husky, well-developed, quick-growing youngster sired by an extra good male out of a female personally selected for egg production by Mr. Lamon.

This cockerel will be worth 100 cents on the dollar. Put fifty cents worth of feed through him and he will double in value. Grow him out in your own yards. If your laying flock needs

"high average production blood" use him in the breeding pen next spring. One of these "special-price sale" cockerels will increase the average egg yield of your flock. Send your order today. Describe the particular kind of a cockerel you want. Order direct from this advertisement. While these cockerels last, \$5.00 apiece. Your order will be filled to your entire satisfaction.

For \$7.50

Oak Dale will ship you a May or June hatched cockerel bred from a pen of standard type, Hoganized, high-egg-producing females. This cockerel will be more fully developed and because of this will show more Standard quality than a \$5.00 cockerel. He was sired by a valuable breeding male. In other words, for \$7.50 you will get a classy cockerel which, judged by any system of valuation, will be worth \$7.50 just as he stands, and a cockerel which promises to double in value within six months. A goodly proportion of these \$7.50 cockerels promise to develop into males of a quality that will win top places in medium sized shows. While they last you can have them at this bargain price. Describe your needs and order direct from this advertisement. Your order will be filled to your entire satisfaction.

These cockerels are pleasing breeders from Canada to Georgia, from New York to Kansas. Read this sample letter and note what this breeder says: "PARTICULARLY PLEASED WITH THE COCKEREL. HE IS A LITTLE BEAUTY."

Infantry School Detachment, Fort Benning, Ga.,
June 10, 1922.

Dear Mr. Lamon: The cockerel and pullets I ordered of you arrived on the 6th, and I am completely satisfied with them. I consider them the best birds of their age I have ever seen. As was natural, they were a little tired and peaked after their long trip in confinement, but picked up almost immediately when put on range. Mr. Jenkins, the man I had you ship the birds to (a livestock and feed dealer of long experience), considers them the best he has ever seen also. I am particularly pleased with the cockerel. He is a little beauty. I am confident they will fulfill all my expectations as breeders. I waited a few days after receiving them before writing you, as I wanted to see whether the change of climate would affect them noticeably, but as far as I can see so far the extreme heat does not bother them at all. All the pullets arrived leg-banded, so I can refer to a particular bird, should I find it necessary to write you concerning any of them; but the cockerel was not leg-banded. If you show him still on your books, numbered, with his pedigree, I wish you would give me his number, and I will hand him. In this way, should I want other mates for him from you in future, you can probably give me a suitable mate. I am completely satisfied with my first transaction with you and hope and expect to do more and greater business with you early next year.

Sincerely,

FRANK D. SMITH.



Pullet Bargains Sale Closes Oct. 31

For \$3.00 Oak Dale Farm will

send you a real Standard-Type high egg-bred, partly grown pullet, sired by a strong sire and bred from a pen of heavy-laying Hoganized females, personally mated by Mr. Lamon. Outside she will show the refinements of the D. W. Young strain; inside she will have the breeding qualifying her to produce from 100 to 250 eggs during the first laying year. That is the combination which made the D. W. Young strain the greatest combined beauty-and-egg strain of

Leghorns the poultry world has ever known. Such a pullet will lay early, lay many, "look fine" and be "admired by all"—for example, note these recent letters from Mr. C. H. Lester and Mr. P. O. Bailey:

Highland Mills, N. Y., August 19, 1922.

Mr. Harry M. Lamon, Mgr., Oak Dale Farms, Le Roy, Minn.

Dear Sir: Got the first pullet egg from your birds on August 8. Have been holding them back as much as possible. They look fine and are much admired by all that see them.

Yours truly,
C. H. LESTER.
Stockton, Ill., Sept. 4, 1922.

Mr. Harry M. Lamon, Mgr., Oak Dale Farms, Le Roy, Minn.

Dear Sir: Your stock sent to me was fine stuff. I wish you would send your catalog to my address.

Yours truly,
P. O. BAILEY.

For \$5.00

Oak Dale Farm will ship you a typey, rapidly maturing pullet bred identically the same as the cockerel listed in the opposite column. Last year many of these \$5.00 pullets grew into exhibition hens worth from \$15 to \$30 apiece. If you are the type of breeder who uses only mature hens for breeding this type pullet will pay for herself on the market egg basis alone the first year. Figure it out for yourself. 150 eggs at 40 cents per dozen equals \$5.00. And then as a breeding proposition during the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th years she should, during the four breeding seasons, produce over 200 chicks. Then, too, she might develop into a \$30 hen. Exhibition type and heavy egg yield are bred into these pullets through generations of careful, purposeful breeding. The exhibition type is fixed! The eggs are in them. Type plus eggs. Both combined in the one individual. For proof read this recent letter from Mr. J. H. Davis:

82 Lansdowne St., Peterboro, Ont., Canada.

August 31, 1922.

Dear Sir: On June 22d I sent you an order for 3 cockerels, 10 weeks old, and 3 pullets, 8 weeks old. One of these pullets has laid 4 eggs already, commencing on Sunday, August 27, just skipping one day so far, which appears to me a bit extraordinary, as this pullet is of exhibition type. Will be ordering some exhibition type chicks or eggs in the spring from you. Thanking you for past favors, I am, respectfully yours,

JNO. H. DAVIS (Per A. D.).

These pullets, while they last, \$5.00 apiece. Order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed; you alone to be the judge. Could anything be fairer?

Exhibition Cockerels--ready to win any show in the U. S. Every one 100% pure D. W. Young blood. Write fully describing your needs. Write today to OAK DALE FARMS, Box A10, Harry M. Lamon, Mgr. Le Roy, Minn.

Exhibition Pullets--ready to win any show on this continent. Every pullet 100% pure D. W. Young blood. Tell in detail exactly your needs. Write today to OAK DALE FARMS, Box A10, Harry M. Lamon, Mgr., Le Roy, Minn.

OAK DALE FARMS Box A10, Harry M. Lamon, Mgr. LeRoy, Minn.

E. B. Thompson's Imperial Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks



Win at the Premier Show of All the World
**Madison Square Garden
New York, 1920 and 1921**



The Greatest Record of All Time

Every Prize and Ribbon Offered

Cocks	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Cockerels	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Hens	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Pullets	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Young Pens	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Old Pens	- - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th



First Prize Imperial Ringlet Cock at Madison Square Garden, New York—the blood of this great bird is all through my Special Sale List.

60 Prizes Out of 60 Offered at Both Shows
Sweepstake Championship Male and Female and Every Special Prize—This is the crowning achievement of their unexampled record at New York for more than 30 victorious years. At the five Garden Shows—1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921—THE IMPERIAL "RINGLETS" won 27 First Prizes out of 27 offered—Every Bird Bred on My Farm.

The competition at these shows was stronger in quality than at all the other shows of America combined—a fact that every breeder knows only too well.

**Supreme at Madison Square Garden
Is Supreme Everywhere**

BARGAIN SALE FOR 1922

My Special Sale List is now ready and offers the most extraordinary bargains in extreme high quality breeding and exhibition birds of First Prize Sweepstakes Champion Madison Square Garden blood. **THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY** to secure Madison Square Garden Winners, and sons, brothers, sisters and daughters of these winners, and birds of the richest First Prize Sweepstakes blood at prices **FAR BELOW THEIR VALUE.**

THIS SPECIAL SALE LIST

is full of the **rarest** bargains ever offered in the history of Barred Rocks and it will be to your interest to write me for a copy at once and secure the Grand birds you need at **SAVING PRICES.** A copy will be mailed immediately upon request.

Imperial Ringlets are the Standard for all the Barred Rocks in all America. They have won first prizes and Silver cups for my customers in thousands of Show rooms in every civilized land.

I believe the most prominent breeders are using IMPERIAL "RINGLETS" to improve their stock.

Bargains in Eggs from the finest exhibition matings in the world. After June 1st, one setting, \$10; two settings, \$17.50; four settings, \$30; 100 eggs, \$45.

Elegant Catalog Mailed Upon Request

E. B. Thompson

These Are One-Half My Regular Prices

Lock Box 510, AMENIA, N. Y.

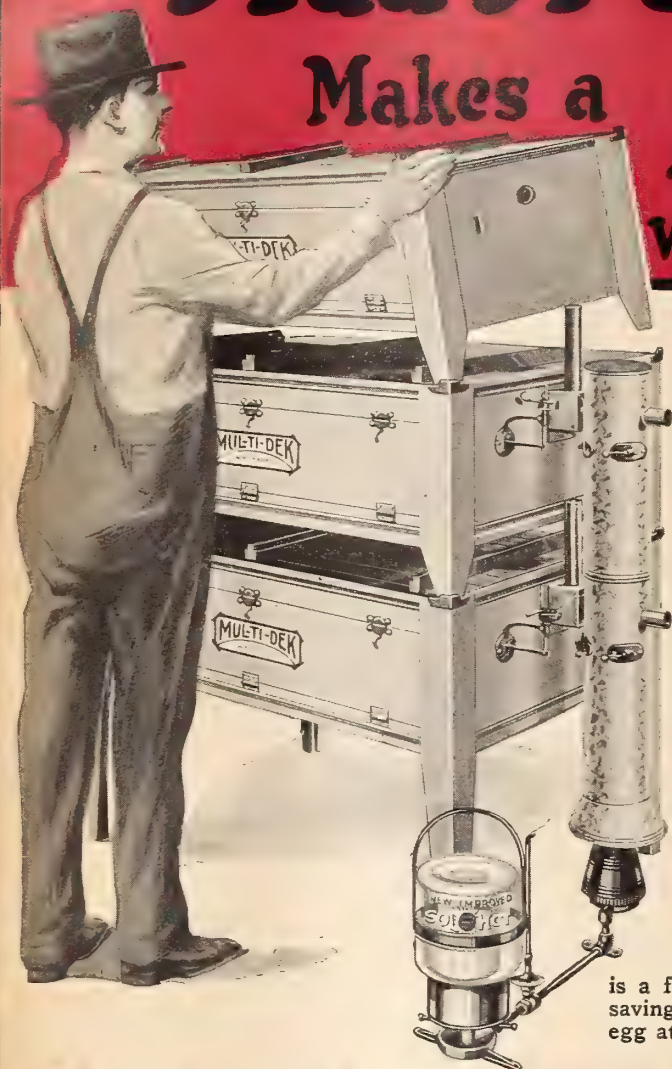
AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL



15c

Per Copy

This "Add A Section" Idea Makes a **BIG HIT** With Poultry Raisers



If you are planning hatches of from 220 eggs up to 1760, here is the machine that will just exactly meet your requirements—you can start with one section and add additional sections as you wish—you don't have to spend a lot of money to start—you can begin on just as small or large a scale as you wish, letting your incubator grow with your business.

The **MULTI-DEK** SECTIONAL

Sectional Incubator is the only one of its kind on the market—it was designed especially for the poultryman who wants to let his profits pay for his expanding business.

220 to 1760 Egg Capacity

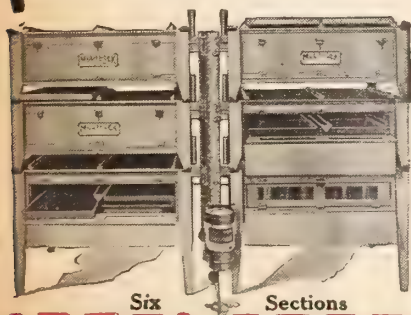
From one to eight sections, each holding 220 eggs can all be heated with one heater. Each or any section can be operated independent of the others. The Multidek is designed and built correctly for perfect incubation—it will hatch every hatchable egg.

Automatic Egg Turning Tray

is a feature that is a very important one—it means a great saving in labor and insures accuracy in the turning of every egg at proper time.

You Can Have **HOT WATER** or **HOT AIR**

Multidek Sectional Incubators are made so that either hot air or hot water heating can be used—you have your choice. While some prefer hot water, others express a preference for hot air heating. Either one is equally effective—it's simply a question of choice.



We furnish the Multidek—any size you want—from one section up to eight. We ship you the lumber all cut, fitted, marked and ready to put together. Any one can set a section up ready to operate in a few minutes.

For the man who is handy with saw and hammer and would like to save money by building his own Multidek, we will furnish complete set of plans with measurements and complete working plans so that you can build it yourself.

Mail Coupon for Prices and **FREE** Illustrated Folder

Fill out and mail coupon and get free folder telling all about this practical economical incubator. Folder tells how Multidek is made—how it is heated—why it hatches better—also low prices. Write today.

H. M. SHEER CO.
Dept. 26 Quincy, Illinois

See My Double
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Improved Sol-
Hot Heater On
Pages 1038 And
1039 This Issue.
H. M. Sheer.

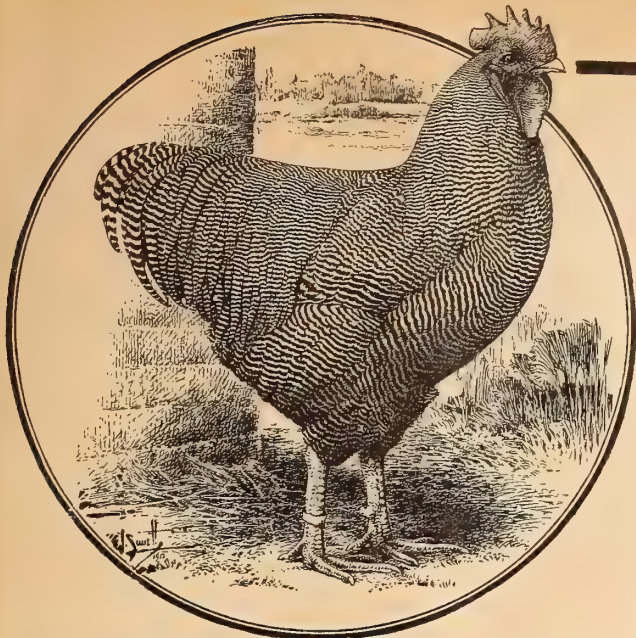
H. M. SHEER CO., Dept. 26, Quincy, Ill.

Send me free folder telling all about your Mul-ti-Dek Sectional Incubator.

Name.....

Town.....

State.....



WINS SWEEPSTAKES CHAMPION

Over ALL Birds

of Finest Quality in Show with

**HOLTERMAN'S
"ARISTOCRAT"
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

Still Another Sweeping Victory!

New Victories Every Day!

From J. E. Kent, Texas:

"Do you remember my telling you to keep your eyes on Kent? I won at the great 'HEART OF AMERICA' Show First Exhibition Hen, Second Pullet-bred Cock-bird, and Fourth Pullet-bred Cockerel in one of the strongest shows ever held in the South, and now at DALLAS I made almost a clean sweep of first prizes in the pullet-bred line, winning First, Second and Fourth Hens, First and Fourth Pullets, First Cock-bird, Second and Third Cockerel, First and Third Pens, and First Display of Light Barred Rocks, and that at the STATE MEET OF THE BARRED ROCK CLUB."

Best for LAYING

H. R. Gulick, California, writes:

"From the 'Aristocrat' eggs purchased from you directly, we have four hens which laid a total of 962 eggs for their pullet year. Their records are as follows: 200 eggs, 221 eggs, 256 eggs, and 285 eggs." (This is an average of more than 240 eggs for each one of these females.)

Best for MARKET

From A. L. Baldwin, South Carolina:

"I find that Holterman 'Aristocrats' lay more eggs than any other Barred Rocks I have ever seen and they also grow faster. But I wish to tell you of the splendid winnings the 'Aristocrats' are making for me this fall, especially the 'Aristocrat' cock-bird. This bird won First Prize at our show, again first at our big State Fair, again First at Spartanburg, again First at the Georgia State Fair—making 4 first prizes for this grand cock. In addition, I won a number of other First Prizes at these shows with my 'Aristocrats.' I am very proud of my birds."

**Nearly 10,000 Other
Letters Like These
In My Files!**

**MY FREE BOOK
TELLS THE REASON**

GET IT! →

T. O. Whitehead, of Colorado Springs, writes September 27, 1922:

"Hooray! My 'ARISTOCRATS' on top! At the Colorado State Fair my Holterman 'Aristocrats' won 1st Cock, 1st Cockerel, 2d Cockerel, 1st Hen, 1st Pullet, 1st Pen. At Arkansas Valley Fair, one of the largest fairs in the West, I won 1st Cock, 1st Hen, 2d Pullet, 1st Cockerel, 2d Cockerel, 1st Pen, Special on best display in Rocks, and Sweepstakes on Champion Cock of the show against all birds in the show. These were shows of finest quality." In thousands of shows everywhere "ARISTOCRATS" prove themselves to be unquestionably the world's greatest prize winning strain of birds.

You Also Can Win With Holterman

**"ARISTOCRAT"
Barred Plymouth Rocks**

For years my "ARISTOCRATS" have maintained their deserved reputation for being surest winners at exhibitions and egg contests. Each year I improve my stock to a point that assures maintenance of "ARISTOCRAT" superiority, and in consequence, my birds are able to win in any competition, anywhere, and at any time. This has spread my fame and the "ARISTOCRAT" name the world over. Every Customer of Mine Shares in My Leadership. This fall I offer, at "quick sale" prices, a limited few of the

Best Birds of My Entire Career

**Prize Winning Show Birds
Guaranteed to Win at Any Show**

The blood strain of every ARISTOCRAT is so well defined and so greatly superior to any other Barred Rocks in existence that I actually GUARANTEE EVERY ARISTOCRAT SHOW BIRD to be a Prize Winner.

Get the Details of This Amazing Guarantee!

If you have a desire to win with Barred Rocks at any show at all, no matter where, simply write me today, giving me the necessary details, and I will not only make you a very special quotation by return mail, but I will also furnish you MY SPECIAL SHOW BIRD GUARANTEE, the one guarantee which gives you absolutely iron-clad protection. But do it today, so that I may take care of you right.

W. D. HOLTERMAN, Fancier
Box A-11, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

If you have not yet received it, write for my FREE Copyrighted Book today entitled, "Raising Chickens for Profit and Pleasure."

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Wyckoff's S. C. White Leghorns

America's Business Hen

Their 42nd Year of Direct Breeding and Improvement

Acknowledged everywhere as the world's greatest laying strain—unequalled in standard qualities.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the fact that it has been proven, on careful investigation, that the world's greatest record flocks of high quality Leghorns have a foundation wholly, or in part, of this famous strain. Conclusive proof that they are THE GOLD STANDARD OF S. C. WHITE LEGHORN VALUE.

BREEDING COCKERELS

A wonderful lot of strong, vigorous, healthy, range-reared cockerels, all produced from a special selected lot of three year old hens representative of our highest quality. The blood lines you need to double the value of your next season's breeding pens.

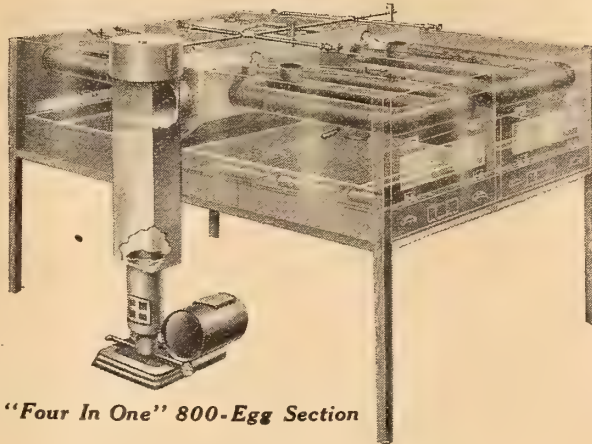
Send for free descriptive catalog with numerous photographic illustrations of this most completely equipped plant, and Special Illustrated Cockerel Circular giving description of the different grades, with prices—prices that are most exceptionally low, when quality is considered. Place your orders at headquarters and get the best.

C. H. WYCKOFF & SON

Aurora, Cayuga County, New York

Four Incubators in One

Our "Four In One" is a BABY MAMMOTH. Has FOUR complete incubators IN ONE and heated with one heater. With this one section a hatch can be taken off every week or you can set FOUR different kinds of eggs at one time, as you choose.



"Four In One" 800-Egg Section

You can start with just one "Four In One" 800 egg section and increase the capacity, section by section, to a mammoth machine. It takes only a few minutes to add new sections.

Shipped with legs removed and will easily go through a 2-ft. door sideways.

7 Distinctive Features of the Schwalge Incubator

EACH EGG CHAMBER IS A SEPARATE UNIT, holding 200 eggs. Any chamber not in use may be shut off by means of shut-off damper, thus saving oil.

PURE RADIATION HEAT. The heat travels through 4-inch heating tubes, giving a large heating surface and causing a mild heat.

MOST UNIFORM TEMPERATURE. The very uniform temperature in all egg chambers has won for the Schwalge an unexcelled reputation. The heat to the different chambers is controlled before it reaches the chamber (not afterward), which insures the most uniform temperature throughout.

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MOISTURE GENERATOR for dry climates or high altitudes. Water is dropped on hot tube inside the egg chamber and evaporates.

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MECHANICAL EGG TURNING DEVICE. Our new 1923 Model is equipped with a mechanical egg turning device. One simple movement of the lever turns every egg. Can easily be removed, if turning by hand is preferred.

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Enlarged to 9600 Egg Capacity [12 "Four in One" Sections]

You should buy the Schwalge Incubator because it has the strongest guarantee back of it, which eliminates all risk.

*Special Inducement for Early Orders.
Mail Coupon at Once for Particulars.*

The Schwalge-Smith Company
Elm Street Elmhurst, Illinois

THE SCHWALGE-SMITH CO.

Elm Street, Elmhurst, Illinois

Please send me a copy of your catalogue and particulars on special inducement for early orders.

I am interested in a machine of.....egg capacity.

Name.....

Street or R. F. D. No.....

Town.....State.....

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My Buff Orpingtons

Perhaps no line of Buffs in existence carries the purity of color now possessed by my Strain. By this I refer to the strength of undercolor in every section, the soundness in tail and wing color, the soft, even, level surface color of Females and the brilliant, sparkling, golden luster in Males. But this matchless excellence of color does not make a complete Orpington. I have always maintained and cautiously guarded massive proportions, large capacity, broadness with length, stout bone, proper station, neat head*points and good length of feather. These balanced color and type qualities in my best Buff Orpingtons are the fruits of my 21 years of constructive and most cautious breeding. This matchless achievement accounts for my unapproached sensational winnings at the Great Chicago Coliseum Show past four years as well as my ability to serve you best in Buff Orpingtons.

My White and Black Orpingtons

While I do not breed White and Black Orpingtons so extensively as Buffs, the very same basic principles of constructive breeding is utilized and I have quietly furnished many of the most sensational Winners in White and Black Orpingtons known to the American Orpington fancy. Prudent purchasers do not object to paying substantial prices when they get this quality and the

finest of my many years of breeding are now open to your purchase. My outstanding specimens this year carry the neatest head points, the greatest capacity, the broadest backs, the lowest tail carriage, the fullest breasts, the heaviest bone and the best station that I ever owned! My old customers everywhere will fully appreciate this news and will order early as usual.

In every single instance the quality will over-balance the price whether the price be \$5 or \$50 per bird and your complete satisfaction is guaranteed.

C. S. BYERS

Successful Orpington
Specialist 21 Years

HAZELRIGG, IND.

1900--"Kerlin-Quality"--The REPEAT ORDER STRAIN for 23 years--1922

Since the year 1900 this world-famous strain has been paying mortgages, educating children, buying farms, beautiful homes and building most substantial bank accounts for *Thousands* of our customers.

For 1922

For the remainder of this year we offer in limited quantities:

**Pullets
Yearling Hens
Male Birds**



This Kerlin-Quality Trademark is your PROTECTION. Without it no shipment is genuine.

For 1923

For the approaching season of 1923 we are already booking orders for:

**Hatching Eggs
Baby Chicks**

All From Our Famous 265 - 270 Egg Strain English-American

Single Comb White Leghorn Foundation Stock

We are offering our matured stock at remarkably low prices and we are making a *Money-Saving* proposition to our customers who place their orders early for Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks for delivery during the coming season. Orders are coming fast. Have already booked orders for more chicks at this early date than any previous year. May we have the pleasure of mailing you our illustrated book? It's *Free* and brim full of information. It tells about our *Stock, Service Department*, etc. STOP "Keeping Chickens" — let Kerlin-Quality Chickens "Keep" YOU!

KERLINS' GRAND VIEW POULTRY FARM Route No. 3 Center Hall, Penn.

*Take my
word
for
it —*



Send for Catalog

This catalog is interesting even if you aren't ready to buy. It tells a lot of facts every hatcher should know and it points the way to bigger profits. Write for it today. It is free.

the man who wants profits wants a Wishbone

"I've tried 'em all, but give me a Wishbone every time. When I think of the backaches and worries and expense I had with other machines, I realize what a sucker I was not to have bought Wishbones long ago. There's no comparison between a Wishbone and any other mammoth.

"Take work, for instance. There just isn't any with a Wishbone. No transferring eggs and messing with the machine, all day and every day. You put your eggs in these trays and forget 'em until it's time to take the chicks out. All you do is put fuel in the heater—and rolling the eggs is a cinch with the Wishbone turning device. Notice, I said 'rolling'—the eggs aren't 'shifted' on end. They lie flat on their sides, the way they lie under a hen, and when they're rolled they're rolled all the way over. It sounds almost too easy, but if you'll read the catalog, you'll see the devices that do the work for you!

"The Wishbone is a giant for profits, too. Talk about the hen that laid the golden eggs! The Wishbone turns your eggs into golden, fluffy chicks—the kind everybody is crazy to buy because they're so strong they stand shipping, and they're as livable as Methuselah himself. I pulled \$15,000 net profit out of my 40,000 capacity last season without a minute's worry!"

THE NEW WISHBONE WON'T LET YOU WORK

"Did you read about the 1923 improvements? It's great the way the Wishbone beats its own record every year. The Hatching and Rolling Tray—the new Temperature Regulator without balances and weights—the improved Moisture Pan that takes the curse out of cleaning. I tell you the Wishbone people are helping us hatchers all the time.

"Take my advice. Order a Wishbone even if you buy only two sections as a starter. **START RIGHT**—and then buy more sections and increase your capacity just as fast as you're ready for it.

"And talk about service! Those fellows are certainly on the job. They give service with a capital S! They live up to their promises; any time I want something, they are so prompt, careful and 100% reliable; it's a pleasure to deal with them."

AMERICAN INCUBATOR MFG. CO.

133 Neilson Street, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.



The Wishbone Blue Flame-Oil Burning BROODER is the Chicks' Best Friend

NO valves to stick
NO strainer to clog
NO thermostat
to go wrong

**Economical
100% Reliable**



Unquestionably - the best way to raise Chickens

is to use Wishbone Brooders. Here are the actual facts: You will raise more chicks; you will raise healthier chicks. You will be trouble-free. The Wishbone needs no coaxing--no nursing--it has its job and does it.

4 Sizes—4 Prices

No. 22 (50-100 chicks)	\$10.00
No. 32 (350 chicks)	16.00
No. 42 (500 chicks)	19.00
No. 52 (1000 chicks)	22.00

Prices a little higher in far West.

Send for Booklet

It interestingly tells how the Wishbone Valveless will make this your happiest winter. Write for it today.

DEALERS

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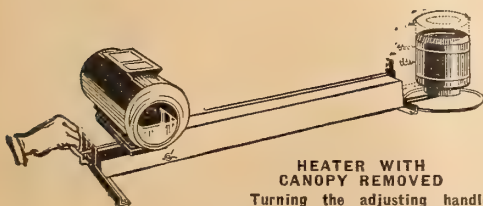
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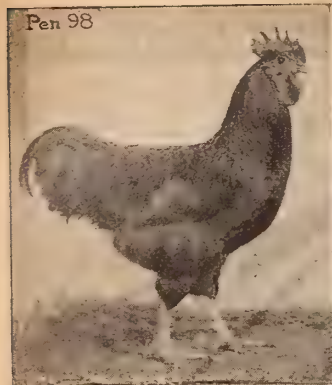
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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

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No. 11

Getting the Pullets Down to Business

EGGs are going up, up, up! They are selling October 1st on our local Indiana market at 45 cents per dozen. The rise has been steady and rapid the past few weeks. Hens are now in molt (the poorer hens in some flocks have started some time back) and egg production is consequently being shifted to the shoulders of the 1922 hatch of pullets, and prices are going higher and higher.

We must now put the dependency on the early pullets to keep the egg baskets filled. Those who have pullets sufficiently mature to be laying or are about to commence production are fortunate. The reward will be their's for there is a nice profit in winter eggs. I have pullets that started laying at five months and ten days, beating my last year's record by six days. This is rather early laying for an American breed (Wyandottes). Although I wasn't fortunate enough to start hatching before April, I still expect to receive a fair quota of winter eggs.

Now, let me offer a word of caution, just a bit of advice to those poultry raisers who are disposed to rest on their oars now that the pullets are maturing and in showing indications of getting down to business, appear capable of looking out for themselves. To the owners of such flocks I say, do not become slack and remiss in your work and attention to your birds. Do not let the pullets shift for themselves now and expect to reap a harvest of winter eggs. Do not defeat the very object you desire to attain. The transition period from the non-productive state to that of production, is a most critical time. The proper feed and handling during this turnover period will give you the results you desire, while negligent care at this time will work just the other way around.

Put in Laying Quarters

First, I would suggest that if the pullets are not now in their permanent winter quarters, no time should be lost in transferring them. It is always advisable to make the change some time previous to starting production, so they will be entirely familiar with their surroundings and all settled down and perfectly at home, as it were, when they attain the readiness to shell out the eggs. With such preparations there will be no interruption. When the pullets have started laying, do not persist in changing them about from one pen to another, for this is bound to make them restless and nervous and interrupt laying. A cessation in laying for a time will cut into the profits materially. And then, too, there is the likelihood that the pullets, when once they stop laying, may be inclined to lay down on the job entirely until spring. Remember it is harder to start a bird laying than it is to keep her laying. Therefore, do nothing to interrupt laying once it is commenced.

By Otto E. Hackman

**Feed liberally in November—
Heavy layers must have plenty
of food—Health is the basis of
profitable production.**

Do not stint the rations of the maturing pullets this month, whether they are just about to lay or have started production. Nothing is more disastrous than this. The fast developing or laying pullets need lots of good, wholesome food. We cannot overfeed a growing youngster. This is my fixed opinion. A fast growing and developing bird is always hungry, being especially voracious just before reaching maturity. There seemingly is no limit to its capacity for consuming food. And the appetite must be appeased.

A heavy layer must necessarily be a big eater. There must be a surplus of food consumed over and above the bodily requirement, and this goes to the manufacture of eggs. Without this surplus there could be no eggs. Therefore, we must feed them liberally; give them all they want. They will repay us many-fold by keeping the egg basket well filled when prices are high.

I do advise making an abrupt change in the rations when transferring pullets to their permanent winter home. They should not be put on the regular laying ration at once. The change should be made gradually so as not to upset them. All grain should be scattered in deep litter to encourage exercise. Exercise is of prime importance in securing and maintaining health; and health is the basis of profitable production. Keep the quarters clean and well ventilated. Give the birds ample room to avoid overcrowding, for crowding is very harmful.

The Old Stock

How is the old stock faring? If the flock has been fed throughout the summer with animal protein supplement the molting process may be just beginning in the more continuous layers, but if the flock has been grain fed, the molt may be pretty well finished. The late molter will require comfortable quarters. Cold weather will come on and catch her with only a partial coat of feathers and unless she is comfortably housed she will suffer.

Feed the molting fowls well to bring them through in the quickest possible time. The plumage should be examined frequently during the process of molt to detect any feathers that may come in off-colored or twisted. When any such appear, they should be pulled out so that others may grow in, which usually come in all right. Overcrowded and poorly ventilated quarters have a bad effect on the growth of the plumage. The molting birds should not be forced for eggs, as egg production and feather growth cannot be carried on successfully at the same time. The molting process is a trying ordeal and we must strive to protect the birds as much as we can. Green feed in abundance should be available at all times.

Old Breeds That Are Being Overlooked

IN THE old days of Aladdin's Wonderful Lamp, the huckster who went through the streets crying, "New lamps for old," had no difficulty in collecting all the old lamps in town. People readily traded the old for the new while, according to the story, there was one lamp worth the whole collection and the huckster got it. To those choosing a poultry breed, E. H. Hoffman, in the September American Poultry Journal, suggests fuller consideration of the merits of the older breeds. He is right. Many a fancier has found his Aladdin's lamp, the kind of feathered favorites that has filled his leisure time with interest and pleasure, brought him some convenient dollars and which to him has been worth all the other varieties put together. Nor has he always found it among breeds of recent origin. If he had been chasing the latest novelty he would never have found it at all.

Judge Hoffman notices the altogether disproportionate popularity of a few varieties, a fact which, says he, makes our poultry shows top-heavy. To experienced and thoughtful poultrymen, familiar with the wide range of choice among Standard breeds, and familiar with the sterling merits of the older varieties, the pranks of "popularity" are often a matter of regret and something of a puzzle. The question cannot be avoided, as one drives through the country: Why this unending recurrence of a few breeds? Would we have this tiresome monotony if people knew the Standard varieties and felt free to select what they most admire? A few observations as to what really are the factors controlling selection of a poultry breed with the generality of people may not be without interest.

With that class of poultrymen who keep fowls for profit alone, or profit derived only from eggs and meat, this article is not specially concerned. If these people keep a definite breed and do not disfigure the landscape with flocks of mongrels, poultry-lovers have that much to be thankful for. That only the most widely advertised breeds are profitable is to them a natural supposition. They pay no attention to the uncommon varieties; indeed, hardly know of their existence.

Beauty Comes In for Hard Knocks

There is another poultry-keeper who represents a large class. This man would be keeping birds of a more beautiful and less common type if he followed his own choice or that of his wife and family. His home and garden show

By Rev. T. W. Harwood

Many years of intelligent breeding have been put into some of the old breeds—A plea for fuller recognition of good old breeds.

but other influences decided the choice.

Now there is no subject so much discussed among neighbors as hens. No man was ever known to select a breed of poultry without consulting his neighbors. No sooner had Mr. Bright begun to build his poultry house than advice began to pour in over the garden fence. The beauty breeds came in for hard knocks. Mr. Bright has a reputation for business shrewdness to maintain and cannot afford

a love of the beautiful. Good taste with a touch of originality appear everywhere until you go to see the chickens. These are just like the neighbors' birds. In conversation it is explained that Mrs. Bright and the children wanted a breed of striking beauty seen at the poultry show

for esthetic reasons to keep hens that eat their heads off. So he decides to go his neighbors one better on practical lines and invests fifty dollars in two settings of eggs from Hairtrigger's three-hundred-egg Rapid-fire strain, winners in all the laying contests of the world. This story was from Mrs. Bright by way of apology for the looks of her hens. She further confessed that they were performing no miracles as layers. Later the Brights took other advice, got the breed they wanted at first; visitors admired them; the children loved, petted and fed them and, most surprising of all, they beat the Rapid-firers in the egg-basket.

The adoption of a new variety in many cases by the impression that, just because it is new, it is likely to be an all-around improvement on older

breeds and may be expected to excel them in all utility points. This idea may be honestly held by its originators and it certainly pays the boosters of the new variety to cultivate it, but it is misleading for the reason that utility excellence is not a matter of breed or variety but of stock. In the oldest breeds may be found improved strains carefully selected and bred with an eye to prolificacy and constitutional vigor. Much is heard of high prolificacy from White Leghorns, by no means a new breed. Heavy laying stock can also be found among Light Brahmas, Barred Rocks and Langshans, which now rank among the older races of fowl. As for the Hamburgs, justly ranked as a beauty breed, if there are any poor layers among them we have never heard of it. Laying is an incurable habit with them as it is with many of the Wyandottes which inherit prolificacy from them. Hamburg blood has been deliberately infused into the Orpingtons for that purpose. The old Black Spanish also is an (Continued on page 1030)



Silver Gray Dorkings. One of the old breeds. Probably introduced into England by the Romans in the dawn of the Christian era. Not a commercial fowl, but a family fowl, good for eggs and fine grained flesh.

Establishing the Hens in Winter Quarters

AS the crisp, cool days of November approach with their inevitable reminder that the winter is shortly to begin, with its cold, frosty air, its snows and storms, and its short days and long nights. November always sees important changes in Nature. Leaves have fallen, trees are nearly bare, vegetation becomes dried, and all out-of-doors seems preparing for a period of rest. The activities of the poultry farm also undergo a change with the coming of November days. During the summer many of the most important parts of the poultry raisers work has been accomplished out of doors, on the ranges, with his fowls largely depending on the out of doors as well. But, November comes. His tactics change. His activities, along with his fowls, go indoors, or at least they should in large part. November is the logical beginning of the poultryman's production year. His pullets reach laying maturity along in this month, his older hens get through with the molt and rest, and he naturally makes up his new pens about this same time. Thus, November is a starting time for many of the activities about the poultry ranch.

The poultry raiser has long observed that the market price of eggs usually reaches one of its highest peaks for the year during November. Therefore, he doubles his efforts to secure as large an output of eggs as he can for this time. But, he also knows that if he gets his hens to laying in November they will probably, other things being equal, continue through the remainder of the winter, and prices for winter eggs are always high.

There is every incentive for the poultry raiser to do his level best with his poultry flocks during November.

In Early November

In these days the poultry keeper should handle and manage his pullets and hens in a business-like way, in order to secure economical and profitable production. Well begun is half done. That adage applies to poultry splendidly. After closely studying the management of laying flocks during November over a period of over ten years the writer dares to suggest a few rules that, if followed by the average poultry keeper, will result in increased egg production during winter season.

About the first of November confine the pullets and hens within the houses which are to be their winter quarters. This means close confinement, that is the fowls should not be allowed to run out in yards on nice days, but kept within the laying houses continuously from this date on through until approximately the first of April. The writer is a firm believer in the economy of close confinement to winter quarters. He is aware that many times nice days, commodious yards, and apparent desire on the part of the fowls may tempt the poultry keeper to let the flocks out of doors. Nevertheless, this rule, if it is to really accomplish its purpose must be firmly adhered to. Now, there are several reasons why close confinement is a factor in increasing winter egg production. To enumerate:

If hens are to produce any considerable number of eggs in this off season, they must be forced to consume large quantities of dry mash. That is fundamental. If the fowls are allowed the privilege of the yards during November days, most of which are snappy, attractive days out of doors, they will not spend sufficient time at the dry mash hoppers. That is a proven fact. True, they will eat enough to keep themselves in fine condition. But we want more. We want them to eat enough to force egg production. They must be kept where they will be near to the hoppers and constantly reminded that the consumption of the mash is necessary. Keep the laying flocks close to the hoppers. This is the most important reason for close confinement, especially during November, when habits are formed.

By Willard C. Thompson

**Equipping the winter quarters—
Both the poultryman and the
hens go indoors—They should
work, not sleep—What to do to
get maximum results.**

Health is absolutely essential to economical egg production through cold weather. Health is greatly influenced by environmental conditions. It is possible to control the sanitation of the poultry house absolutely. It is scarcely possible to as efficiently and cheaply control the sanitation of the out of doors. The reason is surely obvious. Therefore the argu-

ment for close confinement is in part one of furnishing an environment which will maintain the fowls in perfect health and consequently in condition for economical production. It is true that many fowls are kept close together when confined all the time to winter quarters, and this ordinarily increases the chances for the development of disease, but it is equally true that such danger due to possible disease can be more quickly and efficiently controlled and destroyed within the houses than without.

Labor for the winter care of the fowls is reduced. Where large numbers are being kept, this item is worth much consideration. It speaks for itself.

Exercise, vigorous and lots of it, is quite a necessary factor in forcing for winter eggs. It is more easily and systematically induced when the fowls are enclosed within their pens, than when they are allowed the freedom of the yards. Later in this article the proof of this is offered.

The Sanitary Poultry House

Do not expect a perfectly well-grown, well-selected flock of pullets or hens to lay economically, and continue in good, strong, vigorous health unless they have been furnished a clean and sanitary house. November should see every producing flock of hens shut up within a house of this kind. Sanitation of the poultry house is not expensive, it is not difficult. Just at this time of the year a thorough, and emphasize that word, sanitary cleaning of the poultry house should be made. Again a rule, to be followed more or less closely in preparing the house for the layers:

Choose a clear, drying day for this job. It is not a rainy day piece of work.

Start early in the morning, in order that the house may dry out by nightfall, and be ready for the fowls.

Close the fowls out of the house during house-cleaning. They'll be in your way, and you'll be in their way, and both parties will suffer, and the work will be impeded.

Sweep down the walls, including ceiling, rafters, etc., also the inside of the cloth curtains with an old broom.

Empty out the nest litters and all refuse matter from any place within the house onto the floor.

Take all the movable fixtures out of the house, clean thoroughly, spray with a five per cent solution of standard commercial disinfectant, and leave them in the sun for the next few hours.

Remove all the floor litter, droppings, and other refuse matter. If you have a dirt floor remove two or three inches of the surface along with the litter.

Cover the inside of the windows with old bags.

Spray the entire interior of the house with a disinfectant whitewash. The writer has used, with excellent success, the following formula:

Five parts of cream of lime (lime slaked with boiling water to consistency of thick cream),

One part of kerosene,

One-half part of good commercial disinfectant.

Thin with hot water, as needed. Strain through a screen. Add salt, glue or lard to aid in making it adhere nicely.

Apply with a force pump, being sure to get it into all cracks, corners and crevices.

Allow the house to air out and dry for three or four hours and then return the fixtures, re-litter nests and floor, and return the fowls as (Continued on page 1035)

Wonderful Achievements of Poultry Breeders

MY recollections concerning poultry date backward some sixty years, about forty of which cover my fancying period. But let me say at the outset that I have thus far escaped the point where man's mind reverts chiefly to past events, for I am still actively in the game of hens, gardening as much area as one hoe can cover. With bees and a cow to further cinch the independent course of the outdoor career, I have a feeling that one would have to search a long while to find a more ideal existence.

My topic is mainly reminiscent of past conditions and events! and I have a keen memory of poultry matters dating back to a period when poultry as a special business was unthought of, and as a hobby even was derided. From these memories I purpose to refer to such things as have a bearing upon present-day problems. For with all our modern immense development in poultry lines we are in a state of transition. Our practical methods are yet to be modified to consist with the further growth in the business. But we especially need more light upon the problem of co-ordination of the practical with the fancy; for these joint interests are to be merged into one: a conclusion easily reached if one considers the present trend in poultry matters.

The Early Fancy

To illustrate this point we will go back to a period when the poultry fancy was concerned more completely with fanciful notions as to physical types and conformations than at present. Exhibitions made no bluff at practical considerations. That was the day when the term "fancy" comprehensively expressed the poultry idea. We long since outgrew the word. "Fancier" sounds better. And these names, in the lack of a better, seem likely to stick. Poultry breeder is a doubled-barreled term, self-explaining, and though more cumbersome is to be preferred, as calculated to placate the practical-minded poulterer: who is to be won over to the idea that the breeding to beautiful types is neither a thing above nor below him.

To illustrate the advance in poultry in half a century, few of the approved breeds of today had then an existence. We had the Polish, bred in a crude condition, known as "top-knots." We had a breed called Bolton Grays, named from an English town, and after disappearance for many years were again imported as Silver Campines. An ancient maker and vender of soft-soap (the material article), a regular occupation, by the way, in every village, came to my home and bought all the "Spanish" we had, the first I knew what to call stock identical with our modern Minorcas. He said he could distinguish them by their "white gills." This man's name was Padelford, but the neighbors knew him as Padelfoot. The type of fowl I much preferred at that time would be today styled Dominiques; "domineekers," we called them. In comb and plumage they much resembled the breed of today, but more gamy in habits, and having the run of the farm, ranged

By Fred W. Proctor

Some breeds have failed to stand the test of time—Others have advanced under skillful handling—The first Standard for Rhode Island Reds.

freely. Nested in the hay-mows. Stole nests so freely as to render the setting of hens unnecessary.

Improvements That Are Imaginary

I commenced the last paragraph with reference to the advance in poultry affairs. But considering the prime intrinsic worth of these old-time Dominiques, let me say that the

practical improvement in poultry is largely a thing of the imagination. With three generations to prepare this stock in the matter of feeding and selection in mating, I believe it would hold its own in our laying contests of today with the best. Our actual advancement has been in the line of systematic management and the development of the show status of poultry. It is along these same lines that future progress is to be made.

This same breed of Dominiques have left a permanent record as having been an element in the makeup of our most notable breed—the Barred Rock. Though now bred few in number, they represent the most striking example of a breed built along nature's lines, and apart from the advantage which popularity bestows there exists today no

more useful type. But here is the point where they fall down: their color scheme signally fails to appeal to the fancier. And this mention serves to point a most important truth about the poultry business. Although this is a day of great progress along practical lines, it is still popular approval based upon considerations of beauty as expressed in plumage markings that makes or mars a breed's success.

In this connection I must not forget to mention one of the first poultry exhibi-

tions I attended. At this show in Worcester, Mass., in the hall where first the Barred Rocks and later the Wyandottes (under their present name) made their earliest public appearance, A. C. Hawkins and the late L. J. Upham were strong contestants in Barred Rocks. The Plymouth Rock of that early day showed no marked improvement upon the Dominique as regards plumage. This was before double mating was in evidence and fifteen years of breeding had not given the male a plumage to resemble the females: being many shades lighter, his barring very faulty especially in wings and tail. The hens displayed more uniformity of barring, but were loosely feathered and their plumage grew rusty in summer. And so D. A. Upham (the elder), who was the introducer of the Plymouth Rock, showed no inconsistency in preferring his Dominiques.

The Plymouth Rock was destined to go ahead, and the Dominique to retrograde, in the popular sense, not from intrinsic merit, but on account of the way they appealed to the practical breeders in the first instance. There was magic in the name. And the time was ripe for the appearance of breeds distinctively American, combining the traits of the Asiatic and European stocks. The progress of the breed has been remarkable considering the necessity of shaping their ideals of bodily (Continued on page 1031)



American Dominiques, a breed that retains its original rustic quality of early years, while the genius of breeding has been devoted to its offspring, the Barred Plymouth Rock

Practical Poultry Hints for the Month

WE were talking the other day with a party who proposes to put a heating plant into his poultry house, and he asked our advice about it. We do not believe that artificial heat has any place in a breeding or laying house for poultry. Put it in the brooder house. Think it over. The fowls put on their heavy winter coats in the Fall molt. They cannot take off their flannels and overcoats at will. They keep their coats on twenty-four hours a day. How would you like to sit around, or hustle about and work all day, in heated house if clad in a full equipment of outdoor clothing and then sleep in clothes and overcoat all night in the same warm house? If you did, how long would it be before you would be unable to work and would have to call in the doctor?

Be certain this winter to carefully save all the droppings from the poultry. They are very valuable as a fertilizer for the garden as well as other growing crops. They can be saved more easily if you use dropping boards. Store in a dry place, cover with land plaster or road dust and work over occasionally. After they are thoroughly dried they can be put into barrels and left until wanted for use.

We all have our pet theory about feeding for winter eggs. Our plan is to keep a dry mash before the hens all the time and scatter hard grain in a deep litter morning and evening (sparingly in the morning). Hopper feeding a dry mash in a measure does away with guess work. The hens get enough to eat without gorging themselves and a small feeding of grain in the litter in the morning induces the needed exercise. It may be that a dry mash is not any better than a moist one, other than it is partaken more slowly and the birds are not so much inclined to over-eat.

It is no time to stay away from your local poultry show. We know you are all busy, more than ever, but we have never failed to get full value from a day or more spent at a live winter poultry show. The shows that put on poultry lectures are to be especially recommended. If you have an influence with the management or are on the board yourself see that more is made of institute work the coming four months. Put on talks on "getting winter eggs," "selecting the laying hen," etc., and see what the results are regarding attendance. Somewhere not far away, will be held a good show and you should plan to be there.

A little planning now, will make more money easy the other planning that will surely come with a rush of winter work on the farm. It now looks like a prosperous year for poultry raisers. Feed prices are reasonable while the selling price of eggs and poultry seem firm. Everything is to be gained, not lost, by putting our brains to work as never before.

While winter is not supposed to begin until December, as a real fact, November may be windy and cold. We

By Archie E. Vandervort

A practical farmer-poultryman puts a note book in his pocket and jots down a variety of interesting and helpful hints.

consider it now time to get all the chicks into winter quarters, time to feed for winter eggs, time to finish the doing of the little things that are needed for the winter comfort of our stock. Many poultry farms have had their beginning at different months of the year. Some of them have been

begun in the springtime while a few have been started in late autumn with the buying of a few good breeding stock.

November is a very good month to begin that planning that will be followed by actual operations in mid-winter. It's a good time to plan for your incubators and brooders, have your houses ready, get your breeding stock to lay your hatching eggs and in every way be ready to start at the best season to hatch chicks.

If you still have a few marked birds around your runs, November is the month to dispose of them. It is very unprofitable to winter such.

Order that breeding cockerel this month. Don't wait until the best have been sold and the weather is so cold that birds cannot be shipped safely.

The best time to resand floors is August and September, but if you have not done this, it is not too late now if you can procure the sand.

Clean up the litter on the floors often. Anything but digging around in a lot of wet, foul and filthy litter. Give your hens something better. You wouldn't like it yourself, they don't either.

If possible collect a barrel or two of fine road dust. A bushel of this in a large box or frame, in a sunny location in the henhouse, will be greatly enjoyed by the fowls and will keep down the number of body lice.

A supply of green food for winter should be looked after now, as vegetable and root crops can be bought cheaper now than later if you have to buy them. If you raise them see to it that they are gathered before the freezes injure them, and properly store them.

Cabbages and mangels make the ideal green food for hens in winter. Small potatoes and speckled or cull apples are also relished, particularly when the fowls are confined to their winter quarters.

Look out for the late hatches, especially this month. Don't let them get a setback as winter approaches. Some say late hatches don't pay. Give them a chance and see if they don't.

Winter poultry troubles are the result of drafts over the roosts. Keep wind out of the old chicken house by tacking tar paper on the inside.

The local demand for dressed poultry may be worth looking into. It may be better to dress and sell to the user rather than to get rid of your spare cockerels to some dealer who comes to your door. The private customer likes the well fattened carcass, (Continued on page 1034)



Instructors and investigators in poultry husbandry visit Highland Park Poultry Ranch, Washington State, July, 1922

Standing, left to right: R. K. Carver, N. E. Chapman, F. H. Ching, R. K. Baker, A. G. Lunn, W. H. Fairley, L. M. Hurd, T. S. Townsley, G. M. Cormie, R. E. Jones, H. C. Krandel, A. R. Lee, W. G. Krum, J. H. Hare, Horace Atwood, J. R. Terry, N. R. Mehrhof, Ambrose Brownell, B. P. Kirkland, M. E. Atkinson, Mrs. H. C. Krandel, Mrs. T. S. Townsley, A. D. Cowan. Seated, left to right: F. E. Gilbert, Mrs. W. G. Krum, James E. Rice, Mrs. James E. Rice, F. Charles Elford, Mrs. R. K. Carver, F. C. McClane, E. Morgan, L. C. Beall, Jr., and daughter.

Distinctive Qualities of the Cornish Fowl

By Frank L. Platt

**A very heavy breed—Big boned
and well fleshed—Short feathered
—Fair layers—How to select for
mating.**

THE Cornish breed was first known as the Indian Game. It had one of the greatest booms ever enjoyed by any breed. About the year 1890 specimens were being imported by wholesale from the home of the breed in Cornwall, England. The fanciers of that mining country had developed a unique type to which they had applied the name, Indian Game. The breed was not a true game fowl of India.

About 1846 some red Aseel fowls were imported from India and introduced into Cornwall, where they were crossed with Derby black Red Games, and about 1870 Malay Game blood was fused into this cross. The Cornish Indian Game arose from this cross breeding. The first fowls of this breed to come to U. S. were imported by Dr. H. P. Clark of Indianapolis and exhibited by him at the Indiana State Fair of 1887. He imported them as a sort of large, nondescript fighting fowl for use in the pit in natural spurs. That was before the fascinating and valuable features of the Cornish were known, and since the fuller appreciation of this fowl the pit pugnaciousness has been completely subordinated and entirely subdued.

The Cornish breed is characterized by heavy bone, short plumage and compact build. It may appear like a good fighting fowl, and the name of Indian Game indicated fighting proclivities, but no modern breeder would say that the breed was a game fowl in its nature. Indeed, the name Indian Game is a misnomer, for the fowls are not from

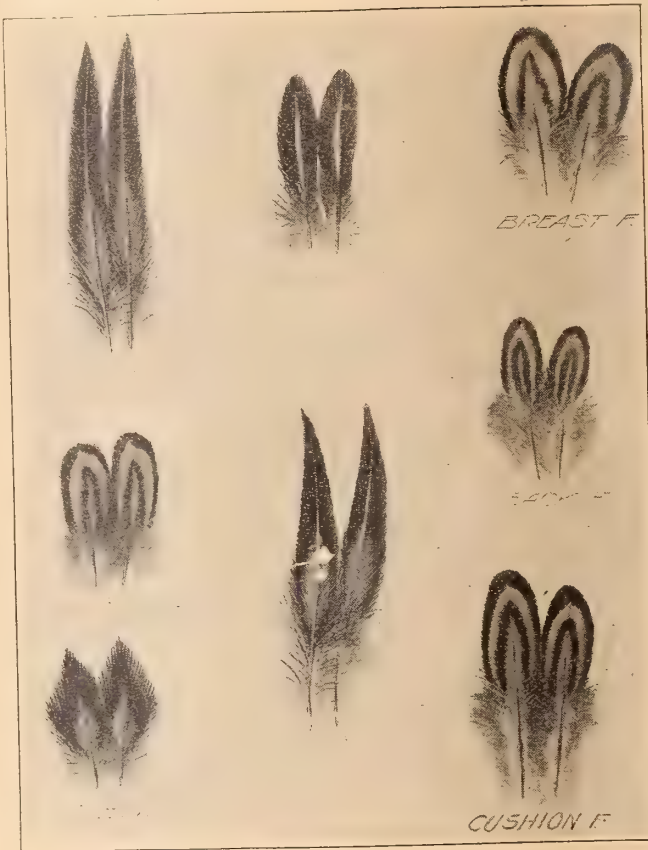
India. They are the one yellow skinned, yellow legged breed that England has produced; and partly because of yellow skin, and partly because of other qualities that found favor with American fanciers, the breed had a great run of popularity in this country.

After the boom subsided in the early nineties, popular interest in Indian Games was languid until 1898, when the breed began to enjoy a more solid growth. Substantial prices were paid for good birds, but there was less spectacular exploitation of the breed. On the surface the breed and its breeders may have appeared to have been

wanting energy, but by 1912 it was plain that a material and healthy growth had been made. The American Cornish Club held its meeting at the Baltimore show that year. The club boasted a membership of 224. The entry at Baltimore consisted of 197 head of Indian Game.

John Ward of New Jersey was in attendance at the Baltimore show of 1912, and met the old breeders, such as Brent, Templeton, Hayes, Cornman and others, and a couple of years later young Ward was elected secretary of the club. He at once began a publicity and educational campaign in behalf of the breed which was new in the annals of specialist clubs. What the Red Club, the Ancona Club, and other live breed clubs have since done in championing and promoting their favorites, is something of a repetition of what was done by that enthusiastic, ambitious fancier by the name of John Ward, who was in love with the Cornish.

(Continued on page 1050)



Feathers from Dark Cornish male (M) and female (F).



A pair of Dark Cornish and a good White Cornish cock. These birds are not fighters, but are a wonderful meat type of table poultry.

Twenty-Six Years with Barred Plymouth Rocks

By John W. Yant

**New breeders should acquaint themselves with past progress—
The future—A living and independence from Barred Rocks—
Author is president of American Barred Plymouth Rock Club.**

IT WAS in the year 1896, about the time Gen. Coxey assembled his hobo army and began his march to Washington to ask the U. S. Government to issue non-interest bearing bonds to put the thousands of idle men of that time to work, that I borrowed \$50 at 6% interest to purchase four Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. Being a coal miner at the time and getting but 56 cents per ton for mining, I was compelled to mine about 90 tons of coal to pay for those four Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. A pretty good price I presume you think. It was equivalent to several hundred dollars measured in the miner's wages of today.

Was I foolish? I have never seen the day since the venture that I wished I had done otherwise. Breeding and selling Barred Rocks became my livelihood. What I have today I owe to the chicken business in no small measure. I have never carried on the business as extensively as some, but for years I have been breeding and selling Barred Rock chickens. And aside from profits, I can say that after more than a quarter century breeding Barred Plymouth Rock fowls I look upon the work as one of the beautiful and useful occupations of man. From year to year the work of breeding has continually become more fascinating and new beauties and added worth unfold as the years go by.

As I take a look backward and compare the great beauty and worth of the variety today with that earlier period I can but conclude that I first found the variety in a very crude form, yet possessing the very valuable characteristic of great vigor.

Birds of Twenty-five Years Ago

The males varied greatly in type.

Some were long and lanky, others short and squatty. Birds flat in breast and knock-kneed were plentiful. High pinched tails were numerous. Sometimes the opposite appeared, like a fan-tail pigeon or the large, well spread tail of the Brahmas.

Females were coarse in type and inclined, as a rule, to lay on fat and bag down in the rear. So-called "broken down" hens were common on any farm where the birds were allowed to get fat. In temperament and disposition the variety was not so active, alert and business like as in our best bred strains today. Females twenty-five years ago were also inclined too much to broodiness which has automatically departed to such an extent in many specimens of the most carefully bred lines that they could be truthfully called non-sitters as much so as many of the Mediterranean breeds. This improved utility and egg production feature is the result of the refined form, symmetrical lines, active and alert carriage, all of which is demanded in the modern specimen.

While the variety was made up of many shapes and types a quarter century back, this was a valuable asset to the wide-awake, industrious, persistent, common-sense breeder, for the variety was not settled in a rut, and there were unlimited stores of the choicest material from which to construct the most beautiful and useful fowl the world has yet known. Wise he was in not demanding standards to fit all that great store of breeding material. In fact, do not recollect of anyone demanding a standard at that time for the long and lanky or the short and squatty because nature seemed to favor giving us these various types at the time.

Later the A. P. A. did demand a fixed Plymouth Rock type that produced well; a fixed shape easily recognized as belonging to the breed. That ideal was constructed from

the earlier extremes of the variety, giving us the "medium whole," which is the beautiful Plymouth Rock form of today.

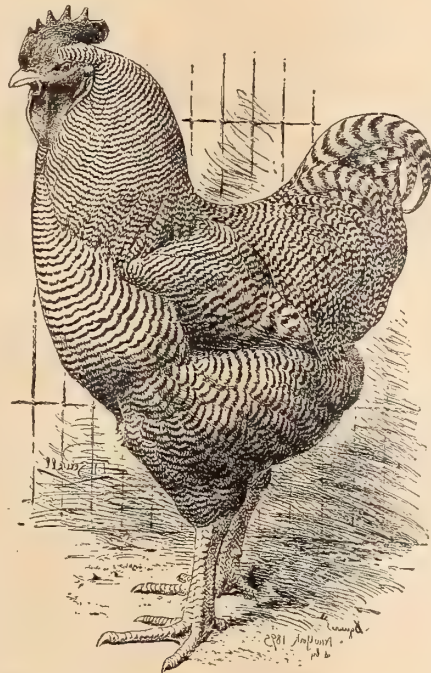
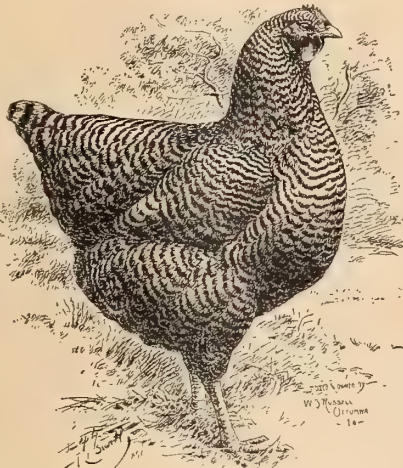
The low-down specimens of the early date gave us the broad shoulders and full breast. The high station oftentimes carried the spread tail of the Brahma. The desirable parts of the two extremes gave us the rather long back, broad its entire length, with breast broad, full and well rounded.

Better station now commanded attention. Those knock-knees had to go. Tail carriage was improved. Lastly, a

refined, symmetrical whole developed from the perfection of the parts. The work is not finished; it still needs close watching and a truly good and typical bird is still the product of a careful, patient breeder. Such birds do not grow on gooseberry bushes. The breeder toils to get one section well molded, then another, until today our Barred Plymouth Rocks in the yards of our best breeders carry a beautiful, refined symmetrical form that start the "Joy Bells" ringing in the breast of the breeder. There is something of satisfaction in the production of such birds; something of triumph in which he inwardly rejoices.

Improvement in Color

Barred Plymouth Rocks were a quarter century old when I took them up. Now early in the second quarter century of their history, they varied in color fairly as much as they did in shape. Many of the males were a light, almost barless gray; others dark and dingy. All were uneven on surface as we understand even color today. They were light in neck and (Continued on page 1028)



Barred Plymouth Rocks as bred at the time J. W. Yant first took up the breeding of this variety. The male won 1st at New York, 1895, and the pullet won 1st at Chicago, 1897. Both birds show the pinched tails, wide bars, and long legs commonly seen in those days.

Editorial

You Have Heard It Said

You have heard it said that the American Dominique, pronounced dom-i-nek, is the oldest American breed. We are reminded of this old breed this month by the reminiscent article in this issue by Fred W. Proctor. We had to dig deep down into the barrel to find the pictures of a pair of Dominiques to illustrate Mr. Proctor's article, and having dug them up and presented them to you, it occurs to us to make a few remarks on breeds and breeding which would seem appropriate at this time.

You have heard it said that under-color is of no value, that perfection in surface color should make a perfect bird. Well, the Dominique has just a plain slate under-color which has no value.

You have heard it said that if it were not for "under-color-itis," a malady affecting both old and young fanciers, we would make more progress as breeders. Well, the Dominique has no under barring to cause a malignant form of hurtful enthusiasm.

You have heard it said that we should have natural standards which do not require the artificial methods of double mating. Well, the Dominique has a natural standard, for the male is required by the Standard to be one or two shades lighter in color than the female, and double mating is not necessary.

You have heard it said that utility should be the first consideration and standard weights should be made to conform to production values. Well, the Dominique has the weights of the egg type hen, which are: Hen, 5 lbs.; pullet, 4 lbs. The Minorca hen and pullet are each 2½ lbs. heavier, and Ancona females are only ½ lb. lighter.

You have heard it said that the broody tendency and fleshing disposition of the larger breeds should be bred out and a more active temperament developed in order to meet the demands for higher egg production. The Dominique has the bright eye, the quick step, the limited broody proclivities, the small body, the long tail, that go with the Leghornized egg type.

You have heard it said that fanciers deal only with feathers, thus wasting much of their time and energy. Well, the Standard of Perfection for Dominiques does not call for parallel, even barring, rather the ideal Dominique should have irregular dark and light bars, and the white bar should be grayish and not clean cut. This color is easily produced and is to be found on thousands of dung-hill fowls all over the country. No time need be devoted to breeding feathers on Dominiques.

You have heard it said that the rose comb is an improvement on the single comb since it is frost proof. Well, the Dominique has a rose comb.

Such are the qualifications of the American Dominique and they are so complete that they meet every criticism that has thus far been advanced against the improved, modern breeds. And yet, not over \$500 worth of Dominiques change hands in a year, while a million dollars worth of Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandottes and Reds are sold.

We were relating these things to our old friend, Leo Brosemer, one day here of late. "Leo," we asked, "what is the reason?" He replied:

"Why, there is no architect back of the breed. The architecture of a people is an index of their mental and moral qualities and the

state of civilization which they have reached. Take the city of Chicago. What if you would take the architects out of it? Did you ever think of that? We must have designers—call them idealists and dreamers if you want to. Without them there would be no church spires, no marble walled corridors in our theaters; indeed, there would be no edifice in the city fitted by beauty and symmetry to fill the eye and gratify the mind. We would have great rows of drab, block houses. Now, the method of construction adopted in nature by the poultry breeder compares with the handiwork of the builder who works with brick and mortar. The breeder must have an ideal, an artistic design. That is the trouble with the Dominique; it has no architect."

Strange, isn't it, how the oldest of all the American breeds, and one which has never been improved by constructive breeders, should today meet all the requirements of the reformers.

The next time you hear the work of the fancier-breeder disparaged, remember the case of the Dominique, unpopular, almost forgotten; and then recall the simple and wonderful explanation of Brosemer, thinker and fancier: "There was no architect." That is equivalent to saying that the aims and ideals of the fancier are indispensable.

A Progressive Show Management

Theo. Hewes is unique as a show manager. He took the Chicago show at a time when it was a wreck and made of it one of the most successful poultry exhibitions in America.

The Coliseum show, under Mr. Hewes' management, has been a forerunner in introducing new features. There are, for instance, no exhibition pens of Barred Rocks or Brown Leghorns at the Coliseum, and prizes are awarded on cockerel-breeding pens and pullet-breeding pens. The name and address of each exhibitor is written on the coop tag of each exhibition cage, that not only the public but the judge may know who is showing every bird.

This year the Coliseum show will adopt another new feature. The judges will issue a record card on every bird in the show that does not win a prize, and that card will be promptly furnished to the exhibitor so he may know the good as well as the bad features of his specimen. This will not be a score card, but will be an index card on which is pointed out and indicated the relative merits of the bird as it stood in competition. It will be a record of the judge's opinion.

This is a progressive step. The comparison show is today deficient in the service it renders to the young exhibitor. It is not making new breeders the way the old score card show did. Mr. Hewes has counted the cost and the labor of giving his exhibitors a record of the judge's opinion, and has come to the practical conclusion that "the exhibitor is entitled to the information."

One more thing: Birds in comparison shows are not weighed. There is a growing feeling all over the country that many of the winners in the big comparison shows would prove to be, in actual fact, below Standard weight. This is particularly true in the case of White Leghorns. At the Coliseum show the White Leghorns as shown by Hillview Farm are among the largest in the country. However, to meet, as far as the Mid-West is concerned, the growing doubt in regard to the actual size of winners in the big comparison shows, Mr. Hewes will state in the premium list of the Coliseum show that "we will protect the Standard against inferior sized specimens, and compel our judges to weigh birds when in doubt." Scales will be on hand for this purpose.

Economics of the Situation

Down in Vermilion County, Illinois, the County Agent tells a true story of a farm woman who made more money on her chickens and eggs than her husband did on his crops.

It will be seen by the chart on page 1006 that live poultry is 55% higher than the average price that prevailed during the pre-war period of 1910-14. Eggs are 18% higher. These are increases in the prices that producers receive.

The raw material that the poultryman buys is lower than before the war, or about at the pre-war basis. Wheat prices are just above the pre-war level, while corn is 14% below and oats are 18% below what they brought the producer before the war.

Prices paid producers for cotton are 82% above the pre-war average, but cotton is only about half a crop. While the price is high, the southern planter has less cotton to sell. That sickly looking fly, the Boll-weevil, takes his heavy toll of cotton. The next high line on the chart is chickens.

Two things interest the poultryman. Will the buying power of the consumer continue high and will grain prices continue relatively low?

Grain prices will depend on the supply of grain and the demand for it. The supply promises to be up to expectations. The production this year as compared with last year's production is about the same in total number of bushels of all grains grown.

The demand for this grain is not as great as it would be under more normal conditions. There is no more grain in the world than the world needs, but Europe has not the money to buy, so Europe goes to bed partly hungry. Our new tariff on industry will only make it more difficult for Europe to buy food, since she will be at a greater disadvantage than before in paying for grain with the products of her own labor.

Our corn crop is perhaps 20,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, but still more than enough for domestic needs. The war stimulated corn production. Europe does not buy corn. It is primarily an animal food, and Europe is not now buying food for cattle, horses and hogs.

The oat crop is probably 15% above last year. Farmers no longer grow oats for profit. Oats fit into their system of crop rotation and no other crop has come along to take its place. Of course, the farmer needs some oats for feed. But there is no longer a big consumptive demand for the surplus of this grain, for there are no longer great commands of cavalry to need horse feed, and in the cities, autos and trucks have displaced horses to a great extent.

The wheat crop is probably 15,000,000 bushels in excess of last year. The wheat market fluctuates widely. If world conditions were not maladjusted, Europe would take this wheat, but Europe is buying from hand to mouth, while Americans must finance the great reserves of wheat that are piling up in the elevators. The capacity to buy wheat for export is lacking.

Summed up, the grain market appears to be well supplied, with a rather stationary demand.

Of the things that look best on the chart, are chickens, wool, butter, eggs, apples, all produced for U. S. markets, as in none of these things is there a heavy exportable surplus which must be sold in world markets. The American with a buying power 50% above the pre-war level is the agriculturalist's best customer. We may talk of hard times in U. S., but compared to the impoverished purchaser of Europe, the American consumer is a rich and lavish customer. Therefore, those things are most profitable that are produced for U. S. markets, without the necessity of out-side world conditions setting or influencing prices.

What of the U. S. customers' continued prosperity, his continued ability to buy? The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, in its recent survey of conditions, says:

"The signs point to a moderate increase in business activity during the coming months. Unemployment in the country has become practical normal. Reports from various parts of the country, in fact, refer to labor shortages in certain districts and trades."

The U. S. Department of Labor, on Oct. 9th, reported:

"From all indications, the elimination of transportation and fuel difficulties will speed production and employment to a higher degree than has obtained since the war."

President Harding in a letter published in the press of Oct. 15th, said:

"The general financial situation has steadily improved and today the country has a brighter prospect ahead of its business, industry and agriculture than at any time since the mistaken program of drastic deflation adopted by those who were then in control of government policies."

Recently the steel corporation raised wages of its labor 20%. It appears that we are tending to higher wages, at least full employment, this winter. The deflation of labor, like the deflation of credit, seems to be arrested. Optimism is justified for the winter season now at hand. The poultryman should be prayerfully happy and thankful this Thanksgiving.

Paying Less for Leghorn Hens

Leghorn breeders feel that of late a great deal of detrimental propaganda has been directed against their favorites, and they are particularly sensitive about the difference in price quoted for heavy and light table poultry.

The breeders of heavy breeds feel that there is too much propaganda favorable to the Leghorn finding expression in spoken word and printed page. These breeders of heavy and dual purpose types point to the fact that the highly specialized State agricultural experiment stations are exponents of the Leghorns and have furnished an immense amount of data on the economic advantages of the specialized egg-type fowl, to the disparagement of the heavier breeds.

It is a fact that we hear very little on the advantage of weight in poultry. One would almost conclude that there was no advantage in size, particularly when he hears a Leghorn man say: "I wouldn't grow the cockerels if I could tell the sex of my chicks as they come from the incubator; and I could afford to throw away the carcasses of my hens after their laying season, for eggs, eggs, eggs are the only thing I want, the only thing in which there is any profit."

The poor old hen that sets in her maternal way and rears a brood of chickens, and then puts on some flesh and fat, seems to be a type accursed by the specialized egg farmer. However, since there are so many of the matronly type, it might be well to see what good there is in them. This will require a comparison, and since comparisons have long been known to be distasteful, we shall endeavor to simply produce facts and figures.

We are indebted to John S. Martin for the following data on the subject:

On June 23, 1922, Mr. Martin shipped 70 White Leghorn hens to M. P. Mallon, receiver and exporter of all kinds of poultry, Toronto, Canada. Those 70 hens weighed 213 lbs., or a little less than 3 lbs. per head. They brought 10 cents a pound, or \$21.30 for the lot. The express on the shipment was \$6.20 and the money order for the remittance was 12 cents, so Mr. Martin received exactly \$14.98 for the 70 hens.

On July 5, 1922, John S. Martin shipped to the same M. P. Mallon, commission dealer of Toronto, 69 White Wyandotte hens. These 69 hens weighed 450 lbs., or 6½ lbs. each. They brought 21 cents per pound, or \$94.50 for the lot. The express on the shipment and the return of the empty crates amounted to \$7.49, leaving a total of \$87.01, which was paid to Mr. Martin by check.

Seventy hens net the shipper \$14.98. Sixty-nine hens net the shipper \$87.01. That is equivalent to saying that a 6½ lb. Wyandotte hen is worth six 3 lb. Leghorn hens when the carcasses reach the butcher block.

It might appear that this is an unusual case because of an 11 cent differential between light and heavy hens.

A subscriber in Los Angeles sends us the market quotations in that market for September 28, 1922. Hens of 3¼ lbs. are quoted at 19 cents; hens, colored, of 4 lbs. and up, 30 cents a pound. There again is a difference of 11 cents per pound.

In Chicago, October 4, 1922, live fowls of 4 lbs. and over were quoted at 23 cents; small hens and Leghorns, 14



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WHITE

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BREEDERS OF WHITE WYANDOTTES

John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont.

WEST BARNSTABLE, MASS., May 20, 1922

Dear Sir:

Words cannot express my admiration and appreciation of what you have done for the White Wyandottes as a breed, in bringing the Regal Dorcas strain to its present high state of perfection. For hardiness, early maturity, heavy layers of good sized eggs, combined with standard requirements, they stand today without a rival.

For over thirty years I have bred and exhibited White Wyandottes and have bought either eggs or stock of many of the White Wyandotte breeders throughout the country, and never had any birds to equal the Regal Strain. I have had some of the heavy weights, also some of the creepers, which average from eighty to ninety eggs per year, per hen, and small eggs at that. I have Dorcas pullets hatched last June laying eggs averaging 25 ounces per dozen as taken from the nest. My five-year-old Dorcas hen commenced to lay the 4th of last December, and is still laying without showing any signs of becoming broody. This hen comes as near to standard requirements as any hen I ever owned.

Your very truly,

(Signed)

GEO. H. BODFISH.

To receive such a letter from a veteran breeder of over 30 years standing should be convincing evidence that the Regal Dorcas strain is the ideal fowl. They are wonderful layers of rich brown eggs, unsurpassed as a profitable table fowl and able to go into the show room and come home with the blue ribbons. What more could be desired?

3,000 matured or rapidly maturing cockerels and pullets of royal lineage, ready for shipping on short notice.

2,000 Selected Cocks and Hens, tested breeders at Special Prices.

200 Acres devoted to White Wyandottes.

Free—Send for illustrated Catalogue and Fall Bulletin, telling all about my special offerings for the next sixty days.

John S. Martin, Box 51, Port Dover, Ont., Can.



Big Buff Minorcas

with their robust size, splendid type and large egg producing capacity are so practical and their glorious golden color so beautiful that they will eventually dominate the Minorca field. Since they are so satisfactory as a fanciers fowl their practical superiority should prompt an immediate investment in a quality foundation mating.

Can furnish outstanding exhibition and breeding males, females and pens which surely will improve any flock.

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No better blood lines to be had in the whole world, sixty birds in the winning at Madison Square and Boston, including champions and specials. Book your order for single birds, expert mated pens or a whole string for your show. More than thirty years a breeder, exhibitor and judge.

F. H. DAVEY

GREYSTONE, YONKERS, N. Y.

cents. In New York, Oct. 4, 1922, heavy fowls were quoted at 27 cents; fancy heavy, 1 to 2 cents more; fowls, poor, 20 to 22 cents; Leghorns, 20 to 22 cents.

These are the facts, recorded here without prejudice on our part. We are just as willing and ready to show that the Leghorn eats less feed in the course of a year, that it loses less time in broodiness, that it produces a white shelled egg which commands a premium in some markets. It is equally important, however, as a matter of fairness, to admit the advantages of a beef or dual-purpose hen over a dairy hen, when the two carcasses ultimately reach the market.

Why should there be the difference in price between small and big hens? The Leghorn man will say that "a four pound chicken is about the size demanded by the average housewife," and he will intimate that the Leghorn is a big chicken done up in a small size.

In regard to size; few Leghorn hens go on the market at four pounds. They go on the market after the laying season, when they have laid themselves out, are thin in flesh, and the molt is beginning make added demands on their small reserves of flesh and fat. One of the big packers says that the average of these hens in the summer time, as they are culled out of the laying house for market, weigh less than three pounds each.

The Leghorn is not a big kind to start with. It is a bunch of nervous energy, with big intestinal tubes. You can only get about so much flesh on the frame, and then the very temperament of the hen dictates that the surplus food shall be transformed into eggs, not meat. When the question of increasing Leghorn weights came up at the Knoxville A. P. A. meeting, some one said: "You will not make a meat fowl of them if you double their weights." It was at that time that A. C. Robertson furnished to A. F. Rolf, secretary of the National White Leghorn Club, the following tables of weights on the S. C. White Leghorns that were placed under prizes at the last Ottawa, Canada, winter fair:

	Cocks	Hens	Cockerels	Pullets
	Pounds			
1st prize	4.8	3.6	4.4	2.8
2nd prize	4.2	3.2	4.2	2.9
3rd prize	4.2	3.5	4.5	...
4th prize	4.2	3.9	4.5	2.9
5th prize	4.9	3.0	4.2	3.4
6th prize	5.3	3.2	5.2	3.5

The above birds when weighed were not only picked specimens, but were in good flesh. The impetus given the Leghorn breed by its unique ability to adapt itself to machine methods of modern egg farming has resulted in an increase of Leghorn hens on the market. Packers do not like them. The packers, therefore, come in for a lot of blame. A saner view of the situation shows the packer to be no more than a big middle man. The price he pays is established by the demands of the consuming trade.

On June 26th, one of the big packers was selling boxes, each containing a dozen dressed hens that ran 31 to 36 lbs. the dozen, at 25 cents a pound. At that same time a box of a dozen hens that weighed 55 to 66 lbs. sold at 29 cents wholesale. Two weeks later the box of a dozen light hens was quoted at 23 cents, and the box of a dozen dressed heavy hens at 28½ cents.

What made that box of a dozen light hens that was piled up in the refrigerator rooms drop 2c a pound? There is only one answer: The law of supply and demand. Let us apply this law to a section like California, where the supply of Leghorn hens is excessive, and the demand for Leghorn carcasses is limited; the price must fall to that point where the supply available will be consumed. That is always the case, and as the supply of Leghorns increases, the outlet must either be increased or the price will fall. The hotel and restaurant trade insist on heavy fowls for slicing and sandwich purposes. The Jewish trade insists on chickens fat. The average housewife does not consider a thin carcass economical for cooking. And the packer does not want a nervous temperament to put into his feeding batteries to fatten. In all this, not one word is said

against the Leghorn as an egg machine.

Leghorn breeders who feel that they are being discriminated against should consider the following figures, as a sample of the facts relating to this case: It costs 5 cents to pick a fowl. If the hen weighs 5 lbs., that is 1 cent per lb. for picking. If the hen when dressed weighs $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., it is 2 cents per lb. for picking. In short, if the packer handles 1,200 lbs. of poultry, he has more expense in buying, dressing and handling 400 little hens than in putting 200 big hens through his plant.

When it comes to Leghorn broilers, one of the big packers remarked "they make fine fowl at $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. indeed, if it were not for Leghorn cockerels at $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., there would be a shortage of broilers, for farmers keep their chicks of the larger breeds to feed out to heavier weights. The difficulty with the Leghorn broiler is peculiar to our industry. We do not handle poultry the way we did twenty years ago. We now do a great deal of milk feeding. The Leghorn cockerels are apt to show a bluish tinge to their skins. They do not feed as well—they haven't the growth impulse. We do not want them, and to get the kind of broilers we can make a profit on, we pay a premium for chickens of the heavier breeds. But, at that, a Leghorn broiler can be made a toothsome meal when handled in the local market. The Leghorn hen, however, is the difficulty; a nervous, rundown machine cast off after relentless wear. When such stock is thrown on the market in the summer, we, as agents between the producer and the consumer, expected by the producer to buy everything at a top price, and expected by the consumer to sell cream at the price of skim milk—I'll say we are up against it. Those thin hens at 3 lbs. are not a half of a 6-lb. hen. I can't give you the figures showing the proportion of edible meat on each, but if you buy one of those thin, light hens, cut off her head and legs, draw her entrails, and you will find very little meat on the carcass. The consumer does not eat the offal; he wants something on the carcass and a little fat inside. It is a case similar to beef or dairy cattle, only in poultry you have gone along so long on the basis that every breed is 'the best breed' that it is rather painful to face facts, figures and actual conditions that exist in the poultry trade."

We will stop here, letting the packer have the last word, since he stands at the door of the slaughter house, wherein all hens finally enter and are weighed in the scales of supply and demand.

1881-1922

Forty-one years is a long time to be identified with one industry, and it is bound to bring to a man fame when he devotes all those years honestly and unselfishly.

Such is the record of J. H. Drevenstedt, one of the greatest fanciers and judges America has ever known.

The friends of Drevenstedt are legion. For forty years he has been doing for others. He has asked nothing for himself.

When the politicians said: "I. K. Felch must be defeated for president of the American Poultry Association," it was Drevenstedt who replied, "No, the honor belongs to the father of the pure-bred industry." Felch was elected.

Friends of J. H. Drevenstedt are now supporting him for vice-president of the A. P. A. to succeed Harold A. Nourse of Minnesota, who has held the office for two terms, and now wants a third term.

There are fanciers of the old school who feel that it would be a great credit to have a man like J. H. Drevenstedt as one of the heads of the American Poultry Association, and that inasmuch as he has done so much for the Standard-bred industry, he should be elected as a token of appreciation and respect. The following telegram addressed to Editor of American Poultry Journal, and filed at the Western Union office during the Tri-State Fair at Memphis, Tenn., voices the attitude of three good fanciers:

"We, the undersigned, interested in the welfare of the American Poultry Association as a breeders' organization, endorse J. H. Drevenstedt for vice president as a token of

HAROLD TOMPKINS RHODE ISLAND REDS

Grand Exhibition Birds and Breeders

NOW ready for the show room or breeding pen. Each bird possesses that oblong body, Standard black markings and rich, red color that makes them very popular with the judges and exhibitors.

In addition each bird carries not only the blood of many generations of prize winning ancestors but the improvements refined and perfected by the accumulated experience from years of constant effort in producing Rhode Island Reds superior to all others. The results of these efforts have been demonstrated by the ever growing strength of the winnings of this strain in years past and the phenomenal achievement last season at Boston and Madison Square Garden, the leading shows of the world, where twenty blue ribbons were won out of a possible twenty-four and 130 birds won prizes out of my total exhibit of 153.

Customers Vouch for Their Merit

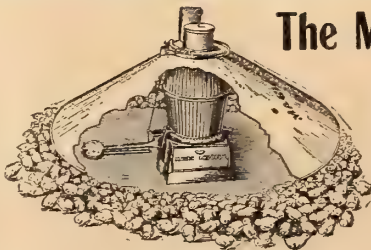
In addition to this great record made by these birds in my hands, thousands have been furnished customers all over the world including those in Africa, Argentine, Denmark, England, Holland and Japan. Many reports are received from these customers from time to time which show the satisfaction and pleasure obtained by buying birds from this strain. Some of these reports are quoted in my Premium List others will be furnished upon request.

Profit by This Opportunity

Due to my great winnings last year my showing this season will be somewhat restricted. This will allow me to give my customers the benefit of birds that ordinarily I would need for my own exhibits. I can furnish show birds both old and young that will please every reliable judge at any show. All birds are exactly as represented and square treatment is guaranteed every customer.

Write and let me help you.

H A R O L D
Tompkins
BOX A CONCORD, MASS.



The Magic Coal Burning Brooder

A money maker because it is a life saver to chicks. Chick welfare depends on uniform temperature and pure air. The Magic regulates with clock-like precision being equipped with both top and bottom automatic draft. Cuts chick mortality to 5%. Free from gas. Write for catalog. Agents wanted in territory not taken.

UNITED BROODER COMPANY
348 Pennington Ave. Trenton, N. J.

S. C. White Orpingtons

A strain produced by fifteen years of continuous, constructive breeding. Winners for years at such shows as Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Louisville and Chicago Coliseum. A male from this line will improve your flock or strengthen your show string. Grand breeding hens to round out your matings at \$5, \$7.50 and \$10.

WILLIAM N. OTTO, 5425 COLLEGE AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



WIN WITH HILLVIEW LEGHORN

We guarantee they will win
in any show in the country
regardless of competition

Win Your Way Among America's Successful Breeders

Many of America's money making White Leghorn farms today owe their success to Hillview Supreme White Leghorns, simply because their investment was made on a Solid Foundation Stock, backed up with many years of constructive line-breeding, and many years of glorious unapproached winning records in America's largest Show Rooms, and National Egg Laying Contests.

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS AT YOUR DOOR

We offer thousands of Cockerels and Pullets, the better never raised on any other place and at no time. All Sons and Daughters of our Coliseum Chicago Sweepstakes Champions and Egg Laying Contest winners at prices you can afford to pay. You need Hillview blood to improve the exhibition and laying quality of your flocks. You need Hillview outstanding, money-making world's best combination strain to succeed. Make no mistake. Send for our Free Catalog today. It will show you how you can buy the best White Leghorns in America today for much less money than you can buy just ordinary stock.

HILLVIEW FARM
Box 4004 Benld, Ill.



J. H. Drevenstedt in his garden at Plandome, Long Island, New York.
See editorial headed "1881-1922."

respect and appreciation of the unselfish and untiring efforts he has put forth in uplifting the American fancy." Signed:

"A. H. Emch, Toledo, Ohio.

"Frank F. Conway, Hinsdale, Ill.

"T. W. Schoen, Laurel, Miss."

Theo. Hewes recently wrote us: "It is about time we were remembering these old heads, and I, for one, would like to see this spirit revived. Make the office of vice-president a sort of honor position, so the boys can look up to it with pride, and let the younger members feel that it is up to them to make their work count so that they may be in line for recognition and honors when the proper time comes."

Mr. Drevenstedt is not a "candidate" for the office of vice-president. He will make no campaign and ask for no votes. But he has stated that if he could be of any service to the association and his friends wished to nominate him, he would accept the call.

That is what is needed; men who are not

candidates, but men who have the capacity and willingness for service.

It seems appropriate to elect one executive officer from the East. The East is entitled to recognition. Practically all the officers and members of committees of the A. P. A. are from other parts of the country.

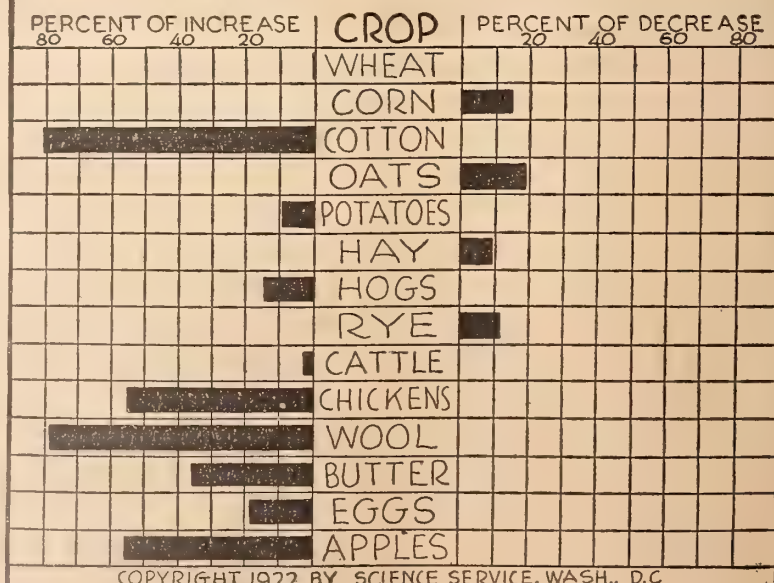
The next meeting of the A. P. A. will be held in Philadelphia next August. It would be fitting if an Eastern vice president could be inaugurated into office at that time. J. H. Drevenstedt is the choice of the East. It would revive the old fanciers' spirit to call him to the chair.

Withholding Prizes in Shows

The very first general disqualification listed in the Standard is, "Specimens unworthy of a score or lacking in breed characteristics" shall not be awarded a prize. Then the Standard instructs all judges that specimens to be entitled to win a first prize

FARM PRICES SOAR FOR 10 PRODUCTS

Agriculture Department Shows How Current Values
Compare with Average 1910 to 1914



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See Editorial, "Economics of the Situation."



Requires The Least Attention— Produces The Strongest Chicks!

EVERY SEASON the Candee gives added proof that Candee-hatched chicks are the quality chicks that live and grow. Today the Candee continues to stand supreme in these essential features:

True Sectional Construction—making it the easiest to install and to enlarge without loss.

Patented Double Heat Control—assuring double protection against overheating.

Automatic Egg Turner—by which all of the eggs can be turned in from two to five seconds.

Double Deck Construction—permitting large installations in small space.

Positive Cooling of Eggs by opening the compartment doors without overheating other compartments.

Thus the Candee requires the least time and attention, and its record of results shows that more Candee-hatched chicks are raised to maturity, which is the supreme test of incubation.

The Candee Superior Features

The Candee, with its patented double heat regulation, bars the surplus heat from each egg chamber, as contrasted with all other types where all of the heat is piped through the egg chambers and the overheated air allowed to escape, carrying the natural moisture with it.

Eggs can be cooled, if desired, in the Candee (and the most successful operators practice long cooling) in contrast with other types where cooling is impossible.

In the Candee double deck each deck has its own heater, and each deck is a complete separate machine. This results in economy of operation, assures safety and prevents the hottest water from rising in the upper deck at the expense of the lower deck.

A Record of Years of Use

A Candee installation has back of it the record of success of thousands of users in the United States and Canada, and several foreign countries.

The Last Word in Refinement

The 1923 model Candees are equipped with the simplest, most practical egg turner yet devised, one master lever on each side of the machine turns all of the eggs needing turning. Any tray can be disconnected in an instant and it will remain stationary or can be removed.

Start With Any Size Candee

Candee sections contain two 300-egg compartments, each of which can be set and run at different times. The smallest size Candee is a heater and a 600-egg section. The next size is a heater and two sections, 1200-egg capacity, etc. All of the sections exactly fit and more can be added at any time. When the heater becomes too small, a larger heater is supplied free with the extra sections.

Every size Candee is a proved success. Any size can quickly be installed by any handy man. The sections will go through any ordinary size door.

Send For Our Free Catalogue

This is an instructive book, explaining the Candee principles of incubation, showing pictures of hundreds of successful poultry plants.

Anyone planning to sell Baby Chicks or to do Custom Hatching should send for this large free catalogue.

CANDEE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO.

Incubators, Brooding Systems and Colony Brooders

Department 2

Eastwood, New York



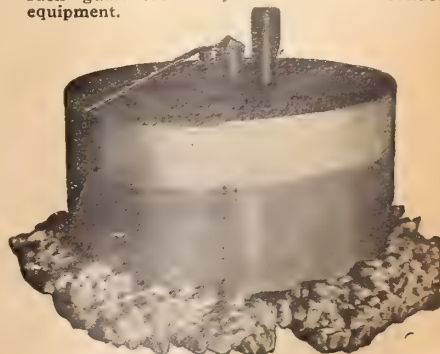
From a photograph of a Candee double deck 20,400 egg capacity. Equipped with Automatic Egg Turner, and with it all the eggs needing turning can be turned in two to five seconds time. Cooling of the eggs is done by opening the doors. The only time the eggs are handled is in testing out the infertiles.

CANDEE COLONY BROODER

Broods up to 500 chicks in one flock in one building, with only one heater and one coal fire to attend. Big and quick heating. Its coal magazine, big fire bowl and large 12-inch grate keep the fire burning over night and all the time.

Money-Back Guarantee

You know what an incubator and brooder should do. You can write your own money-back guarantee on your order for Candee equipment.



Broods up to 500 Chicks

U. R. FISHEL'S

Thirty years of consistent line breeding for Standard requirements as well as high egg and meat production has made the U. R. Fishel

White Plymouth Rocks

of special value to every one interested in better poultry. The fowl that gives you both eggs and meat and can also win prizes for you is THE UTILITY AND STANDARD BRED COMBINATION THAT SO FEW FOWLS POSSESS.

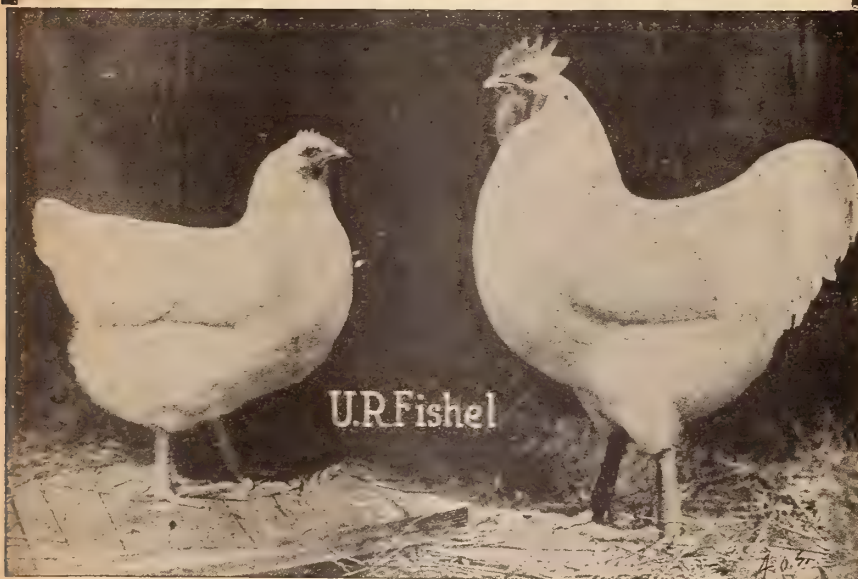
Selected Breeders, Utility Fowls, Exhibition Birds to please the most exacting. When you buy Fishel's White Ply. Rocks you secure blood lines, individuality, and reproducing qualities you cannot obtain elsewhere. In fact you secure "THE BEST POSSIBLE IN STANDARD BRED POULTRY."

Price List Free.

U. R. FISHEL,

Box A,

HOPE, INDIANA



must score 90 points or more, except in the case of cocks of parti-colored varieties, which "may be allowed" to win first prize provided they score 88 points or more.

The Standard safeguards the prize list by first eliminating birds of inferior quality, and, secondly, by specifying that the birds must be nine-tenths perfection before they shall win a first prize.

Judges who apply the standard law are to blame when inferior birds stand under the blue ribbons. The Standard does not give them permission to say, "Oh, there is no competition." In point of fact, the Standard rules require that if a bird scores 89, the first prize ribbon shall be withheld and the second prize awarded, it specifies that if the bird scores 88 both 1st and 2nd prize ribbons shall be withheld and a 3rd prize awarded. Those are the rules to be interpreted in no other way, and they apply under comparison judging as well as score card judging. The reason is to make a first prize mean something, stand for something, whether it is awarded in Podunk or at the New York State Fair.

With these thoughts in mind, we referred in our report of the New York State Fair to the advisability of withholding prizes from birds of mediocre quality. Upon reading that report, Walter C. Young, who is doing as much judging and doing it as well as any man in the country, wrote:

"Just finished your fine write-up of the New York State Fair, and must say you gave your readers real up-to-the-minute information. I heartily agree with you that it is time for judges to refrain from placing awards on all specimens not worthy of a premium regardless of whether there is competition or not.

"This season I have thrown out several birds which were not worthy of winning in any show.

"Just a week ago I refused to place a pen of light Barred Rocks in the money on account of the poor quality of the birds shown. This is the first time in my judging experience that I have thrown down one of the most popular American breeds on account of quality. But I believe the Standard poultry business has got to the point where judges must uphold the quality of all varieties, in order to educate the beginner to breed from birds which will measure up to the quality set down in our Standard.

"On more than one occasion have I had to do this in the Brown Leghorn classes, especially at our county fairs. It is at these smaller shows that judges should hew close to the line in placing their awards if we are going to accomplish the greatest good for those starting out in the Standard bred poultry business.

"Only recently I have informed the breeders at shows previously to my judging that I positively refuse to place birds under the ribbons which are not worthy or in good physical condition. At these smaller shows there are breeders who feel their birds should be placed regardless.

"So I say I will not place any bird which does not 'handle' in good physical condition. Many of the string fellows over-show their birds and get them out of condition and still they are under the impression that they should still keep winning whether there is any competition or not.

"I judged at the Kentucky State Fair recently, and must say it was the best poultry show ever held in the State of Kentucky. Reds were a wonderful class, real quality all through; 292 Single Comb Reds on display. And the best quality I have ever seen at a fall exhibition. In fact this was the hottest Red class I have handled outside the Coliseum. Barred Rocks were out in numbers with the quality high; 282 birds, so you see these two popular American breeds are still leading in numbers as well as quality, and I believe we are going to see some wonderful classes in these varieties at the coming winter shows."

No judge helps a breed by putting prizes on inferior specimens in order to encourage the breed. Good quality, not prizes, are the meat of breed popularity. Two hundred and ninety-two S. C. Reds at Louisville; and

Vaccinate Now

for the Prevention and Treatment

of Roup, Chicken Pox, Diphtheria, Canker, Colds, Catarrh, Cholera, etc.

Vaccination is the one safe, inexpensive and scientific method of controlling these diseases. It reduces losses to a minimum and saves a large percentage of birds already infected.

Read what A. S. L. Avian Mixed Bacterin did for this breeder. It will do the same for you.

The LaBelle Poultry Ranch Co.
8th Ave. and Dayton St.
Aurora, Colorado
Feb. 25, 1922.

American Scientific Laboratories, Inc.,
Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen: The effect of A. S. L. Avian Mixed Bacterin upon my Roupy fowls was marvelous. With the exception of a few of the worst cases I can truthfully say that recovery is complete and cure practically is being very rapidly secured. One of my neighbors has also been troubled with Roup and his losses have been heavy. Last Tuesday I asked him to vaccinate his flock and Saturday he called up to say that his birds were O.K. with the exception of two and that he gathered more cases since treatment than even before. Needless to say he is also an A. S. L. worshiper.
I have not treated my entire flock as yet but I can already see a great difference even in the apparently well stock. I am glad, indeed, to recommend the A. S. L. products. Yours very truly,
E. G. Swedberg, Supt.

THE ORIGINAL A.S.L. Avian Mixed Bacterin

is produced only by the American Scientific Laboratories, Inc., under Veterinary License No. 165, issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. 60 doses, \$2.00; 250 doses, \$5.00; 500 doses, \$7.50; Syringe and Needles \$1.50, postpaid, with full instructions. Properly stored, A. S. L. Bacterin will retain its potency until the date shown on package—two years from date of manufacture.

FREE New customers ordering both syringe and bacterin (any size) will be given FREE a \$1.00 package of GALLI-CURA TABLETS, the real White Diarrhea and other bowel disease preventive.

Start the season right. It will pay you to vaccinate every bird you own. Write for FREE Booklet on Vaccination.

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Vaccination is
easy. An adult
bird, one child
as a helper
250 to 500
150 to 200
fowls no doubt.

72
eggs per year
average
U.S. HEN

148
eggs per year
average
PURINA HEN

The average hen in the U. S. lays about 72 eggs per year. The average Purina-fed hen lays about 148 eggs per year. The perfect balance of ingredients in Purina Chows makes the difference.

In which class are yours?

Whether your hens lay 50 eggs or 200 eggs per year, Purina Chows will make them lay more. The extra eggs pay the difference in the feed bill, and give you a fine extra profit.

What Purina-feeders will tell you

A successful Illinois breeder writes us: "For a while recently my dealer was out of your feeds and my hens dropped off immediately about 50%, which they regained shortly after I started again on

your feeds. I would not be without your feeds if I had to pay twice as much for them as any other poultry feeds." This letter is but one of many, which show why it is possible to offer

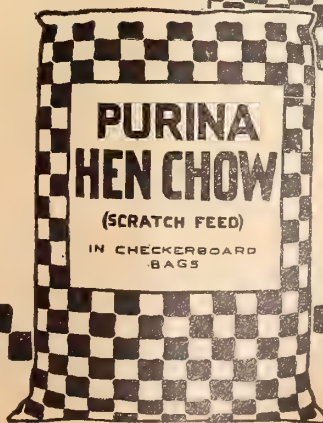
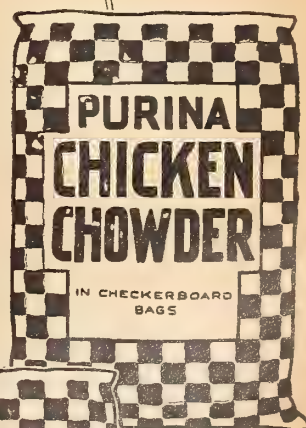
More Eggs or Money Back

When Purina Chicken Chowder and Purina Hen Chow are fed according to directions, they are guaranteed to produce more eggs than any other ration or the money paid for both chows will be refunded.

Make every day count for your poultry profits. Call your Purina dealer today. If you don't know his name write to

Purina Mills, 801 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.
Fort Worth, Tex. Nashville, Tenn. Buffalo, N. Y.

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Purina Poultry Book, Free*



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from
the
Checkerboard
Bags*

SABRINA Standard Bred Heavy Laying White Wyandottes

WELLESLEY, MASS.

November 1, 1922.

Dear Sir:

In reply would say we have a large number of vigorous, healthy pullets now ready to lay which would make the very best of winter layers, as they will be right in their prime during the hardest laying days. They are priced at \$4.50 each, 25 for \$100, and we can assure you that they are just what you are looking for, as they are well fed, range-grown birds of uniform Standard type, and should prove wonderful layers. They are sired by cockerels whose dams had records ranging from 180 to 220 eggs per year, with generations of high egg producing typical Standard type Wyandottes back of them and can be depended on to make a fine foundation for future breeding work.

We are mailing you a catalog and complete price list should you also be interested in cockerels, breeding pens or exhibition stock, in all of which we can give you splendid value.

Yes, our birds are all State tested and free from White Diarrhea.

Yours truly,

ARTHUR H. SHAW,
502 Grove Street

two weeks later, 308 S. C. Reds at the Tri-State Fair, Memphis. There are not ribbons enough to go around in such classes. But good quality under the ribbons inspires and encourages the breeders.

It is the judge's job to insist on quality and to reward quality. In other cases he should enforce the law.

Australorps

The Australian Black Orpington has attained world-wide fame for its production qualities. Records of 300 eggs and more have been reported. At present many Black Orpingtons are being exported from Australia to England, the home of the breed.

G. E. Andrews, one of the oldest breeders and fanciers in Australia, writes us: "It may interest you to learn that in addition to the Australian utility White Leghorn we have produced a wonderful utility Black Orpington. Hundreds are being shipped to England, where they have named them 'Australorps.' They are more popular than the White Leghorn and are beating them as layers. They are a closer feathered and, of course, a more active breed than the exhibition Orpington. They are medium size and old experienced breeders are making a very handsome fowl of them."

In both Australia and England exhibition Orpingtons are very large and extreme in feather. An English judge and critic, C. A. House, at the recent Ottawa, Ontario, fair, noted the cleaner lines of the American type, and writing to Poultry World, London, said: "Orpingtons made a great show and were most skillfully handled by Mr. Oke. I quite believe all the nice things I heard about his ability as a judge at Vancouver and Toronto. He certainly is a past-master in the use of the judging stick. He knows what he wants and goes for it. The Buffs were really beautiful. Those three pullets of Mr. Clark's which stood 1, 2, 3, were gems for color, type, and feather. Taking the section as a whole, the birds compared favorably with our best in everything except size, and this, possibly, as in the Wyandottes, is more apparent than real, because the birds are so much tighter in feather. The Blues were the weakest in shape and color."

C. A. House, author of the above comment, was passing through Canada on his way to England after several months judging in Australia. During his sojourn in the South Pacific he made quite a study of Australian Black Orpingtons. He spoke of them as a "conglomeration of breeds," saying:

"When I left England nearly five months since I knew little about the Australian Black Orpington, and one of the things which I set out to be educated in, and one

BLUE HEN MAMMOTH INCUBATORS

Best In the World



☐ The hatching efficiency of the Blue Hen creates a demand that will greatly exceed our output for the coming hatching season. ☐ Write for a catalogue and price list. ☐ By placing your order now, we will have your Blue Hen ready for shipment.

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LANCASTER, PENNA.



W. W. Bromhead, editor of "Poultry," London, sends us the above illustration of a utility Australian Black Orpington male recently exhibited at an English show as an "Australorp."

Soon Ready to Mail!

My "30-Year" Poultry Book—



Harry Johnson
"The Incubator Man"

Give Me Your Name, I'll Send You a Copy Free

Soon the presses out in our print shop will be running off the final pages of our 1923 annual Old Trusty catalog and poultry guide. I call it my "30-Year" poultry book because that's the best name I can think of for what it contains. (I'll be glad to have you suggest a better one.)

In it I have crowded the best, most practical and helpful suggestions on poultry raising that 30 years or more could pick up. I am not going to ask you to send me anything except your name. My book is free. I want every poultry raiser to have a copy. I want you to know the Johnson ideas of making money with chickens, geese, ducks or turkeys.

Thousands of books have been written on the subject of poultry, but this is the only book, so far as I know, that treats the subject from the money-making standpoint.

Send Your Name Today

In this book, I also tell you about Old Trusty Incubators, but more than anything else I tell you about the money side of poultry raising. After all, why should one raise poultry if not for profits? But send for the book and see for yourself.

Old Trusty Better Than Ever

More than a million Johnson-Made Incubators in use, and every year sees Old Trusty out-sell any other incubator by several times. Why?



Because Old Trusty takes the work, worry and watching out of poultry raising. It shells out high average hatches of strong, healthy chicks. No guesswork with Old Trusty—when you give it a filling of good fertile eggs you know just what the results are going to be. Four handy sizes old Old Trusty and all have my new 1923 improvements, such as pure copper hot water heating system—easy sliding substantial trays—patented ventilation tubes and clear California Redwood case—each size a quality machine all the way through.

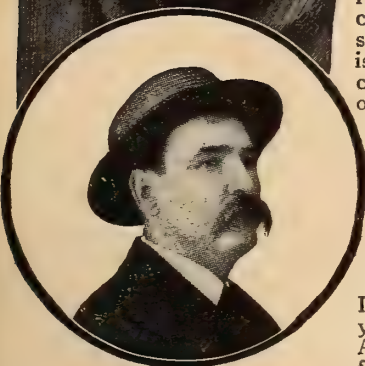
Mail the Coupon or a Postal Today

Or better yet, write me a letter and tell me about your poultry troubles if you have any. I like nothing better than getting a letter telling what the writer expects to do next year with poultry. We always answer such letters in full, too. Our letters are helpful and full of our own experience in raising poultry. Send me your name so we can send my new catalog and write you once in a while. Send your name on a postal or the coupon NOW if you cannot write today. Yours for a big success next year—

Harry Johnson, "Incubator Man."

Ask for Catalog No. 25-A

M. M. JOHNSON CO.
CLAY CENTER, NEB.



M. M. JOHNSON

"Inventor of Old Trusty"

started making incubators in the engine room of a flouring mill. Today, the business he started has grown to be the biggest of its kind in the world.



**We
Pay Freight**

**Quick
Shipments from
Clay Center, Nebr.
or St. Joseph, Mo.**

Old Trusty

Incubators and Brooders

Harry Johnson, "Incubator Man"

M. M. Johnson Co., Clay Center, Neb.

Please send me your "30-Year" poultry book and catalog No. 25-A on Old Trusty Incubators and Brooders, FREE.

Name

Address

I raised chickens last year.

Expect to raise chickens this year.

World's Greatest Poultryman Joins National Poultry Institute

Harry M. Lamon, for many years in charge of Poultry and Egg Investigations for United States Government, becomes President of World's Largest Practical Poultry Correspondence School.

MR. LAMON was attracted by the remarkable success of THE NATIONAL WAY of teaching How to Raise Poultry for Profit.

NO LIVING MAN has had the whole poultry experience of Mr. Lamon; the whole United States has been his friend; he established the largest, best equipped and most successful poultry experimental farm in the world—The Government Poultry Farm at Beltsville, Maryland; he developed the greatest poultry producing organization the world has ever known; he has the distinction of being the only man whose name was ever officially designated by the United States Government to a Breed of Poultry—the "LAMONA," which breed he originated. His writings on Poultry Production are accepted as standard authorities by leading educational institutions.



Harry M. Lamon
President

Why Mr. Lamon Joined The National Poultry Institute

SERVICE! The National Poultry Institute, teaches men and women, boys and girls, "How to Raise Poultry for Profit" by correspondence. It starts from the beginning and covers every detail necessary to Success; its field is the World; it has students in 48 states and 29 foreign countries; it maintains a Personal Service Department and carefully follows the work of each student; its methods are clear, simple, and easy to follow; it actually teaches by correspondence in such a way that any one who can read can learn to Raise Poultry for Profit.

The National Poultry Institute has the most complete and practical course in Poultry Raising ever published, and it has the largest group of practical, experienced poultry authorities on its faculty that has ever been organized for poultry instruction by correspondence. This Institute is rendering an immense service to the poultry industry all over the world. THAT IS WHY MR. LAMON, THE MASTER POULTRY BREEDER OF THE WORLD, HAS JOINED THE NATIONAL POULTRY INSTITUTE.

You Can Raise Poultry For Profit

YOU CAN! You have only to make up your mind; it is easy to learn; the method is plain and simple. The results of the years of study and experience of Mr. Lamon, and of the great faculty of the Institute, has been boiled down and carefully outlined so that you can grasp in a short time the great facts which others have toiled and sweated for years to obtain. Success is a matter of KNOWING HOW, and the years of effort which these great poultry authorities have expended to make success SURE have been combined FOR YOUR BENEFIT.

Read What Others Say

"YOUR COURSE HAS SAVED ME MONEY," writes Mr. Frank G. Woehr, of Herbertsville, N. J. Mr. Wm. S. Bardwell of Portland, Oregon, writes: "I am confident that your course is the BEST and really the ONLY way to learn the poultry business." "YOUR COURSE CONTAINS A MINE OF INFORMATION" writes Mr. Owen Sehorn, Snohomish, Washington. Mr. Karl Muller of Philadelphia, Penn., writes "Your lessons are so clear a child can understand them; the illustrations are splendid." WOMEN, ALSO, ARE MEETING WITH GREAT SUCCESS. Mrs. J. E. Ortseifer, East Liberty, Penn., has had remarkable results: "After following your advice with our last hatch," she writes, "we didn't lose a chick. WE FIND IT PAYS TO RAISE POULTRY, AND WE OWE IT ALL TO YOU."



Every Day, Every Mail, from every State in the Union, stories of SUCCESS flow in; Success breeds Success; the poultry industry beckons to you; YOU CAN RAISE POULTRY FOR PROFIT. TAKE THE FIRST STEP NOW.

SEND FOR THIS BIG FREE BOOK

Get the facts. This book tells all about the big Opportunities in Poultry; it tells you WHY WE INSIST THAT YOU CAN RAISE POULTRY FOR PROFIT when you KNOW HOW, and WHY WE CAN SHOW YOU HOW. It answers every question you have in your mind NOW as to whether you can succeed, and it POINTS THE WAY TO YOUR FUTURE SUCCESS. SEND FOR THIS BOOK TODAY; NOW! A POSTAL WILL DO—BUT DO IT!

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DEPT. 111-L, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOW TO
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NATIONAL
POULTRY INSTITUTE

of the things which I fully believed my Australian tour would teach me, was greater knowledge of the Utility Australian Black Orpington. Amongst those whose stocks I have seen and handled are some whose sole idea is the production of a bird that will lay a phenomenal quantity of eggs, and who have little thought or care as to the shape or size of the bird that lays the eggs. They trouble nothing about type, yet call their birds Black Orpingtons. I should give them another name. They are black fowls, they lay eggs, but they are not Black Orpingtons.

"In some yards I have visited and in the competitions I have seen birds which in color only resembled the real Black Orpington. I have seen birds with combs far too large, combs that would do credit to the Minorca, others I have handled have carried combs more like those of the Langshan. In this point alone have I seen the two extremes. Then in eye there have been wide differences. Many birds have the red eye of the Plymouth Rock, others have the dark brown, approaching the black of the Orpington. Then quite a large number that I have seen have white in lobe, and some have more white than red. This looks more like the Minorca than Orpington. In size I have seen marked divergence from the Orpington standard. Mature birds which would not pull the scale at 5 lb., others which would go 6½ lb. to 7 lb., few are the latter, the bulk of those I have handled would come in between the weights I have given."

"In shape some come near the Orpington with good fronts, fairly short backs, and not great length of leg, others show the Minorca in length of back and the angular carriage of tail instead of the curved back and nicely rounded low tail of the Orpington, while some have the higher curved tail of the Langshan. There are those which have the gay, sprightly carriage of the Minorca, others which have the more sober, steady gait, and tread of the Orpington. I have also seen feathering on the legs and between the toes. In neck some are longer and finer than the Orpington should be."

"Rich deep black with brilliant beetle-green sheen is the color that standard or exhibition Orpington breeders seek to obtain. Many of the utility Black Orpingtons are a dull bluish black with purple sheen, whilst in more than one I have seen traces of barring, and I have extracted feathers, odd ones, it is true, that were very distinctly barred with wide, dark, blue black bars on a lighter blue ground."

"All these things have led me to the conclusion that in the production of the so-called utility Black Orpington Australian breeders have utilized the Chinese Langshan, the Minorca, and the Plymouth Rock, and that the bird as it exists today in many yards is an Orpington-cum-Chinese-cum-Langshan-cum-Minorca-sum-Plymouth Rock. There are some of the breeders who agree with me."

"Recently I was discussing this question with Mr. A. G. Greenwood of Ryde, who has for many years been one of the foremost authorities in New South Wales on the exhibition and also the utility Orpington, he having bred many thousands of each, and consequently a man whose opinion is worth having and worthy of the deepest and fullest consideration. What is that opinion? It is this: 'Certainly we have evolved a most useful fowl, one that gives an extraordinary egg production, but it is not an Orpington, and it should not be so called. Some years ago I suggested it should be known as The Austral, but nothing was done. But the bird as we know it now should be named and standardized.'"

Australian breeders are endeavoring to standardize their utility Orpingtons, by deciding on correct weights and the amount of feathering their birds should carry. They realize the need of establishing these points for the benefit of buyers, judges and breeders alike. English breeders are also endeavoring to establish a standard. They have given the birds the name of "Australorp," a term the Australians do not like. The English are uncertain about what weights to set. Powell-Owen suggests 4½ lbs. for pullets with a maximum of 6 lbs. for hens. The Australians prefer a weight of 5 lbs. for

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BEST PEN Mountain Grove, Mo.
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BEST PEN Leavenworth, Kan.
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Vineland, New Jersey—2000 Pullets entered

BEST LEGHORN PEN
BEST PEN
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1919-20

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Storrs, Conn.

BEST INDIVIDUAL
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low production the resulting female offspring will give high average production;

THAT the average egg production of hens in the United States is far too low;

THAT economy, competition and the desire for profit demand improvement;

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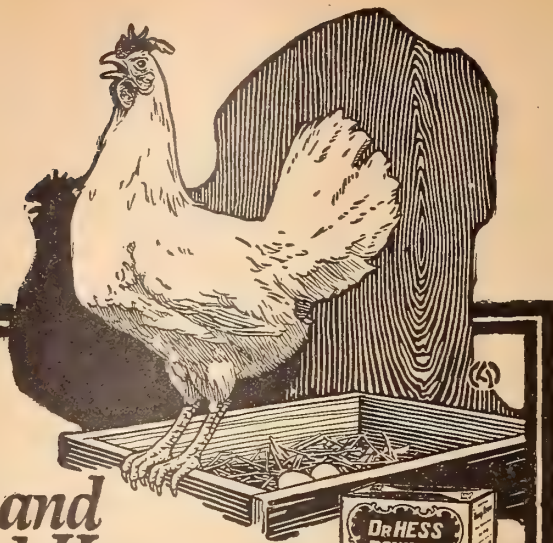
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Now is the time for you to cash in on eggs.

Go after those dormant egg organs that moulting threw out of gear.

Go after them with the "Old Reliable"

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Pan-a-ce-a puts the egg organs to work. It starts the feed the egg way.

Feed Pan-a-ce-a—then you will see red combs and red wattles.

It brings back the song and scratch and cackle.

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That's when the eggs come.

Tell your dealer how many hens you have.

There's a right-size package for every flock.

100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. 200 hens, the 25-lb. pail

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For fewer hens, there is a smaller package.

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I spent 30 years in perfecting Pan-a-ce-a.
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six months old pullets and 7 lbs. for cockerels.

The old fanciers of England have not taken up the Australian utility Black Orpingtons to the exclusion of the English exhibition type. In fact, the importations from Australasia have brought forth some criticism from died-in-the-wool fanciers of old England, particularly because the Australorps lack so much of Orpington quality. In defense of the breed, E. A. Taylor, secretary of the newly organized English club devoted to the Australian Black Orpington, writes:

"It is said that some breeders of Australorps admit they have introduced Chinese Langshan and Black Minorca blood within their strains. Whilst this is obvious in several imported strains, as shown by the distinctive type amongst some hundreds of specimens of those strains over here, other Colonial breeders claim that their strains are pure and true to the originals. As the late Mr. Wm. Cook produced the original Black Orpington by selective crossing of the breeds mentioned in addition to the Black Rock, any subsequent re-introduction of fresh blood of either of those breeds, when pure, would not be cross breeding, but quite permissible under the circumstances. We must remember that they have bred the Black Orpington for 40 years true to the original type, and to have improved its prolificacy until they hold the whole world's laying records of today. The very fact that the late Mr. Joe Partington, introduced the show Orpington by crossing Black Cochins with Cook's originals, proves the exhibition birds of today to be less pure and true, and therefore they have less claim to the title Orpington than the Australorp has.

"Our English show type is admitted to be too big, too fluffy, and rounded, too heavy in bone, and short-legged to lay. And so the name Australorp is, as Mr. House said, 'a happy descriptive title' of the useful breed we have imported, as distinctive from the English show Black Orpington.

"As regards the standard, provisionally drawn up by Mr. W. Powell Owen. Most fanciers on both ends of the earth agree upon most of its points, but the questions of eye and lobe color, sheen on feather, and weights are highly controversial. Capt. Pierson Webber calls for the inclusion of up to 50 per cent white in lobe, and the white as well as tinted and brown-shelled eggs, in order to maintain Minorca characters to control broodiness. Our provisional Australorp Club standard states: 'Eyes black, with brown or red iris preferred; plumage black, with purple or green sheen, latter for preference. Weights: Pullets on point of lay 4½ lb., hens around 5½ lbs. Hens over 6 lbs. to be disqualified. Cockerels 6 lbs., cocks 7 lbs.'

"These are the main points in dispute. In actual experience covering many hundreds of imported birds of the most fashionable winning strains, under 10 per cent of adult hens with 12 months' Australian laying records actually weigh over 6 lbs. in good condition. Very few birds exceed 4½ lbs. when about to lay their first egg.

"The majority of imports show red lobes, and the minority with white in lobe, probably because they have all been selected with great care.

"The matter of color of sheen on plumage is fairly described, but it would be madness to penalize an otherwise good bird from a utility point of view because she showed purple instead of green sheen."

J. I. Lyle, secretary of the American White Orpington Club, after spending part of the past summer in England, writes: "I trust that we are spared any resemblance to the Australian Blacks, which seem to be a half way cross in type between a Leghorn and a Wyandotte without anything except a laying capacity to recommend them. I saw a cock bird of this variety at Lord De-war's Homestead Poultry Farm at East Grandstead, Surrey, which I understand was a good specimen of the strain that may have weighed 6½ pounds, not more."

On the other hand, Mr. Lyle is equally emphatic and clear spoken in his denunciation of the over-done English Orpington, and he is very frank to say that all indica-

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30 " ".....	3.25	3.10	3.00
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Sample 15-egg or 25-chick box. 35¢ postpaid. Special discounts on large orders. Brower's Non-Freeze Lamless Poultry Fountain. Keeps water at drinking temperature summer and winter; cool in summer and warm in winter. Made of galvanized iron, on principle of thermos bottle, with lined and sealed air space between. Order from advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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12	18	18	93 lbs.	3.85	7.25
12	21	21	90 lbs.	3.85	7.25
18	21	21	100 lbs.	4.25	8.00
24	21	21	130 lbs.	5.15	9.75
30	21	21	150 lbs.	5.75	11.00
12	24	24	100 lbs.	4.50	8.50
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Try a trial dozen. Shipped K. D. ready to set up in sections.

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Reliable Aluminum Adjustable Bands, red, white, blue, green and yellow, with celluloid numbers.						
Fit all varieties except the Asiatic breeds and turkeys						
		.35	.60	1.00	1.85	4.50
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Brower's Sav-All Chick Feeder and Water Fountain. This Combination Feeder or Fountain is made to fit any pint, quart or half gallon Mason jar. The feed or water is held by gravitation in the jar, allowing only a sufficient amount in the basin. This is the cheapest, most practical and sanitary feeder and fountain ever devised. Prices do not include jar. Prices: 10¢ each, postpaid 15¢; 6 for 55¢, postpaid 80¢; 12 for \$1.00, postpaid \$1.45.

Brower's Sav-All Up-to-date Chick Feeder, Water and Milk Trough with rain top which is adjustable to fit chicks of various ages. Top protects feed from sight of birds. Prevents chicks from getting into trough with their feet and contaminating the feed. Top removable for refilling and cleaning. Made of galvanized iron. Prices with top, postpaid, 12 inches long, 60¢; 18 inches, 90¢; 24 inches, \$1.00.

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We can supply batteries of 8 nests, 48 inches long at \$7.50 with trap doors; 16 nests, 94 inches long at \$14.50 with trap doors.

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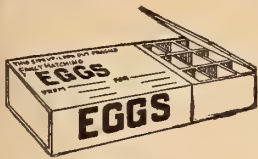
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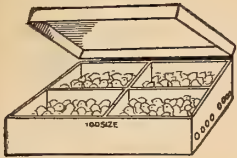
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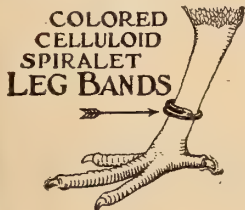
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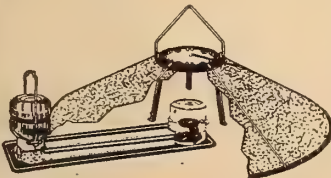
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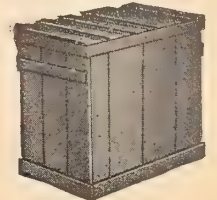
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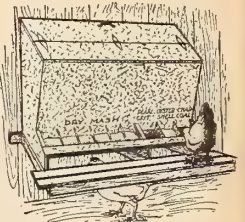
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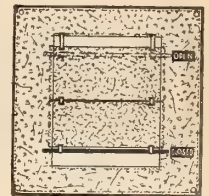
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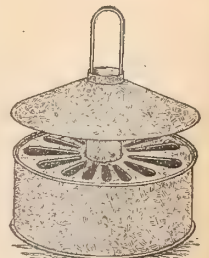
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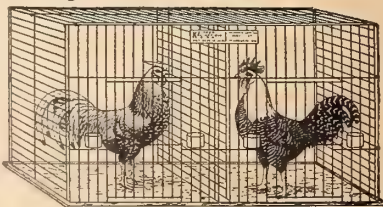
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tions are that the show-pen fowl of England has a poor outlook unless something is done to revive the breed. Then Mr. Lyle goes on to explain the reasons why the English Orpington is no longer a utility fowl. He says:

“Now the English fancier wants above everything else a long feather, such as we have seen in the Blacks. They must have a very heavy cushion, especially in the females and the more abundance of fluff in both sexes the better. The back must be short, I believe, because the short bird looks broader and they want width quite as much as we do and probably more. The main tail feathers should not ‘fan out’ like an inverted V which we admire so much, but should lie in close together. The shanks should be short, but this length is made to look shorter than it really is because of the length of the fluff.

“My own experience is confirmed by our best authorities, that the loose feathered, low, short back bird is not active or vigorous and generally not a good layer or as prepotent as our American Standard type. Practically all of the cock birds were in full feather. Their seasons are later than ours, so but few of these birds had begun to moult, while many hens were in new



The sluggish English Orpington, pinched tail, saggy breast skin and all. Photo by courtesy of J. I. Lyle, who visited English fanciers last summer. This pullet won 1st at the Dairy, Palace and Club Shows last season.

feather. I was very glad of this because it gave me the opportunity to see how the English fancier had progressed in eliminating brass in the male color.

“Many of the cocks were being kept housed, while some had free range. Without exception every cock showed brass. For the past three years I have bred each year at least one perfectly stay white male and many other American breeders report birds of this character. If a non-brass, stay white cock existed on these English farms the owner must have been suspicious of us and kept him hidden away.

“So we returned to America with the experience of having met some very lovely people, some real fanciers who, with one exception, treated us with very cordial hospitality. We returned with the knowledge that there are more good White Orpingtons to be found on any one of several American farms than we saw on any one of these farms that are acknowledged to have England's best with the possible exception of John Warren's.

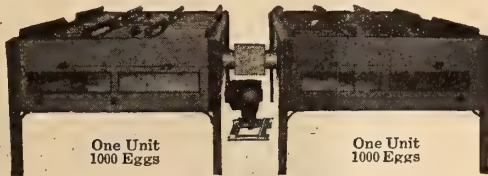
“We American breeders owe quite a debt to our fanciers producing the type of bird that has real commercial value in addition to symmetry and beauty.”

We can all be proud of the fact that the American breeder is well balanced, not much of a faddist, and wants an all around chicken, for it is this fact that has made American Standard bred poultry the most useful and the most beautiful in the world.

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Each unit consists of two compartments of 500 egg capacity that can be operated independent of each other. Between each compartment is a mixing chamber wherein the OUTSIDE FRESH AIR is thoroughly heated and moistened to the proper degree of temperature and humidity before entering the egg chambers. A natural circulation (not forced by fans) of FRESH, HEATED, MOIST air is constantly maintained without any mechanical assistance. The ease and security of its operation in producing the 100% chick will be to your financial advantage.



You Write the Guarantee

Do you want to produce and sell 100% chicks? Of course, you do. Your careful investigation of all makes of incubators will have only one result,—it will be a POORMAN, the only incubator where the purchaser writes the terms of the GUARANTEE.



A Poorman Colony Brooder House and Feather Hover

The house is eight feet long and four feet deep, a floor space of 32 square feet. It will accommodate 75 chicks up to three months old.

Eight screws secure the four walls. The roof and floor are removable for cleaning and sunning. One man and an assistant can properly operate 60 units with a total production of 16,875 broilers for the season.

This combination of Colony House and Hover is a complete unit for the production of broilers, and from March 1st to October 15th will produce three sets of broilers—225 marketable broilers weighing two pounds.

Thousands of poultrymen are using my Feather Hovers with the utmost satisfaction, many of whom reported absolute failures with heated hovers. Read their letters in my Catalog.

POOR MAN'S TRAP-NESTED 200 EGG STRAINS

18,000

Customers can vouch for the Superior laying qualities of my White and Barred Rocks, White and Buff Orpingtons, Rose and Single Comb Reds, White Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns. I am now offering



A Special Pair Mating of White Leghorns

Choice Foundation Stock

in yearling males and females from some of my best matings in the above breeds, at very moderate prices, for immediate delivery. This stock is right in its prime for the breeding season of 1923. The quality is no experiment, and with your careful attention you can be reasonably assured of success, as have hundreds of my customers before you.

Eggs and Baby Chicks

I am now booking orders for eggs and chicks, for 1923 delivery, at pre-war prices.

Free Instructive 1923 Catalog

My 22 years' experience, results attained by my customers and descriptive matter of my plant by the leading poultry journals is all yours for the asking. My catalogue has helped others and will, undoubtedly, help you.

Write for it today.

JOHN G. POORMAN
Box 100, Tinley Park, Ill.



"Egg Money" will Build Houses

This young man—a boy 15 years old, of Iowa—won the first prize in a recently conducted snapshot contest. In a letter from this young man, which he very neatly "hammered out" on his typewriter—he informs us that "everybody in the neighborhood is interested in my Anconas and I frequently have visitors over here to look at them."

He isn't going to have the slightest difficulty in disposing of all the hatching eggs, baby chicks and stock he wants to sell for a good handsome price. His Anconas will more than send him through college. His Anconas will start him in some other business. His Anconas will help his folks (if that were necessary) to more of the conveniences and comfort of life. What

SHEPPARD'S "Famous" Anconas

have done for me at Madison Square Garden the last 15 years—what they are doing for my customers who report astonishing egg-laying records—what they are doing to attract the attention of people everywhere to their achievements and beauty—THEY WILL DO FOR YOU.

My catalog tells how, simply and economically, you can get started—or supplement and build up your present flock.

H. Cecil Sheppard

Box 531

Berea

Ohio

Pres. International Ancona Club)

CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

Coming Poultry Shows

We received during October the greatest number of poultry show dates that has been listed since the war. The poultry show date column in this issue reflects the healthful glow of the purebred poultry business.

* * *

An Egg City

The Chamber of Commerce in Canada announces that an "Egg City," which will accommodate 100,000 layers, is to be established north of Toronto. There will be 500 acres, divided into 75 poultry plants, each owned independently. The estimated productions will be 100 cases of eggs a day. Such schemes usually originate in the office of a real estate promoter.

* * *

White Diarrhea Control

The Indiana State Poultry Association at its recent meeting at Purdue University, passed resolutions calling for a committee to prepare a bill for the Legislature providing for the inspection and certification of stock used to supply chick hatcheries with eggs. The idea is to weed out by blood test hens that carry the bacillary white diarrhea germ. With no infected hen to transmit the specific organism to the eggs she lays, there will be no white diarrhea chicks.

John Bolton of England says that white diarrhea can be cleaned out by mineral feeding. He wants the ash to be water soluble, so as to afford early assimilation. He says that hens which revert to the time of the pterodactyl, are being robbed of the mineral food which was more easily acquired by their ancestors.

* * *

Rufus Delafield Passes Away

Rufus Delafield was buried September 29th, 1922. The funeral was held in Old Trinity Church, at the foot of Wall street, New York. The news of the death of this great fancier came as a shock to the breeders of New Jersey, and Mr. Delafield's many friends in the poultry world. Few men were in his class, as a gentleman fancier. For nearly ten years he took a terrible beating in Orpingtons, year after year, at New York, but he never faltered or gave up; and then the sun began to shine and he won, and won, and won. In defeat he was never bitter; and he never talked about his victories. The past few years Mr. Delafield has been breeding bantams, importing a number of these lilliputians from England. Mr. Delafield was a great aid to the poultry industry of New Jersey, always giving liberally of his time and effort.

* * *

Who Should Write Show Reports

We are pretty careful who judges our birds. His name is announced in the premium list before the show. He is usually a man of wide reputation.

What about the fellow who rejudges the show, who writes about the winners, and broadcasts what he writes the entire length and breadth of the land? Is he qualified to pass judgment, does he know, are his capabilities such that he may be trusted by both the exhibitor and reader?

Show reporting is no longer writing up free reading matter for advertisers. We welcome this new era of open comment on the winners. But we are not unmindful of the dangers of such a system in the hands of the incompetent. Why should not the big shows insist on capable reporters the same as they insist on the right kind of judges, the right kind of coopers and feeders, the right kind of subscription solicitors? Then give those approved reporters some privileges in respect to handling fowls when close inspection is necessary. Let's all try to elevate the show reporting business.

The Rear View

A hen is a wonderful animal machine. It picks up its food with its head. The food goes into the crop, where it is softened. Passes on to the gizzard, where it is ground by the muscular contractions of that organ. The food nutrients then pass on to the intestines, where they are absorbed into the blood stream. The carbon of the food, combining with the oxygen of fresh air that has been breathed into the lungs, is burned at a low temperature, developing the heat and energy necessary to life and activity.

Hens vary in temperament. Some hens by nature deposits the surplus food nutrients in the body as fat. Other hens by their very nature transform the surplus into eggs.

The natural layer has large intestines, and abdomen, as viewed from the rear, is large. There is no accumulation of fat around the intestines, and the abdomen is soft and pliable to the touch.

This White Wyandotte female has the round head and bright eye that indicates egg



The round headed, bright eyed, big barreled White Wyandotte, with wide spread tail, standing on legs well apart.

producing temperament. She has the full, soft abdomen, with nice texture of skin on it. She has a big, moist, faded vent. Her legs are well spread, not long or close together. Her tail is well spread. The Standard says that the Wyandotte's tail should be "well spread at the base." In getting the ideal spread of tail, the width of the back should be carried well back from the hips to stern. This means a wide pelvis, allowing for easy passage of egg. A hen that narrows in from hips to stern may have a pinched tail and lay an egg every other day after an hour or more on the nest.

* * *

Honest-to-Goodness Egg Records

Theo. Hewes writes us that there is a possibility of Leghorn breeders, as a matter of self protection, calling the attention of the postoffice department to paper and pencil egg records, and asking for an investigation for the purpose of closing the mails to some offenders.

The Breeders' Gazette gives some illuminating data on flock records, by citing the number of hens in the different egg contests, the total number of eggs produced by those hens in the course of a year, and the average number of eggs laid during the year by each hen. The figures are as follows: "Puyallup, Wash., 225 hens and 47,400 eggs, aver-



North, South, East and West
poultrymen everywhere are having wonderful success with
Ful-O-Pep Feeds, both with growing stock and laying hens.

Ful-O-Pep Feeds are Best Because

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 The Oatmeal base is the best possible form of carbohydrates for laying hens. | 5 So thoroughly mixed that the fowl gets a balanced mash in each mouthful. |
| 2 The large variety of proteins is derived from fish, meat and vegetable sources. | 6 Most appetizing because made only from high grade materials. |
| 3 The mineral content supplies every need of the body for growth and egg production. | 7 Steady production and low mortality is insured by uniform quality and unchanging formulas. |
| 4 It is finely ground insuring easy, quick digestion. | |

FUL-O-PEP

POULTRY FEEDS

are the result of scientific experiments which have proven the correct proportion of various ingredients necessary for best results. Manufactured by the largest manufacturers of poultry feed in the world, Ful-O-Pep Feeds maintain a standard of excellence that produces results with feeders so that they are recognized as "the world's best."

*"The Ful-O-Pep Way
Makes Poultry
Pay"*

The
Quaker
Oats
Company
Poultry Service
Department
Address
Chicago,
U. S. A.

*The World's
Best!*

EGGS! EGGS!



Group of Ful-O-Pep raised pullets. Picture taken at age of fifteen weeks.

Owned and raised by
W. C. Schroer
Denver, Colorado

EveryDay, All Winter

If you want your hens to shell out eggs this Fall and Winter as they never did before begin now to feed your laying stock the Ful-O-Pep.

Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash will produce every egg your flock is capable of producing—it produces eggs in Winter as well as Summer, because it is made up of the raw materials from which eggs are made. Keep Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash before your birds all the time and they are bound to lay—they can't help it. Read the following letter from F. W. Humphrey, of Edgarstoune Farms, Princeton, New Jersey:

"During my 15 years' experience in the poultry business I have mixed my own mashes and used most all the commercial feeds on the market but none give results like Ful-O-Pep.

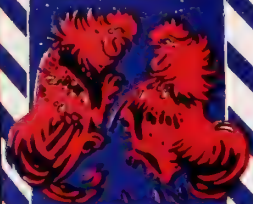
"Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash has more than doubled my egg production and keeps my birds in finer condition. Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash produces 2¼ lb. broilers for me in 8 weeks and pullets that begin laying at less than 5 months of age. Ful-O-Pep Feeds certainly do what they are advertised to do."

Results like the above are being obtained by poultrymen everywhere who are following The Ful-O-Pep Way. Give it a trial—the better results will agreeably surprise you.

The Quaker Oats Company
Poultry Service Department

Address
Chicago, U. S. A.

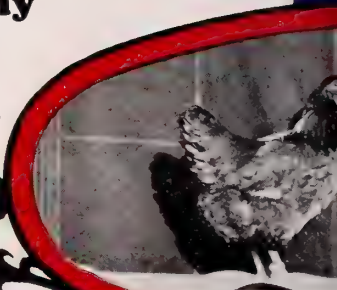
FUL-O-PEP
DRY MASH



The Quaker Oats Company
MANUFACTURERS OF QUAKER OATS
CHICAGO, U. S. A.



Partial view of one of the main laying houses, housing 1500 pullets at White Arrow Farm, Newark, S. C., where Ful-O-Pep Feeds are used extensively.



Quaker Oats Company,
Gentlemen: This year we started with 475 chicks hatched from April 1st to May 1st. We fed FUL-O-PEP FEEDS exclusively according to directions and never had chickens do better. On June 19th we began to sell broilers weighing from 2½ to 3 pounds. On August 4th a Leghorn Pullet laid at the age of 4 months and 3 days. Yours truly, (Signed) S. E. TRACY
77 Catherine St., Burlington, N. J.

EGGS! EGGS!



-The Ful-O-Pep Way

Make the most of Fall and Winter egg prices—that's the time to make money out of your flock. You can do it if you follow the Ful-O-Pep Way. Follow the Ful-O-Pep Way to the letter; don't let a few boss hens keep down your egg production—provide one Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash Hopper to every 10 hens in small flocks and one running foot of open hopper or trough space to each 10 hens in laying houses—so each and every hen can get all the Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash they want — the more Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash consumed — the more eggs.

Whether you have a dozen or a thousand hens you'll find the Ful-O-Pep Way the way to bigger egg production and bigger profit. Read the following letter from The White Arrow Farms, Cheraw, S. C., one of the most modern plants in the country—see what they think of Ful-O-Pep Feeds:

"We have just placed an order for another carload of Ful-O-Pep Feeds: As you know we feed nothing else and are more than pleased with results we are getting.

"This year we hatched out over 11,000 chicks and have had no diseases that could have been caused by poor feed—in fact, we have had none. Our Broilers raised on Ful-O-Pep bring two to three cents more on the market than the average, due to fatness.

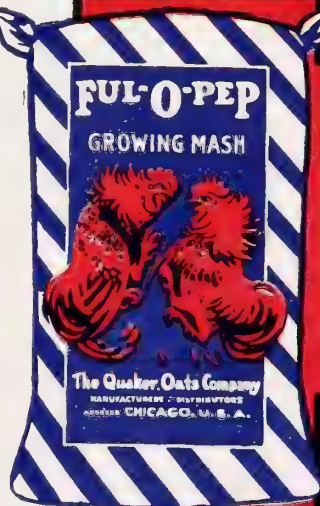
"Our layers, as a whole, have continued laying even through the worst of the moult. We gladly recommend Ful-O-Pep to anyone who wants real quality in feeds."

You will be more than pleased too, with Ful-O-Pep Feeds—give them a trial.

The Quaker Oats Company Poultry Service Department

Address
Chicago, U. S. A.

6 months old pullet
raised entirely on
Ful-O-Pep Feeds.
Owned by
S. D. Hardanay
Orlando, Florida.



Summary of Expense and Profit from
40 Hens (all pullets) from
November 1, 1921 to September 10, 1922.

Number of Eggs Laid.....	6135
Sold for.....	\$311.20
Expense—feed, litter, etcetera.....	116.00
Profit.....	\$195.20
Profit per hen.....	\$4.88

Nothing fed but FUL-O-PEP FEEDS and your directions closely followed. (Signed) S. E. TRACY.
Merine St., Burlington, Vermont.



CARLOAD
FUL-O-PEP POUL-
TRY FEEDS used by
VALLEY FALLS
FARM
T. D. Smith, owner,
R. W. Baker, Mgr.

This is Your Copy=Write for it **NOW!**



To follow The FUL-O-PEP Way successfully you need a copy of our FUL-O-PEP Calendar. With this book for your guide your success with poultry is assured.

From the first page, right through to the last there is told in a simple, easy to understand way, safe, simple and practical methods of caring for your hens. The following subjects are completely covered:

The Ful-O-Pep Way Explained
How to Learn Poultry Keeping
How Best to Make a Start
Selecting the Laying Hen
How to Make Hens Lay

How to Grow Good Chicks
Use of Artificial Lights
Care During Moulting Season
Advice to Beginners
Back Lot Poultry Keeping

In addition to the valuable information contained in the above articles this book also contains pages for keeping egg records, also account pages for keeping record of receipts and expenditures from poultry — also seasonable hints and suggestions for each month in the year. Send and get this book now — it's free for the asking. Keep it where you can refer to it often—follow its advice and suggestions and you will have success with poultry that you never thought possible. Thousands are doing it — you can too. Fill out and mail coupon **today**.

The Quaker Oats Company,
Poultry Service Department

1600 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, U.S.A.

Send me Free Copy of Ful-O-Pep
Poultry Calendar.

Name.....

Town.....

State.....

The
Quaker
Oats
Company
Poultry Service
Department
Address
Chicago, U.S.A.

age 210.5; Mountain Grove, Mo., 300 hens and 56,311 eggs, average 187.7; Fayette, Ark., 100 hens and 17,185 eggs, average 171.85; Storrs, Conn., 1,000 hens and 161,455 eggs, average 161.45; Vineland, N. J., 2,000 hens and 317,214 eggs, average 158.85; Georgetown, Del., 500 hens and 77,703 eggs, average 155.4. Total number of hens, 4,125 and eggs 687,768, average 166.73.

"The highest and lowest pen in each contest follows: Bear in mind that at Vineland a pen means 20 birds, at Storrs 10 and at all the others 5. Puyallup: Highest, White Leghorn, 1,306 eggs, average, 261; lowest, Buff Leghorn, 668 eggs, average, 134; lowest in the popular varieties, White Leghorns, 807 eggs; average, 161. Mountain Grove: Highest, Rhode Island Reds, 1,233 eggs; average, 246; lowest, White Leghorns, 586 eggs; average, 117. Fayetteville: Highest, White Leghorns, 1,140 eggs; average, 228; lowest, White Rocks, 596 eggs; average, 129. Storrs: Highest, Barred Rocks, 2,234 eggs; average, 223; lowest, Dark Cornish, 858 eggs; average, 86. Vineland: Highest, Rhode Island Reds, 4,302 eggs; average, 215.

"In these contests there were 2,215 White Leghorns, which produced an average of 168.4 eggs per hen; 360 Barred Rocks, averaging 163.7 eggs; 560 Rhode Island Reds averaging 162.3 eggs, and 600 White Wyandottes, averaging 150.8 eggs."

Turkeys Cross on Hens

Hybrids which have been called Turkhens, have been produced this year in California from a cross of a turkey gobbler and a Rhode Island Red hen. W. F. Coleman of San Diego first reported this cross to us. We are indebted to H. L. Musser of Los Angeles for the accompanying picture of two of the hybrids which he is raising.



The hybrids have some of the characteristics of the turkey, such as a long, bare neck, a head similar to a turkey's, and the same habits in going about and picking seeds and insects here and there over the range.

The usual wishful rather than actual things are being told about the hybrids, such as freedom of the ailments of both turkeys and chickens, remarkable egg production of the hen with the remarkable size and flavor of the turkey.

In point of fact, nobody has ever been able to blend into a single animal the qualities of two separate species. Sometimes species cross and produce hybrids or mules, as, for instance, this gobbler-hen case, or the case of a pheasant cock and hen, or an ass and mare. The offspring stop with the first cross, however, for the mules are incapable of reproduction.

The theory of evolution would inculcate the belief that one species descends from another, and that there is a gradual development from the lowest forms of life up through fish to fowls, to animals, to man. That proposition cannot be demonstrated by the breeder, for the different species are absolutely fixed and limited and do not cross with one another and produce fertile offspring. The breeder finds each species as a distinct and separate creation; and evolution becomes a speculative theory.

No one need anticipate that in the turkhen California has a new creation.

Geo. Hackett's Success

The National Dairy Show, under the management of Col. Skinner, did a big thing for purebred poultry by opening up a poultry

section under the direction of Geo. Hackett. The event was staged the second week of October at St. Paul. Chas. Pape, who attended the exhibition, reported "1850 birds of very good quality."

It is a fine thing for poultry when big interests like the purebred dairy breeders say, "Come in with us and be welcome." We have had enough of the rabbit and cavy men—let's get acquainted with real live stock showmen.

Another instance of recognition of the purebred hen is the silver cup being offered at the Illinois State Poultry Show this year by Len Small, Governor of Illinois. This is in line with the Harding, Coolidge, Wallace cups at the National show in the national capital.

More Than Was Bargained For

The committee on the Protection of the Poultry Industry, of the American Poultry Association, is deserving of and is receiving the warm congratulations of American poultry keepers for the effective work done in behalf of high protective duties against eggs and egg pulp from the low cost countries of Asia.

A careful reading of the new tariff bill, which is now law, discloses that the American Poultry Association got more than it bargained for. The new tariff provides that all live poultry having a value of \$5 or less shall be levied with a duty of 50 cents, and poultry valued at more than \$5 be assessed a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem.

The tariff bill provides the President of the U. S. with authority to raise or lower any rate in the bill not to exceed 50%, and he may apply the American valuation plan in assessing ad valorem duties.

The A. P. A. is an international breeders' organization of all North America. It is unfortunate that it should have sponsored a tariff which calls for a duty on purebred poultry, while fancy pigeons are admitted free. The committee, however, is really not to blame. Professor Rice and his associates were out to protect the commercial egg farmer, and they did a good and commendable job of it. It was the duty of the President of the A. P. A., as a member of that committee, to look out for the interests of poultry breeders. Information is that the President did not attend any of the committee conferences in Washington.

It is time that a good managing-secretary was appointed to attend to the business of the A. P. A.

A. P. A. Needs New Secretary

Last March Mrs. Campbell was married to Thos. F. Rigg, President of the American Poultry Association. Mr. Rigg is a man of independent means. It is probable that he will not want Mrs. Rigg to continue indefinitely in her present secretarial duties. Moreover, as a matter of business, this office should be filled by an energetic managing-secretary. It is not too soon for some good man to be considered in that connection.

As an example of the waste motion of the present system: There is to be a convention of the Southern Commercial Congress in Chicago, Nov. 20th to 22nd. That organization proposes to develop trade relations with Mexico. Thereupon, President Rigg calls 21 members of the A. P. A. from 21 different states to lay down their work and go to the personal expense of attending the convention of the Southern Commercial Congress. Probably no one of the twenty-one will attend.

Theo. Hewes Announces Platform

Theo. Hewes, Indiana, candidate for President of American Poultry Association, announces his platform as follows:

1. Suggest such changes in the constitution and by-laws as will give every member the same rights and privileges.
2. Make the American Poultry Association a real live stock organization that every poultry breeder in America will be glad to be a member of.
3. To abide strictly by the constitution and by-laws.
4. Make no expenditures without the con-



7 Varieties of Trapnested Layers

We have spent 32 years in putting the "lay" into our birds by trapnesting, pedigreeing and Hoganizing, and have succeeded in establishing strains of our different varieties with egg records from 180 to 256 eggs.

**White and Buff Leghorns
Barred and White Rocks
White Wyandottes
R. I. Reds**

All bred to Standard type and for high egg production.

SUNNYSIDE PULLETS

—the most profitable layers known

Are easy feeders, of good growth and have the ability and breeding to produce eggs during the winter months when prices are high.

The following prices should interest every reader:

5 Months Old

180-200 egg-bred	\$2.50
210-248 egg-bred	2.75
240-256 egg-bred	3.25

12 Weeks Old

180-200 egg-bred	\$1.75
210-248 egg-bred	2.00
240-256 egg-bred	2.25

COCKS

Same Records
\$5.00, \$10.00, \$15.00.

HENS

Same Records
\$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.25.

Order direct from this advertisement and ask for FREE Catalog.

Sunnyside Poultry Farm
R. C. Blodgett Box 1002, Bristol, Vt.

OTHER INTERESTS OF OUR MANAGER OCCUPYING HIS ENTIRE TIME NECESSITATE

Sale of Entire Hatchery Equipment

as follows:

	New Valuation	Sale Price
1 17,600 Eggs capacity Wishbone Incubator used three seasons—A-1 hatching condition	\$2,987.00	\$1,800.00
1 12,800 Eggs capacity Wishbone Incubator, purchased new six months ago	2,231.00	1,600.00
1 8,000 Eggs capacity Wishbone Incubator, purchased new six months ago	1,410.00	1,000.00
20 Egg crates (extra heavy built)	30.00	10.00
100 Iron band egg crates, hardly used	235.00	150.00
1 Gill fillers, sufficient for 100 egg cases	18.00	12.00
1 Egg candle	2.50	1.00
6 Fire Pails	7.00	3.50
1 Dolly Truck (Fairbanks)	5.00	2.50
1 Ash Can Truck (Fairbanks)	9.00	3.00
1 Hand Truck (Fairbanks)	15.00	7.50
1 Platform Truck (Case)	35.00	20.00
SHIPPING SUPPLIES:		
1 Stapling Machine	11.00	5.00
5000 Staples for use with above machine	2.50	1.50
1 Ryco Tape Moistener	5.00	3.00
1 Ventilating Punch	1.50	.75
18 doz. 100 chick size Wright shipping boxes	85.50	50.00
12 doz. 50 chick size Wright shipping boxes	33.00	20.00
10 doz. 25 chick size Wright shipping boxes	22.50	12.00
2 doz. 15 egg size Hatching egg, Corrugated shipping boxes (Wright)	4.50	3.00
2 doz. 30 egg size Hatching egg, Corrugated shipping boxes (Wright)	5.50	3.75
2 doz. 50 egg size Hatching egg, Corrugated shipping boxes (Wright)	9.50	6.00
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES:		
3 No. 32 Wishbone Valveless Brooders, never uncrated	48.00	32.00
2 No. 42 Wishbone Valveless Brooders, never uncrated	38.00	25.00
6 No. 52 Wishbone Valveless Heaters without canopies, never uncrated	93.00	63.00
1 No. 20 Wishbone Coal Burning Brooder, 52-inch canopy, never uncrated	25.50	17.50
1 No. 22 Wishbone Valveless Brooder, slightly used	10.00	5.00
4 No. 52 Wishbone Valveless Brooders, slightly used	88.00	44.00
1 Homer Hower, never uncrated	5.00	3.00
Good will of Business established three years		500.00

NOTE: Each article will be sold separately.

PRICES: F. O. B. shipping point.

TERMS: All goods will be sent via Parcel Post or Express C. O. D. On the three incubators a cash deposit of 25% must accompany the order and balance to be paid by a Sight Draft attached to Bill of Lading.

Adequate references. Apply Box 1, care AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL, Chicago, Ill.

BUY LEG BANDS THAT LAST

Colored Leader Adjustable

Permanent Numbers
1 to 200

Sold under a "Money Back" Guarantee

Fast, bright colors in Red, Blue, Green, Pink, Yellow
and White

DOUBLE CLINCH

THREE OF OUR MOST POPULAR BANDS

SMITH SEALED.

Made of finest, pure aluminum.

Strong, sturdy, and long lived.

Write for FREE booklet and sample.

THE KEYES DAVIS CO., INC.
 16 Hanover St. Battle Creek, Mich.

 \$.75 per 100
 3.50 per 500
 6.50 per 1000

 \$ 1.75 per 100
 7.75 per 500
 15.00 per 1000

Quality Baby Chicks

12 Varieties

of the very best laying strains.

Breeding Stock For Sale

In Hens, Cocks and Cockerels of all varieties we hatch at prices to move them quick. These birds all have high egg production records behind them. Have a limited number of

**LARGE ENGLISH S. C. WHITE
LEGHORN COCKERELS**

 from trapped hens with records of 200 to 260 eggs. One
 cockerel \$4.00, two at \$3.50 each; three to ten at \$3.00 each;
 over ten, \$2.25 each.

Catalogue and Breeding List on request.

MISSOURI POULTRY FARM

COLUMBIA, MO

sent and advice of the Executive Board.

5. Ask for a new hearing on express rates and arrange to be in attendance when the committee on express rates is called and be in a position to present the fancier's side for their consideration no matter where this meeting may be held.

6. Make the membership of greater value by giving the association and its members such publicity as will keep them constantly in mind before the buying public.

7. Publish the proceedings of all conventions and see to it that every voting member has a copy of such proceedings.

8. Pay all bills promptly when presented and take the cash discount.

9. Have printed in the poultry press at least twice each year the Secretary's financial report so that every member may know just where we stand.

10. Take the Association out of the publishing and supply business and devote the time of the Secretary's office to the sale of Standards, the securing of new members, and in the right way helping every department in the management of their poultry affairs whether they are engaged in the fancy or commercial end of poultry breeding.

11. Cut out all needless expenses and create a sinking fund so that interest on deposits will take care of the overhead.

12. Make no trips at the expense of the Association unless ordered to do so by the Executive Board.

Mr. Hewes has been devoting his best efforts to the poultry industry for the past thirty-five years. His platform speaks for itself. Mr. Hewes was Secretary of the A. P. A. in 1896, and has kept in close touch with affairs for years. Poll of the vote of the Brocton, Mass., fair showed that Hewes and Drenstedt were the choice by 100%.

Prizes on Over-shown Birds

W. N. Watson, illustrious Buff Cochins breeder of Pennsylvania, writes on that old riddle of "I love the huckster, I love him not." Mr. Watson says: "I was at York Fair last week, where they had a high proportion of good stock, in fact, what they had in the main building was about 90 per cent in good shape and condition, but cooped in pairs. The hucksters were in tents outside and I only wish the "Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" would take hold of such alleged exhibits like they do game cocks when they raid a fight. A number of those birds were unfit to show or live, yet they will all be at Hagerstown this week, except the ones that died en route. I suppose it would be altogether out of place for fairs and judges to throw out all unfit stock and not award prizes on them after the good hucksters have kept alive so many breeds that would not otherwise be seen. We owe these disease spreaders our everlasting debt of gratitude."

One Crisis After Another

A statement has been pretty generally circulated that the poultry business is "facing a crisis."

Nothing new about that. There is always some big problem for somebody to worry over. If there is no crisis, somebody invents one. We simply must have something "big" looming up on the horizon.

Fortunately for mankind, most of our troubles never happen. Perhaps the heralded "crisis" in the egg trade will not happen.

What we do not understand is why the prophets, who seem to have so much "advance information" about impending crises, do not move over on the mercantile exchange and make their fortune as traders.

Egg brokers who bought the spring flow of eggs are not making any money right now, for the reason that instead of letting more of the eggs go into consumptive channels last spring, they bid them up and stored them, not counting on railroad or coal strikes. With the men again employed, egg consumption is very good, and the heavy stocks are moving out of the refrigerator houses, but not as at high prices as the brokers would like.

Fresh egg prices show the usual seasonal increase. The demand for fresh eggs is good. The main thing the poultry keeper is think-

Win \$5,000



Sam Ross Did!

19 year old Samie Ross, Hackensack, N. J., who won \$5,000 in a former Reefer Contest.

\$10,000 Bank Guarantee

Producers and Consumers Bank
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To the Public:

E. J. Reefer has deposited \$10,000 in this bank to be used in awarding all the prizes in the "C" letter contest.

This Bank guarantees that no part of this \$10,000 will be used for any purpose until all the prizes have been paid by E. J. Reefer.

Very truly yours,
PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS BANK
by Benj. B. Bowman, Treasurer.

Mrs. Young Got \$5,000



Mrs. B. R. Young, of Girard, Pa., another winner of a \$5,000 Reefer Contest Prize.



LARGE PICTURE SENT ON REQUEST FREE

\$10,000 in Prizes!

	If no order is sent	If a \$1 order is sent	If a \$2 order is sent	If a \$5 order is sent
1st prizes	\$50	\$250	\$600	\$5000
2nd prizes	35	100	250	1250
3rd prizes	30	60	125	500
4th prizes	25	50	75	375
5th prizes	15	35	50	250
6th to 10th prizes, each	10	25	40	100

Every prize in every column will be awarded.
40 prizes in all, totaling \$10,000 will be paid.

OBSERVE THESE RULES:

- 1—Any one excepting our employees and their relatives may enter this contest. There is no entrance fee of any kind.
- 2—All word lists must be received through the mail by E. J. Reefer, 9th & Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. and envelopes must be postmarked by post office closing time, February 15, 1923.
- 3—Contestants who have sent lists or orders before February 15th will be qualified for the higher prizes provided orders are received through the mail, postmarked on or before February 28th.
- 4—Only English words will be counted. Obscure, hyphenated or compound words will not be counted. Only the singular or the plural of a word may be used, but both singular and plural will not count. Each article or object can be given only one name. Single words made up of two separate words or objects, such as teaspoon, teapot, or teatime will not count. Webster's International Dictionary will be the final authority. Where several synonyms are equally applicable to an object shown in the picture, a person submitting any one of such synonyms will be given credit for one word only.
- 5—The largest list of words which correctly name visible objects beginning with the letter "C" will receive first prize, and so on down the list of prizes. The winning list will be made up from among the words submitted by the contestants, and not controlled by any predetermined list of words selected by the judges as being the "correct" or "master" list.
- 6—For each wrong word a percentage

will be deducted from the total number of correct words.

7—Two or more people may co-operate in answering the puzzle. However, only one prize will be given to any one household or any one group.

8—You must use only one side of paper. You must number each page and object in a consecutive notation. Your full name and address must be written on each page in the upper right hand corner. An enlarged picture will be furnished free upon request.

9—The final decision will be made by three judges entirely independent of and having no connection whatever with the E. J. Reefer Company. They will judge the answers submitted and award the prizes at the end of the contest. Each participant entering this contest agrees to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive, without argument or question. All answers will receive full consideration, whether or not merchandise is purchased. At the close of the contest, when all lists have been graded, the lists winning first prize and correct list determined by the judges and the names of the prize winners will be published and a copy of such list and prize winners' names and addresses will be sent upon request to any participant who sends us a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

10—An additional prize of not over \$600 for promptness, as specified above, will be awarded.

11—In case of ties for any prize offered, each trying contestant will receive full amount of the prize so tied for.

How Many Objects in This Picture Can You Find Beginning with the Letter "C"

There is Cap, Cornet, Cane. How many more can you find? Write them down and send them in as soon as possible. See how easy it is. Everything is in plain sight. No need to turn the picture upside down. This is a game of skill. Effort and perseverance will win.

Costs Nothing to Try!

If you send in your list of "C" words and the judges decide your list is the largest which correctly names the visible objects beginning with "C", they will award you first prize in whatever column you qualify. If your list is second best list, they will award you one of the second prizes, etc. Get started right now!

Win the \$5000 Prize!

You do not have to buy anything to enter this contest and win a prize!

If the judges decide your list of "C" words is best and you have not ordered anything, you will win first prize of **\$50**

If you send in a \$1.00 order for either Washing Tablets or "More Eggs" Tonic, and your list is awarded first prize, you win **\$250**

If you send in a \$2.00 order for either product, and your list wins first prize, you get **\$600**

But if you send in a \$5 order for either product and you are awarded first prize, you get **\$5000**

(Study the Prize List)

Besides there are 36 other cash prizes. Every prize in every column will be awarded. 40 prizes in all, totaling \$10,000 will be paid. Second prize in column 4 is \$1,250. Third prize \$500, etc. Just think of it—40 chances for you to win.

\$600 Extra for Promptness

Your word list may be mailed any time up to Feb. 15, but for every day before Feb. 15 that your order is received, a special prize of \$10 for each day (not exceeding \$600) will be added if you win the \$5,000 prize. Send order today and word list later.

Win All You Can! Be sure to send your orders for \$5 worth of Washing Tablets or "More Eggs" Tonic if you wish to qualify your list of words for the \$5,000 first prize and the other prizes in the 4th column of the prize list. Don't delay sending in your order. Get the extra prize for promptness. Send your order today.

Goods You Get Either one of these products may be ordered to qualify in this contest, but combination orders will not be accepted.

"More Eggs"

A Wonderful Poultry Tonic

A scientific poultry tonic, used by half million poultry raisers with great success to increase egg production during Fall and Winter. A highly concentrated preparation. Makes rich, red blood. Helps the digestive apparatus. Sharpens the appetite and helps prepare for healthy egg production. Does not contain one particle of bran, or grit, or any filler. 100% concentrate. Contains every ingredient my vast experience tells me is needed to make a remarkable poultry tonic.

Two \$1.00 packages. Prepaid **\$1** Five \$1.00 packages. Prepaid **\$2** Economy size, or 20—\$1.00 packages. Prepaid **\$5**

Washing Tablets Take all the back-breaking work out of washtime. One tablet to a tub of water. Soak clothes and rinse. So simple and easy! Wash dirtiest clothes with only 15 minutes work.

Family size, prepaid **\$1** Economy size, prepaid **\$2** Jumbo size, same as 7 large \$1 packages. **\$5**

Start NOW!

FREE

Send in your order today. Think of the extra prize money for promptness! Qualify for the biggest prizes. \$50 or \$5000— which do you want?

Everyone, sending for a large size picture will receive, fully prepaid, a sample package of a world famous, exquisitely scented, high priced Complexion Powder. Send for it today.

E. J. Reefer, 9th and Spruce Streets
Dept. 6028 Philadelphia, Pa.

No goods bought during this contest are subject to exchange, refund or approval. No C. O. D.

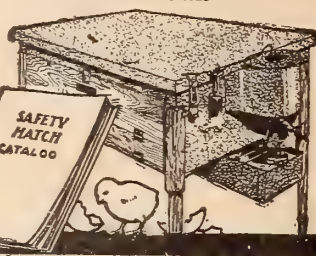
SAFETY HATCH INCUBATOR

Get a Safety Hatch for Real Hatching Success **Its Superior Safety Features Mean Bigger Broods**

Chick hatching is no child's play. It is serious business. Every chick hatched and saved adds to your profits. The Safety Hatch insures a live healthy chick from every fertile egg of normal vitality when simple directions are followed. Takes risk out of chick hatching. A money-maker for chick and poultry raisers. Thousands of enthusiastic, satisfied users.

The Safety Hatch is designed and built for RESULTS. Heavy 4-ply walls, nearly 2 inches thick, with wool-felt lining and vacuum air spaces. KEEP HEAT EVEN. Patented heating coil; economical heating. Perfect ventilation. Fire proof. Glass inner door keeps eggs from drying out during inspection. Sanitary trays. Guaranteed. Insures bigger broods of healthy, husky chicks.

5 SIZES—50 TO 360
CHICK CAPACITIES



Write Now for Free Book

Investigate the Safety Hatch carefully before buying an incubator. Write now for valuable free incubator book and name of nearest dealer. Insure your hatching results by dropping us a postal now.

THE MORRIS MFG. CO.

838 E. Russell St.

El Reno, Okla.

LIVE DEALER WANTED
IN EVERY TOWN



BUFF ORPINGTONS



So full of genuine "Orpington Goodness" that they are the outstanding investment possibilities of the field today. Big rugged birds of refined massiveness and soft rich golden coloring of lustrous mellowness. Full round breasts, standard station and splendid back width carried through saddle into well spread tail. Chicago Coliseum quality at its best. Approval and C. O. D. shipments. Satisfaction always.

Splendid Breeders	Males	\$5, \$10, \$15	PENS	\$24, \$35, \$50
	Females	\$5, \$7, \$10		
Exhibition Stars	Males	\$25, \$35, \$50	PENS	\$75, \$100, \$125
	Females	\$15, \$20, \$30		

No advertised line in the country makes such a gain year after year in both friends and Standard value.

The Big Golden are not only the only line that ever brings pleasing quality at an acceptable valuation. But there is something of sterling character, both in and back of them, which makes one's investment a known satisfaction instead of an exciting speculation.

Wyant Bros.

Thorntown, Indiana

Halbach's White Plymouth Rocks

"The Proven Leaders"

Yes, this line has broken all records. At Chicago, 1920, 1921, 1922; Minnesota State Fair, 1921, and Wisconsin State Fair, 1920 and 1921, they won every prize and ribbon offered. Again at the Wisconsin State Fair, 1922, in strong competition, they won every FIRST and every SECOND. Also every ribbon in the Bred-to-lay class, as well as First and Third for best dozen brown eggs. No strain has such a wonderful combination of vigor, egg production and show quality. Are these not the features that you want? Our Fall Sales Sheet, telling about the greatest out and out bargains in true superior quality egg producers is free for the asking. Write us and tell us your wants. We can please you.

H. W. HALBACH & SONS

R. No. 1

Dept. U,

Waterford, Wis



ing about right now is how to get the egg. He isn't bothering his head about the storage situation which arises out of farm eggs that went into refrigeration last spring.

De Lancey's Platform

Frank W. DeLancey, Pennsylvania, candidate for President of American Poultry Association, announces his platform as follows:

1. I am for a representative form of government and for the adoption of a constitution at Philadelphia in 1923 that will bring this about in the broadest sense that the 'representative' can be applied. Less than one-tenth running the affairs of the National body with more than nine-tenths having no voice must and shall be abolished.
2. I am for the strongest and most able man that can be secured for Secretary of the American Poultry Association.
3. I am in favor of a permanent home for the American Poultry Association.
4. I am in favor of the members themselves transacting the real business of the Association at the annual convention, and this power should be taken out of the hands of the Executive Board.
5. I am in favor of using all the power and influence at the command of the American Poultry Association to secure a lower express rate on poultry, pigeons and pet stock shipped to poultry exhibitions and for breeding purposes.
6. I am in favor of restoring back to the members the privilege of selecting the place of annual meeting, and the selection of such committees as are now being elected by the Executive Board.
7. Abolish all needless expense and create a reserve fund. I am in favor of making no expenditures except those voted on by the members themselves in annual convention assembled, except those which may arise between the times of annual conventions, and then only when authorized by a majority vote of Executive Board.
8. I am in favor of closer work with poultry shows and associations in order that they be made more successful for themselves, exhibitors, concessioners and the public. Our shows are the recruiting stations of the entire industry. In the past shows could come and go, and go and come, and the American Poultry Association cared not.
9. I am in favor of making the Association something of value, an asset to every member. Redeem the old organization for the breeders themselves and organize from the bottom up instead of from the top down, and give all members' equal rights and full value for their membership.
10. I am in favor of the closest co-operation with the specialty clubs and a majority vote by them on all matters relating to their breed shall be considered final by the American Poultry Association.
11. I am in favor of such legislation as will do the most poultrymen the most good and give to every member equal rights and privileges and make it an organization that every man and woman engaged in poultry work, as well as allied industries, will derive a benefit by becoming a member.
12. I am in favor of having the Secretary publish monthly a correct statement of the affairs of the Association. The Association belongs to the members and this they are entitled to.
13. I am in favor of the President surrounding himself with an advisory board, consisting of the best men in the industry, working in connection with the Executive Board.
14. If elected, I will not be influenced by any clique, combine or individual, but will stand like a stone wall behind such a constitution as will be adopted by a majority vote.

Mr. DeLancey's platform represents the most progressive thought in the Association. He asks for the return of the conduct of affairs to the breeder-members themselves, the establishment of permanent business headquarters, and the selection of a competent managing-secretary.

We do not agree with section 10 of his platform, believing that the hobbies of specialists should never receive precedence over the judgment of well-balanced, all around men.

Correct Type and Color of RHODE ISLAND REDS

Remarkable Book Sent FREE

Rhode Island Reds The Best All Purpose Breed

If you already breed R.I. Reds, double your capacity. The demand for these great money-makers is bigger than ever. If you are not a "Red" breeder, act wisely and begin at once. Rhode Island Reds are the most beautiful, most popular, and most useful fowl on earth. They are sure winners anywhere; confined, or on range. They readily adapt themselves to all conditions, are hardy and easy to raise, have an exceptionally strong constitution—resist disease to a remarkable degree.



RHODE Island Reds will make you more money than any other poultry breed. They mature early, make a splendid market fowl, with sweet, juicy and fine flavored meat. Chicks reach broiler or frying size earlier than other well-known meat breeds. Reds are superior exhibition fowls. More Reds win at shows than other breeds. Hens make excellent mothers, yet not persistent setters. Ideal fowl for both farm or city lot.



Reds Lay More Winter Eggs Than Any Other Breed

Bred to Standard requirements, Red female is known to be among the world's greatest all-round layers. Her specialty is big brown eggs in cold winter months when prices are highest.

At all egg-laying contests, Rhode Island Reds, during fall and winter, have carried off more honors than any other breed. At 1920 National Egg Contest Reds won highest honors in both pen and hen classes. Highest pen over all breeds averaged 246.6 eggs per bird; Highest individual hen, 296 eggs in 365 days. R. I. Red pullet in Massachusetts laid 309 eggs in 365 consecutive days. Dr. Sanborn produced R. I. Red that laid 307 eggs in 365 days. Rhode Island Reds produce a lot of eggs when eggs are scarce and high. They are not surpassed by any breed when it comes to making profit for their owner.

Rhode Island Red Journal 3 Years For \$1.00 and "Blue Ribbon Reds" FREE

Everybody who raises or contemplates raising Reds should subscribe to the Rhode Island Red Journal at once. It's the only journal in the world devoted exclusively to Reds. It tells how to make big money with them. Tells you where to buy and sell, how to get greatest pleasure, most profit. Keeps you in touch with all leading Red breeders; tells everything you want to know about R. I. Reds. It is the "Red Breeders Bible." Those who know say they wouldn't be without it for \$5.00 a year. Published Monthly, 50c a year; 3 years \$1.00. Each issue contains 80 to 120 pages of intensely interesting and valuable information.

There is nothing in the world that will help you make more money with Reds than Rhode Island Red Journal and "Blue Ribbon Reds". This remarkable book is given absolutely free with a 3-year subscription to the Rhode Island Red Journal at \$1.00. Don't lay this advertisement aside; but sign the coupon right now. Pin a dollar bill to it. Mail at our risk today. Book and Journal will start at once.

RHODE ISLAND RED JOURNAL, 241 Democrat Bldg. Waverly, Ia.

"Blue Ribbon Reds"

Most remarkable book on R. I. Reds ever published. A book no breeder of Reds or anyone planning to raise Reds can afford to be without.

By means of the most remarkable set of Rhode Island Red Illustrations ever produced, W. H. Card, secretary of the Rhode Island Red Club, and the greatest living authority on REDS, in "BLUE RIBBON REDS," shows in a way so simple that every beginner can understand what constitutes the correct type and color of Rhode Island Reds. There are twelve drawings illustrating type and fourteen illustrating color. These drawings show the ideal Reds, both male and female, as well as the various shape and color defects most commonly found. Mr. Card also points out which defects are serious and which are of only minor importance.

Here are a few of the many subjects in

"Blue Ribbon Reds"

- An A-B-C Course in Judging Rhode Island Reds (in five lessons)
- How Rhode Island Reds Originated
- Mating Rhode Island Reds for Color and Shape
- How to Obtain Fast Growth and Large Size in Rhode Island Reds
- How to Breed up an Egg Laying Strain
- How to Cull Rhode Island Reds
- How to Prepare Rhode Island Reds for the Show Room
- Which is the Correct Rhode Island Red Color
- Disqualifications
- Feeding Poultry at All Ages
- How to Treat Sick Fowls
- How to Get Rid of Lice and Mites
- How to Build Poultry Houses and Equipment.
- Standard Weights
- Linebreeding

Special Illustrated Features

A picture of Rhode Island Reds in natural colors, suitable for framing, the latest and best ever published, copyrighted 1919. Pictures of many prize winning Reds at National Shows — Description of a common sense window for fresh air poultry houses and detailed illustrations made from blue prints. How to build a practical poultry house for a small flock of chickens — How to make a good home-made trapnest.



"Blue Ribbon Reds" is a veritable encyclopedia of useful poultry information. Cost \$3,000 to produce. You must see a copy of this book to appreciate its value. Given free with 3-year subscription to the Rhode Island Red Journal.

Mail This Coupon NOW

Rhode Island Red Journal

241 Democrat Bldg. Waverly, Ia.

Gentlemen—I have enclosed \$1.00. Send me your FREE BOOK, "Blue Ribbon Reds," and enter my name for a 3-year subscription to the Rhode Island Red Journal. Please send book and paper at once.

Name

Street or R. F. D. No.

Town.....State.....

ALL ABOUT LEGHORNS

Remarkable Book FREE

**Remarkable New Book,
just off the press "All About
Leghorns" Sent Free to every-
one who mails coupon below.**

Everybody who owns Leghorns should send for this remarkable new book at once. It contains the latest and best information ever published on the World's Greatest Layers. It will help you more than anything else to become successful and make more money with Leghorns.

21 Subjects Thoroughly Discussed

How to mate and breed Leghorns. How to judge Leghorns. How to condition Leghorns for the show. How to wash White Leghorns. What and How to feed Leghorns. How to prepare a balanced ration for Leghorns. How to produce a strain of heavy layers. How to increase egg production through the use of artificial light. How to obtain highest prices for Leghorn eggs. How to care for baby chicks. How to feed Leghorns at all ages. How to obtain best results under farm conditions. How to mate Buff Leghorns for color. How to select the high egg producers. How to build a modern egg farm. How to properly rear Leghorn chicks. How to build a winter egg strain. How, when and where to advertise. What to consider in mating Brown Leghorns. How to select the males that produce high egg record females.

This last subject is of special importance to every breeder. It is not sufficient to have only a few high producing females. It's a whole flock of them that makes you money. Since the male bird is half the flock, it's the science of selecting males which will produce high egg record females that makes you successful. This subject tells how.

Special Subjects on Poultry Diseases

Special subjects on How to Prevent and Cure Bumble Foot—How to Combat Lice and Mites—How to Treat Diseases of Leghorns—How to Prevent and Treat Poultry Diseases through Vaccination. This information alone is worth more than \$10 to anyone.

Send for This Great Book Today

You must see a copy of this wonderful book to appreciate its value. It is a real encyclopedia on Leghorns. The book is not sold. But we want to invest in new friends; and will give you the book absolutely free if you mail the coupon with \$1.00 for a three year subscription to



The Leghorn World

Official organ of all Leghorn specialty clubs and only publication in world devoted exclusively to all varieties of Leghorns. Published monthly, 50c year, 3 years, \$1.00. Old subscribers say they would not be without it for \$5.00 a year. It keeps you in touch with leading Leghorn breeders and keeps you posted on everything pertaining to Leghorns. Tells how to make big money with them, how to buy, sell, get greatest pleasure, most profit; everything you want to know about Leghorns. The book and magazine should help you make a wonderful success. **Don't lay this advertisement aside; but take out your dollar bill right now; pin it to the coupon; sign and mail at our risk and get The Leghorn World, every month for 3 years and "All About Leghorns" free.**

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Name.....State or R.F.D.....

Town.....State.....

Twenty-Six Years with Barred Plymouth Rocks

(Continued from page 1001)

saddle; brown or with frosted edging on wing and tail coverts; weak in breast color; merged and coarse in wing and tail barring, with main sickle feathers often a weak ashy color in the best specimens.

The under color was of a cottony hue. Later as progress was made ashy or smutty toned under color began to be a prospect. The darker colored specimens were the winners, as they only carried what was then called "under color," which meant smoky blue or gray, with very shallow, if any, under barring.

This under color in time became pretty well established in the dark males, especially after the use of the very dark, almost black, female became general. As there was a tendency in the males to run light in surface color as well as light in under plumage, the dark females became a very valuable reservoir of dark pigment for the improvement of the males of the variety.

While this dark, smutty female served her purpose well for a time, progress revealed that she was no fixed requirement of the variety, and progressive, constructive breeders began to select her more attractive sisters as the most valuable for improvement of her sons and daughters. Had the A. P. A. made a standard for that truly dark B. P. Rock female and considered her perfection because the experience of those years seemed to prove her such, we would not have the beautiful, attractive cockerel-breeding female of today that promises still greater beauty in the future.

The females of the variety varied greatly a quarter of a century back. The lighter, cleaner colored specimens were the winners. Merged color due to the light and dark bar running together, rather than clearly cutting off sharply and forming clean cut, distinct bars, was troublesome. Brown and smut were plentiful in all sections. To remedy these defects experienced breeders selected very light, almost barless males. They were truly light in color, so much so that visitors to our yard almost invariably inquired as to what breed of chickens they belonged. When informed they were B. P. Rocks, would exclaim: "Oh, those are the culls!" I see quite a different exclamation now after years of improvement. Now it is, "Oh, what a beautiful, clean-colored cockerel that is! Barred to a queen's taste!"

The A. P. A. was wise not to make a standard for that light, barless fellow twenty years back, although nature seemed to point that way at the time. It would have been a crime to have set him up as ideal and stop further progress of the variety. He was valuable at the time as breeding material. He helped along the progress of the variety in producing a good clean, light bar for future work and progress.

Today things are different. There is no longer need for light, washy barless males, nor is there need for females so dark and smutty that they are almost barless. We still need a few males relatively light, as color correctives, and a few females quite dark as color reserves. Correctly mated, they help along to new values in the great work still to be accomplished.

A Study of Barring

Here we found the field wide with much work to be done. The pattern of barring in the different sections showed as great variation as we found in shape and color. The barring at the base of the neck hackle was usually coarse and broken; the breast barring open and much crescentic in shape. As a rule these breast feathers ended with a light tip rather than with a dark bar. The barring on the shoulders was zig-zag and merged in color. The wings and tails were splashy and weak in barring at base. There was a great deal of V-shaped barring in neck and back. Bars were coarse in all sections and bars of different widths would be found on the same feathering. Now under barring made its appearance and created such interest that certain breeders and judges made their decisions of quality, worth and beauty on a few bars near the skin on back and saddle of the chicken. The next fad was a twin companion of under barring, and through poorly balanced breeders and freak judging the variety suffered its first injury in utility worth and reputation as a result of narrow barring. Prizes were placed on hide-bound chick plumage because it was extremely narrow in barring and barred to the skin in back and saddle. This was painful to earnest breeders with the welfare of the variety at heart, but happily, like all fads, time has made the freak depart and in its stead we have the good Barred Rock

The Successful 300 Unit Hatcher Lower Cost Per Egg Capacity



"You may enter our order for 20 more of the 300 Unit Successfals with your new turning and cooling device included—some of our machines hatched as high as 95%."

"we enjoyed a very profitable season with our equipment of Successful 300 Unit incubators this season."

"..turned 900 eggs in two minutes."

"..among seven different makes of incubators I used last year the Successful proved to give the best results."

"..your equipment cost me only 85c per unit per hatch for gas and labor."

THESE letters from customers show what 30 years' experience has taught. The "Successful" 300 Unit Hatcher gets surer results, is more economical and practical and has a lower installing cost per egg unit than the so-called mammoth incubators.

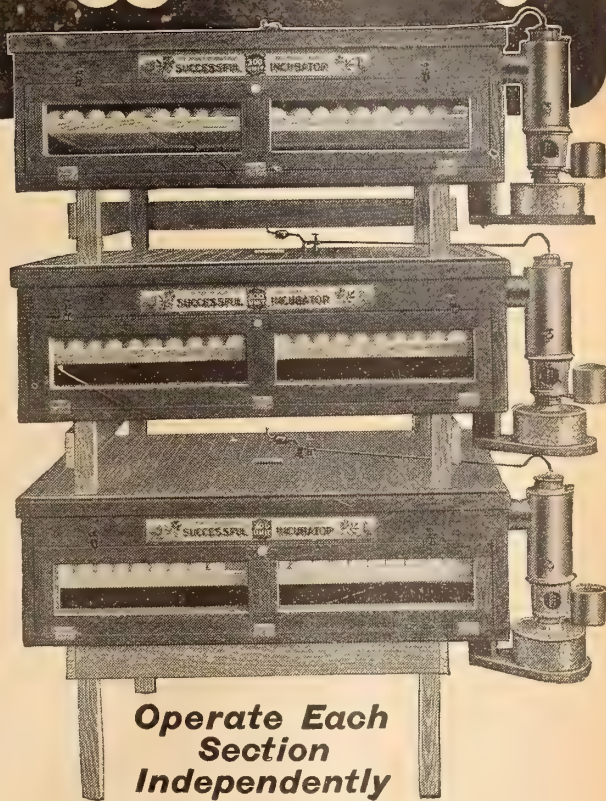
Think of it. Your installing cost on the "Successful" 300 Egg Unit Hatcher will run from 1-4 to 1-3 less than for the "big-capacity" sizes. Any poultry man who has tried both will tell you this. The Successful 300 Unit Hatcher gets the best results and biggest hatches. Rudolph Berning in Hoagland, Indiana, got 180 chicks from 188 eggs. He has enlarged his capacity double. All his machines are "SUCCESSFUL" 300 Unit Hatchers.

Less Floor Space Simpler to Handle

Poultry raisers like "SUCCESSFULS" because they take up less room. This triple deck arrangement shown in the picture has a 900 egg capacity but it only takes up 12½ feet of floor-space. You can start with one SUCCESSFUL unit and add sections as you need them. Install them yourself—in 20 minutes. No factory experts—no expensive operators—no night watchman needed. Each unit can be operated independently of any other in the series. Patented devices have reduced labor of turning and cooling eggs to positive minimum. Heated with gas or "SUCCESSFUL" LAMP at small expense either way.

Banked \$5,000 First Year and Paid for Machine

One of our customers installed enough "SUCCESSFUL" hatchers for 45,000 egg capacity. He paid for his machines and put \$5,000 in the bank from his first years profits. Increase your hatching capacities and make swift, sure profits. Hatch big, strong, healthy, fluffy chicks—the kind that command the best price or grow best to an early maturity.



**Operate Each
Section
Independently**



Exclusive Points of Merit

- (1) Heats the colder edges of the body first.
- (2) Round corners on tank. No leak, break or loss. Faster current with even heat and better regulation.
- (3) Scientifically ventilated. Admits cold air at center of top. Does not create draft which dries out eggs.
- (4) Safety attachment on lamp—absolute fire protection.
- (5) 12-ounce copper tank.
- (6) TWO glass doors.
- (7) Combination water thermostat regulator.
- (8) Built like a refrigerator—non-warpable case—weighs more, costs less per pound—cabinet made with all corners and joints mitered together, holding all the heat and offsetting outside temperature changes.
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- (11) Detachable legs, easily moved and handled.
- (12) Adjustable stationary thermometer.
- (13) A real Guarantee with no loop-holes.

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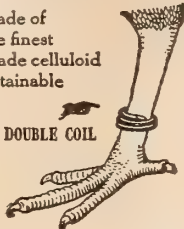
DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., 873 E. 2nd St., Des Moines, Iowa
MAKERS OF SUCCESSFUL INCUBATORS FOR 30 YEARS

SPIRAL COLORED CELLULOID LEG BANDS



Made of
the finest
grade celluloid
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DOUBLE COIL



PRICES SINGLE COIL

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250
4	Baby chicks	10	20	35	60	1.25
5	Pigeons	10	20	35	60	1.35
6	Growing chicks	10	20	40	75	1.75
7	Bantams	15	30	50	80	1.90
8	Leg'sns, Anconas	20	35	50	90	2.00
9	Large Leghorns	20	35	60	1.00	2.25
11	Rocks, Reds, etc.	20	35	60	1.00	2.25
12	Asiatics	25	45	75	1.20	2.75
14	Turkeys, Geese	30	55	90	1.40	3.25
16	Turkey Toms	35	60	1.00	1.60	3.75



Absolutely secure
—colors can be
distinguished at a
greater distance.

PRICES DOUBLE COIL

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250
8	Leghorns, etc.	25	45	75	1.35	3.00
9	Large Leghorns	30	50	90	1.50	3.25
11	Rocks, Reds	30	55	90	1.50	3.40
12	Asiatics	35	65	1.10	1.80	4.15
14	Turkeys	45	75	1.35	2.10	4.90
16	Turkey Toms	55	90	1.50	2.40	5.65

Dark Blue, Light Blue, Yellow, Red, Pink, Amber, Green, Purple, Black, Ruby, White.

Prices postpaid. Prompt service. 8 samples and circular, 10c. Insist on U.T.D. Bands at dealers.

Up-to-date Mfg. Co.
ROSELLE, NEW JERSEY

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2 World-Beater INCUBATOR Improvements

The Two-Circuit Heating System and Patented Tilting-Chimney

—insure even temperature, need no watching, positively automatic. Hatches by hot water heat; no roasted eggs; insures big hatch and strong chicks. Notice Patented tilting-chimney shown at right.

Money Back—Guaranteed

—to retain even heat regardless of outside temperature, and to give satisfaction. By all means write for descriptive literature; explains wonderful improvements that make the 103-Degree Incubator greatest profit getter for poultrymen. Six sizes, 60 egg to 1200 egg capacity. Nothing equals it in common sense principles. Write today.

103-Degree Incubator Co.
Crown Point, Ind. Box 151



Why the Famous
103-DEGREE
Incubator
is Years Ahead
of All Others



World's Greatest Incubator Discovery

of 1922. It possesses clear, clean cut, straight across the feather barring; an equal division of light and dark bars, reasonably narrow and uniform in pattern in all sections, the bars placed on a well-balanced symmetrical body. Such quality now starts the grand old breed on its third quarter century of development, with promise of the most beautiful and useful chicken the world has ever known.

As I lift the curtain of the future, I see our exhibition or Standard male as a clean, soft, rich, uniform colored bird with clean-cut, straight across the feather barring, equal in the division of the two bars, and uniform pattern over the specimen as a whole. And the Standard exhibition female. No, she will not pass away. There may be bigger classes in the shows of cockerel-bred females. But remember there are both brains and breeding value back of every really good Standard exhibition female you see. And now of the Standard female of the future: A richer color attained though a cleaner light bar and a dark bar carrying a velvet hue; a clean-cut division of straight across the feather barring in all sections; good width of feather.

Of the cockerel breeding female, cleaner, brighter, strong in color, nearing the future improved exhibition female; straight across the feather barring.

Pullet breeding male: Surface barring; also wing and tail, equal division, very bright, clean cut and straight across the feather in all sections. Light bar, very clean and conspicuous in under barring. All free from the long narrow feather found in many specimens at present time; and these pullet breeders will be possessed of well formed, symmetrical bodies of true Plymouth Rock shape.

What makes the Barred Plymouth Rock the everlasting favorite? That is due to all the different color sections being separate problems that require individual study. Then this quality must be assembled in a uniform whole. All that is required to produce the outstanding specimen.

Along with the great vigor and utility merit of the breed and the chance of new variations of beauty likely to appear any year to the trained eye of the well-balanced, alert breeder, the breeding and mating of the Barred Rock is a study that never grows old, but, on the contrary, grows more fascinating as the years go by. Especially is this true in the experience of the fanciers, for a fancier-breeder is always a "learner," a student of beauty and worth. When he quits learning and quits trying, improvement stops. The new breeder should appreciate this fact. He also can learn and try. He should prepare now and get ready to succeed as older breeders some day. He will find every good Barred Rock fancier ready to help him.

Old Breeds That Are Being Overlooked

(Continued from page 996)

inveterate layer, and the more recent Minorcas and not unlikely Anconas and Leghorns owe something to their blood. In view of these facts can there be a more absurd supposition than that the new breeds, because they are new, excel the old ones as egg-producers?

Suppose the Old Breeds Run Out

Some are influenced by the notion that while the older breeds were good in their day, they have "run out." It is probable that potatoes, wheat and other seeds, which supply the analogy, run out, not because the variety itself deteriorates, but because the soils in which they are grown become deficient in the foods those particular varieties need. Plainly, this is a wrong idea when applied to races of live stock. In good hands the old races of fowl improve in feather, size, vigor and production. In poor hands, neglected and poorly bred, the best of the recent breeds will assuredly run down in all these qualities.

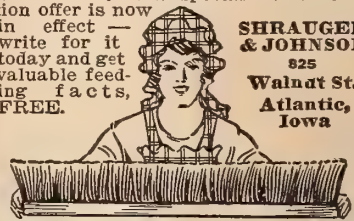
Beginners are sometimes prejudiced against varieties of poultry having the more elaborate parti-colored feather-pattern, whether old or new, simply because of their attractive appearance. They have been told that such are show birds pure and simple. It is said that their owners in the effort to get the feather have inbred them to such an extent that they are good for nothing but to look at. How often are the owners of these birds asked in a tone of suspicion, "Do they lay, or are they just for looks?" that is impossible to avoid suspicion of a deliberate propaganda. Now it is perfectly fair for the utility man to say everything truthful in praise of his own stock. He can even be forgiven a little exaggeration on that line.



Feed your chickens sprouted grain winter and summer to get more eggs. Green sprouts contain exactly the food solids necessary for egg production. Successful poultry raisers everywhere say sprouted grain is the best natural egg-producing feed ever used. The cheapest feed ever known. One bu. of grain makes 3 bu. of green feed when sprouted in a

CHIEF Grain Sprouter

Simple, trouble-proof, lasts a lifetime—the most efficient sprouter money can buy. Built of rust-proof steel with glass on all sides. Gives 100% green tops from plenty of sunlight. Guaranteed. Our special demonstration offer is now in effect—write for it today and get valuable feeding facts, FREE.



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BUCKEYE The PERFECT INCUBATOR



BUCKEYE Poultry Raising Equipment has again proven its superiority.

Three quarters of a million users have again demonstrated its wonderful efficiency, its reliability and its remarkable economy, in another season of success.

Ask your agricultural college, experiment station or county agent about Buckeye Incubators and Brooders. See them at your dealer's, or write for Buckeye catalogs.

The Buckeye Incubator Co.

111 Euclid Avenue

Springfield,
Ohio



BUCKEYE
COLONY BROODERS

But it is no legitimate part of the game for him to knock the other man's birds with statements which are more than 90 per cent false.

Cases are known of fanciers who sacrificed everything for feathers, but in the nature of the case, that practice cannot be long continued. The man who does it puts himself out of business. Fancier-breeders know that they must maintain constitutional vigor and are doing it. Those who propagate the contrary idea do the fanciers a great injustice. Of all others the scientific breeder best knows the indications of strength and serviceability. The unskilled poultry keeper has the idea that the whole secret of vitality is new blood. To obtain this he frequently uses cockerels from another flock inferior to those of his own raising that he is eating or sending to market. The simple expedient of swapping or buying cheap cockerels is no insurance against deterioration. It sometimes hastens it.

More important is the question of choosing a breed when it applies to the more able and enthusiastic of our young poultrymen, men possessing the fancier's instincts and having the qualities that mark them as future leaders in this fascinating pursuit. Why are some of these men adopting the popular varieties to the neglect of the grand old breeds and often contrary to their own true inclinations? These are the key men. If the older fanciers can enlist their energies for the neglected breeds, they will do real service for the future of poultry culture.

Even these men cannot help feeling the influence of the prevailing fashion. There is always a tendency to go with the majority even when it is not impossible to pull the majority one's own way. It is the business argument, however, that has the most weight. "You can't sell stock in breeds that nobody is taking up. To make money you must have the breeds that others want," is the way it runs. That is like saying: "It is difficult for the beginner, even if he is at great pains and expense to secure the real thing, to get good prices for his stock in the popular breeds. In all those lines the big reputations are already established. Persistent advertising keeps them before the public. People prefer to deal with them and are willing to pay them better prices than the beginner can hope to command for equally good stock." The fact is, in the little known breeds the beginner has a good chance to sell because of small competition; in the popular breeds he has competition, but he has the advantage of popular demand.

This is our word to the enterprising young fancier. The leading men in the best known and most widely raised varieties are reaping their reward for persistent work and good breeding through an immense outlay in advertising. But take a leaf out of their book. What printer's ink has done for them and their birds it can do for you with other and equally good birds. Take up one of the less known and at present "unfashionable" varieties. Work for the highest quality in both useful and beautiful characteristics. Then advertise it in such a way as to make your name and that variety permanently identified in the public mind. This will do good both to you and the breed. It will also help the poultry interest in general by bringing a worthy variety to the public notice. Some of the best things in the poultry world are only waiting to be placed before the public; awaiting the enterprise and the man. Be that man.

Wonderful Achievements of Poultry Breeders

(Continued from page 998)

type and color as the work progressed.

The Sun Sets for Some Breeds

The permanent position of popularity which the Plymouth Rocks assumed and have continued to hold is accentuated by contrast with the fate of the various breeds in vogue at the time of their introduction. The Black Java had a considerable following and quite a few breeders cultivated its white variety with blue shanks. A fact which reminds me that a white Hamburg was then bred; these being shown variously with blue and white shanks; and the Standard for these was changed repeatedly to conform with opposed factions of breeders. I. K. Felch was an authority for the statement that the blood of these Hamburgs entered into the makeup of the Rose Comb White Leghorns. An instance of which I can attest the truth was the use of a Black Hamburg cock which apparently had been crossed upon with black games, which being bred to Single Comb White Leghorns produced a strain of rose-combs sufficiently good to win a sweepstakes cup for highest scoring pen at an important show in New England.

This Remarkable Book FREE to All Who Mail Coupon Below

World's Foremost Poultry Feeding Secrets

Greatest Book on Feeds and Feeding Ever Published

If you need more money, if you want to make your hens lay more eggs this winter than ever before; if you want to learn about the most successful feeding methods for poultry of all ages, ascertained after years of experimenting on the part of our best breeders and poultry experts; the best feeding formulas used by the leading agricultural colleges in America; a formula for a standard egg producer that will turn any kind of hens, old, young, mongrels or purebreds into veritable egg machines; and a great mass of other valuable information on feeds and feeding—then you must have a copy of the "World's Foremost Poultry Feeding Secrets."

The one chapter giving a recipe for the Standard Egg Producer is alone worth many times a dollar, what the book sold for last season.

50 Scrub Gulls Produce 35 Eggs Per Day

To ascertain the effectiveness of the Standard Egg Producer the Standard Poultry Company of San Antonio, Texas, purchased fifty very low class mongrels, ages 2 to 4 years. The hens looked as though egg production were an impossibility with them.

"When we began feeding Standard Egg Producer," reports the Standard Poultry Co., "they were not laying—not even one egg a day. In eighteen days after feeding them the Egg Producer they began laying, and at the end of six weeks, their daily average was 35 eggs. They held this high average until we sold them, several months later. We have tested the egg producer with purebreds and with mongrels and in every case it produced a surprising increase in egg production." Illustration shows actual results before and after feeding Standard Egg Producer.

Standard Egg Producer Makes Any Class of Hens Lay in Any Season

The Standard Egg Producer is a respecter of no class of hens or seasons of the year. It will make scrubs lay in the winter just the same as purebreds in the spring. If used in connection with artificial light, the high egg yield would almost stagger the most skeptical.

Western Poultry Journal

Published monthly, 50c year; 3 years, \$1.00. The magazine is so good that every reader of this paper will want it. Contains exact information the practical every day poultry raiser and beginner is hungry for but which is so often sadly lacking. Practical and scientific poultry experts guide you through every step in poultry raising from egg to show-room or market. The book and magazine should help you make a wonderful success. Don't lay this advertisement aside; but take out your dollar bill right now, pin it to the coupon, sign, and mail at our risk and get the Western Poultry Journal every month for three years and the book free.

WESTERN POULTRY JOURNAL
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Mail Coupon Right Now!

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Gentlemen: I have enclosed \$1.00. Send me your free book "World's Foremost Poultry Feeding Secrets" and enter my name for a 3 year subscription to Western Poultry Journal. Please send book and paper at once.

Name

Street or R. F. D.

Town

State

Twenty Other Subjects Treated

Kinds of foods necessary and their respective value—water, green feed, animal feeds, wet mash, dry mash, scratch grains, grit, oyster shell, milk, oats.

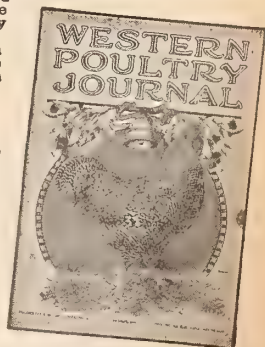
How to obtain a balanced ration. How often and how much to feed. Housing poultry in various climates. Which is the best breed. Feed as important as breed. Poultry diseases.

Profitable age of hens. How to select the non-layers. Artificial lighting to increase egg production. Commercial ready mixed feeds. How to market eggs. Why many poultry farms fail. Preserving eggs.

Best methods of fattening poultry. Foremost egg producing rations, 57 formulas of scratch feed, dry mash, wet mash, etc., that have been found most successful by leading agricultural colleges. Feeding chicks.

Best methods and formulas of home made feeds for chicks at various ages—the first feed, starting foods, growing mash, feeding the first week, feeding the second week. How to feed turkeys. How to feed ducks and geese.

This remarkable book sold last season for \$1.00. This year it will not be sold. But we want to invest in new friends; and will give you the book absolutely free if you mail the coupon with \$1.00 for a three year subscription to





Make Layers out of Loafers

TO make hens lay in winter you must feed *growing* green food that is rich in vitamins. Sprouted oats furnish the best of such food at lowest cost.

This home-made Oat Sprouter was made in one evening by a 14 year old boy with no tools but saw and hammer. The total cost including the heater was \$2.49. Thousands of these sprouters have been made at home by poultry keepers, and hundreds of testimonials prove that it is the cheapest to make, easiest to operate, and handiest and best oat sprouter ever built. It will supply better and sweeter sprouted oats with less fuss and dirt and work than any sprouter made, no matter how expensive. I will send you, free, easily followed plans for building this oat sprouter together with a full description of the Little Putnam Stove with which it is heated. The price of the Stove is \$2.00. Plans for building the sprouter are packed in every stove, also instructions for using the stove to keep the water in poultry fountains from freezing.

Don't go through another winter without an oat sprouter. You can't afford to be without one even though you keep but eight fowls. Get a Little Putnam Stove from your dealer now. It will pay for itself many times before spring. Most dealers keep them. If yours does not, send me his name and \$2.00 and I will send you the stove postpaid. Try it and if you do not find it all I claim and are not perfectly satisfied, send it back in 10 days and I will refund your \$2.00 together with the postage for its return. I'll run all the risk.

Plans for building this Oat Sprouter, sent free on request.

I. PUTNAM
Route 1105-O Elmira, N. Y.



Little Putnam Stove keeps water unfrozen—not hot

The Jersey Blue was a breed similar to Rocks in build which I saw exhibited at the Madison Square Garden show in February, 1885. How history repeats itself is shown in the recent admission of the Blue Plymouth Rock.

The breeds of fowls which have been snuffed out of existence about as soon as they appear remind me of an epitaph which was put upon the tombstone of a child. "I was so quickly done for, I wonder what I was begun for." Soon after the introduction of the Indian Games, as the Dark Cornish were formerly known, a black variety named "Yucatans" made their appearance, which suggested a Cornish-Java origin. A short time ago inquiry was made concerning Sherwoods, for which no reply was forthcoming. This breed had quite an extensive popularity for a good many years; was said to have originated in a cross of White Georgia games upon Light Brahma. The Sherwood was a pure white fowl with lightly-feathered shanks and proved so useful a type as to have been advertised for some years by Burpee, the Philadelphia seedsman, as his poultry specialty.

The White Wonders gained quite a large following some 25 years ago. These were apparently a cross of White Wyandotte and Light Brahma. A petition to the A. P. A. for Standard recognition which was stated in the poultry press at that time to have borne the longest list of signers of any breed ever submitted; was turned down as wanting a distinctive type. They soon dropped out of sight. It may have been a mere coincidence, but the white varieties of Rocks and Wyandottes soon after this took on a new accession of magnitude.

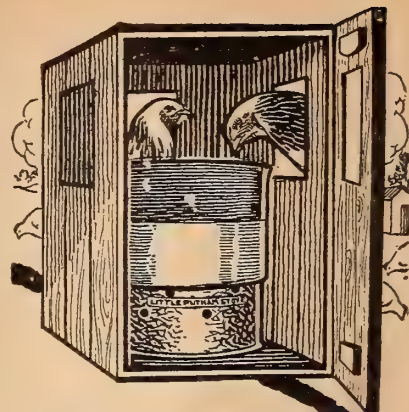
The Redcaps and Houdans cut quite a figure among the popular breeds at the period when I was first developing an interest in poultry. The fact that these and the several others I have named stepped down and out or into the rare breed class is no argument against their utilitarian and fancy worth, but illustrates the tendency for one fashion to follow another. At the same time we must admit that the question of utility has been a potent force in fixing the permanent status of breeds. Our Rocks, Wyandottes and Reds first won popular approval by their practical traits.

That Famous Book, "The Hen Fever"

I presume that my personal experience is identical with that of most fanciers in that seemingly trivial incidents first led to the growth of the poultry idea. A clergyman was settled in the home town who possessed, or was possessed by, the "hen fever," as it was commonly termed—perhaps derived from George P. Burnham's book bearing that title—a travesty upon the profession and a work which was appreciatively read by the general public despite its low status considered as literature, its boastful tone and a moral purpose which sought to present the poultry fancier in a ridiculous light. Well, this pastor preached the gospel of improved hens so successfully that a poultry show was held at which he carried away about all the honors; and, incidentally, the Poultry World of Hartford, Conn., was made a visitor to many homes. When I finally left town pursuits in favor of market gardening and poultry keeping, at first as a strictly practical venture, I found several volumes of this pioneer paper and under its guidance "the weed straightway became a flower."

I presume that the influence of literature in the shaping of breeds and the poultry idea in general is but scantily recognized. The old Poultry World and the American Poultry Yard, the latter a weekly issued from the same office, soon taught me that poultry not merely as food producers, but by their appeal to human intelligence and artistic skill, was a worthy object of pursuit. These papers were well illustrated with stock cuts of the various breeds then in vogue, mostly from the pen of I. Porter, and these were sufficiently good to appeal to the fancier of that period. A characteristic feature was the regular appearance of some prominent breeders as the subject of biographical sketch accompanying a wood cut. And in this way the faces of I. K. Felch, Philander Williams, Henry S. Ball, J. Y. Bicknell, George P. Burnham and many others became familiar to the public.

The general trend of the reading matter was distinct from that of today. Controversy was rife, and two absorbing topics had a voluminous airing, namely: telegony, or the presumed influence of former mating of a hen upon the progeny of a later mating; and discussions upon the rating of a specimen by the score card system of judging, at different shows and by different judges. Indeed, the show room of that time was a lively place, and nothing short of the introduction of comparison judging could have



Winter Eggs

OVER eighty per cent of an egg is water. To get lots of eggs in winter you must keep unfrozen water constantly before your hens. One cold day, with water frozen, may stop egg production for a month. A Little Putnam Stove keeps the water at just that tonic temperature best relished by the hens. The increased egg production from a pen of eight fowls will pay for the stove in one month. Don't "monkey" with frozen fountains this winter.

The Little Putnam Stove is protected by basic patents. There is nothing like it in the world. It is made of galvanized iron and brass; is 9" in diameter; 4" high; holds 3 pints of oil, and *burns a month without filling or trimming*; consumes only one tablespoonful of oil in eight hours; fool-proof and fire-safe; *keeps water from freezing in zero weather*; used under any can, crock or fountain; also used to heat a Putnam Home-made Oat Sprouter. Plans for building Sprouter go with every Stove.

Get a Little Putnam Stove from your dealer now. Price \$2.00. Most dealers keep it. If yours does not, send me your dealer's name and \$2.00 and I will send you a stove postpaid. If, after use, you do not find it all I claim, or are not perfectly satisfied, send it back in 10 days and I will refund your \$2.00 plus the postage for its return. You can't afford not to try this wonderful invention. You do not risk a cent.

Write today for instructions how to build Oat Sprouter or Brooder—they're free.

I. PUTNAM
Route 1105-S Elmira, N. Y.



Little Putnam Stove keeps water unfrozen—not hot

served to bring about the comparative order that now rules in the show room.

As the representative of a poultry paper, I covered the eastern circuit for a number of seasons, and it was in this capacity that I visited Fall River, Mass., and first saw Rhode Island Reds, several local breeders showing both comb types. I do not recall the date further than that it was the year preceding the one which saw a big collection at Boston. However, the project of writing a standard description for the Reds was up at a meeting of the breeders which I attended for the sake of reporting. Their deliberations had gone no further than debate upon the question of combs, both rose and single being favored by the breeders. An outsider like myself, a representative of some food product, or other, seemed determined to monopolize the business by presenting the plan of admitting the pea-comb Red, specimens of which were not staple, but had occasionally appeared, a scheme which found no favor among the breeders assembled. After quietly listening to the discussions for awhile, I became a member of the club and proceeded to controvert the outside influence, urging the breeders to retain management of their affairs in their own hands.

After the lunch hour the newly-formed club again sat, and a color description which I had been requested to draw up was voted upon. The name Rhode Island Red was formally adopted, and the color description sanctioned yearling hens with a color faded from the effect of laying. The aim was not to adopt an idealized color type, but to describe the stock as it then existed. My recommendation as to color was not followed in one particular: to the effect that the exterior of plumage be red throughout, the black essential to hold the red to be confined to under color. A fancy type which continues permanently popular never stops advancing its ideal, and the proposition is a fair one that some future time will see a consistently red fowl. I have thought of this in connection with the Buckeye, and for some years F. D. Baerman of New Jersey worked to produce an all red American Red.

The question of the permanence of breed types, or the successive changes breeds are destined to undergo in their development, is to the progressive breeders a most interesting and important study. Why certain breeds gain a footing while others do not, or what are the determining factors contributing to a breed's success it would be difficult to estimate. There would seem to be much in luck and chance, and to this I attribute the gradual disappearance of the Buckeye, which doubtless would today be a strong candidate for most popular breed but for the prior appearance of the Rhode Island Red. With a few years' experience upon which to base an estimate, I place the Buckeye first among breeds as one adapted to fill the joint role of meat and egg producer combined with a physical type which follows nature's specifications of vigor and charm of "presence."

Will this breed ever "come back" is a question which suggests how certain breeds have practically disappeared for a generation to become again popular. Mr. Loring of Massachusetts nursed his Buttercups through a lengthy period of apathy upon the part of the public until they finally won a second interest. The Campine, as I have recorded, is now among us as a reincarnation of a former existence. And the Russian Orloff would seem to be identical, save in color, with the "Black Russian" which I bred for a short time in the early '80's.

The commercial side of the poultry business has developed tremendously, but when I think of the charming personalities of some of the old-time fanciers, the impersonal devotion they displayed in furthering the general interest to the disregard of their individual gain, I am led to think that the term "fancier" will never again be better exemplified. My old neighbors, Philander Williams and Henry S. Ball, represented an "old school" type which will never be improved upon. So much for the past, and what of the future of our vast and growing poultry industry?

I consistently believe that the prospective developments in store for the poultryman of a generation or two ahead are beyond imagining. I believe that the cultivation of fine exterior beauty in fowls is destined to become the leading phase of art endeavor. That the public exhibitions and the spirit of emulation they instill will continue the gradual advancement in values of fine stock until the successful breeder will find his market waiting. Registration and score-card records of stock have long since had their day and been found wanting. But the registration afforded by photographs of individual specimens, that is, the coming phase of expression of qual-

5-in-1 Feeders

Pay for Themselves in Four Months

KEEP a constant supply of egg-making materials—egg mash, meat scrap, charcoal, grit, oyster shell—before your hens **ALL THE TIME** if you want winter eggs!

Self-feed with a Jamesway 5-in-1 Feeder, which supplies everything a hen needs, without waste. The egg mash saved in the overflow pans will pay for your feeder in less than four months' time.

Or, as George E. Good, of Waveland, Indiana, says: "If you are wintering only 40 hens, add 10 more and they won't cost you a cent for feed. You can keep them on the feed saved by the feed saver pans."

Everybody knows Knapp's Hatchery of Shelby, Ohio. Here is what Mr. Knapp says: "Your Jamesway dry mash feeders have been in use constantly for the past year and as a result I believe that there has not been one ounce of feed wasted. The best thing of its kind I have ever seen."

Jamesway Poultry Equipment

is practical, durable equipment, built for the poultry raiser who is trying to decrease his costs and increase his profits. It saves time, saves work, saves feed, and helps wonderfully in getting more winter eggs.

Jamesway 5-in-1 Feeders are solidly built of heavy, best quality, Keystone copper-bearing, rust-resisting, galvanized steel sheets. Set up off the floor. Tilting tops prevent roosting. Feed charcoal, grit, oyster shell, egg mash. Two sizes. Large size self-feeds 150 hens one week without re-filling. Small size feeds 75 birds. Egg Makers—Feed Savers—Labor Savers—Time Savers—Profit Makers!

Quality made, by the largest manufacturers of labor-saving barn equipment in the world, for practical poultry raisers.

Ventilate The Jamesway

Is your house wet? Is it cold? Do you have to freeze your house dry? Is cold and excessive moisture limiting the production of your hens, subjecting them to colds, roup, and other ailments?

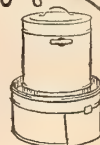
Would you like to know how to put four walls around your house instead of only three? Would you like to know how to get a good circulation of clean air without harmful drafts?

Then ask us to reserve for you a copy of our new book on Poultry House Ventilation, which will soon be off the press. Ask for book No. 42. Free—no obligation. Address—

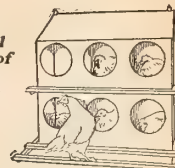


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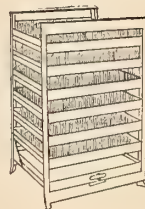
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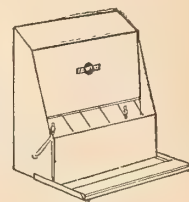
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Am writing to tell you how much I like my "Evergreen" Oats Sprouter. I find that the "Evergreen" is a good investment for poultrymen. It will grow a continuous supply of green food. It will grow from three to four inches in a week (the time allowed each pan by feeding one a day). It requires but very little attention. I am satisfied in saying that you manufacture the best oats sprouter on the market.

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Ford Sedan Given

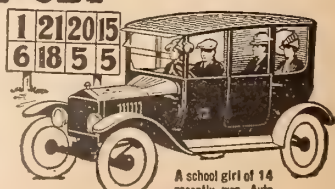
We have given away nearly 50 Autos in the past. Now we will give a new latest model Ford Sedan complete with electric lights and starter, sliding plate glass windows, large tires, demountable rims, freight and tax paid. This is the ideal car for both summer and winter use. Own a car of your own.

Can you make out the two words spelled by the numbers in the picture to the right? The alphabet is numbered—A is 1, B is 2, etc. What are the two words? Can you work it out? Send no money with your answer, just the two words and your name and address.

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YOU CAN WIN THIS IDEAL ALL-YEAR CAR
Can you solve this puzzle? Try it and send your answer today. Surely you want this fine new latest model Ford Sedan.



A school girl of 14 recently won Auto

ity; and hence the camera and coop are to become chief in the equipment of the fanciers' plant.

As to literature, the poultry book, and, in the largest degree, the poultry magazine, are to be in the future, as in the past, the leading promulgators of the poultry interest. And the fancier who makes the wisest use of this medium intellectually as to its reading columns, and commercially as to its facilities for extending knowledge of his business to the outside world (again in the future as in the past) will win success in the largest degree.

Practical Poultry Hints for the Month

(Continued from page 999)

yellow skinned and tender, and is ready to give the top price for it.

Hens appreciate punctuality in feeding. Remember this in planning your winter schedule of breeding. We like to see them come running at meal time as if they meant business. Fowls are not thrifty when they act as if they did not care whether school keeps or not.

If you are buying pullets this fall take any you can get provided the price is right for the size and age you get. Whatever you buy avoid runts and too small birds for their age and unhealthy specimens. They may lay eggs but they will be few and small in size.

In our eagerness to get pullets to laying we are quite apt to overdo the matter, feeding too much condiment and thus defeat our object. It is a bad plan to use condiments and drugs to force egg production. Some feed pepper liberally. A little pepper may be beneficial in aiding digestion, but much is detrimental. It adds to the expense of keeping the fowls and does not add to their egg production. Drugs and stimulants do more harm than good.

The common diseases of hens are never more seen than in November. That is the time for roup, catarrh, canker and bronchitis. The first cool month seems to favor disease more than the severe days that come later in December and January. Many of the diseases can be avoided with plenty of ventilation, clean litter and sweet, wholesome grains. Every poultry raiser should have a few good books relating to diseases of poultry. In buying such books make sure that they give much space to methods of preventing illness. We have nothing to say as to drugs and curing sick birds, but we want to impress you now with the thought that prevention is a lot more satisfactory than curing diseases. Your book that will tell you the causes and prevention of illness and you will be working in the light in your care and feeding of your fowls.

Now that the nights are cold it does not do the young stock any good to be roosting outside. Clean out your houses well, give them a very thorough cleaning, disinfecting the who's place with a good spray or white-wash. Then see to it that they go in nights. The cold, frosty nights are now ideal for giving them colds and colds soon spread rapidly when the birds are shut up, so take a little time now and avoid having your egg production go down when eggs are at a premium.

Remember that milk can always be used to good advantage in the poultry yard, especially now. Give the young birds all they want and watch them develop and produce. If you haven't skim milk give them buttermilk. Buttermilk can now be had in semi-solid or powdered form, and this surely does make a nice feed.

Refill the nests with clean straw or shavings and dust the hens and pullets thoroughly with a good lice powder. Repeat this application in a week or ten days, for the nest especially. This should effectively destroy all body lice and those pests should not bother the birds for some time, especially if in addition to the dust bath a little powdered sulphur or lice powder is put into each nest.

Heavily fed pullets should be kept busy to keep them in order and prevent them becoming too fat before starting to lay. After laying is established they are not liable to put on fat enough to hurt them, but plenty of exercise won't do any harm. Exercise does not mean that you should make the birds work for every kernel they get. Exercise is a good thing, but it is not necessary to work them so hard that they burn up most of their food in making power for muscular work. Some time you can have too much of a good thing.

This is the season when some people sell off a lot of their pullets and hens "because they don't lay and grain is so high." Nine times out of ten their birds have had just enough food to keep them alive and in fair order, with no surplus for fat-making or

making eggs. If you can get a chance to buy such birds that are of good size and healthy, buy them. In from two to three weeks' time with a liberal ration you can get them laying and you can keep them laying all winter. Many will be sold for what it costs to raise them and less.

This month you should top dress all the poultry yards with thoroughly slacked lime and plow it under. After the ground has been thoroughly dragged sow rye or spring wheat and roll it in. In the spring, just when the frost begins to come out of the ground, sow a good mixture of clover seed in the rye or wheat. This will sweeten the soil and will yield an abundance of green good when the heavy snow comes off in the spring and afford green feed before the grass gets started.

See that your fowls have charcoal this winter. It is not a food, the fowls gain in flesh and eggs during its use; it simply puts them and keeps them in the best of condition for work. It prevents disease because of its great capacity to absorb gases, acids and impurities. In putrid diseases like roup, in fermentations like sour crop, in intestinal maladies like diarrhea or cholera it is of great benefit.

If you are so situated that you have an outdoor scratching place for your breeders, try it this winter. We believe that you will find it pays in better fertility and better eggs. The best plan is to have a straw stack or a stack of corn stover piled near the south front of the house, where the fowls can scratch all around the stack at will. If you can have a stack long enough to form an effective wind-break, so much the better. We don't know of anything that fowls take more comfort with in winter months than an opportunity to scratch around and about a stack of straw or stover.

If you use litter material, be sure that it is dry and free from mould or must. Good clean rye, wheat or oat straw makes the best litter; corn stover cut in short lengths comes next. Don't get shredded corn stover too deep when it is first cut, as it is likely to heat, and heat quickly. Waste hay makes fairly good litter. Planer shavings are good, but like sawdust hold moisture and are liable to become musty. We like leaves least of all, for litter and oak leaves we don't like at all. These last appear to be more liable to hold dampness and to contain fungi of various sorts. Some cases of canker and other diseases noted on some places we have visited appeared to be directly traceable to mould or other undesirable matter introduced in leaves gathered in scrub oak woods.

The cockerels should now be developed and gotten into condition for show, use or for sale. Cull down pretty close so as to have only the best ones left, for a first-class bird is an admirable advertisement, but a mediocre specimen is a positive damage to your reputation. Those you do not want to keep should be gotten into market condition and then into market, in order to realize more profit from them and reduce the feed bills.

The best way to fatten turkeys is not to confine them, but feed them all they will eat before leaving for the range and when returning at night. The youngsters will take to the range after eating and will get enough exercise to promote digestion while engaged in securing the fresh vegetables and animal food necessary to properly balance their ration. We find that corn and wheat are the best foods for fattening. Before killing the stock keep them for eighteen hours in a clean, airy pen and give no food. They may have water up to within eight hours of the time of killing, for water gives a healthy look to the skin and assists in cleansing the digestive organs of matter which would sour and taint the flesh. Turkeys intended for market should be dressed and forwarded in time to reach their destination a few days before Thanksgiving. Late arrivals are seldom in as great demand or realize as high prices.

Establishing the Hens in Winter Quarters

(Continued from page 997)

night comes on.

The litter for the winter laying house is of paramount importance. It should be: Clean, and not particularly dusty. Dry, above all things. Cheap, in order to be economical. Plentiful, for the fowls will scratch about in it for exercise, and will live in it and on it all the time.

The best litter, in the opinion of the writer, consists of a mixture of oat straw and pine shavings. Rye straw, or wheat straw is also good. The shavings absorb moisture quickly and help to keep the litter

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Hutchinson, Kan., Sept. 11 to 16, 1922
—1 Cock; 1-2 Hen; 1-2-4 Cockerel;
1-2-3 Pullet; 1-2-3 Pens; Sweepstakes;
Best Leghorn, male, female and pen,
all varieties competing. Largest and
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erel; 1-2-3 Pullet; 1-2 Pen; Sweep-
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Pullets (45 in class); 1-2-3-4 Young
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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS

\$10.00 Each

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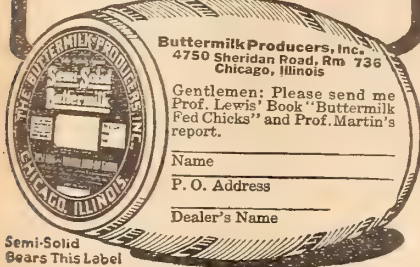
Learn these feeding secrets that bring greater profits. Write us today for the full report of the Ky. Exp. Station's remarkable test. See for yourself how easy it is to succeed when you feed **Semi-Solid**, Nature's greatest poultry food. Fill out the coupon now and get your Free Copy.

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in good condition. In many places these may not be available. Use about eight to twelve inches of litter. Change it when conditions justify.

Equipping the Winter Quarters

In closing this article, the primary message of which is to urge the confinement of the layers during winter months, and providing them with a sanitariously cleaned house, a word fits in well concerning the necessary equipment for this winter home of many birds.

Allow from three and one-half to four square feet of floor space per fowl in winter quarters.

Provide a constant supply of fresh, clean water where it is accessible to all fowls in the pen.

Provide mash hoppers in sufficient amount to encourage the increased mash consumption needed to assure winter eggs. This means a six-inch space along the side of the hopper for every two or three fowls. The open box hoppers are best.

Give new mash frequently, and keep the supply stirred up.

Provide grit and shell in separate hoppers. A nest for every four or five fowls is needed, especially if they are trapped.

Keep all equipments up off the floor, so that the entire floor space is available for the working fowls.

Handle the fowls on a business basis and they will respond in like manner. Neglect them and they will not lay.

Early Layers of Good Size

I have seen letters regarding early laying pullets and answers to them saying the birds were not matured and would lay small eggs and also stay small themselves. Now, I have a small flock of S. C. White Leghorns consisting of 65 pullets. One of them started laying when one day less than four months old. I weighed a number of them at four months and found they were from 3 pounds 8 ounces to 3 pounds 12 ounces. That is the weight of an exhibition Leghorn pullet when mature. At six months a number of my birds weigh about five pounds. They are laying better each day.

The hens from which I got the eggs to produce these pullets laid at four and a half months. Most of them are over four pounds, one that died weighed over six pounds. The flock averaged over 160 eggs for their first year and were not culled until more than half the year was gone.

From 200 eggs I hatched 165 good strong chicks. A few weak ones were thrown out on being taken from incubator. I raised 164 to a month old, sold 20 pullets and at 12 weeks sold all the cockerels but five, and they averaged almost three pounds.

My pullets are very uniform in size. There were no small ones in lots of cases.

I have installed electric lights in the laying houses and expect a much better average this year, as the culling is being done much earlier.

The small Leghorn does not find favor with the dealers here, so it's a case of make them grow to sell them. While in the brooder house I used to go out to them about 10 o'clock each night and let them fill up on growing mash and drink all they wanted, and I think that helped them to make such good growth. HENRY DEMPSEY.

Connecticut.

Broodiness

At the Harper-Adams egg competition in England, it has been found that the highest averages are held by birds that have been broody once or twice, but the average for those that have been broody three or four times is practically the same as those that have not been broody at all.

It is interesting to notice that the typical sitting breeds do not seem to be greatly benefited as regards output by having the brooding instinct bred out. The Rhode Island Reds, light Sussex and Orpingtons all show a higher average when the birds have been slightly broody than when they have gone through the test without showing the inclination to sit. . . . In the case of the Rhode Island Reds no appreciable difference in seen in the output, even though the birds have been broody six times, and in the case of the Sussex the non-broodies of this breed are hopelessly out of the running from the point of output.

Eggs that are kept close to onions, cabbage or kerosene absorb the odors of these materials. Feeding such things as onions will also give an unpleasant taste to the eggs. This loss can be prevented by keeping the eggs in a dry place, away from offensive odors and by feeding only desirable materials. The egg basket should always be covered to keep off the flies.



ROUP

It's choking to death thousands of chickens a day. You know the symptoms—face swollen, running at eyes and nose, comb pale, whistle or sneeze when breathing, catarrhal odor. When it attacks your flock—

Stop It Quick with

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Just put it in the drinking water—chickens doctor themselves. Also use for prevention.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic

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It is a Regulator, Laying Tonic, Moulting Powder and Chick Conditioner of the highest type. No cayenne pepper—no filler.

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Clean Warm Water for your chickens

means healthier poultry, more eggs, bigger profits.



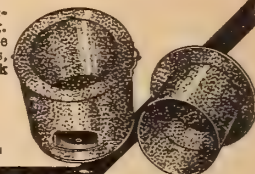
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"POULTRY TROUBLES"

There are climatic troubles; seasonal troubles; neighborhood troubles; epidemic, accident, vermin, housing and feeding troubles—their PREVENTION and TREATMENT all told in the plain, easily understood, common-sense way for which Mr. Lee's writings are famous.

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The Old Breeds.

I have been reading in the Journal the discussions in regard to admitting certain new varieties of chickens into the Standard of Perfection. Some, in writing, are inclined to be liberal by advocating that the more popular non-standard breeds, such as the Jersey Black Giants and the Rhode Island Whites are deserving of recognition.

The average reader on first thought will probably say that they have the prime requisites to entitle them to admission to our most valuable book, which I am not disputing. On the other hand, what will be the result of their admission? Will the poultry world be benefited to any extent? We have all heard of the wonderful Jersey Black Giants but little has been written or said in favor of the good old breeds such as the Brahma. Yet the latter is fully as good layer, as large, as beautiful and make fully as fine capons as the Giant. They even command a higher price for in our section of the country a black chicken sells for about five cents lower than another per pound.

Where would the cattle and hog raisers of the country be today were they forever endeavoring to produce new breeds? The reason they have the splendid breeds of hogs and the heavy milk producing cows is because men have selected a breed and stuck to it through difficulties instead of trying to produce some new breed. Some wish to get a Rhode Island White when they already have a Rhode Island Red which is fully as good and as beautiful. Whoever heard of a red Duroc-Jersey hog raiser trying to produce a white Duroc-Jersey? If these people do not approve of a red chicken and want a white one they have at their command the White Rocks or the White Wyandottes.

I am an enthusiastic breeder of Silver Leghorns, a beautiful as well as profitable Standard breed seldom if ever mentioned in a poultry journal, yet they are worthy of the efforts of many ardent breeders. Human nature is such that we are always grabbing for something new and when we have that, we long for something else, never being satisfied with that which we have. However, I sincerely hope that anyone going into the poultry business will consider the qualities of some of the lesser known, yet deserving Standard breeds of poultry.

Kansas. Natnan H. Bolton.

The Year-old Hen.

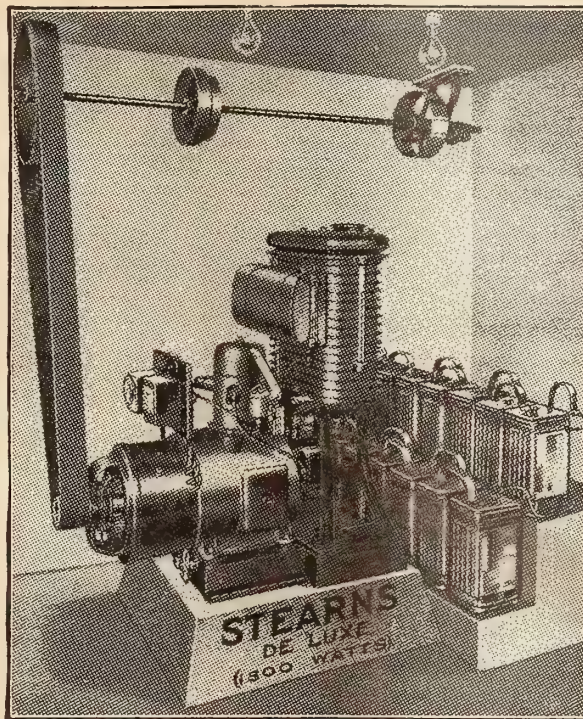
The time of year has come, when the pullets must be moved into the laying houses. So we must decide how many of the year-old hens we will sell to make room for the pullets.

This decision will differ with the flock kept primarily for commercial egg production, and the flock that is mainly a breeding flock. It is definitely known that a hen lays her greatest number of eggs during her pullet year. So the commercial egg flock will be made up mostly of pullets.

However, it is an equally well-established fact that chicks hatched from the eggs of year-old hens are larger, stronger and possess a certain spark of

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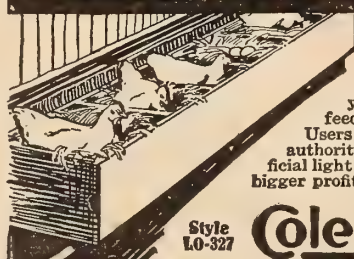
out adjustment. Electric governor controls speed and charging rate. You can't spoil the battery. Standard style valve-in-head 4-cycle, water-cooled engine. All the lights and power you need for your home and your poultry buildings.

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Boost your Egg Yield Now!



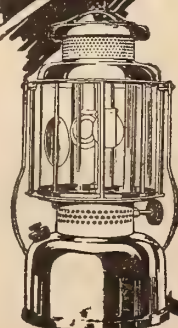
HANG a Coleman Quick-Lite

Lantern in your hen house a few hours these winter nights and mornings. It puts your hens on a spring laying schedule. Longer feeding hours greatly increase egg production. Users report from 15% to 20% more eggs. Poultry authorities and practical poultrymen recommend artificial light to boost the egg yield. Thousands are now making bigger profits by selling more eggs than ever at high prices.

Style
LO-327

Coleman Quick-Lite

"The Sunshine of the Night"



Makes and burns its own gas, from common motor gasoline. Gives 300 candle power of brilliant white light. Brighter than 20 old style oil lamps. Can't spill fuel or explode, even if tipped over. 12 hours of light on one filling. Lights with matches—no torch needed.

Built of brass, heavily nickel-plated. Will last a lifetime. Mica globe and reflector. Won't blow out. Handiest and most convenient light you ever saw. For very large hen houses we manufacture the same form of lighting in a complete plant, equipped with fixtures, globes, etc.

DEALERS sell Coleman Quick-Lite Lanterns, Lighting Plants and Lamps. If yours can't supply you, write us for booklet "More Light—More Eggs." Address nearest house, Dept. AP-18

THE COLEMAN LAMP COMPANY

WICHITA, KANSAS

CHICAGO

PHILADELPHIA

LOS ANGELES

DID YOU GET YOURS?

**If Not,
Write Today**

In my last month's advertisement I offered to send every poultry raiser who would send me their name and address a free catalog-folder, telling all about the New Improved Sol-Hot Brooder Oil Burning Stove.

Our mailing division has been very busy sending catalog-folders to the thousands who answered my advertisement. **Did You Write and Get Your Copy?**

If not, do it now—write your name and address on coupon on next page—mail coupon to us and get descriptive folder by next mail.

New Improved Sol-Hot Brooder Stove is Years Ahead of All Others

Ever since the first oil burning canopy brooder was made, manufacturers have been striving to make a burner that would overcome the faults so common with most style heaters; namely, irregularity, spasmodic oil flow, tendency for burner to go out, stifling of chicks with oil or gas fumes, inability to adjust oil flow so that heater would burn uniform, wouldn't go out, wouldn't flare up, wouldn't smoke, etc. Every poultry raiser who has had experience with oil burning brooders knows how discouraging it is to try to raise chicks with a brooder having these faults.

That's just why I want you to send for my catalog folder and learn all about the New Improved Sol-Hot—the brooder Stove that positively overcomes all of these objectionable features; it is the only heater of its kind on the market—it is years ahead of all others. **Read next page, then be sure to fill out and mail coupon—learn all about the New Improved SOL-HOT.**



Made in 32 inch
42 inch and 52
inch Canopies

**Sol-Hot
Canopy
Brooder**

(3)

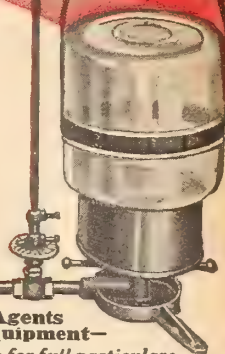


Over 25,000

NEW IMPROVED

SOL HOT

TRADE
REGISTERED
U.S. PATENT OFFICE
MARK



The BEST is the CHEAPEST

The New Improved Sol-Hot Heaters or Stoves for Canopy Brooders and Incubators absolutely overcome all the objections, annoyances, worry, dangers, etc., so common in the old style heater. When you start your Sol-Hot and set the flame where you want it, (an operation requiring less than three minutes time) you don't have to lay awake nights worrying about it. You don't have to be afraid to go away from home for a few hours for fear your brooder heater will go out and thus lose a lot of your chicks. You have the positive assurance that Sol-Hot will burn **just as you left it as long as the oil supply lasts**. It can't go out—can't overflow—the flame can't vary.

The New Improved Sol-Hot produces a steady uniform heat to any desired degree without wicks—without odor or without smoke—so simple and safe an eight year old child can operate it and

As Dependable in Service As a Clock

Twelve years ago the first wickless oil burning stove for brooders and incubators was produced—it was a Sol-Hot—it has been in the lead ever since, and each year it has been improved and simplified until today The New Improved Sol-Hot with its Double Oil Control—Just-rite Valve and Dial—Bigger Better Burner—comes nearer to perfection than any heater ever before offered poultry raisers.

Sol-Hot's Double Oil Control is accomplished by its Auxiliary Oil Chamber and its Just-rite Valve and Dial. The extra Auxiliary Oil Chamber entirely eliminates the "flare up" that occurs on "open pipe" feed heaters. The Just-rite Valve and Dial permits you to control the oil flow perfectly and makes possible a steady uniform flame at the burners under all conditions.

Sol-Hot is also equipped with my patent Metal Vaporizer—one of the **biggest** little devices ever invented for oil burning heaters—it replaces the old style asbestos rings that quickly get hard—covered with carbon and smoke and cause an uneven flame.



Sol-Hot
Attached
to
Incubator

These features briefly mentioned above are fully described and illustrated in my folder-catalog—write for it today—it will tell you how Sol-Hot will solve your poultry problems.

**H. M. Sheer
Company
Quincy, Illinois**

Notice to Dealers and Agents of Poultry Equipment—

Write or wire for full particulars about SOL-HOT. More SOL-HOTS sold last year than all other heaters combined. The demand for the New Improved SOL-HOT will be greater than ever. Line up with SOL-HOT

Free Send for Illustrated Folder- Catalog

H. M. Sheer Co., Dept. 26, Quincy, Ill.
Gentlemen—Please send me postpaid your Folder Catalog describing your New Improved SOL-HOT Brooder Stove and Canopy Brooders.

Name

P. O.

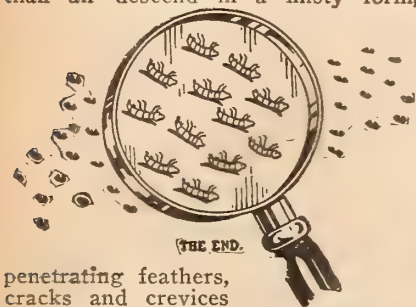
State

Sold Last Year

Try the New Way To Kill Lice

A hen worried to death with lice can not lay if she wants to. You might as well "throw money to the birds" as feed high price food to lousy chickens. It's a dead loss—don't do it. Use "LICEMIST." No dusting, no dipping, no painting. Hang up the bottle. It acts like magic. Testimonials from every state in the union tell of wonderful results from its use.

Simply put a few drops in nests and on roosts and hang un-corked bottle in coop or hen house. Powerful evaporating vapors which leave bottle are three times heavier than air descend in a misty form,



penetrating feathers, cracks and crevices everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, bed bugs, ants, roaches, etc., have no lungs—they breathe through the pores of the body, and are destroyed by Lice-mist vapors. Will not injure chicks. Bottle, \$1.00; 3 bottles for \$2.50; 12 bottles, \$9.00. Prepaid. Money back if it fails. American Supply Company, Dept. 54, Quincy, Illinois.

7 JEWEL WATCHES \$6.65 AND BRACELET \$6.65

SEND NO MONEY Sensational Watch Offer

This beautiful high grade ladies' small size, 20 year guaranteed, seven jewel octagon watch and bracelet (\$15 value) now only \$6.65. Can be worn either with link or ribbon bracelet. Stem wind and set—beautiful case, attractive gold dial, splendid movement, accurate timekeeper. Sent in velvet and silk lined gift case. Splendid value.

EXCELLENT GIFT SEND NO MONEY Write Us Now! Just send name and address. Pay postman on delivery \$6.65 — our low advertising price. Satisfaction guaranteed. WRITE TODAY.

Gold Seal Watch Company
Roosevelt & Peoria, Dept. 101 Chicago

"GETTING EGGS THIS WINTER"

"I am still using the two Putnam Stoves," says Max Otto, of Tom's River, N. J., "which I ordered from you about seven years ago, with excellent results. I am getting eggs this winter when others barely got an egg." Growing green food in winter, such as sprouted oats, is necessary to egg production. The Little Putnam Stove furnishes just the right amount of heat to sprout oats and will burn one month without attention. Get one from your dealer or write I. Putnam, Route 1105-R, Elmira, N. Y., enclosing \$2.00.

A Little Putnam Stove will be promptly mailed to you postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. See advertisement on page 1032.—Adv.

vitality that carries them through the age of baby chickhood, when less hardy chicks will die.

We had a very interesting experience along this line, during the past breeding season. We made up two special breeding pens and gave them equal care, as nearly as possible. Pen No. 1 contained twelve of our best S. C. Rhode Island Red year-old hens, mated to a good cockerel. Pen No. 2 contained twelve of our very choicest pullets, mated to a full brother of the cockerel in Pen No. 1. The chicks from these pens were pedigreed, and we kept a very accurate record of them. This was the result. Nearly all the chicks that we lost were from eggs from the No. 2 pullet pen. While we were able to raise nearly all the chicks hatched from the eggs of the No. 1 pen.

Another argument in favor of keeping the year-old hen as a breeder is that in flocks where trapnesting is practised, the year-old hen's ability as a layer is established. And in this case, only the very finest specimens that also have high egg records, may be kept as breeders.

A great deal is written about how to select one's best hens by culling, and the proper time to cull. And constant culling is truly the only way to keep one's flock on the upward path. But the time and manner of culling varies with almost every individual flock.

Our flock of S. C. Rhode Island Reds is primarily a breeding flock. But we aim to breed Reds to standard size and color, with high egg records. So we trapnest our hens persistently, and each year, we find more hens with records of over two hundred eggs.

We are fortunate in having a standing order for a few hens to be delivered each Saturday to a local restaurant. So the results of our trapnesting, coupled with ordinary culling practices, result in a process of weekly elimination of a few birds.

During the Fall and early Winter, we pick out especially the color culls. Then as the Winter advances, and we are getting a pretty fair idea of each pullet's trapnest performance, we sort out the birds that show the least promise of becoming heavy layers. This brings us up to the breeding season, with all color culls gone, and only the most promising layers left.

And now at this season, we cull most rigorously for vitality. Any hen that shows the least lack of constitutional vigor, must go. For we consider that these are unfit to be used as breeders.

As Summer advances with each quota that goes to the restaurant, it becomes more difficult to take out the next lot. But we always find a few that are becoming broody too often, that are for some reason falling down in egg production or that do not quite come up to our color requirements.

When Fall comes, and it is time for our pullets to go into their permanent laying quarters, we find that a large percentage of our laying flock has been weeded out. Sometimes in order to make room it is necessary to reduce this flock still further.

It is our idea to keep twenty-five

16 Hens Laying 14 Eggs a Day

Chinese Tablets Work Wonders for
Mr. Baley. Easy to Try.

"We didn't have much confidence in Don Sung, so we tried it first on 16 hens. We started Jan. 20th, when these hens were laying almost nothing—2 or 3 eggs a week. In three weeks, they were laying 10 to 14 a day, or over 6 dozen a week. I'm glad we gave Don Sung a trial. We can't praise it enough."—H. H. Baley, Clifton, Texas.

Six dozen extra eggs a week, at winter prices! And a \$1 package of Don Sung lasts 16 hens 3 months. No wonder Mr. Baley is glad he tried it.

It may sound too good to be true. That's what Mr. Baley used to think. But we'll prove it to you just as we did to him with this offer:

Give Don Sung to 15 hens. Then watch results for 30 days. If it doesn't show you a big increase in eggs, if it doesn't pay for itself and pay you a good profit besides, tell us and your money will be promptly refunded.

Don Sung (Chinese for egg laying) acts directly on the egg-laying organs, and is beneficial in every way. It makes hens healthy and happy. They scratch and sing. Pullets develop earlier. The whole flock lays regularly in any season, in any weather, when eggs are scarce and high.

Can you afford to ignore the wonderful reports you are hearing from Don Sung users everywhere? Why not let us show you the same results, with your own flock? Don Sung is no trouble to use. It costs nothing to try. All we ask is a chance to prove our claims, entirely at our risk. Get Don Sung from your local dealer, or send 50 cents for package by mail prepaid (large size, \$1, holds three times as much). Burrell-Dugger Co., 407 Columbia Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.



DOWN FLAT

And they told me she had "an incurable form of paralysis" then gave her —→

Happy Hen Worm Remedy

and now she is just as fine as ever. When your birds develop leg-weakness, go light, stagger, go blind or have pale faces and combs, send at once for this wonderful life saver; recommended by leading poultrymen everywhere; \$1.10 package, sent postpaid. Send stamp for valuable poultry Disease Chart—sent free with each order. Send \$1.10 for any of the following HAPPY HEN Remedies—Chicken-pox, Cholera, Canker, or Body Lice Salve. We guarantee them to give satisfaction or money back.

HAPPY HEN REMEDY COMPANY
Poultry Disease Specialists
Room 113, 36 So. Market St., Boston, Mass.

GET MORE EGGS
WITH THE AID OF

Mack's HENVIGOR

THE GUARANTEED
EGG PRODUCER
POULTRY TONIC

MAKES LAYERS OUT OF LOUDERS

Henvigor gives your hens Vigor, imparting Strength and Energy to your Flock and producing more Eggs.

A Trial will Convince you.

\$1.00 per can or 6 cans for \$5.00 Postpaid.

THE MACK PRODUCTS COMPANY
29 TIMES PLAZA BROOKLYN, N. Y.

per cent of our year-old hens each season, to be used as breeders the following year. These hens are the very cream of the flock and will lay as well during their second year, as the average pullet. By following this plan, our egg production is kept up to our standard, and we have the advantage of being able to use these excellent year-old hens, each with her individual record of performance back of her, in our special breeding pens. Pennsylvania. Mrs. James W. Maule.

The Commercial Egg Farm.

As we have had considerable experience with the methods practiced on commercial egg farms, and have been acquainted with several poultrymen who have been remarkably successful with such farms, we have prepared this article from our own experience and that of others, with a view of helping any who may be contemplating the starting of a poultry farm.

One rather remarkable success is that of our neighbor who started with 200 chicks a few years ago and who today has 2000 laying birds and had over 4000 chicks in his brooder houses the latter part of March. He mapped out a plan and has clung to it tenaciously with continued success. He started on a small place but soon outgrew it and leased a large farm, which he has already, in less than five years, made a considerable payment on.

Briefly summed up, his plan is as follows: Chicks are purchased or hatched in March. As he has not had sufficient incubator capacity to hatch the required number, many have been purchased. This year he has contracted for 6500 for delivery before April 1. This seemed the better method, as he had the 200 layers to care for and the work has been done by himself and wife. In fact the only help hired has been during the season of farm work. Starting with the purchase of chicks, he brings them to laying as early as possible. Usually by early autumn he is getting a considerable number of pullet eggs. Meanwhile, all cockerels are sold for broilers as early as they reach the proper size. The hens are also culled during the spring and summer. All old birds are sold by the middle of October unless he wishes to keep a breeding pen. The last year he did not find it advisable to do this, however. He believes that his system of forcing gets about all there is in a hen without keeping her over two winters. In brief, his system is to bring the pullets to the laying age as early as possible, force them during the winter by artificial lighting and begin to cull and sell when the birds show signs of molting. His feeding formulas are of the standard recommended sort and he feeds by rule, in other words, just a certain number of pounds of scratch feed are fed to a certain number of birds. The mash is given without stint. Pullets are allowed to range in the orchard until they begin to lay and then they are put in the laying houses and never leave them again until they go to market. This man has stuck to a certain strain, buying chicks each year from the same hatchery. Thus he has not mixed his flock. Of

The Heart of the Hen is the Life of the Chick

Could She Hatch
Her Chicks
Without a Heart



No!
of Course Not

IF YOU WANT YOUR INCUBATOR TO PRODUCE HATCHES
EQUAL TO THE HEN'S, EQUIP IT WITH THE PULS-HART

J. C. GLASFORD, 984 Virginia Ave., Peoria, Ill.
I found that when I used the PULS-HART the temperature in the incubator would rise 1 to 2 degrees above where it was when it was not running. Another thing I noticed, the eggs were very nearly all pipped on the 19th day; and best of all, I never had a dead chick in the shell. My chicks are now about 10 days old that I hatched with it, and they are all same size, and I never had chicks do so well up to this time. I think the PULS-HART one of

the grandest things ever invented to hatch perfect chicks.

CLEMENS BLANK, Indianapolis Water Co., 113 Monument Circle, Indianapolis.

We have just completed a hatch in which we used the PULS-HART received from you some time ago. We had the best hatch we have ever had. Every egg that pipped was hatched out clean. I think the PULS-HART is a great thing for incubator hatching.

SEND TODAY FOR FREE CIRCULAR AND SPECIAL OFFER.
BLANK GOOD ONLY UNTIL NOV. 25th, AND SAVE MONEY

Puls — Hart

"The Heart of the Incubator"

The PULS-HART CO., Inc., 44 Whitehall St., Dept. C, New York City

O K
P L

O.K. Sanitary Poultry Litter

"Reduces Work to a Minimum"

O. K. Company,
New York.

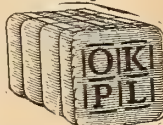
Gentlemen:—I cannot speak too highly of O. K. Sanitary Litter. It has kept my houses dry and free from disease. It does away with dropping boards, saves time and reduces work to a minimum.

MARTIN F. KRACHT
43 So. 13th St. Terre Haute, Ind.

THE O. K. COMPANY

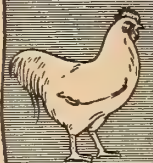
159 WATER STREET, NEW YORK

We have letters from thousands of users who say the same. For \$1 we will send you a sample bale prepaid. Try it and see for yourself. Covers space 8 sq. ft. 2 in. deep. Large bale \$4.00 F. O. B. principal cities. Covers 80 sq. ft. 3 in. deep. Send for our new book and sample now! It will pay you to do so.



KEIPPER
Helps You
WIN

FIRST
AWARDS



KEIPPER SHIPPING COOPS

With Sliding Door and Automatic Lock
Don't be worried with hammer and nails. Keipper Shipping Coops, the outcome of our years of experience, cost no more than the ordinary box—the saving in express pays for the coop in a short time. Made from cedar lumber, light, sanitary; perfect ventilation. Birds come through in best of condition. Nothing to equal it on the market. It's a Keipper Product—that means it's the best.

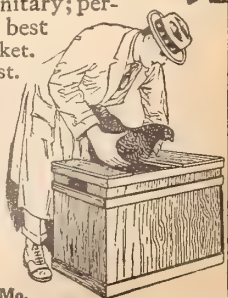
Shipped Flat. Order by Number

No. 17—12x16x18 in. high, each .65; 1/2 doz. \$3.12; Doz. \$ 5.46
No. 18—12x18x21 in. high, each .80; 1/2 doz. 3.84; Doz. 6.72
No. 19—12x21x21 in. high, each 1.00; 1/2 doz. 4.80; Doz. 8.40
No. 20—20x24x21 in. high, each 1.55; 1/2 doz. 7.44; Doz. 13.02
No. 21—12x21x24 in. high, each 1.40; 1/2 doz. 6.72; Doz. 11.76
No. 22—12x24x24 in. high, each 1.55; 1/2 doz. 7.44; Doz. 13.02

Prices F.O.B. express factory or branches. Write for FREE BOOK of poultry specialties including egg boxes, baby chick boxes, shipping coops, trap nests, fountains, feeders, etc. Tells how to condition birds for shows.

KEIPPER COOPING CO., 1401 First St.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

WRITE NEAREST OFFICE
Johnstown, New York; Jacksonville, Florida; Kansas City, Mo.



THIS HOME MADE SPROUTER Provides Plenty of Green Food

The little girl shown below is Dorothy Lappe. She is justly proud of the home-made sprouter built by her father, Henry Lappe, Butte, Nebraska. You can see for yourself that the oats are growing "like weeds." This is due largely to the Little Putnam Stove which provides a mild, even heat and is fire-safe. Mr. Lappe writes: "There is nothing like the Putnam Stove."



This is Dorothy Lappe. She has learned the secret of getting winter eggs.

One hundred pounds of sprouted oats will combine with air and water to make 350 pounds of the most economical and nourishing green food obtainable. A sprouter, such as shown here, enables you to reproduce spring-time conditions in mid-winter. The hens show their appreciation by shelling out eggs, regardless of the thermometer.

You can build an oat sprouter as efficient and practical as this one at a cost of \$2.49 or less. Mr. I. Putnam, Route 1105-R, Elmira, N. Y., will send you complete instructions on request. Write for them today. See advertisements on page 1032.

Colored Celluloid Leg Bands SPIRALETS



13 colors: Red, White, Blue, Black, Ruby, Rose, Green, Pink, Purple, Yellow, Garnet, Amber and Light Blue.

Size for	100	250	500	1000
Baby Chicks, Pigeons, etc.	.18	.50	1.15	2.00
Growing Chicks, etc.	.18	.60	1.45	2.50
Lugboms, Anconas, etc.	.25	.80	1.80	3.20
Rocks, Reds, etc.	.30	.95	2.10	3.85
Brahmas, Cochins, etc.	.35	1.10	2.50	4.75
Turkeys, Geese, etc.	.40	1.25	3.00	5.75

Postpaid. State Size. Poultry Supply Catalog Free. A. C. SINE, Box 32-A, Quakertown, Pa.

course it does not matter when all the chicks are bought and no breeding pen kept.

Another poultryman of our acquaintance has made more than two thousand dollars profit from his hens in the past year. This man practices a different system. He has built up a strain of excellent layers and does a considerable business with day-old chicks. These he sells locally during March, April and May, besides hatching two to three thousand chicks for himself. He also tells a good many hatching eggs. His methods are somewhat like those of the man named above so far as the commercial flock is concerned but in addition he keeps over several breeding pens and sells a few cockerels at good prices. This man also practices artificial lighting except with the breeding pens. Breeders are not forced for winter laying, hence he has become noted, locally, for furnishing "eggs that hatch." Both of these poultrymen keep nothing but Rhode Island Reds.

Our own methods are more like those of the last named. We find it profitable to keep over the breeders, also to sell hatching eggs and cockerels for breeding purposes. All other males are culled out for broilers at the earliest possible moment. Also we cull the old birds, often commencing to ship in April. It seems to us true that birds which begin laying in October and keep it up all winter have paid a pretty good profit, then if we sell the hen for from two to three dollars, that sum, at least, is all profit. That same hen would take a long vacation during the summer and fall and would not lay again until the next spring. Pullets intended for the breeding pens are not forced for winter production. These birds will lay some during the short days but not like those in the pens which are lighted. Our birds which are not forced during the winter are often used for the breeding pens the first year. Nevertheless, we find it advisable to keep these birds two years. All others go to market at from fifteen to twenty months old.

For eggs after the first of September we depend almost wholly upon pullets. The old birds are pretty nearly cleaned out at least by October. We are not prepared to give any figures but know that these methods adhered to will bring success. We believe that a hen should be kept only so long as she produces abundantly. Feed her all she will eat and keep her laying for eight months and then sell her. If you keep her much longer than that after she begins to lay, she will have to have a vacation. She will not stop eating, though, so our method is to sell her for what she will bring. Our experience and observations have been largely with general-purpose breeds. New Hampshire. C. H. Chesley.

The use of green feed of some kind is of considerable importance in keeping birds in good condition during the period of confinement. Sprouted oats, silage, mangles, cabbage, or pumpkins give good results. When sprouted oats or silage are fed the amount should be what the flock will consume in a half hour, once a day. When using mangles or cabbage the amount should be what will be consumed in half a day.

1000 Eggs in Every Hen

New System of Poultry Keeping—Get Dollar a Dozen Eggs—Famous Poultryman

TELLS HOW

"The great trouble with the poultry business has always been that the laying life of a hen was too short," says Henry Trafford, International Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nearly eighteen years Editor of Poultry Success.

The average pullet lays 150 eggs. If kept the second year, she may lay 100 more. Then, she goes to market. Yet, it has been scientifically established that every pullet is born or hatched with over one thousand minute egg germs in her system—and will lay them on a highly profitable basis over a period of four to six years' time if given proper care.

How to work to get 1,000 eggs from every hen; how to get pullets laying early; how to make the old hens lay like pullets; how to keep up heavy egg production all through cold winter months when eggs are highest; triple egg production; make slacker hens hustle; \$5.00 profit from every hen in six winter months. These and many other money making poultry secrets are contained in Mr. Trafford's "1,000 EGG HEN" system of poultry raising, one copy of which will be sent absolutely free to any reader of this paper who keeps six hens or more. Eggs should go to a dollar or more a dozen this winter. This means big profit to the poultry keeper who gets the eggs. Mr. Trafford tells how, if you keep chickens and want them to make money for you, cut out this ad and send it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, Suite 860-S, Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y., and a free copy of "THE 1,000 EGG HEN" will be sent by return mail.

Brower's Non-Freeze Lampless Poultry Fountain



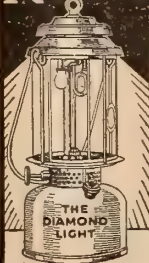
Keeps water at drinking temperature winter and summer; cool in summer and warm in winter. Made of galvanized iron, on principle of thermos bottle, with lined and sealed air space between. Order from advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned.

1 gal., \$2.50 — three for \$6.75
2½ gal., 3.50 — three for 9.50
5 gal., 4.50 — three for 12.00

Eggs are 74% water, so give your chickens plenty of good fresh water at the right temperature. Write for Catalog of Poultry Supplies.

BROWER MFG. CO., Box 110 Quincy, Ill.

New 300 Candle Power Lantern



THE DIAMOND LIGHT
AGENTS SEND FOR FREE CATALOG OFFER

Increases Egg Yield
Gives brilliant, soft, white light—like daylight. Just the thing to hang in hen house night and morning.
Burns Kerosene or Gasoline
Clean, odorless, economical. Burns less fuel than wick lantern. Is 100 times brighter. Lights with match. Absolutely safe. Greatest improvement of age. Patented.
Make \$6 to \$100 a Week
Introducing this wonderful new Light. Take orders for Lanterns, Table Lamps, Hanging Lamps among friends and neighbors. We deliver by parcel post and do collecting. Commission paid same day you take orders. Get started at once. Write today for agents offer.
THE AKRON LAMP CO.
1331 Lamp Bldg., Akron, O.

SQUAB BOOK FREE



Squabs are selling at highest prices ever known. Greatest market for 20 years. Make money breeding them. Raised in one month. We ship everywhere our famous breeding stock and supplies. Established 21 years. For prices and full particulars see our big illustrated freebook. Write for it today.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.,
321 H ST., MELROSE HIGHLANDS, MASS.

Shipping Stock and Eggs.

By Chas. F. Stem

It is an advantage to a breeder of pure bred poultry as well as all others interested in the advancement of Poultry Culture to have their shipments arrive at their destination in good condition.

It is the duty of every breeder to furnish everything required for the safety and comfort of the fowls shipped by him. It pays to use attractive coops, because they command respect and receive a great deal better care from the handlers enroute, and if the breeder will have an appropriate label bearing his name and address, and the varieties he breeds, upon his coops, it will prove to be an excellent advertisement, and some times yield splendid returns. All these little points go toward making the breeders' success more certain.

A great many shippers make the mistake of shipping in boxes or crates that are unnecessarily heavy and greatly add to the express charges.

I have noticed shipments of fowls being made in large heavy boxes that were made out of heavy 1 inch oak lumber. The box which I have in mind contained one cockerel and one hen, and the shipment was billed as weighing 60 lbs. This was enough to discourage the party who received them. Again, we will find fowls shipped in a coop that is just about large enough for half of the number, and not tall enough for the birds to stand in. This kind of a shipment is a very bad advertisement for the breeder, and is some times the cause of birds getting out of condition to such an extent that the buyer will not accept them.

No bird, for which the purchaser pays his good money, should be delivered in a coop that prevents it from standing comfortably in a natural position, whether the journey is for 50 or 100 miles. All birds sent out should have room enough to stretch to their full height and to scratch in the litter in the bottom of the coop for their food. A coop 12 inches wide and 18 inches in length is about right for one bird of the American varieties. When more than one bird is to go in one coop, no greater number should be placed in it than can sit together upon the bottom of the coop comfortably, and with a little room to spare.

In shipping birds in cold weather they must be protected from drafts, but still be supplied with plenty of air to breath. If they are set out on a depot platform somewhere to sit there the greater part of the day, they must have protection from the cold wind. They must also be protected from the steam pipes in the steam heated express cars. The coop must, therefore, be built with sides and ends wind proof to a height greater than that of the bird when standing naturally, and the air must be admitted through the top or sides next to the top. A slatted top is the best, and will allow plenty of air for the birds, provided there is nothing set on top of the coop, in which case all the air will be cut off if there are not places for ventilation near the top or the sides. When air is admitted in both

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WHETHER eggs are up or down, the only hens that pay their keep are the hens that lay. And it isn't the show bird that puts the most cash in the egg raiser's pocket—it's the bred-to-lay hen—if you pick her right, if you house her right, if you feed her right, if you keep her always in good trim. The poultry guidance of **THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN** is written to tell you how to do it. In a single year it has printed the equivalent of 665 standard book pages of reliable poultry practices—all written to help make the farm flock pay.

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The coming issues of **THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN** will be crowded with especially helpful material. **HARRY R. LEWIS** President of the International Baby Chick Association, will tell how to pick the winter layers, and will contribute enlightening articles on the poultry breeds, as well as a monthly page of meaty poultry pointers. **JAMES DRYDEN**, who produced the first official 300-egg hen and the first 1000-egg lifetime layer, will tell how a California poultryman makes his hens pay him \$10,000 a year, and will offer other articles on breeding, housing and the cure of diseases. **RALSTON R. HANNAS**, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, will write of simple remedies for common ailments. There will also be articles on many practical aspects of the business by **F. W. KATZMEIER**, owner of one of the largest hatcheries in Texas; **G. E. HENDRICKSON**, a successful Wisconsin operator; **LENA MARTIN SMITH**, who has been unusually successful with a farm flock; and men and women all over the country who have discovered the poultry plans that pay—the year round.

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problems. The best investigators in the field will picture rully and competently the exact market situation for your product today. **MR. DRYDEN** will discuss the Far West; **JAMES H. COLLINS** the New York City situation; **P. S. LOVEJOY** the Chicago glut; **E. V. WILCOX** and **WILLIAM JOHNSON** the Middle West. This, we believe, is the biggest egg-marketing investigation ever undertaken.

And poultry guidance is only a part of the service of this national weekly. It covers every farm interest and in every issue offers fine new fiction by such favorites as **ZANE GREY**, **WILLIAM MACLEOD RAINE** and **ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE**. If you know what it's worth, then you are already a regular reader. If you don't, then we want you to see for yourself why you need it.

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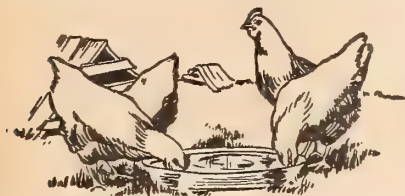
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Faster and Increase Egg Yield.**

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all lice and mites leave them. The tablets also act as a tonic conditioner. The health of the fowls quickly improves, they grow faster and the egg yield frequently is doubled. Little chicks that drink freely of the water never will be bothered by mites or lice.

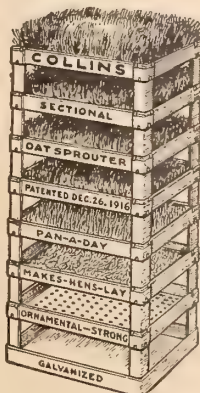
The method is especially recommended for raisers of purebred stock, as there is no risk of soiling the plumage. The tablets are warranted to impart no flavor or odor to the eggs and meat. This remarkable conditioner, egg tonic and lice remedy costs only a trifle and is sold under an absolute guarantee. The tablets are scientifically prepared, perfectly safe, and dissolve readily in water.

Any reader of this paper may try them without risk. The laboratories producing Paratabs are so confident of good results that to introduce them to every poultry raiser they offer two big \$1 packages for only \$1. Send no money, just your name and address—a card will do—to the Paratab Laboratories, Dept. 811, Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and the two \$1 packages, enough for 100 gallons of water, will be mailed. Pay the postman \$1 and postage on delivery, and if you are not delighted with results in 10 days—if your chickens are not healthier, laying more eggs and entirely free from lice and mites—your money will be promptly refunded. Don't hesitate to accept this trial offer as you are fully protected by this guarantee.

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these ways there is little danger of insufficient ventilation.

It sometimes happens that a breeder will ship two male birds in the same coop, and the chances are, when they reach their destination they will be all bloody, and perhaps one of them dead from fighting. When shipping any great distance it is better to separate the males from the females because an ill-tempered bird, irritated by confinement, may injure his mates by constantly annoying them. All partitions separating males should be strong, so that they will not be easily broken down and thereby enable the birds to get together. Cotton cloth is not sufficient for the purpose, as it is too easily torn, especially if the coop gets tilted on the journey, letting the bird stand on the partition.

Cups for watering the birds should be attached to the coop in such a manner that they hang on the inside out of the way, but in such a position that access can be had to them readily for cleaning, also for placing water in them from the outside. Food must also be supplied on these journeys, and the most satisfactory way is to have a small box attached to the coop for holding the food; but if the shipment is to go only a short distance it will be all right to place the food in the litter.

The corrugated paper boxes as adopted by the Baby Chick Association, answer the purposes nicely for shipping day-old-chicks. These boxes are made in three sizes, 25, 50 and 100, 25 chicks being placed in each compartment. Holes for ventilation are provided on top and sides according to outside temperature.

There are a number of styles of corrugated paper boxes on the market now that give very satisfactory results in shipping eggs for hatching and market, sizes from 15 egg up to 100 and more. For shipping eggs for hatching in lots of 200 to 300 the ordinary market egg case answers the purpose nicely providing the eggs are packed carefully and well padded on top and sides with excelsior and labeled plainly on the outside that the eggs are to be used for hatching and must not be handled roughly. A great many shippers still use the peck and one half bushel market basket. This makes a very satisfactory way to ship and one to three settings can be packed in good shape in same, providing the bottom is well padded and each egg is wrapped in paper and then covered thoroughly in the form of a ball with soft excelsior also well padded on top and the top covered with either muslin or cardboard and then sewed on.

It is to the advantage of every breeder of fancy poultry to try to have all the satisfied customers he can get. They are good advertisements and it is the only thing that will make your business a success. Ship in light but strong attractive shipping coops and packages. In shipping fowls their comfort must be the first consideration. Stock and eggs well cooped and packed almost invariably arrive safely and in good condition.

A satisfied customer is what we must have if we intend to continue in the business.

Cockerels, Pullets and Breeding Stock

Here's Extra Profit

WORLD'S CHAMPION LAYERS at our regular prices have proved the Most Profitable Poultry Known to our hosts of patrons.

15% DISCOUNT

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Our supply is necessarily limited. This year we had far too few—and returned many late orders. We want to know in advance how far our limited supply will go next season. We benefit by this information—you benefit by 15% Discount.

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The 200-Egg
Exhibition Strain

A Winning Worth While

At the National Poultry Exposition
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St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 7th to 14th, 1922,
my birds won 1st Cock, 1st and 5th Hen, 3d
Cockerel, 3d and 4th Pullet, 1st Old Pen,
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Show Birds that have the laying habit now
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will soon pay for one of these
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keeps water at the
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Price of 1 Heater and 2 gallon Automatic Fountain complete
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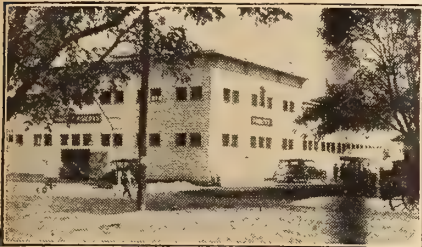
FRANK C. STIER
1107 Nicholson Ave., Lakewood, Ohio
"The Ancona Specialist."

Tri State Fair

By A. B. EMCH

The Tri State Fair of Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 25-30, 1922, was a record breaker in several respects. The poultry fanciers of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, promised the Fair Association last year that if it would give them a new, up-to-date poultry building they would put up one of the greatest displays of poultry ever caged in the South. Both did their part. The fair association gave the poultrymen a new building and the poultrymen did more than they promised, for they brought an entry of over 3,000 birds.

The building is the best I have ever seen. There is plenty of room; single tiering, which gives the judges a good chance to do their work, and the birds can be seen to the



New Poultry Building at Memphis

best advantage. The building is a two-story construction. The pigeons and bantams are staged on the second floor. On account of the large entry this year, a few of the hens and pullets had to be cooped together. I am indebted to A. F. Rolf for the accompanying picture of this fine building.

The poultrymen have a real friend in Frank D. Fuller, secretary and manager of the Fair. On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Fuller came into the office of the poultry building and asked:

"Well, boys, how is everything?" They replied: "Just fine! But if the entries are larger next year we will have to double deck some of the birds." Mr. Fuller said: "That would spoil the looks of the display. I will add to this building and give you more room."

Carl A. Haid was superintendent of the poultry department and had everything in fine shape and received many compliments from the exhibitors. He was ably assisted by Miss Lillian Baxter as assistant clerk, and a number of fanciers. President McKinley well said at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901: "Expositions are the timepieces which show the nation's progress." That applies to great poultry exhibitions; they show the progress of the breeders' craft.

Judges: Conway, Taylor, Tormohlen and Emch. Barred Rocks brought out an entry of about 200 birds. Only exhibition classes were judged. There were quite a number of light males shown, and also dark females. The superintendent instructed the judge to place awards on exhibition birds only. Some good birds were shown, but we are sorry to say that there were a number of birds with badly twisted wings and no tails. The quicker the fanciers get rid of that kind of birds, the better it will be for Barred Rocks. There is more to a good Barred Rock than fine barred feathers.

White Rocks brought a nice class of over a hundred birds. The first cockerel would be our choice of the class. We cannot understand why there are not more fanciers breeding this grand variety.

The banner class of the show was the S. C. Reds with 308 birds, 18 cocks, 16 hens, 55 cockerels, 74 pullets, 3 old and 21 young pens, with extra good quality in every class. 1st and 2nd cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet, 1st old and 1st and 2nd young pen were very good birds. Here is where T. W. Schoen, proprietor of Sunbrier Farms, really shone, winning among other things best display, and grand champion pen of the entire show, on his first young pen.

The next largest class was the S. C. White Leghorns.

We were somewhat surprised in this class, as we were told to look for a lot of large combs in that southern climate, but we found a lot of neat headed birds instead. We found a number of fanciers that are willing to pay good prices for what they want. Some good S. C. Browns were shown.

Buff Leghorns brought out some real high class birds. The star of the class was the first cockerel owned by L. B. Pence, win-

Keeler's Wh. Wyandottes

"THE WORLD'S GREATEST STRAIN"



THE ACE—First Cockerel, Chicago Champion Cockerel American Class

"The Aristocrats of The Breed"

Without an equal for show purposes and wonderful record egg layers. THE SUPER-EXCELLENCE of the Keeler Strain is the direct result of 27 years following a definite breeding programme. Haphazard methods in breeding poultry are as suicidal as going to sea without a chart. Anchor your faith in the Keeler Strain and steer straight to victory. The annual success of our customers at America's foremost shows lends argument to our claim, "The World's Greatest Strain." This proof of their exhibition excellence in the hands of others supplies the measure with which to gauge your possibilities. **YOU SELECT THE SHOW, WE SUPPLY THE WINNERS.**

5000--WHITE BEAUTIES--5000

(all Keeler bred) now on our farms insure matchless selections and makes possible those harmonious matings so necessary in exhibition pairs, trios, and pens, or the SUCCESSFUL BREEDING YARD. In 20 years of exhibiting we have never failed to win 1st cockerel or 1st pen. In the last 14 years we have never failed to win more points than all our competitors combined.

Exhibition males \$15.00, \$25.00, \$35.00, \$50.00 and upwards. Exhibition females \$15.00, \$25.00, \$35.00 and \$50.00 each. Exhibition pens \$50.00, \$75.00, \$100.00 and \$150.00. The Keeler birds will sustain or establish your name in White Wyandottes.

THE REXALL STRAIN---bred-to-lay

Is widely and favorably known because of their all the year round egg producing habits (200 to 288). Commercial poultrymen have found them especially adapted for winter egg production and are quite as enthusiastic over their merits as broilers. The 17 years of this line recommends their adoption. Breeders' males or females, either Rexall or Exhibition breeding, \$5.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$25.00 each. Properly mated pens (one male and 4 females), \$25.00, \$35.00, \$50.00, \$75.00 and \$100.00. To those desirous of reading the complete story of our success we will forward our elaborate 50 page art catalogue (5 red stamps appreciated). A definite statement of your needs enables us to render satisfactory service.

Chas. V. Keeler & Sons, R. F. D. No. 11, Winamac, Ind.
Pedigree breeders of White Wyandottes exclusively for 27 years.

Funk's International Strain

S. C. W. Leghorns

Win at Illinois State Fair, September, 1922, in EXHIBITION classes. First cockerel (37 entries); Second pullet (42 entries); First and Third young pen (16 entries) and Fourth cock (14 entries). First, Second and Third cockerel; First, Second and Third Pullet; First, Second and Third hen and First pen in Heavy Laying Classes.

I am offering for **November only**, brothers and sisters to the winning cockerels and pullets in the **heavy laying class** from my Grade A mating at \$5.00 each—March, April or May Hatch. These are my regular \$7.00 cockerels and \$8.00 pullets.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. This is a great opportunity to purchase stock from my best mating. If you want the "REAL THING" in high egg strain Leghorns, order now

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Carl Nelson, Superintendent **Box 38, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.**



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One of America's Leading Strains

A carefully mated pair, trio, or pen, such as Mahood can sell you will produce the high quality you have worked for so long.

Breeding pullets and cockerels, \$5, \$7.50, \$10, 15, \$20, \$25 each.

Exhibition pullets and cockerels, \$20, \$25, \$35, \$50 and up.

EXHIBITION PENS A SPECIALTY
Send for mating and sales list, giving winnings, etc.

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Moe's Double Wall Insulated Fountain



A new high-grade fountain, with thick insulated walls. Fresh water at the right temperature makes a healthy flock, and increases the egg yield. Three sizes—2, 3 and 5 gal. Ask your dealer and write for catalog of Moe's big line of Poultry Yard Fixtures.

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Double Coil, in colors, Red, Blue, Green and Yellow. Prices, 25 for 50c; 60-\$1.00; 100-\$1.50; 250-\$3.50; 500-\$6.25. SINGLE COIL BANDS \$1.20 per 100.

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thing from hatching to marketing. Simple, practical, up-to-date instructions given personally by Geo. W. Miller—the man who wrote the famous *Corning Egg Book*. Praised by many of highest authorities on continent. Planned expressly for northern conditions. Write now for big illustrated handbook. **SHAW CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL**, Toronto, Dept. 5.

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Did you get just a thermometer with your Incubator or was it a Tycos? If a Tycos your incubator manufacturer has given you quality. Ask for "Incubator Facts Worth Knowing."

Taylor Instrument Companies Rochester, N.Y. U.S.A.

ning special for best cockerel in the show. Some very nice White Wyandottes were shown in fine condition. Partridge Wyandottes, a good class; first hen winning special for best hen in the show. In White Orpingtons the quality seemed to be in the hen and pullet class.

We doubt if there ever was as good a class of fine Buff Orpingtons shown in the South as was shown at Memphis this year; 137 birds. Here Frank F. Conway, manager Mayslake Farm, showed them what real Buff Orpingtons were like, winning all first and second prizes, best display on Orpingtons, special for best cock in the show, also best pullet in the show.

Anconas were not a large class, but some real good birds were shown. Speckled Sussex also brought out some exceptionally good birds. There was also an extra large display of bantams and pigeons.

Black Plumaged Fowl

I have read with great interest the contribution "What the Market Demands in Poultry Breeds," by Edward F. Murphy, to which space was given in your September issue. As a result of my many years of experience in handling market poultry in New York, America's greatest market, and my knowledge of the trade requirements and preferences thus gained, I feel it my duty to publicly bring out certain facts which will tend to prevent the public from drawing incorrect inferences from certain statements appearing in the article referred to above.

The gentlemen quoted by Mr. Murphy are entirely correct in their statements to the effect that Leghorns and breeds of similar character do not sell—as table poultry—to the same advantage as heavier breeds. But their objections to black-feathered and black-legged stock might be misleading to the average poultryman unless carefully analyzed.

I would register no objection to such statements if they said "some black breeds do not dress well." But to condemn all birds with black plumage because certain ones are unsatisfactory is unjust and misleading.

Take, for instance, the matter of dark pinfeathers. If "dark pins" are a serious detriment, Barred Rocks would be discriminated against because birds of this breed have dark pin feathers. Yet the majority of the people quoted by Mr. Murphy refer to the Rocks as being very desirable table stock. It can't be that this is a serious fault.

I am of the opinion that Mr. Murphy confined his investigations largely to dealers in live poultry and I would like the reader to understand that my remarks are based on the dressed poultry situation.

In my opinion, the existing objection to black birds is not due to the color of the feathers, but to what this color indicates. It is true that most black breeds dress off with white or bluish white skins and our best markets prefer yellow skinned stock. Give any poultry buyer big-breasted, full-fleshed, yellow-skinned chickens and he won't care a rap about the color of the feathers, whether they are baby blue or shamrock green. What he wants is what his trade calls for, and for the desired quality he will pay well.

For twenty-five years I have been handling large quantities of fancy dressed poultry of all descriptions and my trade has never been interested in the color of the feathers that formerly clothed the birds supplied them. They look for rich yellow color and plump carcasses. Given that, they are satisfied. After reading Mr. Murphy's article, I asked five of the largest dressed poultry dealers in the city of New York as to their ideas, and in all cases their opinions and experience agreed with mine. So the best trade in dressed poultry does not discriminate against black-feathered stock as such.

On this point exclusive dealers in live poultry can scarcely give accurate and unbiased testimony because choice table poultry is seldom shipped to market alive. It is an open secret in the trade that the greater part of live poultry shipped in is mixed stuff picked up on the farms and culls from the big packing houses and poultry plants. Table poultry of high quality sells to better advantage and brings in a bigger profit when dressed. With the feathers off the real quality of the stock is at once apparent. Poor stuff is scarcely worth the expense of dressing. Further, if mixed with the high-grade dressed stock it hurts the entire shipment and lowers the price paid for same.

The big poultry packers and the thoughtful poultry raiser know this. Therefore, they carefully dress and pack their choice stuff and ship alive the refuse, the poor, skinny, hump backed, crooked breasted, scaly legged birds, permitting the feathers to cover, so far as possible, these defects.

There are exceptions, of course. Many



MOTTLED ANCONAS

THE BREED SUPREME

Hardy • Beautiful • Popular

PRODUCE eggs at least cost per dozen. Lay more eggs—consume less feed than any other breed. Excel as winter layers.

Lay very large white eggs.

The greatest profit in Poultry is now being made from Anconas.

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Membership, \$2.00 per year, includes Year Book (50c) and Ancona World magazine (50c)

AGENTS: \$40 A WEEK

New hosiery proposition for men, women and children. All styles, colors and fancy stripes including the finest line of silk hose.

Guaranteed One Year: Most wear 12 months or replaced Free! A prospect in every home. Often sell dozen pair to one family. Repeat orders will make you a steady income. You can sell for less than store prices. Mrs. McClure made over \$200 first month. Mrs. Perry made \$27 a week in afternoons. Work spare time or full time. Anybody can sell this line because it is just what people need.

Silk Hose Free—Try our hosiery before selling it. Write quick for particulars if you mean business, and state size of hose worn.

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Simple in construction, quick and easy to operate. Has a weighing capacity from 18 to 29 ounces to the dozen. Price \$2.00, postage prepaid, or sent on 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.

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Dealers Wanted. **WHITE MFG. CO.**
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KILLS MITES IN HEN-HOUSES



Applied ONCE A YEAR kills all MITES.

Guaranteed and highly recommended. Write for Circulars. Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co. Dept. 50 Milwaukee, Wis.

HIGHEST SCORE EVER WON!!

100 Envelopes 3 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches, an extra strong thick hard-falick writing face and 100 Letter-heads 8 1/2 x 11 inches heavy, smooth, hard, thick writing paper, (fine typewriter bond paper same price) All artistically printed with pictures of your breeds, and sent to you by parcel post for \$1.50. Better printing for price was never done. No other kind of printing done. No samples sent out. Order direct from this ad.

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New Zealand Reds—Flemish Giants—American Blues. BIG PROFITS, WE PAY \$1.50 TO \$8 EACH. Also Cavies, Mink, Skunk, Fox, Muskrat, Etc. Easily raised anywhere. **FREE!** Illustrated book COMMON SENSE RABBIT RAISING, 24 quarter journal, and copy America's leading small stock magazine, all for 10 cents. Address Outdoor Enterprise Co., 1009 E. 8th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

64 BREEDS Eggs, ducks, turkeys and geese. Choice, pure-bred, northern raised. Fowls, eggs, incubators at reduced prices. America's great poultry farm. 30th year. Valuable new 100-page book & catalog free. **R.F. NEUBERT Co., Box 910 Mankato, Minn.**

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for us. We buy all you raise. Big profits—large demand—easily raised. Pay better than poultry or rabbits. Particulars and booklet how to raise FREE. **CAVIES DISTRIBUTING CO., 3133 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.**

poultrymen having small establishments do not possess and, because of the limited extent of their business, cannot afford to install proper facilities for dressing and cooling their birds. Such send some mighty good live stuff to our market, usually by express. But such shipments are but a drop in the bucket compared with the carloads, even trainloads, of live poultry which reach us from all parts of America. The bulk of the latter is inferior.

The argument against table poultry having black feathers falls flat in the face of the fact that the choicest and most popular table birds which reach the market—the Philadelphia roasters, capons, fowls, pullets, etc.—are black feathered and black-legged birds which dress off round, lump and meaty and have the golden yellow skin which is so strongly preferred by buyers. These top-notch birds are Jersey Black Giants, produced many years ago by specialist breeders of fine table poultry and recently admitted to the Standard of Perfection. I have been a seller of poultry many more years than I have bred poultry and I still devote much of my time to our business in New York market. Our great specialty has long been the handling of choice grades of table stock. If there is a breed of fowls that has equal or better table quality than the Jersey Black Giant, I want to know what and where it is. To date I haven't found it. In my opinion, as an experienced dealer in choice table stock, the best of the lot is this big, meaty, black bird.

Mr. Murphy also speaks of the New York market's preference for white-shelled eggs and the fact that the consuming public here is gradually realizing that a good brown-shelled egg is just as desirable as a good white-shelled egg.

This prejudice in favor of white-shelled eggs is largely due to the following conditions which have affected the quality of the stock reaching this market. For a great many years the exclusive poultry farms in the nearby districts have been stocked with Leghorns. The eggs from these close-at-hand plants regularly reached the market in perfect condition, fresh and sweet. On the other hand, the brown-shelled eggs collected from general farms in distant states, particularly in the days before methods of collecting and shipping had been perfected, were often in rather poor condition before being distributed to consumers in New York.

Now what happened? The consumer bought a dozen white-shelled eggs and found them good, not because they were white, but because they were fresh. He bought a dozen brown-shelled eggs and found them stale and musty, not because they were brown, but because they were old. Naturally, he then regularly selected white-shelled eggs when making his purchases and so the demand was created.

Because the New York market pays a premium for white eggs the producers in distant states have taken up the breeds which produce such eggs. No longer does a white shell indicate quality, and I can see a decided change in sentiment. Buyers now commonly ask for "guaranteed fresh eggs" instead of specifying color of shell. While it will take some time to break down firmly established customs, I feel that in course of time common sense will replace baseless prejudice and that premiums will be given for truly fresh eggs regardless of exterior color.

Let me have a steady and generous supply of big, brown eggs which are new laid, and I will undertake to sell them on a par with white eggs of similar quality. To do this it is necessary to have the required supply because a steady demand and dependable trade cannot be built upon scanty or irregular supplies.

New Jersey. U. L. MELONEY.

Chickens Do Best When Not Confined

Sprouted oats, added to winter poultry rations increase the fertility and hatchability of eggs but as far as the number of eggs is concerned it seems to be immaterial whether they are fed dry or sprouted. Corn silage in small amounts helps production of eggs and increases the hatchability. Dried beet pulp is of doubtful value as a poultry food. Semi-solid buttermilk gives good results as to health of fowls and the number and hatchability of eggs. Fowls allowed to run out doors during winter laid better than those shut in.

These facts briefly summarize the results of experiments conducted by Harold Atwood, for the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. The experiments were conducted on the University poultry farm at Morgantown, during the winters of 1920 and 1921.

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1st 2nd 3rd.....	Cockerels	1st 2nd 4th
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None Shown.....	Old Pen	1st
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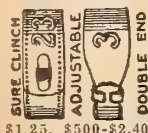
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W. W. Kulp, Box 60, Pottstown, Pa.

Capons

I was just reading my September number of A. P. J. and I notice under the heading, "Capons," written by Mr. L. E. Rouch, Illinois, a discussion of the subject on which I want to take issue.

I am a breeder of White Wyandottes. I also raise Barred Rock cockerels for capons (eating the pullets). I caponize them before they are well feathered out, or when the bean is about the size of a grain of wheat. I immediately turn them out with the other birds. I have never lost one by disease or vermin. I have only killed two birds during the operation. I never allow lice and mites to infest my house or birds.

I find among all the birds I have caponized that the capons grow much faster, while they do not fatten until they get their full growth of 9 to 10 months. They never drop around or become diseased.

My capons are with my other fowls at all times. They get plenty to eat; the only bird that runs them is the old cock bird, who is the boss of the whole bunch of fowls. He does not fight them any more than he does the rest of the bunch. My capons roost with the other birds, being scattered among the rest of the fowls.

I have one Barred Rock capon which is 2 years old, weighs about 18 pounds, is healthy and has never drooped around for one minute.

Now, I think Mr. Rauch wrong in trying to discourage any one from raising capons, as there is more money made in raising them than in any other branch of the poultry business.

Ark.

HOMER FREELING.

In the August Journal R. L. Chamberlin covered the subject of capons in fine shape, the only comment on his article is to say that where he states that a capon's comb, wattles and spurs never develop, that they never grow and seldom molt, I would say that I have a yearling capon that has heavy spurs, over an inch long. He is a good grower and is now molting heavily. Of course, it is possible that there are exceptions either way.

The article on capons in the September Journal by L. E. Rauch was all new to me and what I have to say concerning the capon is in marked contrast to Mr. Rauch's statement. In any line of work there are two great sources of learning, one from the printed page, the other by actual experience in the work. For my further remarks I shall draw from the latter source.

George Beuoy says in his capon book, in reference to the capon: "They are not subject to disease like other poultry, hence stand confinement well." I am a novice at the capon business, yet in the past two years I have found that what Mr. Beuoy says of the capon is true.

In the past two seasons I have caponized between 80 and 90 cockerels, and while I have lost a few in the operation, I have seen none of the awful things Mr. Rauch charges to the capon. I have not lost a single capon outside of the operation, nor have I ever seen a sick one, nor have I seen any badly infested with lice. I have 18 young capons now and just before I began to write I examined thoroughly for lice and did not find a louse. The capons are four and five months old and not been treated for lice for at least 3 months. I also examined them for chickenpox, which they are exposed to, being right in the same pen with hens that are affected with the disease, and found no sign of the disease in any of the capons. It begins to look to me as though Mr. Beuoy knows what he says about the disease question.

I have never given a capon any extra care. I have a yearling capon that was in a pen with a \$15 pedigreed male and female of equal value, all of last Winter and Spring. When chick season came he mothered a brood of chicks. Now he is running with the young capons. Not much extra care, is it?

As to the operation greatly weakening the bird, I would ask, why? Of course, I know it is a delicate operation. It is no joke. But it is possible to caponize a bird without the loss of practically a drop of blood, and when the capon goes right on and makes four pounds more (than his sire weighed) in 10 months' time, it does not look as though it had weakened him so much after all.

In closing, let me quote H. A. Daniels, breeder of pedigreed Reds: "The secret of success in the poultry business is work." This applies to raising capons, as well as any other branch of the industry. The capon, however, is a peerless fowl; he is in a class by himself as a table fowl; and as a brooder of chicks I believe he has a good chance of holding this distinction.

Penna.

RAY A. BRUBAKER.



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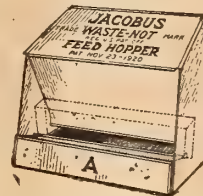


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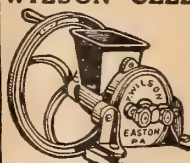
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The Golden Laced Wyandotte

By MELVIN F. UPHOFF,
Sec'y National Golden Wyandotte Club

Is there anything in the feathered world more beautiful than a richly colored, well-shaped Golden Laced Wyandotte? During the past five or six years breeders have been striving to produce a bird of rich golden bay ground color laced with greenish black, and now that we have succeeded in producing these richly colored birds the Standard has been changed to read "rich golden bay" instead of "golden bay."

Too many breeders have the idea that because they are called "Golden Wyandottes" the ground color should resemble gold, but the Standard really calls for a bay color and modifies it with the word "golden." The new standard will call for a rich golden bay; the ground color will still be bay, but of a deeper shade.

Even today a few judges continue to award the ribbons to birds of straw color, but progressive breeders have continued to breed a bird of darker ground color and have been rewarded by having the Standard changed. Even the original color called for in the Standard of 1888 was not golden but "bay" modified by the words "golden" and "reddish."

Much improvement has been made in type until today, many of the Golden Laced Wyandottes rival the Whites in this respect. But we still see too many tall, awkward, heavy combed males and long backed narrow females. They can be bred good in type as well as any other Wyandotte, but in their haste to secure narrow, even lacing and rich color many breeders have sacrificed type, and without type it isn't a Wyandotte no matter how good the color and lacing.

In my recent trip through the Middle West I saw many Golden Laced Wyandottes of rich color, but one point I noticed particularly. In nearly all of them was a dull, grayish black lacing instead of lustrous greenish black. Without this snappy greenish black lacing the birds looked dull and flat in color. Black capes on males especially are still with us, and when I spoke of this to one breeder who has bred the Golden Laced for 27 years he doubted that there were any bred that were correctly stripped to the last feather in the cape. However, a few breeders have succeeded in breeding good hackles and cape feathering; every winner at the last club show was good in this respect.

Mossiness still remains the big problem of both Silver and Golden breeders. It is easy enough to get clear cushioned pullets, but clear laced hens are few and far between. I have visited many breeders, but never saw any flock which molted over 10 per cent clear laced hens. In discussing this defect with one of the oldest breeders in America recently he stated that at one time he had a flock which were practically all clear as hens, but later he introduced new blood, and after that not more than one out of a dozen came clear. By breeding from males that are out of clear, clean laced hens, and that have clean open laced hackle, saddle and wing bar feathering, a large percentage of clean hens will be secured. Color has little to do with mossiness in my experience, the percentage of mossy hens in straw colored Golden Laced is just as high, if not higher, than in the rich golden bay birds. This mossiness is undoubtedly caused by the infusion of Partridge Cochins blood in the make up of the original Golden Wyandottes and to get away from it will mean years of careful mating.

Without proper feed and care the best bred chick in the world will not amount to anything. If you attempt to raise a dozen Golden Laced in a run four by six you are doomed to failure. The minute you crowd, underfeed or overfeed your birds, you will be laying the foundation for a good crop of white feathers in the wings, pale shanks and off-colored feathers in each section. Free range, of course, is best, but not really essential. Some of the best Golden Laced have ever seen were raised on a city lot, but the owner raised only a few and gave them all his facilities.

This year we were able to secure an abundance of sour milk from a nearby milk dealer, and I have never seen chicks grow so fast or so finely colored. There are no harder birds than good Golden Wyandottes. I am seldom troubled with disease or colds. A California friend wrote me, saying: "I've bred thousands of Leghorns here in California, but I have never seen such husky, vigorous birds or better layers than the Golden Wyandottes. My broilers bring a good premium over the light stock here. There are few heavy breeds around here, but there is a good sale for the Golden Laced, and I look for a great future for them."



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Distinctive Qualities of the Cornish Fowl (Continued from page 1000)

Ward was of the conviction that the A. P. A. should give to the Indian Game a name that would not handicap the breed. In 1914 he asked that the entire name, "Indian Game," be dropped, and that the breed be known as Cornish, and that the varieties be called Dark Cornish, White Cornish and White Laced Red Cornish. He further requested that, in the 1915 edition of the Standard, then under revision, the Cornish be moved from the Oriental class to the English class.

The idea of making the term Indian Game obsolete struck terror into the breast of Dr. H. P. Clark of Indianapolis, whom it may be said, was the greatest authority on Games in U. S., and he pleaded before the American Poultry Association not to change the name or change the classification; Reese V. Hicks, President of the A. P. A. and Chairman of the 1915 Revision Committee, sided with Dr. Clark, and entreated the convention not to make this change, and he maintained that if the Cornish were grouped with the Orpingtons and Pouterings, they would soon be bred with long feathers.

John Ward had entrusted his side of the case to two or three members of his club and to this writer. The opposition appeared to be insurmountable, but I took the floor and maintained that the Indian Game was an English breed, and the origin of its birth entitled it to recognition in the English class; that it was a meat fowl, not a pit fowl, and the title of game was not only misleading, but a handicap to the popularity of the breed; and lastly, that the characteristic narrow, short feathering would be preserved in the English class for the Standard description of Cornish excellence would not be changed. By a vote of the Convention the name was changed to Cornish, the words "Indian Game" being dropped, and this heavy meat race was made a member of the English class. Ever since Cornish have been cooped in our shows along with Dorkings, Orpingtons and Sussex which is truly where they belong.

Merchandising a Breed

Since the publication of the 1915 Standard, the popularity of Cornish has steadily increased. Its progress appears limited only by the fact that prices are too high, the supply too limited and closely held. No one is today merchandising the breed. Many old fanciers explain vehemently that commercialism is the ruin of the fancy, but without good merchandising a breed cannot rapidly increase in popularity and too often narrows down. It was commercialism that started the Indian Game in America, it was the applied commercial sense of John Ward that revived and widened its popularity; and the breed today stands in need of more practical commercialism.

Last spring Fred H. Bohrer, New York State, who is a worthy successor of Ward as the energetic young secretary of the Cornish Club, issued a year book. It contained a number of ads of Cornish breeders. It was mailed out about the middle of April. This book was issued to "promulgate the world's greatest general purpose fowl." Its slogan was: "Cornish on every farm—the great profit breed." To put these fine sentiments to work rested with the breeders. Now, when we turn to the advertisements of those breeders we find that some said nothing about eggs for hatching, some said that they had no eggs for sale, and for the man who had five dollars in his pocket and would have liked to try a setting of eggs from this famous meat fowl, there was practically nothing offered. One breeder offered some eggs from a utility mating at \$5, and another breeder would let some eggs go at this price from his poorer pen.

This condition does not obtain in White Laced Red Cornish, the new variety of this breed which is making such splendid headway that old Dark Cornish breeders are taking notice. W. H. Card, originator of the White Laced Reds, announced in the club catalogue of 1922 that the variety is on the boom and offered eggs at \$5 per 13. Ernest B. Stanly, who has made a name for himself in a comparatively few years as a breeder of Cornish, offered eggs from his W. L. Reds at \$5 per 15. No wonder the variety is on the boom. There is an available supply of it at attractive prices. Men are carrying on commerce with the new breeder who's always timid of high prices.

There is a good deal of the mediaeval in the Cornish fancy. A number of the leaders breed for personal gratification and glory, like a potter in ancient Rome who would spend weeks in making a unique and beautiful vase for some customer's selfish pleasure. Today genius is directed in another direction. A telephone is made, not for a king, but for

MERSEL & FORTGANG

(Formerly ALEX. MERSEL)

191 Duane Street, New York City

Solicits Your Shipments of EGGS

Either White or Brown Shell

All Grades of Duck Eggs

Sweet and Salt Creamery Butter

Any shipments must be no less than a 30 dozen case

We Make Returns on Day of Arrival on the NET—No Commission Basis

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EUREKA COLONY BROODER

Famous for Quality Efficiency and Economy

Has thousands of satisfied users

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JAMES R. WOTHERSPOON, Inc.

Box 240 Sinking Spring, Pennsylvania

36 Styles of Leg and Wing Bands

SEAL BAND-RAISED FIGURES
50, 60c; 100, \$1.00

CELLULOID SPECIALS: 12 Colors

	100	250	500	1000
Leghorns	85c	\$1.70	\$2.50	\$5.00
Rocks and Reds	90c	1.90	\$2.25	6.00

Sure Clinch Raised Figures
50 for 40c; 100 70c; 500 for \$2.40

Celluloid No. set in aluminum frames at lowest prices. 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.25.

Complete Supply Catalog Free

Illinois Band and Supply Co.

238 S. Lincoln Ave. Aurora, Ill.

Land & Water Fowls

Prize Winning Standardbred Poultry, Ducks, Geese, Guinea, Pheasants, Yokohamas, Pit Games, Peafowls, 65 varieties, vigorous, profitable, heavy laying fowls. Standard poultry trios, \$10, \$12 and up; pens \$16, \$20 and up; some special bargains. Catalog 5c. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Write today. F. C. Wilbert & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

twenty-million fellow countrymen; an electric light is made to drive away the fear and superstition of darkness and make bright and cheerful unnumbered homes. Likewise the poultry breeds should be commercialized to the extent of being made available to all who could enjoy them and profit by them. Any other viewpoint of the breeding proposition does not become a leader in the fancy.

Bone and Size

The Dark Cornish as a show fowl at the big shows, are a rich man's pastime if he goes in for imported birds. Some of the best Cornish come from England. Our leading breeders have to work hard to keep up and compete with the English breeders of old Cornwall. It seems as if they excel over there in producing the heavy bone, the wide spread legs, the chunky bodies, the short, hard feathering, and the substantial size which are fundamental features so much admired by all good and manly judges.

A similar condition seems to exist in the beef breeds of cattle, the Hereford, Shorthorn and Angus cattle, in which the best bone and finish is secured in the moist and equitable English climate.

One more thing favorable to England; from traveling over that country I am of the opinion that the chickens get more mineral food from the ground. Undoubtedly a study of lime, iron, etc., in their relations to poultry growing will some day be a problem to which a com-



White Laced Red Cornish pullet.

petent scientist will direct his study, and he may be repaid by opening up a field of new knowledge. A chicken doesn't simply eat grit and stones to grind its food. The fowl requires a certain amount of mineral food, exactly what or how much not being known. The addition of milk and ground bone are known to aid greatly in growth due in no small measure to their mineral content.

The tendency has been to breed more and more bone and size in Cornish. In 1905, the Standard weights were cock, 9 lbs.; cockerel, 7½ lbs.; hen, 6½ lbs.; pullet, 5½ lbs. In the 1910 Standard, the cockerel, hen and pullet weights were each increased ½ lb. In the 1915 Standard, the weights were again increased and now stand at cock, 10 lbs.; cockerel, 8 lbs.; hen, 7½ lbs.; pullet, 6 lbs.

Ten pound cocks are by no means uncommon. The big, massive, broad chested fellows, pull down the scales. The birds are heavier than they ever may appear to be. The feathering is short and the feathers are narrow. This character of plumage reduces the apparent weight of the bird, just as long, loose feathering makes a bird appear to be very large. It is the heavy bone and solid muscle of the Cornish that counts on the scales.

The Question of Fertility

The Cornish lays on meat and fat very easily and its heavy frame enables it to carry an abundance, indeed a preponderance of flesh. Perhaps it is true in all kinds of live stock that specimens that are the weaker sexually lay on flesh and fat most easily. This opinion has developed from the fact that heavy, fat specimens are slow breeders. It is true in Cornish that the very large, heavy female is a poor reproducer of eggs, and the heavy, fat male does not give good fertility. The owners of such specimens should read a page from the experience of beef cattle breeders, who also feed and fatten their animals to a point where they show that sumptuousness of condi-

\$6⁸⁵

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Now Buys the EGGETTER

For 40 Hens or Less

Delivered Fully Prepaid anywhere in the U. S. by Parcel Post for only \$6.85

This little Egg-Getter is the biggest little proposition ever made in a Vapor Bath Grain Sprouter. Our little Sprouting machine was devised by W. H. Monroe, the inventor of the first grain sprouter and is offered you by the oldest grain sprouter manufacturers in the U. S., the Close-To-Nature Company, hence you know it has got to be all right. It is 13 inches square by 28 inches high and holds 10 to 12 quarts dry grain—a capacity as large as some manufacturers rate for 100 hens. Besides making a feed that is immensely superior to that made by any lamplless. The back-lotter who has two to four dozen hens will find the little Egg-Getter highly valuable.

Made of galvanized sheet steel strengthened by a frame-work of cypress, the wood that never rots. Has 4 trays which may be divided into 4, 6 or 8 compartments as needed by means of movable partitions. Fitted complete with lamp, thermometer, partitions and directions.

For "More Eggs"

Why Waste Your Money on a lamplless (so-called) sprouter that produces the poorest grade of slow-sprouting, wiry, tough, oats, when for just a little more money you can now get a genuine vapor-bath sprouter that makes the highest grade of quickly sprouted, snappy, succulent sprouts,—the kind that the hens relish so highly that they eat great quantities of it and respond with the big increase in egg yields. Use it in any convenient place, the kitchen or dining room, or it is pretty enough to be used in the bay window with the flowers.

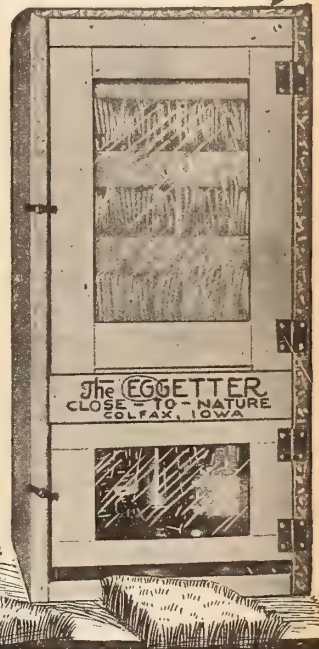
Let Us Mail You One Order direct from this advertisement

and your sprouter will go by insured Parcel Post as quick as the U. S. mail can take it.

Ask Us

Write us for "Sprouted Oats and Eggs" and full information on our great lines of sprouters for a few hens to 1,000. Also get our Catalog on Close-To-Nature incubators, the incubators without a fad or frill, and on Stove Brooders, out-door brooders, waterers, feeders and all poultry supplies.

Close-To-Nature Co.
38 Front St., Colfax, Iowa



Pearl Grit IN THE FEED MAKES EGGS IN THE NEST



YOU don't find albumen-forming carbohydrates or shell-making silicon in ordinary gravel, granite chips or a broken glass grind. The essential elements needed to make more, better and bigger eggs give money-making value to every grain of

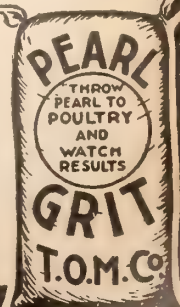
Pearl Grit Teeth and Tonic for Hens

Mixing with the feed, Pearl Grit grinds the contents of the gizzard and helps digestion. Because it prevents clogging and fermentation, it is an aid in keeping your poultry healthy.

Write for Free Booklet giving much valuable poultry information.

Ask your dealer. If he can't supply you, send us his name and 10c for trial package of Pearl Grit postpaid.

THE OHIO MARBLE CO.
118 Cleveland St. Piqua, Ohio



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TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE



Uniform High Quality Bands

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
4 Baby chicks.....	10	.20	.35	.60	1.25	2.25	
5 pigeons.....	10	.20	.35	.60	1.35	2.40	
6 Growing chicks.....	10	.20	.40	.75	1.75	3.00	
7 Bantams.....	15	.30	.50	.80	1.90	3.25	
8 Leg'rns, Anconas.....	20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50	
9 Large Leghorns.....	20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	3.75	
11 Rocks, Reds, etc.....	20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00	
12 Asiatics.....	25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00	
14 Turkeys, Geese.....	30	.55	.90	1.40	3.25	6.00	
16 Turkey Toms.....	35	.60	1.00	1.60	3.75	7.00	

Dark Blue, Light Blue, Yellow, Red, Pink, Amber, Green, Purple, Black, Ruby, White.

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FOR SPIRALETS

Easy On—

On to Stay

Patented Nov. 1, 1921

Fine for Trapnesting and Pedigreeing

Clip made of aluminum. The clip slides over the coil, and acts as a lock, holding the two ends together, as secure as a sealed band, but easier to put on. No chance in the world this band coming off. Made in 2 sizes, small for No. 8 and 9 Spiralet; large for No. 11 and 12 Spiralet.

PRICES FOR CLIPS ONLY

For 12.....	\$0.20	For 100.....	\$0.75
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For 50.....	.45	For 500.....	3.50
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All prices postpaid. Prompt service. 8 samples and circular 10c. The name Spiralet is Trade Marked. Insist on Spiralet at dealers.

Spiralet Co., Huguenot Park, N. Y.
Largest makers of Celluloid Rings in the World

For shipment before October 1st, we are offering extra good

Male Birds

at Bargain Prices. These selected

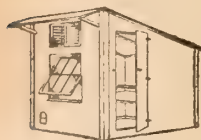
LORD FARMS LEGHORNS

will put the \$ and ¢ into your flock, and return big dividends in extra egg profits.

80-page illustrated catalogue Free

LORD FARMS

61 Forest Street, Methuen, Mass.



Young's DRY FRONT Poultry House

Write for 1922 Booklet

Note the features of the overhang roof, absolutely rain proof; also, ventilator above the swinging window. The above is the type that Prof. Harry R. Lewis, head of the Vineland Egg Laying Contest, is equipping his new farm with, at Davisville, Rhode Island. Made in all sizes. Write for free booklet showing forty different cuts.

E. C. YOUNG CO., 6 Depot St., Randolph, Mass.

tion which it is possible to attain. But, after showing, that high condition is reduced to a status known as "breeding condition."

Very heavy cocks and hens are much improved for breeding when reduced in size and bulk. As an example: Last year I purchased a four-year-old cock at the Boston show for a breeder in the west. The bird got as far as Pittsburgh, where he was detained by the express company, and he did not reach his destination until the eleventh day after shipping. When taken from the coop he was in such a thin and weakened condition that he could hardly stand upon his legs. By careful feeding, being watchful not to overfeed, the old cock was in fine fettle within a month, and gave practically 100 per cent fertility throughout the spring breeding season. This is in line with the experience of a cattle importer, who had a very fine bull, which he was unable to sell. The bull remained in the sales barn and ran down in flesh, and was finally sold for a song. The purchaser walked that bull, fed him up after his long period of poor rations in the auction stable, and the animal became a famous sire. Such are the advantages of fasting highly conditioned specimens.

As Egg Layers

The size and bulk of the Cornish is accompanied by a temperament that is not compatible with high egg production. Moreover, the type of the Cornish includes an abdomen that tightly tucks up in the stern, and a back that narrows in decidedly from broad hips to a small stern. This type is the expression by contrast, the very opposition, to the egg type which includes a deep, full abdomen, and a width of back that is well carried out from hips to stern. In short, the Cornish has the thick pelvic bones, the small body, the yellow vent and the flat-iron shape of back which are the characteristics possessed by birds which are eliminated by those who cull flocks for "utility."

It would be better if those who cull would not use the word "utility," but would state specifically that they cull for the single purpose of increased egg yield. There is another value, meat, in which the Cornish has a superiority.

Cornish breeders are very frank to say that their birds are not great layers, just as breeders of Shorthorn, Hereford and Angus cattle say that their stock is no match for the Holstein cow. That does not prevent the beef breeds of cattle from being as popular as the dairy breeds, and as profitable for farmers working under conditions which are favorable for beef production and impossible for dairy farming.

A Cornish female will lay six to seven dozen eggs a year. That does not sound big. The owner of a Cornish flock should purchase a few White Leghorn baby chicks every other year and grow the pullets simply for their egg production value, just as the beef cattle breeder keeps a few dairy nurse cows around to supply a little extra milk. The value of the Cornish lies in their carcass. As an example of that value we quote from a letter dated Oct. 16, 1922, from W. H. Card, who lives in Connecticut:

"Am selling young Cornish cockerels for market purposes, five months old, that are averaging \$2.50 each at wholesale prices, or at 40 cents per pound live weight. Don't even have to dress them. Get 30 cents a pound for hens. Have sold near \$100 worth for market in six weeks, and at \$2.50 each it does not take such a great lot to make \$100. I never raise over 175 anyway."

Mr. Card breeds W. L. Red Cornish. This variety feathers somewhat faster than Dark Cornish, which is something of an advantage in young chickens. The carcasses also dress clean of pin feathers for the under color of the plumage is white, covering a golden yellow skin. The surface plumage is red, each feather laced with white. Tails are practically white. The chicks when hatched are of a primrose color. The first chick feathers are white. At two months the red appears with the second crop of chick feathers. At six months the true character and quality of the markings can be seen and judged.

White Laced Red Cornish were recognized as a Standard bred in 1909. Dark Cornish were recognized in 1893. There are also White Cornish, but good shaped birds are not as commonly seen in the Whites, this variety being inclined to run to longer legs, and backs that are not so wide and brawny at the shoulders.

Shoulders and Back

The breadth of shoulders is a most important character of the Cornish. This breadth is necessary in order to secure the unusual development of pectoral muscles which provide that complete covering and protection of the breast. Indeed the amount of flesh on the breast is matched by no other fowl, except

This SAMPLE INOX Makes 2 GALLONS Dip and Disinfectant

We want you to try this new and better Coal Tar Disinfectant—the only one made in solid form—

Conkey's NOX Solidified Disinfectant

Just dissolve one little cube of Conkey's Nox in a gallon of warm water and you have a gallon of Disinfecting Solution all ready for use. You pay nothing for bottles, barrels or cans; pay no freight on heavy liquid; you have no leaking or breaking.

Destroys Lice, Mites, Ticks

In combating poultry mites and similar uses, Conkey's Nox is undoubtedly the most efficient coal tar preparation known to science at the present time. It should be used constantly for cleansing and disinfecting coops, nests, roosts, incubators, brooders, fountains, etc.

Use Conkey's Nox once and you will prefer it to any other form of Disinfectant, Exterminator or Germicide. Send 10c, coin or stamps, for sample package containing 2 cubes, for making 2 gallons. Circular free.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO.

6531 Broadway Cleveland, Ohio

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6531 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio

Enclosed find 10 cents. Send me postpaid sample of Conkey's NOX for 2 gallons of Disinfectant.

Name

Address

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT Guaranteed To Increase Egg Yield

Pays for Self in 30 Days

This Portable 100 Candle Power Light is an absolute necessity to high winter egg production. It makes brighter, whiter, more brilliant light than electricity. Burns kerosene or gasoline. Costs less than one-half cent per hour to operate. Storm, rain, sleet and snow proof.

Easy to carry, hang up or place anywhere. Special reflector top throws light down equally all over room. Automatic tip cleaner prevents clogging of carbon or dust from fowls' scratching. One lantern sufficient for 100 hens or house 18x18 feet. Only light on market that will give absolute satisfaction.

WRITE for free circular and prices today. Special agents proposition on request.

MANTLES Do you have trouble with your mantles cracking or falling off easily? Send 16c in stamps for sample Wood Fibre Mantle guaranteed to be stronger than any other mantle made. These mantles will fit all makes of gasoline lamps and lanterns. Be sure to state whether you have a 1 or 2 mantle fixture. PIEPERAS LIGHT CO., 704 Powers Bldg. Tinley Park, Ill.

POULTRY LITTER OUR PEAT LITTER

KEEPS POULTRY YARDS & HOUSES
SANITARY and ODORLESS

EXTERMINATES LICE
ABSORBS MOISTURE AND BINDS
AMMONIA. WILL LAST SIX MONTHS.
MAKES WORLD'S BEST FERTILIZER

—SEND FOR CIRCULAR—

Dealers Apply for Agency

CENTRAL PEAT CORP.
CAPAC MICHIGAN

the rare old Aseel; and the Aseel is relatively small in size compared to the Cornish.

Some may wonder how the Cornish should develop such brawny shoulders and strong breast muscles when the breed is docile, and in explanation it may be cited that in the breed there is a timid and wild nature, which shows in the young chicks which will half fear themselves when on range. The docility develops as the birds acquire more age and bulk.

The breast of the Cornish should be wide; in the cocks particularly, it should be so wide that the breast feathers, which grow in the feather tracts on either side of the breast, shall fail to meet in the middle, being incapable of entirely covering the breast, and leaving the skin over the breast bone exposed to view.

Great width of back must be carried at that point where the judge lays his hands on the bird and with his thumb and index finger spans the back from hip bone across to hip bone. Width at hip bones is a fundamental requirement for the hip is formed by the juncture of the upper part of the leg; and when the hips are wide apart the legs are wide apart.

Some breeds may be judged by their profile or side view, but a Cornish must be looked at forward in order to see the amount of spread to the legs. A bird narrow between the legs is of mediocre quality. Perhaps you have heard of Cornish men who, turning over a barrel and tying a weight to both feet of their cock birds, have ridden them on the barrel to give spread to the legs. Fanciful as the tale may be, it is this wide spread between the legs that is of great importance; and this bull-dog type is dependent upon wide hips.

Feathers on the Back

The plumage over the hips of the male should not be composed of flowing saddle feathers; rather, the feathers should be narrow and small, so that when you lift up the saddle it has a stiff, resilient quality, and springs back to a tight body covering as soon as you let go of it. A "soft" plumage is not desirable.

Softness and length of saddle feathers lead to longer, fuller tails than are wanted. The tail should be composed of firm feathers that are rather short and narrow and fold closely together. This is sometimes called a whip-tail, and the narrowing in of the bird at the stern may help to secure this tightness of tail just as the width of the Wyandotte at stern contributes to a well spread tail.

The counter part of the narrow, small feather of the Cornish male is naturally seen in the female sex. A big feather is not desirable in a Cornish female. Her plumage too, should be tight so as to conform closely to the outlines of her body.

A small back feather of this kind cannot carry to advantage an elaborate system of feather markings. The triple penciling of the Partridge Cochins weighing 8½ lbs., never works out well on a Partridge Cochins bantam hen weighing 26 ounces, for the back feather in the little bantam is too small to carry the triple penciling that is a perfected design in the larger individual feathers of the larger bird. The Cornish female, with a small feather, has a double penciling on it, which is consistent and beautiful.

In the early days of the breed many single laced birds were seen, but they are all gone from our foremost show rooms today. One of the reasons that has been cited for the decline of the Cornish boom between 1893 and 1898, is the fact that triple penciling was bred on the females, making a very dark bird, since each band of penciling is of black. Double penciling on a rich bay ground color is today the possession of the winning females.

Before discussing this color of the Dark Cornish, let us examine a little more of the shape of the bird, for in no breed in the Standard is shape a more primary and essential foundation of quality.

The plumage should be tight fitting, the shoulders wide and square, the back wide at the hips and narrowing in sharply to tail, the legs wide apart, and the body between the legs, wide, so that the male presents a most masculine and sturdy appearance. The crown of the head should be broad; a narrow, lean headed bird being faulty. The eye should be fairly well set in and pearl, approaching blue, not bay, in color.

Having gotten rid of long plumage in hackle and saddle, and secured the body type desired, there is a certain balance that adds to the symmetry of the bird which breeders too often overlook and on which they should be cautioned.

There is a tendency among some to favor a bird that is short in legs, nearly horizontal in back line and flat in breast. Such a bird may have the width and look very good to the judge. But such a specimen is not the power-

"Viking" Strain Rhode Island Whites

Just Admitted to The Standard

World's Greatest Profit Producers—Read this:

1—They LAY MORE eggs than any other breed of chickens!

Put them side by side with ANY other flock of chickens, such as Leghorns, Anconas, Plymouth Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, etc., and the Rhode Island Whites positively will lay MORE eggs than ANY of them. They are, moreover, wonderful Winter Layers, when eggs are highest in price. Rhode Island Whites are making greater average laying records in the leading contests of America than any other breed of poultry.

2—They are as good market chickens as Plymouth Rocks!

About the same weight as Plymouth Rocks, they have rich, golden yellow skin, juicy, tender meat and plenty of it—a real delicacy on the table. They command the very highest prices as Market Fowl.

3—They are beautiful, prize-winning shows birds.

Just picture to yourself, dear reader, flocks of chickens as pure white as the driven snow, with bright red heads, golden yellow beaks and legs, stylish and proud, with nice, full bodies and elegant finish. Ah! they are indeed beauties.

4—They are quick maturing, easily raised.

EASILY CONFINED IN LOW FENCES. IN FACT, HAVE MORE GOOD QUALITIES THAN ANY OTHER CHICKENS THUS FAR PRODUCED! This broad and sweeping statement is proven and backed by every well-kept flock of Rhode Island Whites in the country.

5—Very special introductory prices RIGHT NOW!

In order to introduce these Wonder Chickens as quickly as possible into many different localities, I am giving AMAZING introductory prices on first orders. Remember, THIS IS THE INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BEST R. I. WHITES IN THE WORLD.

Investigate this wonder breed! It will surely repay you! Mail this coupon today!

O. W. BINDER, Box A-11, Ft. Wayne, Ind., U.S.A.

O. W. BINDER, Box A-11, Fort Wayne, Indiana, U. S. A.

Please send me FREE by rush mail Authentic Information in regard to your Wonder Breed—"Viking" Rhode Island Whites.

Name.....

Address.....

"PREMIER" PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

Exclusively Individual

At the Indiana State Fair, the New York State Fair and the Hanover, Pennsylvania, Fair, our birds won 16 out of a possible 18 first prizes. At the Madison Square Garden the peer of them all, our birds won best display 10 times in 11 years. Choice exhibition and breeding stock for sale at all times.

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H. B. HARK, Mgr.

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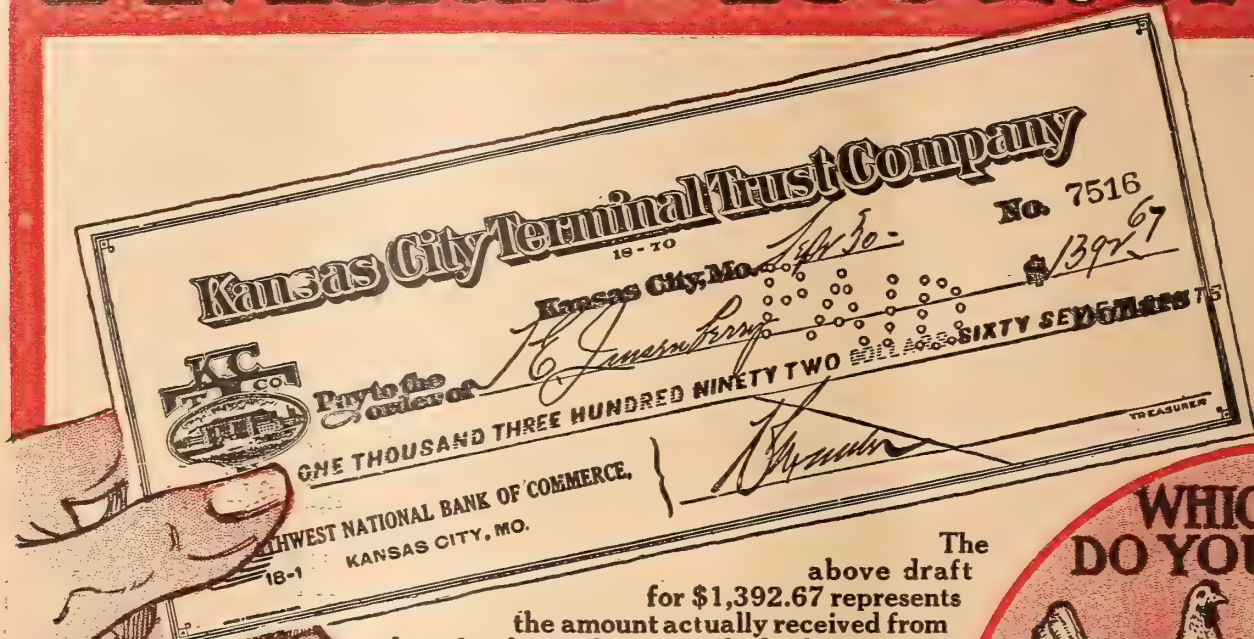
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Chicago and New York Winners

Stock for Shows Now Ready
Prices Right. - Order Early

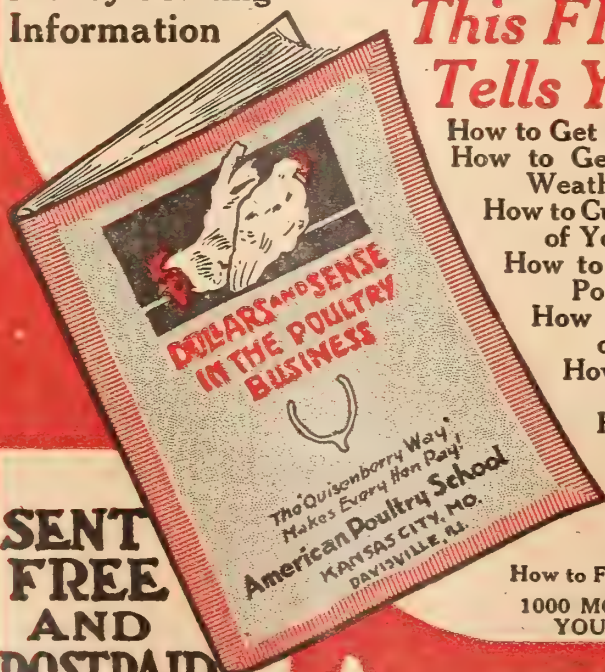
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The above draft for \$1,392.67 represents the amount actually received from the sale of eggs from one flock of 160 hens on the poultry farm of the American Poultry School. This amount was produced in 10 months, beginning November 1 to September 1. The actual cost of all feed consumed by these 160 hens in the 10 months was \$416, which left us a net profit over feed cost of \$976.67 for the period of 10 months.

This FREE Book Tells You—

How to Get More Eggs and Save Feed.
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How to Cull Money-Losing Hens Out of Your Flock.

How to Tell Drones, Loafers and Poor Layers.

How to Tell Good Layers without Using Trap Nests.

How to Mix and Balance Feed Ration to Get Egg Yield.

How to Select Males or Females that Produce Hatchable Eggs and Strong Chicks.

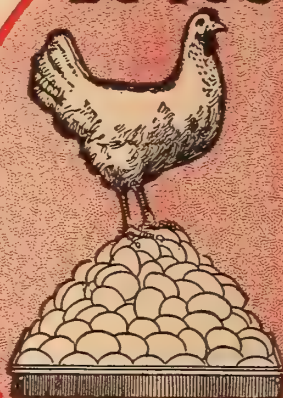
How to Prevent Colds, Roup and Other Diseases.

How to Avoid White Diarrhoea and Bowel Trouble.

How to Feed Chicks From Start to Finish.

1000 MONEY MAKING SECRETS
YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

WHICH DO YOU



THE PROFITABLE HEN

\$4560

Profit in a Year

"My flock of 1500 hens made me \$4560.00 profit last year. The big part of my success is due to you, and your suggestions."

—L. M. Lattridge, N. Y.

Made \$577.75 From 84 Hens

"Have just been delivering Thanksgiving eggs. We've only 85 hens and commenced following your methods on January 1st. I have figured up, and since that time have made \$577.75 profit."

—Mrs. J. B. Belknap, Iowa

50% Egg Yield in December

"My flock of 550 hens and pullets made 50 per cent egg yield this December. The high price of eggs, and your advice on how to feed the cheaper grains have made me good profits."

—Harry E. Merwin, Ohio

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American Poultry

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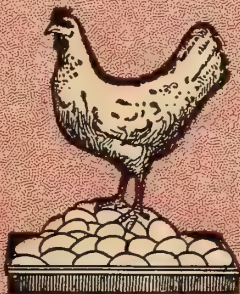
From 160 Hens

No matter how long you have raised poultry, my new 96-page book will tell you things that will be worth hundreds of dollars to you. Learn how to get the best results. Read how thousands of poultry raisers have turned failure into success by following my secrets and up-to-date methods as outlined in this book.

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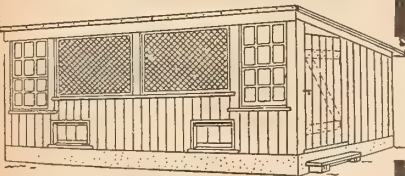
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ful, coat-of-mail Cornish that the Standard calls for.

In the first place, the legs should not be extremely short. A cockerel very short in legs will not attain the greatest size and weight when mature.

The legs should be moderately short, emphasis being laid on heavy bone in shanks and thick, heavily muscled drum sticks.

The back should be higher at the shoulders and decline downward to tail. Alfred Birch of England writes in the 1922 Feathered World Year Book: "Too many of the present day Indian Game dip too much forward, and as I once heard a fancier describe the ideal bird: 'It should allow the rain to run off its back and not run from its tail to its neck.'"

The breast of the Meal Cornish is not flat, but should be well rounded and project beyond the wings.

Moderate length of legs, so placed as to secure the proper back carriage, and accompanied by the full, well rounded breast, give us the last word in good Cornish-type. Such a bird is not a squatty dumb-bell, but a powerful, forceful, impressive specimen, with the shield and coat-of-mail of a crusader, and anything short of that powerful yet agile built is deficient.

Nor should great size be allowed to overbalance the agility and the armor of the crusader type of Cornish knight. In the words of W. S. Templeton: "While large size is commendable, muscular strength, graceful activity and symmetrical type should not be sacrificed for abnormally heavy bone and sluggish bulk."

Dr. H. P. Clark voices the same opinion in a new book, "The Cornish Fowl," by Fred H. Bohrer, secretary of the Cornish Club. Dr. Clark in a preface to Mr. Bohrer's splendid work, says:

"If we follow our slogan, 'Cornish on Every Farm,' we must produce such Cornish as will be able to take care of themselves on a farm. Not the listless waddling fourteen pounder, but a bird of some sprightliness and ability to hustle. One that can go after a grasshopper and catch him. It seems to me that present Standard weights are better than heavier ones would be, both for the egg basket and also for the general popularity of the fowl. Even in a 'beef breed,' quality should be considered before quantity."

The Low Set Battle-Ship Type

Writing to us on Cornish type, Mr. Templeton than whom no one in America has given more thorough study to the subject, says in a letter dated Aug. 1, 1922:

"The 'duck-legged' Cornish are not my kind. We don't want those low, weak birds that have their knee joints between the upper and lower thighs crouched up under the shoulders or wings in a crampy manner. Nor do we want their accompaniments in the form of short, shallow bodies and sterns that do not possess capacity. Good, strong, straight legs of medium length under a strong back and a body that is long, broad and deep should enable us to develop the best that is possible in the breed."

The faddists have had quite a long day of it with duck-legged, squatty birds, horizontal in the back and flat in the chest. Perhaps they were not so much to blame since the 1915 Standard called for "low carriage" in Cornish, but that phrase has been stricken out and will not appear in the 1923 edition.

Some years ago there was real need of writing into the Standard the requirement that Cornish should have a low carriage, in order to impress breeders and judges with the desirability of favoring a bird of compact form, and disfavoring the stilty, reachy type. When shortness of leg becomes a hobby which is exaggerated to such an extent that the fault of bow legs is tolerated, it is as much to be condemned as long legs that are inkneked, that is, knock-kneed at the hock joints.

It used to be that show critics in writing up the best English shows would refer to the winning Cornish as having "capital heads and sound feet." Those are good qualities. The bird should have a strong skull, but many an English imported bird today has a loose, comb the rear of which flops. And, feet! There are cocks pounding around on stubs! The Cornish cock should have an easy yet powerful step. Crooked middle toes, or hind toes that incline forward and pass under the name of duck-toed, are today passed by judges for mere size or bulk.

Color of Cornish

The White Cornish should have a pure white plumage, although brass in cocks is a prevalent fault. The White Laced Red variety has a color combination possessed by no other fowl. The Dark variety possesses a lustrous brilliancy of deep color.

The Dark Cornish female has a rich bay ground color that approaches mahogany. This feather is laced around its edges by a narrow

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band of lustrous greenish black. Within the enclosed mahogany center there is one distinct penciling of black. This feather marking is sometimes referred to as double lacing, and sometimes as double penciling.

Single lacing or triple penciling are not desirable (although on some of the largest feathers such as tail coverts there is a tendency to the triple marking, while the smallest feathers, such as those on the fronts of the wing, are practically single laced).

The males used to produce the mahogany ground color and crescentic lacings are not always the black birds which seem to receive the preference at times in the show room. The best pullet breeders are frequently broken more with red. Especially is this true when you open up the plumage. For instance, the hackle feather from a male, shown in the upper left hand corner of the feather chart, appears nearly black on the surface of the bird because the feathers of the neck overlap one another, but when you run your fingers into that neck plumage and open it up, you find a red shaft and a patch of red in the lower part of feather. The same is true of the saddle feathers, (lower center of the feather chart).

The wing bow of the male, lower left hand corner of feather chart, is an important section in determining the value of the bird as a producer of rich colored pullets. Here you note a pronounced red center in a greenish black feather.

Some will say that these male feathers show a bit too much red. The cock that they are from won first at Philadelphia, 1920, and Mr. Bohrer writes: "This bird has bred some good stock; personally, I like to see them show a bit of red."

It should interest Cornish men to know that the hackle and saddle feathers from this cock which are illustrated, plucked July 25th when they were fully out, measure exactly 3 inches in length, and show a quarter inch of white at base next to skin. At show time, a good saddle feather will measure about 2 3/4 inches long, as the plumage in January is seldom fully grown after the molt.

A saddle feather no longer than 3 inches was not possessed by the White Cornish cock shown on the first page of this article. His flowing saddle hangs below his wings and tail—but the Whites are frequently too soft and long feathered.

It is common to find broken wing flights in Cornish cocks, due possibly to the prevalence of white which the exhibitor preferred to remove, yet suspicion is not wholly justifiable for those big cocks with broad shoulders do insist on battering up their wing primaries.

Pullet Eggs

I have read so many articles in poultry journals explaining why pullet eggs do not hatch as well as hen eggs; that Winter eggs are not so fertile as Spring eggs, etc., that I thought I would give you the record of a hatch I have just taken off.

On January 29 I set 61 eggs in a small incubator. On the eighth day they were tested and two removed as being infertile, leaving 59 eggs in the machine.

On February 19 I took out 58 fine chicks, the one remaining egg containing a full grown chick, but dead in the shell. This in itself may not be so wonderful for a February hatch, but when considered in the light of all the facts in the case, I believe it upsets a lot of theory we so often read about. For instance, it is often stated that eggs which have been chilled are not likely to hatch. These eggs were in process of collection from January 14 to January 29, during which time the temperature was often below freezing. All the eggs were gathered after dark in the evening, from open nests in an open-front house, and to the touch certainly felt like they might be frozen. They were kept in open trays in a cellar where the temperature varied from 50 to 70 degrees.

Now, as to the inadvisability of setting pullet eggs. One-half of the eggs in this hatch were from pullets hatched in March and April of the previous year, one-fourth from pullets hatched about May 15, and the other one-fourth were from year-old hens. These pullets were mated to cockerels from the same hatches, two of them having been hatched on May 15.

The writer is a rank amateur, operating on a back lot in spare moments, and from this record I have deduced the following:

That eggs will hatch even though they have been subjected to freezing temperature; That it is not necessary to provide a low even temperature to preserve the hatching quality of eggs being accumulated;

That eggs from pullets mated to cockerels, even though as young as eight months, will hatch, and

O. E. FOULK.



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R. T. Parkhurst, Head Dpt. Poultry Husbandry, Idaho Agri. Exp. Sta., says: "It (Ivo-San Sodium Fluorid) is a very satisfactory control measure for lice. For the price, I consider your product superior to any I have handled."

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Also kills cockroaches, ants, waterbugs, lice on animals and plants. Two lb. can, \$1; 4 lb. can, \$1.75; 8 lb. can, \$3. Postage prepaid. Points outside the U. S., 10 cents per lb. additional.

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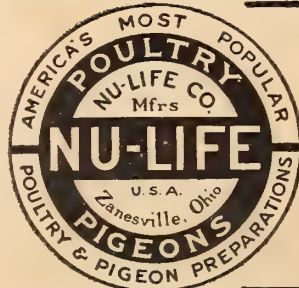
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Black Javas

Editor A. P. J.: I have read with interest the article in your September issue on Black Javas by my friend, Robie Whitney, of Maine, and concur in all that he has said of this grand old thoroughbred fowl. The gist of the matter is that a Black Java is no more a Jersey Giant than an American Dominique is a Barred Plymouth Rock. Being of the same or nearly the same color does not make two breeds identical. They may differ widely in every other important particular.

The Black Java is a thoroughbred, the Giant and the Rock are made breeds; that is, they are the result of crosses. The Black Java was introduced in this country about 1835, by an old sea captain named Scoville, or Schofield, who made voyages from New England to the East Indies, and on his return from one of these voyages brought some Black Java fowls and presented them to a life-long friend, Amasa Converse, of Massachusetts, who in turn gave some of the breed to his niece, Miss Lucy Converse, who afterward became Mrs. Lyman J. Tower, and was the grandmother of J. Lyman Kelly, of Malone, N. Y., who spent his boyhood days with her and assisted her in caring for her Black Javas, which, he says, were identical with the best Black Javas of today, and nothing like Black Cochins, as some have claimed.

Mr. Kelly is a poultry fancier of acknowledged ability. I am also of the same opinion as Mr. Whitney that the Black Javas have for several years past been gaining in popular favor.

The fact that a great number of Black Giants were shown (mostly by a few big breeders) at Madison Square Garden, while few Black Javas were exhibited there, signifies little: for the men and women who are now taking up and breeding Black Javas are either quiet country folk who value the breed for its useful qualities, or more wealthy people who have become interested in them by reading the articles that have recently appeared in farm and poultry papers. Few of either class will exhibit at the poultry shows.

I have been breeding Black Javas for quite a number of years, keeping about 20 or 25 good Java hens, and advertising in a small way, and, like Mr. Whitney, I cannot fill the orders for eggs that come to me each spring. Last spring I was obliged to return many dollars sent for eggs I could not supply. Now, in conclusion, let me re-

peat with Mr. Whitney: Let us keep the two breeds, Black Giants and Black Javas, entirely distinct, in our minds and in our interests. They are no more to each other than American Dominiques are to Barred Plymouth Rocks or Black Breasted Red Games are to Brown Leghorns.

W. H. HARWOOD, M. D.

New York State.

Washing Fowls for Exhibition

Washing fowls is a task which no one enjoys, but since it is almost impossible for a white fowl to win a prize in the showroom, regardless of its superior qualities, without having first been given a thorough cleansing, it behooves everyone who contemplates exhibiting white birds to see that they are properly washed before being placed on exhibition.

Various methods are employed in washing fowls, some conditioners using three tubs for water, others four, and still others five. If the birds have reasonably clean yards and houses in which to run, three waters will be sufficient. Tub number one contains the wash water and in the other two tubs is the rinse water.

There should be a heated stove in the room where the washing is done, and the temperature of the room should be warm enough for one to feel comfortable in his shirt-sleeves.

Place the tubs in a row on a bench or boxes sufficiently high to enable the person doing the work to stand in a comfortable position and fill them about two-thirds full of soft water which has been heated to a temperature of about 103 degrees fahrenheit, always being sure that the rinse and the wash water are the same temperature. Some conditioners advise having the rinse water much cooler than the wash water, but to remove a bird from a tub of warm water to water that is several degrees cooler is likely to produce a chill, followed by a severe cold.

The use of a first-class soap is required in washing fowls, and there is, perhaps, no better soap for this purpose than castile. About one and one-half bars of the soap should be reduced to a liquid state, by being boiled in a little water, and then thoroughly mixed with the water in which the fowls are to be washed. This is a much better method of using the soap than applying it directly to the fowl's plumage, as it eliminates the possibility of the feathers becoming gummed with soap.

When ready to begin washing, gather up

the bird, letting its body rest on the forearm and palm of one hand, with its legs extending slightly out behind, and with the other hand on its back slowly immerse it in the water, all except its head. Gently raise and lower the bird until the plumage is thoroughly soaked, then with sponge and soft-bristled brush give it a good scrubbing, always rubbing with the feathers and not against them.

Use the sponge to clean the head appendages, and the small end of a toothpick to remove the foreign matter from under the scales of the shanks, being careful to not break or otherwise injure the scales.

When the fowl presents a clean appearance, place a board which is about three inches in width across the top of the tub, with the ends extending through the handles of the tub to prevent it from slipping, and stand the bird on this and pass the hands over it from head to tail, gently pressing and rubbing the water from the feathers.

Transfer the bird to tub number two, rinse the soap from the sponge and the brush, and proceed to wash as much of the soap from the feathers as possible. Next place the bird in the final rinse water and give it a thorough rinsing. Raise and lower the bird in the water; also pour the water over it, being sure to get every particle of the soap out of the plumage.

Again stand the bird on the board and rub the water from the feathers with the hands, also use a sponge and bath towels to take up the water, and then put the bird in a coop to dry.

The drying coop should have a slat bottom, and should be large enough to permit the bird to walk about and shake and preen itself, as it can do much in this way to hasten the drying of the plumage in a natural way. Place the coop just close enough to the fire for the birds to be comfortable, and as they become dry gradually move them back.

Should a bird faint while being washed, pour cold water on its head to revive it. But fainting will seldom occur unless the water in which the fowls are being washed is too hot, or the bird has a weak constitution.

When the birds are all dry and ready to be returned to the roosting pen or conditioning coops, throw a blanket or other covering over the coop in which they are to be transferred to prevent the wind from blowing directly on them.

See that the quarters in which fowls are placed after being washed are clean, free from drafts and bedded with clean straw.

Missouri.

John Miller.



OWEN'S FIRST PRIZE OLD PEN COCKS CHICAGO NATIONAL SHOW JAN. 1922 Address VINEYARD HAVEN MASS.

The Alert Blue Andalusian

A true slogan adopted by the Blue Andalusian Club of America, as descriptive of this grand old breed, as only those know who have bred them. One of the oldest fowls in existence, containing the purest blood, from from crosses, hence, used extensively in research work of the colleges.

Are they not a thing of beauty? Consider for a moment, dear reader, at the type and carriage of this bird. Graceful alertness is plainly depicted, and then let us take in the plumage, two contrasting shades of blue with distinct lacing. A chicken to be proud of from the neat five-pointed, erect red comb to the slaty legs and well placed feet. And furthermore my friends they grow this way. The female also is a handsome specimen. An even shade of medium blue with the sharp lacing all over, extending right down to the shanks. The neck of the female runs a trifle darker blue, due to the hackle feathers carrying a wider lacing. A neat lopped comb, large red eye, and pure white ear lobe completes the picture.

The standard weight of this breed calls for cock six and one-half pounds, hen five and one-half pounds, cockerel five and one-half pounds and pullet four and one-half pounds. However, I find that the call for larger Andalusians is most insistent and think myself that it improves their appearance. By this I do not mean coarse, gawky birds, but ones that are neat and shapely. I believe that the Standard Revision Committee did right in recommending an increase of one-half pound to both sexes.

Of course their stronghold is the heavy production of big white eggs, the kind that are always in demand for the fancy trade and which bring the highest prices. They are unexcelled as winter layers. I keep my flock in open front houses in a climate that is very changeable, running as cold as twenty degrees below zero. They are always healthy and vigorous and I have but little trouble with colds or frozen combs. They shell eggs out in the coldest weather and keep right on the job right up to molting time. The shells of their eggs are firm and smooth and stand shipment well.

The Andalusian is also a good meat fowl, and the young birds make good broilers, having a firm, plump white carcass. They certainly make fine roasters even though they do not grow to as large size as some other breeds. The flesh is tender, possessing a slight gamey flavor.

They hatch well, ranking with the other Mediterranean fowls. The chicks are very active and are great foragers, their little fluffy grayish blue bodies making a pretty sight. Maturing at an early age the pullets begin laying at from five and a half to seven months, producing larger eggs than one would expect from young pullets.

There is one peculiarity about this breed which I think should be explained and that is that they do not breed true to color. Of course this is true with practically every kind of chickens, but perhaps it is a little more noticeable in the Andalusians. The chicks hatch about fifty per cent blue, the remainder being divided about equally between black chicks, or white chicks with black splashed feathers. These are commonly called "sports" and are just as good for laying or for the table as the all blue chicks. In fact I think that one advantage is that one can kill them for broilers and not have to question whether or not he is killing a show bird, as sometimes a chick will turn out to be a wonder when he looks worthless at the age of ten or twelve weeks. Many also mate these sports together, getting all blue chicks. Have never tried this mating but when a man sells you eggs that produce 100 per cent blue chicks, he is probably crossing the black and white sports. With 50 per cent blue chickens you will get as many good chickens as other varieties produce and have less trouble culling.

So when we have summed up the qualities of this old breed we are quite sure to find that the apparent drawback of off colored chicks is not only met but is offset by their sterling qualities of egg production and beauty. I wish it was possible for me to interest more people in Andalusians, and that is what I have endeavored to do in this article. So often we pick up a poultry magazine telling about different breeds but not very often do we read anything about Andalusians. This article was really written in response to the request of a reader of this magazine some months ago.

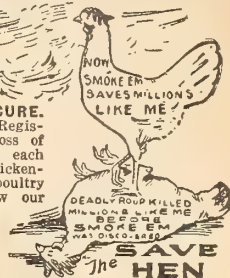
In closing would impress the importance of pushing this breed more to the front, by showing them in larger numbers and better quality, and also by advertising.

Roy E. Barnard.

DON'T LET THEM DIE!

ACT QUICK! SAVE THEIR LIVES BY USING

SMOKE-EM
CANNED SMOKE



"SMOKE 'EM," THE GUARANTEED ROUP CURE.

A discovery of the world's best known home of Registered Livestock and Trapnested Leghorns. The loss of thousands of dollars worth of our valuable fowls each year from roup, colds, canker, diptheria, and chicken-pox either meant the discontinuation of our poultry department or to discover a genuine cure. Now our losses have absolutely discontinued. Over two hundred thousand poultrymen and farmers throughout the United States and Canada use and recommend "SMOKE 'EM," the most scientific DRUG-LESS CURE that ever has been discovered. Inexpensive and easy to use. Eliminates the slow method of vaccination and injections of serums as preventives. Every cent of your money back if it fails. Used extensively in California where every remedy is analyzed and closely scrutinized by the State Board of Health. Any remedy or preparation used in California must have genuine merits. Two hundred thousand testimonials on file at our office.

Read what, I. Polley, of Baker, Oregon, says: "I used 'SMOKE 'EM' on a number of chickens whose eyes were swollen shut, mouth full of canker and they had that terrible roup odor, on the third day they began to improve and drink water, the fourth day they began to eat and on the seventh day they began to sing and lay. I surely cured them with 'SMOKE 'EM,' your genuine cure for roup, and we will never be without it."

W. E. Jackson, Berryville, Virginia, writes: "The 'SMOKE 'EM' I bought of you last fall certainly did the work, it is the best thing I have ever seen for Roup and Colds in poultry. My birds were in such a condition that I thought I would never get them well, but, after smoking them with 'SMOKE 'EM' they came around alright. Thanking you for putting such a cure on the market."

Emil Seib, Poseyville, Indiana, R. R. No. 2, writes: "I want to let you know about our chickens. They had been sick a few months ago, and we thought half of the flock would die. Eight of them died within a few hours. So we gave our chickens a good dose of 'SMOKE 'EM' in the morning, and the next morning they were alright. So I don't think anything else could have cured them quicker and better than your 'SMOKE 'EM'."

E. T. O'Neal, Secretary, Board of Education, District 7, Hurst-Bush School, Hurst, Illinois, writes us: "I tried 'SMOKE 'EM' last year and find it a better success than anything I ever tried. I had come to the conclusion there was no positive cure for roup, but 'SMOKE 'EM' will do the business."

T. A. Hall, Milford, Delaware, writes: "I have been advised by a friend of mine, Mr. Edward Passwaters, Hartley, Delaware, to try your roup remedy, 'SMOKE 'EM,' canned smoke, as 'SMOKE 'EM' cured Mr. Passwaters' fowls. The State furnished me with serum for vaccination and it is not checked yet, and as I have a very bad case of roup will appreciate your sending me 'SMOKE 'EM' at once, as I have faith in it."

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Simplex stove made in three sizes. Capacity 200-500-1500 chicks



Gives chicks even temperature, plenty of fresh air, large radiation area. Gives ample room for exercise.



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The Famous EVERLAY Strain of Brown Leghorns hold a World's Record made at the American Egg Contest. Hundreds of enthusiastic customers have found them just what they so much desire, great layers, less feed, so hardy, active and clean on city lot or farm. They have won at all the big shows and will win for you. Just write your needs. Catalog upon request. Bargains in cockerels for show or flock.

H. V. TORMOHLEN,

BOX 2,

PORTLAND, INDIANA



FIRST PRIZE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKEREL
NEW YORK STATE FAIR, SEPT. 1922.
BRED AND OWNED BY
WILBURTHA POULTRY FARM TRENTON Jct. N. J.



REGAL SENSATION 2nd, CHAMPION WINNER
BRED AND OWNED BY
J. S. MARTIN PORT DOVER ONT. CAN.

Black Wyandottes

By G. B. Price, Jr.

Picture a bird of curving lines from head to foot, with neat comb conforming closely to the shape of the head, short stout beak shaded with yellow, reddish bay eye, yellow or dusky yellow shanks, with plumage of lustrous greenish black and you have before you an ideal Black Wyandotte.

To the man who wants recreation from business affairs and who would like to breed a variety of poultry a much better breed than Black Wyandotte can not be found. They will look clean even when kept in a dirty, smoky, city back yard, and also it is not necessary to spend days washing and laundering them before making a show. To the man who wants a plump broiler, a good roaster or a good layer the Black Wyandotte ranks with the best as they have that rich yellow skin demanded on the market.

As a utility fowl the Black Wyandotte, like all other varieties of Wyandotte, is in the A-1 class. Being hardy of constitution and breeding true in a reproductive capacity for exhibition purposes, they possess practically all the qualities of a superior general purpose fowl. Now that black plumage fowl are becoming more and more popular in this country the intrinsic productive qualities of Black Wyandottes should make them a most profitable fowl for the commercial poultry keeper and the farmer, which would result in a well deserved popularity in the utility poultry field.

The Wyandottes have always held their own as layers and the Blacks are no exception in this respect. Of course, egg production is largely a matter of strain rather than breed and quite a number of Black breeders are breeding both for egg production and beauty but I would like to see all our breeders work for both as some of our worthy varieties are now nearly extinct because they were bred for the fancy alone.

The early Silver Wyandottes were made up of several breeds to an extent that out of the variety came both black and white sports. Black Wyandottes originated in 1884 or 1885 as sports in the yards of two Ohio Silver Wyandotte breeders, namely, Messrs. F. M. Clemens and F. J. Marshall and by selective breeding these men developed the Black Wyandotte. It is claimed that C. H. Akerley, New York, started to breed them about the same time. Mr. Marshall bred them for seven years while Mr. Clemens continued to breed them for a quarter of a century, disposing of his stock in 1910 to the late Frank C. Stiles.

The Black Wyandottes were admitted to the Standard of Perfection in 1893 and ap-

peared in the edition of 1894. The variety was permitted to have black shanks, the disqualifications for them being "Shanks other than black shading to willow or yellow; bottoms of feet other than yellow, pure white in any part of plumage extending over half an inch; two or more feathers tipped with white."

Breeders who thought it best to have the same yellow shanks and feet as other Wyandottes did much to injure this variety for several years. It was finally settled that it was impossible to have the yellow shanks and feet with good black surface and under-color. This information, gained by bitter experience, resulted in establishing dark color for beak, shanks and feet.

Under this natural Standard, the variety was successfully carried along, and its progress in color and type kept pace with that of the other varieties of the Wyandotte breed, as was illustrated at the Cleveland show, 1910, when the first prize Black Wyandotte cockerel was awarded the American Poultry Association special for the best bird in the American class in which competed all Wyandottes belonging to A. P. A. members.

At the Palace Show, New York City, 1912, the class of Black Wyandottes consisted of 55 specimens in competition. The Black Wyandotte became very popular in England, a real "boom" starting in 1906, and at the Crystal Palace Show, 1908, 140 Black Wyandottes were exhibited. Therefore the popularity of the Black Wyandotte in England

cannot be overlooked or questioned. The English were breeding a fine yellow leg, a yellow beak and a bright bay eye; but their Standard, instead of calling for a black under-color, laid stress on the beetle green sheen of the surface and asked for an "under-color as dark as possible." In England the birds are judged very much as they stand in their cages, and are not taken out and examined closely as in American shows. A bird in the English shows that fails slightly in under-color may still be pronounced "very good."

The popularity of the Black Wyandotte in England and the Yellow Leg of the English Standard had an influence in America. A change was near at hand and with the publication of the 1915 Standard a new color-type was demanded. The Standard Revision Committee argued that reddish-bay eyes and yellow shanks are breed characteristics of the Wyandotte; therefore all varieties should conform to these distinguishing features of the breed. Therefore the present Standard was drawn up which reads as follows:

"Beak—Black, shaded with yellow.

"Eyes—Reddish bay.

"Shanks and toes—Yellow or dusky yellow.

"Plumage—Lustrous greenish black. Under-color—slate."

The American Black Wyandotte Club was the first club organized for the betterment of the breed. This club died out about twelve (12) years ago. Soon after the International Black Wyandotte Club was organized with Dr. Bristol as Secretary, George Weed as President and Bradley Cook as Vice-president. When the Standard was changed to yellow legs most of the members dropped out again.

In March 1921, the National Black Wyandotte Club was organized. The present officers are: Bradley Cook, Pa., Secretary and Treasurer; C. H. Nesbitt, N. Y., President, and Roy D. Brown, Va., Vice-president.

The leg color question has done more to injure the advancement of Black Wyandottes than any other thing.

Always use a male with yellow legs at the head of your yards if you expect to accomplish any thing worth while in yellow legs on your females, for a dark legged male, even when mated to females with yellow legs, will not produce any pullets and only a few cockerels with yellow legs.

What we want is to get legs as yellow as we can but don't sacrifice your good size and type, too quickly in the rush. Use females of good size and type as we get type and size in our young stock from the



Good style in a Black Wyandotte female.

female side and color and head points from the male's side.

If your females are dark in legs, mate them to a male with golden yellow legs, and if he is light in under color it is all the better when mated to dark leg females.

When your females' legs are yellow you can mate them to a male with yellow legs and dark as it is possible to get him in undercolor, which, of course, does not mean black undercolor.

It is a great deal easier to get yellow legs on your males than it is on females. Be sure to always use strong fully developed birds of good size and type, in mating up your yards, for type makes the breed, color the variety.

Breeders sometimes find the type of the primary feathers white in their best specimens. Sometimes this may be overcome by mating females with this defect to a male with solid black wings.

Few if any American Black Wyandotte breeders double mate. Bradley Cooks writes, "Regarding double mating I would say I mate so that I produce both sex for exhibition from a single pen. I don't think it necessary to double mate for Black Wyandottes and don't know of any breeders that do."

The purple barring on Black Wyandottes is a serious although common defect, and it is penalized, when the bird is judged, from one half to two points in each section where found. The purple has been said to be due to an excess of green color pigment. Now it is known that purple barring comes more from improper care and feeding than from the mating.

Wyandotte size and type first, then yellow or dusky yellow legs as any one will admit that the beautiful Blacks are all the more beautiful if finished off with a pair of yellow or dusky yellow legs.

Now is the time for all Black Wyandotte breeders to wake up and work together for the good of our variety.

Swat the Mites

If you are a beginner at poultry raising and do not know the appearance or work of mites, just get these facts in mind:

The mite is the small louse that sucks the blood from the fowls when they are on the roosts at night. It does not stay on the body of the fowl, but retires to the darkest corner of the henhouse within three feet of its nightly labors at farthest, and three inches is the usual distance if a hiding place can be found so conveniently.

To catch the mite you must pay no attention to the fowl, but you must concentrate all your activity on the henhouse, and more especially on the roosts. Go through the houses in the strong sunlight and carefully examine the perches, lifting them up from supports. You will see a dark, reddish blotch, perhaps powdered over with a sort of light, flowery substance.

Get a can of kerosene or commercial lice paint and carefully flood this place with the oil. There will be a scattering, a spreading out of that dusky red color. You have found a colony of mites and they are gorged with the blood of your chickens, sucked from them the previous night.

Now, take a whitewash brush and a generous sized can of kerosene or commercial liquid lice paint, which is usually stronger than kerosene, and go to work. Paint every perch, fastening support and the nearby walls thoroughly with the oil, soaking it into the cracks and not skimping in the amount used. If the walls and perches have been previously whitewashed, look for scales in the coats of the whitewash, and if you find them, carefully pull some of them off. If you see the red color again, you have only unearthed more homes of mites.

In one of my earlier experiences I agreed that the death of any half-grown pullet could not have been caused by mites, for my henhouse had been whitewashed with many coats of the death-dealing lime. By suggestion, I investigated this whitewash and found every scale the home of a thriving colony of the troublesome mite. I immediately donned old clothes and with an old hoe went to work scraping the walls, and it was only by scraping them thoroughly and soaking them with kerosene that I was able to exterminate those mites. I now have complete control of the mites. I go over the seams and supports every two weeks, without fail, in Summer. After you get control of the mites it is not necessary to paint the perches with the oil more than twice a year.

Do not weaken your flock and perhaps lose some of your half-grown chicks before you try to find out if there are mites in the henhouse.

LOUISA HAMLET.

Illinois.

MORRIS WHITE ORPINGTONS

THE "PROVEN LEADERS" AS A COMBINED EXHIBITION EGG-LAYING STRAIN ARE AGAIN LEADING WINNERS AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR, SYRACUSE, September 12, 1922.

At America's greatest early exhibition in a midwinter class of quality and numbers, the "Proven Leaders" again assert their right to superiority over their competitors by winning under Judge Richard Oke.

Best Display

Cocks, 1st, 5th
Pullet, 1st
Cockerels, 3rd, 4th, 5th
Hens, 4th

Young Pen, 1st, 2nd
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Special for most
points on Pens.

For your Exhibition White Orpingtons for your show, write to the Home Farm for them—telling in detail your needs, and if we do not make good in supplying them as we agree, we will refund your money. Morris Bred-to-Lay White Orpingtons not only lay up to a very high established standard, but transmit their laying ability permanently to their offspring. Cockerels bred from our Special Egg Laying Matings are in wonderful demand, for it is known that they will improve the egg-laying ability of any flock on which they are crossed. The blood of Princess Pat, 303 yearly egg record, and Pauline, 245, is surely producing wonderful results in the breeding ability of their sons and grandsons, and these we can send you. We can supply your show room winner and high class laying individual in one and the same bird. Breeding pens are being mated, eggs can be sent on, and after December 10th, and Baby Chicks after January 10th. Book your orders in time for the early chicks. Write for Catalogue and specialize your wants.

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J. S. MORRIS, Manager,

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Boyer's Hatchery

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Prices of Baby Chicks for November and December:

Postage paid, insured and 95% live delivery guaranteed anywhere east of the Rockies:					
Barred Plymouth Rocks, Parks Strain.....	25	\$5.00,	50	\$9.50,	100 \$18.00, 500 \$85.00
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White Wyandotte, John F. Martin Strain.....	25	\$5.00,	50	\$9.50,	100 \$18.00, 500 \$85.00
S. C. Reds, Tompkins Strain	25	\$5.00,	50	\$9.50,	100 \$18.00, 500 \$85.00
Buff Orpingtons	25	\$5.50,	50	\$10.50,	100 \$20.00, 500 \$95.00
Buff Orpingtons, Owen Farms and Wyant Bros.' Strain.....	25	\$7.50,	50	\$14.50,	100 \$28.00
S. C. White Leghorns, Wyckoff Strain.....	25	\$4.25,	50	\$8.00,	100 \$15.00, 500 \$70.00

Assorted, same price as Leghorns. We also have breeding stock of the above breeds and White Leghorns 2 and 3 months old pullets. Catalog.

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COCKERELS

High prepotent cockerels, Hogan tested, at very reasonable prices.

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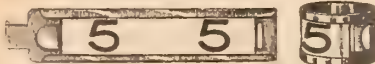
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have been bred by us for over 40 years. We have exhibited in America's largest shows and with very few exceptions have won best display against many of America's foremost breeders. If you want to win and breed winners buy Palmer Strain Barred Rocks. We can supply you with winning show birds, old or young, either line of breeding, and in any quantity you may wish and guaranteed to win in any competition you may care to exhibit. Write us at once, stating fully just what you wish and we will gladly submit a reasonable price.

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See Record cards with space for record of 25 hens for 31 days.

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HANSEN'S RUSSIAN ORLOFFS

Champions of America

Are commanding nation wide attention. Booklet with description and history FREE.

DR. M. A. HANSEN

OSAGE, IOWA

A Back Yard Flock

Nearly all of the articles on advice to back lotters I have read in the three poultry journals, which I take tell us (I am a back-lotter myself) how to make the hens lay. But after we have made the hens lay and start getting more than enough eggs for our own use and what few our neighbors want, what then? We don't like to start out and peddle them, we don't want to keep them until we get a case and then ship them, for they might be getting pretty light by that time.

A back-lotter is usually a man that is working a regular job and keeping a few chickens on the side, more for recreation than anything else. He doesn't like to go out and solicit orders for eggs, still he wants to sell what extra eggs he has to help pay the feed bills. This is what happened in my case.

my chicken coop and the nests and the feeding appliances and all the time I was talking cleanliness.

I have not solicited an order for eggs or chickens since I started keeping chickens a year ago, and I am now getting from five to six dozen eggs a day from 100 S. C. W. Leghorn pullets, and there is not a day goes by that I don't have to turn down an order for eggs, because I don't get enough and at that, I am getting from 5 cents to 10 cents per dozen more than the peddlers are selling them for.

My wife collects the eggs and every one of them has to pass her inspection before it is ready for delivery. You might think that this don't pay, but let me tell you an incident that happened a few days ago. I go to work at 4 P. M., and on that day I had about seven dozen eggs for delivery all in dozen containers, except two dozen which were in a small bucket with a clean, white cloth in the bottom and around the sides.



First prize White Plymouth Rock cockerel at Indiana State Fair. Owned by U. R. Fishel, Box A, Hope, Ind.

On day while cleaning up my chicken run the doctor in our small town, riding by on his horse, stopped and said to me: "I don't know anything about the chicken business, but I like chickens and eggs to eat and I know I would enjoy them much more coming from a place as clean as that is." About a week later he came to me and asked me if I would supply the hospital with chickens and eggs. This I have been doing ever since and getting more for my eggs and chickens than what the market was and is selling them for.

This gave me an idea. If a doctor, who usually is more particular than any one else about everything being clean and sanitary, and this one I know is, would want my poultry products because my chicken yard was so clean, why couldn't I make other people want them and ask for them.

With this idea in mind every time I heard a passerby remark on what pretty, clean chickens I had I invited them in to inspect

I set this bucket down on the desk and one of the eight or ten men in the office looked at them and called the rest of them to look at them.

Right there I had to turn down two or three of them for new customers. Those eggs were just common eggs. Why did the looks of them make them want to get eggs from me? Not because they were any better eggs than what they could buy from the peddlers or the market, as far as they knew? No, it was because they were so clean and so near the same size and shape.

Does it pay to deliver nothing but clean, fresh eggs, eggs that are all about the same size and shape? Try it and you will find that it pays big returns.

I am making 150 chickens keep healthy in a chicken coop 8 feet wide by 30 feet long and also making the pullets lay their 75 per cent every day and that at an altitude of 8,000 feet, where we have some real weather. JACK DOUGLAS. Utah.

Miller's Ideal Mammoth Incubators



The Most Efficient Hatching Equipment On the Market — By J. W. Miller

That is what experienced poultrymen all over the country say about Miller Ideal Mammoth Incubators. Their verdict means more to you than any statement I could make for they are keen judges of incubator values.

No other incubator offers so much in correctness of design, in workmanship and in efficiency of operation. In it is the accumulated experience of 34 years—the practical application of a lifetime devoted to studying the requirements of the modern poultryman. And now, with the Ideal Mammoth a tried and tested success in the hands of many of the most prominent poultrymen in the country, I can truthfully call it my greatest achievement.

Mammoth Triple Deck Incubators

The Ideal Mammoth Triple Deck Incubator is supreme in the field. It is the only three-deck machine that maintains a uniform temperature in all three decks—accomplished by a specially designed heating system. The compactness of the Triple Deck Mammoth reduces operating costs to a minimum. It allows the installation of greater egg capacity with a minimum amount of floor space required.

Remember that the unit form of construction in Ideal Mammoth Incubators allows you to start hatches on any scale desired and add more units as your business grows.

Write today for my new catalog. It tells the whole story and shows you the way to increased profits on every hatch. Special offer to those who order early.

J. W. MILLER CO.

Box 600

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Prairie Depot, Ohio
May 19, 1922.

J. W. Miller Co.,
Rockford, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

Owing to the fine results we have had with our Ideal Mammoth Triple Deck machine purchased from you last season, we feel that we would be doing you an injustice if we did not tell you of the splendid hatches we have had.

I have operated a good many different makes of incubators, and your Ideal Mammoth has one of the finest heating systems I have ever seen. The Ideal Triple Deck is a wonderful space saver, and we find the top deck hatches equally as well as the lower and middle deck.

Recently we pulled off a wonderful hatch, running 83% of all eggs set, and our help told me they took as high as 159 good, strong chicks off of the trays that had only 168 eggs to start with.

Thanking you for your fine treatment.

Yours very truly,

PIERCE SUPERIOR CHICK HATCHERY

E. M. Pierce, Manager.

"SUCCESSFUL" Sectional Steel Grain Sprouter

A Little Heat — 15 Minutes Daily
Attention — A Weeks Time And
Your Hens Are Provided With
Best Egg Making Feed.

Lower Your Feed Bill

MAKE three bushels of fresh, green, tempting feed from one bushel of oats, wheat or rye. Turn loafing hens into money-making egg producers—have eggs to sell when prices are highest—get fertile eggs for spring hatching—all at a big saving in feed cost. Every poultry raiser should have a "Successful" Sprouter. Saves its cost in a few days' feeding and then keeps on saving money and doubling up your profits for a lifetime service.

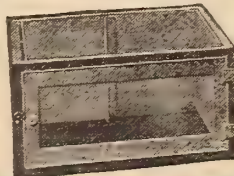
Just what's needed in fall and winter to keep hens laying and needed again in the spring to make chicks grow into lively profit-producing birds. Write at once for complete 1923 offer. Sold on trial and pays for itself before trial runs out.

"SUCCESSFUL" GRAIN SPROUTER

Practically All Steel—Made in Sections
With New Safety Lamp—Safe in Any Part of House or Barn

Double steel walls—metal trays. Cannot be compared to wooden sprouters. Warp proof—shrink proof—swell proof—nothing in it to rot—food cannot mold. Glass doors. Each section a separate compartment. Start with enough sections for your needs and add more as you need them. Here is a money maker. It has increased egg yields 50 per cent—in some localities more. Takes only 15 minutes a day of your time. Sprouts oats in 24 hours and then grows an inch of crisp green sprouts every day. One feeding of sprouted oats at noon each day increases the egg yield, cuts feed cost one-third. Write for full details. Famous booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Little Chicks, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys," 10 cts. Write today.

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80 Hens Averaged
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Salem, Ore., Apr. 5, 1922.

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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

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CHICAGO

ILLINOIS

Butter, Eggs and Milk

There was a time when you had a porch with a honeysuckle on it with lilacs at the gate. You took them for granted, you saw no special beauty in them—everybody had them. Then came a day when you found yourself in a two by four apartment and the lilac and honeysuckle gone forever.

There were many things you took for granted in those lilac and honeysuckle days. Butter, eggs and milk were three of them. Everybody had butter, of course. You always buttered two biscuits while they were hot, you put in a big hunk when you broke open a mealy potato, and for snack spread it thick with brown sugar on a slice of bread. Soups were made tasty with butter; pie crust was rolled with it, and One-Two-Three-Four Cake started with it. Butter, why, of course, how could you cook without butter?

Then with the apartment came boarding-house days and cafeterias. You soon realized that nothing tasted the same; the food was flat; it lacked vim. The butter had a curious luster like ten-cent store pearls. The boarders whispered margarine. You eyed it and greased your bread with just enough of it to make the bread slip down. And so butter, another commonplace like honeysuckle and lilacs, was gone from your life.

Time was when as a youngster you used to drink lots of milk, then somehow you lost the habit as big boys do. "Aw," you would say, "put it in the biscuit and gravy and cake." It went in, too; Mother believed in plenty of milk in cooking and baking, and you got your share of milk. It put quality in food and quality was another one of those things you took for granted until you lost it.

It seemed to go with the coming of oleo; but there was more to the story than just oleo. You wondered. The cream soups, creamed meats and custards all tasted the same and none of them tasted like real food. Then the limit was reached in chocolate custard that seemed to be topped with whipped cream. You knew how the custard would taste, but surely whipped cream—there was a curious flavor. It certainly wasn't cream. You knew cream. Mother always topped jelly with it and chocolate pie and just piled it on strawberry shortcake.

What was the stuff anyhow that whipped like cream and tasted like nothing? Then the secret came out. You picked up a trade recipe book thrown in at the door and recognized the name on the cover as that on a case of canned milk delivered to your landlady. The little book was interesting reading. The thing that whipped was not milk, but a compound of skimmed milk and coconut oil. The product was highly recommended for creamed soups, creamed vegetables, creamed meats, biscuit, gravy, cakes, even chocolate and coffee. And you knew that you had been eating things made with this oil compound instead of natural creamy milk.

And so milk passed from your life along with butter, and the only question that now remains to be settled is how long the mortal frame can stand being robbed of all the foods that have made it what it is.

Then there is "filled milk." The product is new. "Filled milk" is a compound of separator skimmed milk and coconut oil. Most of it is manufactured by the same people who put up whole evaporated milk. "Filled milk" is what the manufacturers call a by-product, which means in this particular case that they sell off the butter fat from milk and then evaporate the "Blue John" emulsified with coconut oil and sell it as a compound to be used in cooking and baking instead of whole milk.

What is "filled milk" like? Well, the manufacturers have done a good job. They have been able to manufacture a compound that looks like evaporated milk, smells like it and tastes like it—until it gets stale. It fools the eye, the nose and the tongue, but—and here is the point to bear in mind—the butter fat left in it is the only milk that will do the building and repairing needed there. "Filled milk" cannot be substituted for cow's milk because coconut oil has no growth stimulating qualities, vitamin A is not in it. If this precious vitamin is omitted from foods the human body will certainly tell the tale.

There is just one economical solution of this problem, and it is the old way of your mother and grandmother before you—use real butter, eggs and milk for good cooking and nutritious food. You give your family cream soups and custards for the sake of the milk that is in them; why substitute "filled milk"? If canned milk is more convenient for cooking, use whole evaporated milk, which contains real butter fat and not coconut oil. "Filled milk" is not for any good provider who plans food to build stout bodies.

ANCONAS

Sheppard's 331 egg strain S. C. Anconas Cockerals at a special price for October; May hatch \$3.50 each, 6 for \$18.00; pullets \$3.00 each, 6 for \$15.00, 12 for \$28.50, 25 for \$55.00; Cock birds \$5.00 each, 6 for \$27.50.

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White Wyandottes

I am a great admirer of the White Wyandotte from the fancy and utility standpoint. They are growing very rapidly and are nearly always the largest class exhibited at the leading poultry shows.

If bred right and properly taken care of, what more beautiful fowl exists than the White Wyandotte? It is a bird of graceful curves and anybody who has seen a flock of well-bred White Wyandottes in the show-room or on free range knows how strictly fancy they are.

They excel as all-year layers because with proper handling they will lay about as many eggs during the Winter months as during Summer ones, making the total value of their eggs for the year very high. It has been proved in many egg-laying contests that the White Wyandotte lays more eggs than the White Leghorn and many other breeds of poultry. They are well built for egg production, having width, height and a moderate length. These points taken together mean capacity.

The White Wyandotte lays a large, well shaped, brown egg which brings a higher price in Saratoga Springs, my locality, in New York and in Boston than the small, white egg of the White Leghorn.

They have the correct size and compact build for an ideal market fowl. Their meat is lighter in color and is very tender and juicy, which brings a much higher price than the skinny, tough meat of the Leghorn. They make splendid broilers. The chicks grow rapidly, stand plenty of forcing and the percentage of mortality being very low. They have a nice yellow skin and leg and no dark pinfeathers to spoil their appearance.

No breed is better suited to a cold climate than the White Wyandotte. They have a rose comb and are so loosely feathered that they can stand a great amount of cold weather.

They are one of the most docile of fowls and stand confinement well, and if given a free range, they make splendid foragers. This advantage makes them very well suited to the man whose space and yard room is limited.

With some breeds a great many chicks die in the shell, being unable to break through the tough membrane beneath the shell. This is not true with White Wyandottes. For a large fowl the eggs hatch very well, large hatchlings usually being the result. The hens make excellent mothers, being not too large and very gentle. A large percentage of the hens never set at all and those that do are easily broken up.

For their size they are small eaters and require very little more feed per bird than the White Leghorn.

The White Wyandotte, if properly cared for and housed, are seldom sick. They are a healthy bird if kept properly.

I have tried to describe the White Wyandotte as they really are. I may be enthusiastic, but as a profitable and fancy breed the White Wyandotte undoubtedly leads on account of its splendid laying qualities and on account of its beauty.

N. Y. ALTON C. CHAMBERLIN.

Starting a Poultry Farm

I have noticed a few articles in the American Poultry Journal referring to the cost of starting a poultry farm. All of these articles are very interesting and valuable. Of course, we do not all have the same view of starting into poultry raising. Some prefer to start slow, and gradually work their way through. Others see the need of big capital in order to start successfully.

There is nothing wrong in either of these methods, providing the person himself or herself is qualified for the job, and loves the work. Some time ago Mr. Forster wrote an article on this subject. This article was criticized as to its merit. I do not think it is proper to pass remarks in regard to Mr. Forster's personal view of starting an up-to-date and modern poultry plant, and I do not think his figures were so extremely high.

He preferred to be on the safe side and have sufficient capital on hand to meet all expenses in rearing a large flock to maturity. He preferred to do the business in a modern and business-like way from the start. I have been told and I know personally that there are many interested poultrymen that have failed because of a lack of sufficient capital to start with. There might be other causes too, such as lack of knowledge and so on, but we all know that capital is required and absolutely needed.

Personally I am interested in poultry and am preparing to enter into it. My capital is almost nothing, but my will is good, and I

Silver Campines

Green Sheen Strain



I HAVE 400 Campines, 1922 hatch. The oldest pullets are now mature and laying and the cockerels are strong and lusty. Am in an especially strong position to furnish stock for Fall fairs and early Winter shows. Cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets, pairs, trios and pens.

My birds were again champions at the Chicago show last December for the tenth consecutive year.

I have the largest plant devoted to the raising of exhibition and high record Silver Campines in the United States. My birds have been line-bred on my farm over a series of years, housed in open front houses, and are fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous. I have had 69 males placed under ribbons at the Coliseum Show in the last ten years. During the same period, I have had 160 females placed under ribbons. This record is without equal in the history of the great Chicago show. It is a part of Campine history. Some cockerels now at \$5.00 each.

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OF AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL, published monthly at Chicago, Ill., for October, 1922. State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared James W. Bell, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the American Poultry Journal, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—James W. Bell & Co., 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.
Editor—James W. Bell, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

Managing Editor—James W. Bell, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.
Business Manager—James W. Bell, 523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)
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4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and security in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner, and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown is— (This information is required from daily publications only.)

JAMES W. BELL, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirtieth day of September, 1922.
(SEAL) ALICE A. SHEHAN, Notary Public.

(My commission expires June 20, 1924.)

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Will Double in Value and Improve any Flock in Beauty, Size and Egg Production



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CHARLES G. PAPE, Box B 74, FORT WAYNE, IND.

believe there is a way for me. My intention is to gradually work into the business.

It appears to me that if the work is managed properly there is profit in poultry. To manage a poultry plant properly combines money considerations. A poultryman to succeed must be on the constant lookout. He must not waste. To fuss around his flock more than needed, takes too much of valuable time, but I do not believe in too extreme saving as that may lead to starvation rations for the flock.

I believe the poultryman should do a good day's work and use common sense in doing so. Do not think you are going to get an easy living by hanging around and depending upon somebody else to do your work.

I can picture out in my mind the humble beginning and hard work some of our noted breeders have gone through. They have succeeded because they love the work, also they did their work with a will and were always ready to please their customers.

I have been told many times that there is no money in poultry. In some instances this is true. There is no money in it for those who are not fit for such an undertaking. If you dislike it you cannot succeed anymore in poultry than in any other line of business.

People in general do not understand the art of raising poultry. They do not understand that raising standard fowls is a profession. They do not understand that our birds today, our standard bred poultry, is a result of science and skill, and that many famous breeders have spent their entire lives to produce the birds that today are a pride to the world.

Michigan.

J. Ferdinand Nelson.

Poultry Educational Work in Oregon

Oregon has made rapid strides recently as a poultry state. Ten years ago eggs were shipped in from Iowa and other Middle West states for local consumption. The past three years the production in Oregon has increased more than 100 per cent and now Oregon eggs are being marketed in New York in successful competition with eggs from the middle western and eastern points. The Pacific Cooperative Poultry Producers' Association alone, last year handled one hundred carloads of eggs on the New York and other eastern markets. This increased production is due to two things: First, development to adequate marketing facilities; second, the increase in production per individual as a result of better breeding and production methods.

Leading the advancement of Oregon as a poultry state has been the poultry department of the Oregon Agricultural College, which has attracted international attention by its development of high producing individuals and also high producing flocks. Fourteen years ago 216 eggs was the best individual record at the college, and the flock records were 85 for Barred Plymouth Rocks and 104 for White Leghorns. Four years ago the average of all of the flocks at the college was 206 eggs, an increase of more than 100 per cent, while the individual high record was 308 eggs. Recently a new high mark of 316 eggs was reached by Barred Rock, Lady Dryden.

One man gives his entire attention to extension work in poultry husbandry, establishing in the state by practical demonstrations proven and progressive methods of poultry management. The work of this specialist, H. E. Cosby, is organized on a unique basis. When he took up the work it was decided that extension work needed to be brought out of the pioneer stage of answering miscellaneous calls and holding miscellaneous meetings, with no well planned follow-up work. Farmers and poultrymen were tired of extension schools, farmers' institutes, and abstract meetings, generally, by reason, it is thought, of the excessive number of such meetings held during the war period. It was evident, according to Mr. Cosby, that what the farmer wanted in an extension way was a community rather than a county unit, a farm rather than a hall, and a concrete rather than an abstract meeting. In outlining the work it developed that by dividing the year into seasonal phases of management, about four divisions of poultry husbandry were segregated. Mr. Cosby then divided the year into four periods of three months each, placing emphasis upon a certain phase of poultry management in each period. It was decided to locate the demonstration work definitely on as many farms in the different counties as could be conveniently handled by the specialist, and hold on these farms four seasonal meetings. The farmers agreed to keep satisfactory records and



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Rocks, Reds, etc., .20	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
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At Chicago Coliseum, December, 1921, won 1st, 5th pullet-bred cocks; 2nd, 3rd pullet-bred cockerels; 1st, 2nd Exhibition hens; 5th exhibition pullet. At Baltimore, Md., same week, won all firsts and all seconds but one on exhibition females and pullet-bred males. Have added several Dark Matings to my flock of "Lady Beautiful" birds which I have been quietly breeding for several years.

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sign a general agreement to keep satisfactory records and sign a general agreement to follow the methods demonstrated by the specialist.

This plan of extension poultry teaching has proven so satisfactory that the work in horticulture, dairying and animal husbandry of the college has been worked out on a similar basis.

Oregon.

F. F. Ballard.

Among the Fowls in Winter

This is the time of profitable money, during these months November, December, January and February, because eggs will sell at least 5 cents each at this season. Every fowl that has been laying at full swing in the summer days may fall down in these cold months unless the keeper has his fowls in good vigorous health and good flesh.

To promote good physical conditions he must feed according to his breed or he may not accomplish results. The smaller breeds will not put on flesh as rapidly as those of the general purpose type. A little more feeding of grain than usual in the late fall will put Leghorn pullets in condition. The poultry must be warm, but not allowed to be indolent. There must be a deep litter of straw on the floor continually, into which all grain is scattered, compelling the layers to dig and search for every grain consumed. Unless this is done the best birds are apt to eat too rapidly with no exercise. "Workless hens are layless hens."

The busy hens that are always on the move, singing, scratching and laying, are the profitable hens.

Give the fowls during the winter months a supply of succulent green feed. By succulent we mean any green vegetation that is leafy, tender and juicy. Anything tough or dried is less digestible and may as well not be fed.

Sprouted oats is an excellent egg maker and well relished by the fowls. Sprouted oats is a cheap feed and almost anybody who can hit the nail on the head can build a sprouter. Make it about 3½ or 4 inches high. You can make it to accommodate 3, 4 or 6 trays, according to the number of hens you keep. The trays can be galvanized iron pans or anything with perforated bottoms to prevent mold. When the sprouts are about 2 inches high, feed a little at noon. Scatter it on the litter.

In winter the fowls will have no water to drink if the founts freeze. This should be avoided. Two-thirds of the egg is water, and unless the hen has water continually to drink she may not consume either enough water or dry mash.

It is true that a hen cannot lay half an egg. If you are feeding a ration that produces enough to make the egg substance and just half enough carbonate of lime for the egg shell, you cannot expect a finished article; but if you are feeding a balanced ration you will obtain the complete production that you want.

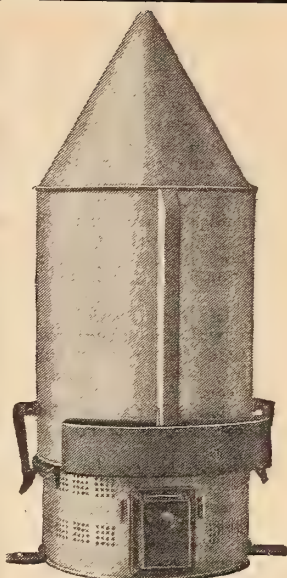
Oyster shells, grit and charcoal should always be within reach of the fowls. Oyster shell supplies the lime for the egg shell. Often hens unsupplied with shell will eat eggs or will get fat and not lay.

The best thing to do when a hen starts the habit of egg eating is to remove her from the rest. You may have to fry her. Her presence in the flock will set a bad example which will become contagious, and sooner or later the whole flock will learn the habit.

Some poultry men raise poultry without using charcoal. It is not a feed, but a purifier for the digestive system. Young chicks should have it to prevent white diarrhea.

Grit is an essential in the hen's diet. Some poultry keepers never supply any grit. This is a great mistake. Maybe they do not know that grit not only helps to grind the feed for the hen, but it contains some mineral food. Limestone grits are poor grits because they are too soft for the purpose and are used up much quicker than harder grits, but limestone has the advantage of serving the double purpose of grit and oyster shell.

Iowa. Donald Peterson.



5 Gallon Capacity. Price \$6.00 f. o. b. New London, Conn.; St. Louis, or Wichita, Kans.

Winter Egg Production Depends Upon Water

November is the month of highest prices in the egg market because fresh laid eggs are scarce. It is also the month of cold nights and mornings, and 74% of the reason for the scarcity of fresh eggs is lack of drinkable water in the poultry house, for it is an established fact that water is three times as important as feed in egg production.

You simply cannot make a bird drink ice water in sufficient quantities to produce eggs. Nature compels her to drink some for blood and food assimilation, but that small quantity is not enough to put 74% in the egg.

The Norwich Automatic Air-Lock Fountain supplies water with the chill removed regardless of weather, and the birds drink just as freely as in summer, with the result that they consume the necessary 74% water and produce eggs.

We are so sure of this that if it is your custom to water your birds but once a day during the winter, we will guarantee to double your egg production by equipping your pens with Norwich Automatic Air-Lock Fountains.

Send for booklet. Yours for the asking.

The Norwich Automatic Feeder Co.

7 Trumbull St.,
410 Washington Ave.,
Otto Weiss Milling Co.,

New London, Conn.
St. Louis, Mo.
Wichita, Kans.

"MOR-KIK" Hen Feeder

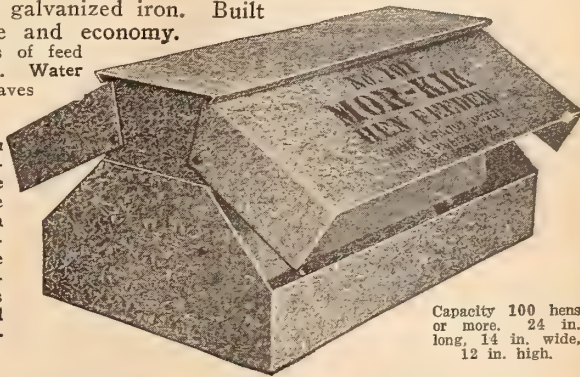
Newest Type—Most Practical Feeder Made

Here is a perfect dry mash feeder. Guaranteed to feed down and from both sides alike. Hopper adjustable for regulating feed supply.

Made from heavy galvanized iron. Built for strength, service and economy.

Side wings prevent loss of feed from rain. Waste proof. Water proof. Trouble proof. Saves time, labor, and feed.

Make sure that you have "Mor-Kik" Feeders in your poultry house this winter. They're the best investment you can make. All hardware dealers sell them. If unable to secure from your local dealer, send us his name and address. Full information and descriptive literature free.



Capacity 100 hens or more. 24 in. long, 14 in. wide, 12 in. high.

MILTON LIGGETT, Manufacturer, Box 20, SEYMOUR, IOWA

ARCADY FARM

AT DANBURY
1, Cock }
1-2, Hen } Display by
1-2-3, Ckl. } more points
1-4, Pul. } than all my
1, Pen } competitors
combined.

White Wyandottes

again show their quality by sweeping the boards at the great Danbury, Ct. Fair, Oct. 1922.

AT CONN. STATE FAIR
Hartford, Conn., Sept., 1922

1-3, Cock 1-3-5, Pul.
1-2, Hen 1, Pen
1-2-3, Ckl. 1, Flock

Choice exhibition and breeding stock that will improve any flock. Generations of New York and Boston winners back of them.

HORACE L. WILCOX

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Hoosier Strain Partridge Wyandottes

500 Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, exhibition quality, at \$10.00 to \$25.00 each. 100 egg type cockerels and pullets from 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize egg type females, Chicago, at \$2.50 to \$10.00 each.

W. L. BENDER

BOX B. 541

ANGOLA, IND.

SMASH GO PRICES
on
FENCE GATES, POSTS, ROOFING-PAINTS

Right now I'm making another **SLASH** in my prices—a slash that will open your eyes. I've cut my usual low prices way down to enable my farmer friends everywhere to replace their fences, gates, and paint buildings that have long been neglected because of war-time prices. Write today for 96-page cut price catalog giving my low **FREIGHT PREPAID** prices. Everything slashed way down—Fencing, Barb Wire, Steel Posts, Gates, Roofing and Paints at real bargain prices. Everything guaranteed. Write for catalog today. **Jim Brown BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 210, Cleveland, Ohio**

FENCE GATES POSTS ROOFING PAINT

Tancred Cockerels

(Direct)

S. C. W. Leghorns

Mr. Tancred of Kent, Wash., has trapedsted continuously since 1905. Also winner of America's highest contest Pen. Write to

THEODORE C. HEINECKE, ALBION, MICH.

Holtzapple's "Guaranteed" Baby Chicks

150,000 for 1923. Booking orders now. First hatch February 15th.

Holtzapple Hatchery

Box 42 ELIDA, O.

BETTER THAN GREEN FOOD

Just dissolve WACKER'S B. T. G. F. tablets in all the water they get to drink. Makes no difference what kind of feed you use, you get larger eggs, better production, have larger and better chickens. No MEAT or Green are needed while using the B. T. G. F. tablets and the feed is turned into eggs instead of all fertilizers, making your Pullets lay early. You get results or your money back. 600 Tablets \$1.00; 1300 \$2.00; 5000 \$6.00. C. O. D. Orders Promptly Filled. **WACKER REMEDY CO., Box-157-22, Camden, N. J.**

DUFFIELD FARM COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS

"That do lay and are fit to show"

EDWARD D. DUFFIELD A. C. BALLINGER
Owner Manager

Write for Mating List.

Little Compton Rhode Island

Drop Board Scraper
REVERSIBLE — DOES THE JOB WITHOUT REMOVING ROOSTS
4 FT. HARD WOOD

Made from heavy gauge steel, handle can't come off, cleans any flat or smooth surface. Satisfactory or money refunded. With 5 1/2 ft. hickory handle, \$1.35 prepaid. **Ideal Scraper Co., Box 90, Des Moines, Ia.**

BANTAMS America's Finest
Bantams. 40 varieties. Game and Ornamental. Shipped on approval. Winners at the largest shows. Stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Cat 2c. Also choice Pheasants, Yokohomas, Peafowls, and Pit Gamers. **F. C. WILBERT & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.**

White Wyandottes

Trapedsted 22 years. Best display Chicago last 3 years. **L. J. Demberger, Box 9, Stewartsville, Ind.**

YOU'LL ENJOY Reading a Free sample copy of America's leading Rabbit and Cavy paper—interesting—practical; 50 cents per year. Prominent rabbit and cavy writers. **RABBIT CRAFT, Box 911, Lamoni, Iowa**

Guineas

As many persons do not seem to have any great amount of success raising that very profitable fowl, the guinea, I will recall a few of my experiences along this line.

Some years ago a friend of mine gave me a setting of eggs and all of them hatched, but, unfortunately, only four of them grew up, and with these I got a start, and profit as well as pleasure has been the result.

I long ago found out that the bird was well worth raising, and that a good flock, with the right kind of care, could add an addition of the "long green" to the annual income.

My experience has been varied. I have had some success with the guinea fowl, and for the sake of those who may be interested in this unique bird, I will give a few points on the necessary care of the fowl.

Guineas have a fondness to hide their nest far from the house, and it is no easy task to find same.

This peculiar trait should be overcome. You may first try by coaxing the hens to build their nest near the house, where you can look after the eggs; but if this fails you should fasten up the birds in a house fitted out with plenty of inviting nests, and do not let them out until they have started to lay in those nests.

It is best to set the eggs under chicken hens, yet good broods have been raised by guinea hens.

I nearly always place the brood coops under a shed and keep the mother hen confined for a day or so in order to give the young a chance to strengthen. This I also do on rainy days. The young are very tender and much exposure to weather will result in the loss of the little guineas.

As to feeding, I prefer crumbly corn meal dough in preference to anything I have found. Hard bread soaked in sweet milk is excellent. Fresh, clean drinking water should be provided and the young fed at least five times a day until they are a month old. After that plenty of free range and they will need very little feed, but should be fed some small grain twice a day.

When they are ready for market you handle them just as you would chickens; and you will find the market good. If you raise for your own use you could find no better meat anywhere.

Once started to laying, they will lay more eggs in a month than the best chickens I know of. But in the course of a year their egg production would be less.

Virginia.

C. G. Gates.

Utility Type

As a subscriber and breeder of Leghorns, I wish to commend your stand for a chicken "under the feathers," for that is all we utility breeders can ask for. I try to breed as near to standard as possible and wish to say in this connection that hens of standard type are as good layers as the high tailed, unsightly kind, but many strains of exhibition Leghorns are poor layers, as they have been bred solely for beauty, with no attention paid to laying ability. Would also like to see you come out squarely for the abolition of the utility classes at A. P. A. shows, as there is too much faking, etc., in these exhibits, and the so-called "experts" who do the judging give a regular poultry grower severe pains in the neck. As you know there is no egg type in Leghorns, so how can you judge them? Anybody can pick out the fowls that have been heavy producers, but who can forecast them? For an example, last year I had a long legged, crow headed pullet weighing five pounds and standing as high as a cockerel. As a horrible example, I placed her in a pen which I was trapedsted and to my surprise she was second in the pen, running well over 200 eggs. And the utility classes of Rocks, etc., at the shows are a standing joke. Who wants Rocks and Reds no larger than Leghorns?

In regard to the Black Giants, think it would be a good plan for you to caution your readers not to expect too much from this breed. I have a pen of about 50 and find that they make fine large capons and

roasters. As layers they are not as good as Rocks, Reds or Wyandottes. As broilers they are unsatisfactory account of black feathers. Do not think they are being used for capons as much in this section as they were formerly. One farmer who rears from 500 to 1000 capons told me a year ago that he had discarded the Black Giants because of so many of them having a white skin, and had gone back to Barred Rocks.

Do not think that I am knocking this breed, as I am raising them myself and like them, but there is no use claiming that they have all other breeds outclassed. As table fowls they are about the same as Orpingtons or very heavy Rocks. But one point which Black Giant breeders can boast of is their hardness; also their quality of ranging like Leghorns for forage. Think they will ultimately find their right place as the ideal fowl for large farms, where a fair amount of eggs and a large amount of meat is wanted. Black Giants also, at present, throw a considerable percentage of off-colored chicks, some with a few red feathers, others barred, some feathered on shanks, and I had one this year come snow white.

New Jersey.

D. H. Sturtevant.

Helpful Devices

They say "necessity is the mother of invention." This certainly applies to the poultry yard. The average small poultryman has limited capital, and therefore cannot afford much expenditure of money. Consequently he must resort to home-made devices which while they are crude, often serve the purpose.

Probably a pulley is needed to carry a rope to a window or to the exit door used by the fowls, so that by pulling on the cord they may be made to open and shut as required. There not being a regular pulley at hand, a spool is called into service—just an ordinary sewing thread spool—and this is fastened to a beam rafter or some other object by using a wire nail. The nail is run through the opening of the spool and driven into the solid object as stated. When the cord is drawn over the spool the latter revolves and does the work of an iron pulley.

When putting up wire-netting fencing it is not uncommon to find the wire staples have been mislaid or all used up. As a substitute small lath nails driven in the posts and then bent upwards serve the purpose of the staples, and some people prefer them to the real article. Probably there is a long stretch of wire netting to put up and there is a scarcity of posts. This can be overcome by running a heavy wire through the top of the wire fence and tacking it on the tops of the posts. This will hold the wire firm. The posts thus may be placed from 16 to 32 feet apart with good effect.

Strong winds frequently lay havoc with gates open and bending the hinges when the buttons through continual shaking loosen up. This may be prevented by using wire instead of buttons. The wire should be run through the frame of the gate by means of a small gimlet hole through which the wire is drawn, then bent over on each side of the gate to form the letter "U." The bottom of the letter "U" represents the part that goes through the frame of the gate and the sides of the letter are the parts that come down on each side of the post. This holds the gate firm.

A cock bird on each side of the fence is sure to cause a fight, striking the fence with such force as to cut their combs and sometimes injuring themselves so that their day of usefulness is ended. Have a double fence; that is, on one side of the regular fence erect a three-foot high fence and have it standing out about six inches from the main one. After several unsuccessful attempts to reach each other the fight is generally called off. It is worth more than the cost of the netting and labor to do this.

A handy device for chopping and mixing food for poultry can be made from material found on many farms or a blacksmith will make one at little expense. For the cutting blades use two pieces of steel a little heavier than old barrel hoops each about 1 1/2 inches wide and 8 inches long. Procure a 1/2-inch

iron rod about 3 feet long, bend one end in the shape of a spade handle and split the other end for a distance of about 2½ inches. Sharpen one edge of each blade and curve the metal slightly. Lay the two blades together with the convex sides touching in the center and insert them in the slit in the handle end. They are riveted or welded in place. Heat and bend the blades at right angles. The food may be chopped in an ordinary pail having a strong bottom, but it is best to make a box about 1½ feet square and with a plank bottom for use with the chopper.

In sprouting oats to feed it is a good plan to make a cheap chest of drawers, each drawer consisting of a shallow frame with a bottom of burlap stretched tight. There should be seven drawers in all, one being labeled for each day in the week. The way to make use of such a device is as follows: On Monday a small quantity of dry oats should be put in the drawer bearing the Monday label, and sprinkled with tepid water. On Tuesday the same procedure should be followed with the second drawer and so on through the week. Seven days from the first Monday the first drawer will contain in bulk about five times the original contents, consisting now of fine tender shoots and rootlets which fowls prefer in winter to almost any other known feed. This mass should be removed and the drawer refilled with oats and be sprinkled as before. By following this same practice the right quantity of an ideal winter feed is had each day, cheap as to cost and very efficient.

It is often necessary to move a number of fowls from one place to another. For this purpose we use a poultry carrier which is a frame covered with heavy wire netting and fitted with a door and handles. It can be carried by two persons or wheeled on a wheelbarrow. It is a great convenience, as it makes possible the shifting of a number of hens at one time.

We use a short handled hoe for cleaning off the roosts in the poultry house. Any old hoe can be cut down so that you have a handle about 3 feet long. If your roosts are narrow or with but one perch, make the handle shorter. You will find that this works to perfection in cleaning the roosts. We use a splint basket for holding the droppings as the roosts are being cleaned. The handle of the basket is removed and one side held close to the edge of the dropping board and the manure scraped into it. The droppings are carefully preserved in barrels and used in the garden, as they are one of the most valuable of fertilizing materials.

Keep a small stock of colored spiral leg bands on hand. These are handy for the farm flock where no tramping is done. They can be purchased in several colors, one color for year-old hens and another for two-year-olds. The pullets need not be banded, as the lack of band will then mark the bird as a pullet. It pays to band all birds sold for breeding stock. The buyers often lack bands and they appreciate having the stock banded so that it can be distinguished from the birds in the home flock.

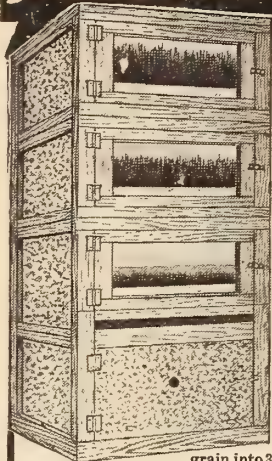
Quarter-inch mesh wire on the poultry house windows will keep out sparrows. These pests carry tuberculosis and other poultry diseases from infected to clean flocks. They should be trapped and prevented from roosting in the poultry houses. In the winter they can be poisoned on the range without the danger of killing poultry or song birds.

During the winter it pays to order spring poultry equipment. When the eggs are ready to set it is too late to order an incubator. When the chicks are peeping the brooder must be ready for use and not resting in a freight car a hundred miles away. With the equipment on hand the worries of the poultry business are greatly reduced and late spring orders are often unexpectedly delayed, causing financial loss and discouragement.

Illinois. Mark E. Underwood.

The September 15th issue of the South West Poultry Breeder, Texas, contains as its leading article, signed by its editor, E. B. Miller, and Judge E. C. Branch, a pillaged, plagiarized reprint of our report of the Knoxville A. P. A. convention. On top of this, three editorial notes are reprinted without credit.

Here's The Grain Sprouter You Want



30 Day's Trial—Money Back if Not Satisfied

Here's the grain sprouter that exactly meets the requirements of every poultryman. Whether you have a flock of 50 chickens or several thousand there's a style and size of

WISCONSIN SECTIONAL GRAIN SPROUTER

to meet your needs—you add extra sections as you need them. Wisconsin Grain Sprouters, like the famous Wisconsin Incubators are built right. Strong wooden frame—heavy galvanized sides lined with thick sheets of Nuroid to retain heat. Wisconsin's are not affected by moisture—they can't warp, shrink or swell. Converts one bushel of grain into 3 bushels of tender sprouts.

Sold on 30 day's trial. Write for free catalog—learn how much better Wisconsin's are constructed, and how much lower our prices are than others. We pay freight—don't buy until you get our catalog. We can save you money.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 32

RACINE, WIS.

**DON'T BUY
Until You
Get OUR
CATALOG**

Read These Letters:

Wisconsin Incubator Co.
Racine, Wis.
Purchased a "Wisconsin Sprouter" from you last fall and wish to say that it certainly has given me amazing results. A flock of chickens without one of your sprouters is not complete as well as unprofitable.
E. L. Lambert,
Driftwood, Okla.

Wis. Incubator Co.
Racine, Wis.
I wouldn't be without my Wisconsin Grain Sprouter, as tender green sprouts keep my chickens healthy and doubles egg yield. Get more eggs in winter when the price is high than at any other time.
Mrs. Joe Denton,
Sterrett, Tex.

HOMESTEAD Vigorous Silver Strain CAMPINES

They Dominate in the World of Campines

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 1922

Homestead Campines made practically a clean sweep, winning 1-2-3 cock; 1-2-3 hen; 1-2-3-4 cockerel; 1-2-4-5 pullet; 1 young pen. This win, added to their big win at Boston and New York state fair, prove that they dominate in the world of Campines.

They win for all our customers, the blues at home and in foreign lands. Our prices are very reasonable for such quality of egg production and beauty and VIGOR. For head points, type and color and VIGOR, our youngsters of this year's hatch are WONDERFUL.

Homestead Campine Farms

Box A

Wayland, Massachusetts



BUTTERCUPS

Cook's Goldenrod Buttercups. Heavy Layers. WIN AT BOSTON, All Firsts; All Specials, including 1-2-4-5-6 Pullet. AT BUFFALO (Club Meet) 1 Cock, 3-4 Hen, 1-2-5 Pullet, 1 Old Pen, 1 Young Pen, Display, Shape and Color Special on Female Champion Female (Class of 150 Buttercups). AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—3rd Cock, 2nd Hen, 1st Cockerel, 1st Pullet, 2nd Young Pen. Hens and Pullets, \$5 to \$10 ea. Cockerels, \$5 to \$15 ea. Cock Birds, \$10 to \$15 ea. Female Illustrated 1st Pullet, Boston, 1921. Typical Buttercup. Weight, just under 6 pounds, right after this show. Send for circular.

C. SYDNEY COOK, JR.,

71 Valentine St.,

WEST NEWTON, MASS.

What's a CAPON and Why?

A book that explains everything you will ever want to know about CAPONS. 50 pictures from life that show each step in the operation. List of Capon Dealers' addresses. Tells how to prevent "Slips" where to get the best and cheapest capon tools. Capons are immense eating. Big profits realized. Get wise. This book tells how. Copyrighted new and revised edition. Regular 50c copy, prepaid to your address (a short time only) for a Dime in coin or stamps. GEORGE BEUOY, R. R. No. 7, CEDAR VALE, KANS.

WM. COOK & SONS, Box A, Scotch Plains, N. J. ORIGINATORS OF ALL the ORPINGTONS

EVENTUALLY, if you wish the best Orpingtons you will send to their ORIGINATORS. Why not now, and avoid loss and disappointment. We guarantee safe delivery and satisfaction backed by our reputation of FIFTY years. This means something to you. We have won over fifteen thousand first prizes and numerous government laying contests. Send for new price list today, with history of all the Orpingtons. We keep the Buff, White, Black, Blue and Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons, all of which we MADE, so you are sure of the best and purest blood from us. Write your full requirements for special quotation.

Buff Orpingtons

with Show qualities and laying qualities combined won at Syracuse, N. Y., 1922, 1st and 2nd cock and 2nd hen. We have 9 cockerels from our Lady Egg-A-Day, world's champion laying hen, and they will head 9 of my 80 pens. We are now booking eggs from these cockerels at \$10.00 per setting for delivery after Jan. 1, 1923. It is a fact that the Hen transmits her laying qualities to her sons and they to their daughters.

CAPT. I. BROOKS CLARKE,

EGG-A-DAY FARM, INC.,

R. F. D. 3,

VIENNA, VA.

Mayslake Buff Orpingtons

An Unparalleled Record

Following up their great VICTORY at NEW YORK STATE FAIR, September, 1922, where they won CHAMPIONSHIP BEST DISPLAY (2nd consecutive year), 3 Firsts, 2 Seconds, 1 Third, 2 Fourths, and all Specials offered but one,

MAKE ANOTHER STUPENDOUS WIN at TRI-STATE FAIR, MEMPHIS, September, 1922—1-2-3 Cocks; 1-2-3-4 Cockerels; 1-2-3 Hens; 1-2-3-4 Pullets; 1-2 Pens (young); 1-2 Pens (old); GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP BEST COCK in show; GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP BEST PULLET in show; CHAMPIONSHIP BEST DISPLAY; 275 Orpingtons competing.

Points of Superiority of Mayslake Buff Orpingtons

1. They are line-bred and one of the oldest and leading strains in America.
2. They have won for us in strongest competition at America's leading shows past two years—At Chicago, Coliseum; New York State Fair; Ohio State Fair; Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Tenn., they recorded 27 Firsts, 17 Seconds, 17 times First and Second in same class, 5 times Championship Best Display, twice Best Cock in show, once Best Cockerel, and once Best Pullet in show, 3 times Best Bird in entire show in 32 classes competed in.
3. They have won for our customers Championships, blue ribbons and other leading awards at Canadian and America's best shows—Chicago-National, Greater Milwaukee, Illinois State Show, Missouri State Show, St. Louis, Kansas City, San Antonio, So. Western Exposition, Texas, and Canadian National Exposition.
4. They stand pre-eminent for color at the desired exhibition shade of buff, combined with great size, and true Orpington type, and are the greatest layers and table fowl—a combination that make them doubly profitable.
5. They bring repeated success and give entire satisfaction as breeders for exhibition and for laying. Hundreds of birds of the same breeding as our winners and layers at prices within reach of all.

SPECIAL this month only—25 Farm range large breeding Cockerels at \$5 each.

Address:

FRANK F. CONWAY, HINSDALE, ILL.
Owner and Manager Mayslake
Farm Buff Orpingtons,

EGGS 90 CENTS A DOZEN WHOLESALE

U. L. Meloney, President of J. W. Meloney & Co., commission merchants, New York City, writes under date of Oct. 18, 1922:

"Did not think it possible for market to reach such prices on eggs, but you will note in today's Price-Current that here we are again close to a dollar a dozen wholesale on the best."

The Producers Price Current for Oct. 18th, quoted New Jersey, hennery whites, uncandled extras, at 81 cents. The same grade candled locally by receivers at 86 cents. There was no price quotation on the top grade, composed of New Jersey, hennery white, extra fancy candled selections, and these commanded about 90 cents wholesale.

Receipts are running below last year. Fancy nearby whites are very firm and average higher under a scarcity.

The average and under grades of whites moved more slowly and trade in cold-storage whites was quiet.

There is considerable pressure to sell refrigerator stocks by some holders, the poorer grades selling very slowly. The proportion of fancy grades is too short, forcing prices high. The result is a very wide range of prices necessary to cover the market.

The market, Oct. 18th, quoted:

Refrigerator extra firsts, charges paid to expiring date.....	29@32
Refrigerator, whites, nearby.....	32@41
Refrigerator, whites, Pacific Coast	32@42
Fresh gathered, extras.....	53@56
Fresh gathered, lower grades.....	20@27
Nearby white, pullets.....	42@65
Nearby hennery, white.....	84@86
New Jersey, hennery white, extra fancy, candled selections.....	@
Pacific Coast, whites, extras.....	78@80
Pacific Coast, mediums.....	52@63
Other western and southern gathered whites	44@62
Nearby and nearby western, hennery browns, fancy to extra fancy	56@64

Different Kinds of White Plumage.

Respecting white fowls. There are at least four different variations of white plumage, each with its own special properties: (1) dominant white of the White Leghorn; (2) recessive white of Rose Comb Bantams; (3) recessive white of Silky fowls; (4) white (splashed) of Andalusians and Blue Langshans.

Crossed with Brown Leghorn: (1) produces all white progeny, with a few colored feathers; (2) and (3) give all wholly colored birds, with the pigmentation of the plumage as fully developed as the pure Brown Leghorn; whilst (4) so-called sports) if mated with black fowls will give blue progeny.—Poultry, Australia.

Each year more farmers are providing a good poultry house and keeping pullets housed during the winter months. Pullets will mature more rapidly when housed than when on range. Housed pullets are kept near the feed and will consume more grain and mash. After pullets are once housed they should be confined until settled weather comes in the spring, as alternate turning out and cooping up makes them discontented.

One foot of mash hopper feeding space should be provided for each twelve to fifteen hens.

A Mammoth Incubator

Out of Southern California, where all things are "the largest on earth," comes another big thing. It is the 3,000,000 egg capacity incubator built by C. G. Sparks and A. O. Melcher, Southern California, a three-story, hollow tile, insulated building as an aid to the walnut growing industry of the Anaheim section. The incubator was built by walnut growers who felt that the fertilizer problem could be solved by raising poultry as a side-line, and the huge incubator was designed to put a large number of walnut growers in the poultry business this winter.

The incubator building has been completed, it is already hatching eggs on the custom basis, and the builders who invested \$17,000

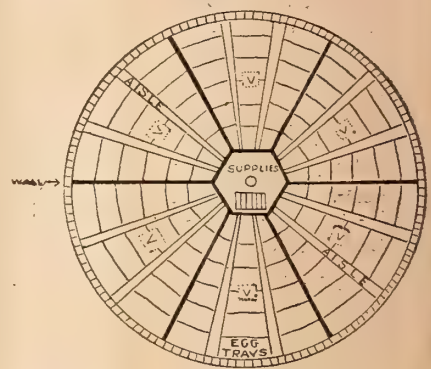


Mammoth 3,000,000 egg incubator.

in it feel that their outlay of money was justified. Of course the capacity of the building may not be reached for years, or at all, but Messrs. Sparks and Melcher are in a position to take all the business their fellow walnut growers throw them. The price for hatching eggs has been set at three cents per chick, the eggs to be furnished by the growers. In incubating the production of their own flock, they have gotten a 94 per cent hatch.

The Sparks-Melcher incubator is 65 feet in diameter, and 36 feet from the cellar to the roof. It is the first of its type attempted in California at least. Its builders spent two years in preliminary study and planning before they commenced building it.

A heating system is installed in the basement, and pipes radiate sufficient heat in each of the 12 incubation chambers, each one of which has a capacity of 250,000 chicks. In each chamber are 17 rows of egg trays, stacked



Floor plan of incubator. There are six incubator rooms on each of the two upper floors. "V," ventilating shafts.

one above the other. There is a space of one foot between the ceiling and the top of each wall, or partition between the rooms, to provide for an even temperature. There is a ventilation shaft in the center of each room on the two upper floors.

At first the attendants were troubled with the heat in the chambers. But the owners secured workers from the Imperial Valley, where the daily temperature averages well above 100 degrees for the most of the summer, and these men do not seem to mind the heat while turning trays.

Calif.

Clyde C. Hurley.

A box, barrel, or better still a galvanized iron ash can should be put in the poultry house in which grain can be stored. This addition to the house will save a great amount of labor as grain and mash can be taken to the house once a month, and will always be handy for feeding.

Angell Says



Albert Angell Jr.

THE success of the Vitality Line of Poultry Feeds has not been equaled by any other line of commercial feeds in so short a time in the history of the poultry industry.

The reason for the phenomenal growth of Vitality may be attributed largely to the fact that the poultry keepers have confidence in the manufacturers of this feed, knowing that quality is the watch word in the selection of every ingredient that goes into each formula.

The latest nationally known and famous poultry farms to adopt Vitality Feeds and the method of feeding them are Oak Dale Farms, Harry Lamon, Manager, Le Roy, Minn., and H. Cecil Sheppard, The Ancona King, Berea, Ohio.

When men of calibre and reputation as Messrs. Sheppard and Lamon are willing to feed Vitality to their thousands of valuable birds, all other poultry raisers need fear of making no mistake by following in the steps of these two famous poultrymen.

ROSENBAUM BROTHERS,

Albert Angell Jr.

Manager Poultry Feed Department.



Illinois National Egg Laying Contests Adopt Vitality Feeds and Method of Feeding

The Department of Agriculture, Division of Poultry Husbandry, State of Illinois, has awarded the contract for feeding the Illinois National Egg Laying Contests for 1923, at Quincy and Murphysboro, Ill., to Vitality feeds. To the best of our knowledge this is the first time in the history of commercial poultry feeds that the National Egg Laying Contest has placed sufficient confidence in a commercial feed to use it exclusively and seldom, if ever, has a manufacturer been willing to make a public demonstration of the feeding value of their products.

Some of the reasons why Vitality Feeds were selected by the Illinois National Egg Laying Contest are:

First—The feeds are made under the personal supervision of Albert Angell, Jr.

Second—Every bag of feed is guaranteed by Rosenbaum Brothers to give "Absolute Satisfaction when fed according to directions."

Third—The signature of Albert Angell, Jr., on every sack is a guarantee against the use of low grade ingredients, change in formulae, etc.

Fourth—When America's foremost poultry experts such as Harry Lamon and H. Cecil Sheppard indorse and feed Vitality exclusively to their thousands of valuable birds, there is no doubt as to the true feeding value of the Vitality Line.

Fifth—The Illinois National Egg Laying Contests, therefore, in considering what feeds and method of feeding to adopt for the 1923 contests at Quincy and Murphysboro, took into consideration the reputation of the men behind Vitality Feeds as well as those who are using them throughout the country and in deciding to adopt Vitality were governed by these facts.

The results of these contests will be published in the American Poultry Journal in this four-page colored supplement each month with illustrations of the leading pens and individuals in each breed represented.

What Vitality Feeds are accomplishing for thousands of America's successful poultry raisers they will accomplish for you. Simply get in touch with your dealer, follow out the information as given in Scientific Poultry Feeding and Management and you cannot go astray.

ROSENBAUM BROTHERS
Poultry Feed Department
CHICAGO, U. S. A.



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Send me a copy of Albert Angell's new poultry book, free of charge.

My name is

My address is

The number of chickens I have is The brand of feed I use is

My dealer's name is

Horticulture for Poultry Keepers

Conducted by Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

I am in receipt of the following interesting letter from C. T. Patterson, formerly in charge of the work at the Missouri Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, and who has established himself on a fruit and poultry farm in recent years:

My farm is located just outside Springfield, Mo., and on one side has the state highway and on the other side the passenger track of the Frisco railroad. About 500 cars pass each day on the highway and 28 passenger trains on the railway. This location naturally attracts many visitors. One of the questions asked most frequently is: "How can we start a poultry farm? and can we grow fruit and chickens on the same land?"

The two questions can be answered at the same time, and instead of giving a theory on how to do it we show how we are handling the work.

I wish I could walk over my place with you and show how we handle the fruit and chickens together, but since I can't do that I will give a description of our work.

The first of April, 1920, I secured our present location, which was then a tract of smooth land containing nothing but oat stubble. We were handicapped in not having any buildings, trees or water, but were not handicapped by the place having been spoiled by some one else. In planning the place it was our aim to locate the fundamental parts of the place as nearly in a central

position as possible; these are the residence, the water supply, the feed supply and incubator building, so as to arrange each line of work in a cycle at the base of operations.

Each gate and door opens from you and each works with springs, so one does not have to bother with a gate latch or door latch, but just press the door or gate and it closes behind you. The yards are arranged so the chickens are alternated, one pen being empty while the chickens are in the other. The fruit is set in these yards to alternate in the same way. There are apple trees in one set of the yards and the other set is planted to peach trees. This makes it possible to spray the apple trees; then, when the chickens are under the apple trees the peach trees can be sprayed. Then when the fruit ripens the birds can be kept away from the trees which are ripening.

The garden and truck patch is west of the residence and begins next to the residence, with annuals such as lettuce, radishes, onions, peas, beans, potatoes, etc. The truck occupies about one-fourth of the garden; then come the perennials, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes etc.

As to varieties of fruits, we have the earliest strawberries to ripen in the spring, and others which cover all the strawberry seasons. The strawberries last until the raspberries are ripe and the raspberries last until the blackberries are ripe, and the blackberries last until the grapes are ripe, and the grapes last until the early peaches and apples are ripe, and they in turn last until the winter apples are ripe; and the winter apples will last in the basement until the berries

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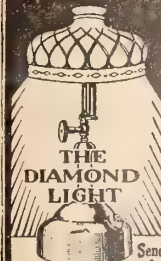
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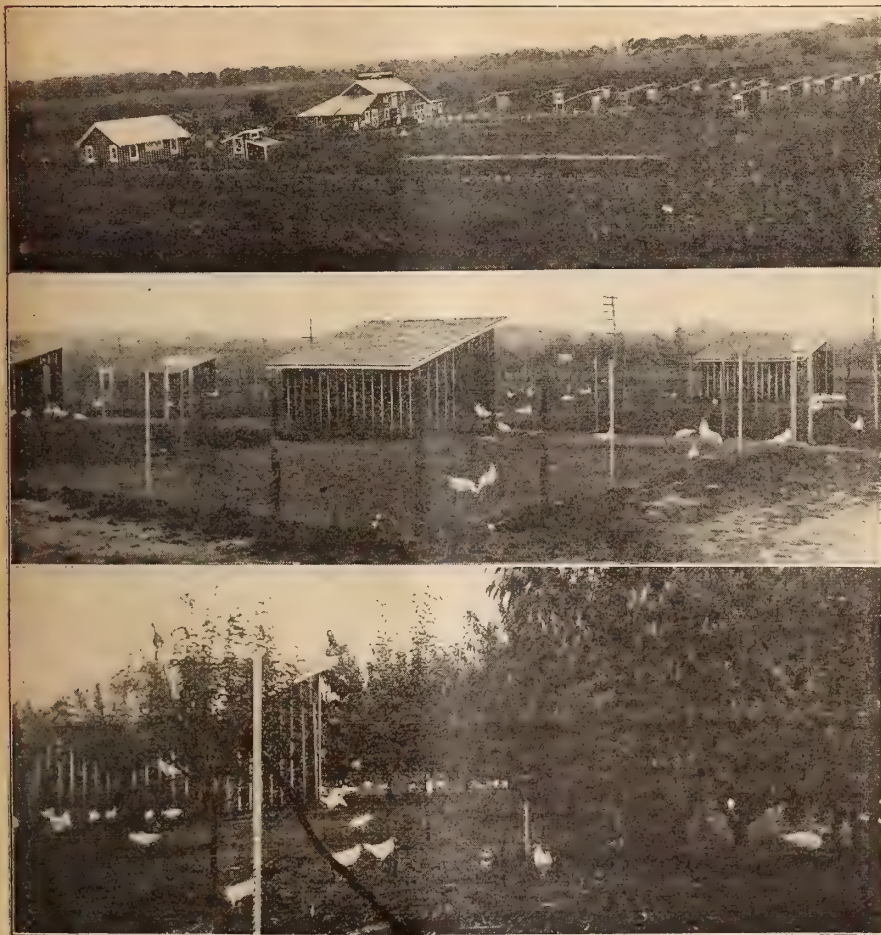


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Photos by courtesy C. T. Patterson, Missouri.

Top view shows barn for horse and cow, brooder house and garden on left, and breeding yards on right. Center shows growing green food in alternate runs. Bottom shows fruit trees three years in the ground.

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are ripe in the spring. That is, I suppose they will last that long, although I have heard it said that apples and appetites do not keep well together. However, on the above theoretical cycle I should have fruit practically the year around.

The chickens furnish fertilizer for the trees and the trees furnish shade for the chickens, thus being a benefit to each, which reflects to the profit of the owner.

As the production of chickens and eggs is the main source of income on my farm, a large number of varieties of all kinds of fruits have been planted, which is not a good plan for a commercial orchard, but it will assure more of a continuous supply of fruit, as I figure that some varieties will bear when others do not.

I have had the practical experience of developing four poultry farms, two of which were new places, while the other two were already built. After that experience I am frank to say that we prefer to build a new place.

Some think it takes too long to grow trees, but by referring to the bottom photo in the group I am sending you, you will note the luxuriant growth of peach trees in 2½ years. The peach trees were loaded with peaches this year.

Can grapes be planted in the fall? If so, what is the best time?

Is it advisable to plant cherries and peaches in the fall?

Do you think the Anconas as good layers as the Leghorns?

Kentucky. Minnie Brown.

Except in the extreme northern section of the country hardy grapes can be planted in the fall. October in most sections is the best month in which to make fall plantings.

In the greater part of the country it is best to plant cherry and peach trees in the spring. There are many sections where the winters are mild in which fall planting of these fruits is advisable.

Anconas are as good layers as the Leghorns.

In what part of North Carolina would you advise me to locate and set out an apple orchard?

Are there good hard roads throughout that section of the state?

For what can good orchard land be bought?

How about transportation facilities?

Illinois. C. C. Burton.

The largest and most profitable apple orchards in North Carolina are found in the vicinity of Asheville and Waynesville. That section produces the best Winesap and Stayman apples. There are good hard roads throughout the entire section of western North Carolina.

Good orchard land can be purchased for \$25.00 to \$100.00 per acre.

Transportation facilities are good. The markets of the East are not far away, while the Southern market is right at hand.

I have just returned from a month's stay in that section of the country. I have always thought it the most beautiful and healthful section of all the United States and I am firmer in my belief than ever before.

In reply to H. W. Adams, Wisconsin. Hardwood ashes are very beneficial to fruit trees, berry bushes and shrubbery. They contain potash and other necessary elements of plant food. The ashes should be well scattered and thoroughly incorporated with the soil.

I have just returned from an inspection of the apple orchards in the vicinity of Asheville. Mr. C., Western North Carolina, will this year produce

a very large apple crop. Wherever I went I found the orchards laden with fruit. In that section orchardists give their trees very careful attention, thoroughly spraying, cultivating and pruning the same. The crop of Winesap and Stayman apples is exceedingly large. These orchards are located at an elevation of 2,600 feet, on the average. Beyond all question of doubt the best and most beautiful Winesap and Stayman are produced in this section. These orchards are very profitable and it is seldom that one can be purchased.

What is the best fall apple for me to plant in this section?

Is the Delicious sufficiently hardy to be planted commercially in the central part of this state?

Minnesota. C. H. Hanson.

The Wealthy apple is the best fall apple in existence in the orchards of Minnesota and today is found growing in all sections of the United States. The tree is extremely hardy; the fruit, large, handsome and of good quality. It brings the highest price on the market of all fall apples.

The Delicious is sufficiently hardy for commercial planting in that section. In fact, there are many bearing orchards of this apple in your state. You will make no mistake in planting these two varieties.

I have purchased 20 acres of Miami, Florida, and will plant an orange and grape fruit ranch. I am informed that the Temple orange is the most profitable variety to plant. Can you tell me if this is true?

New Hampshire. D. C. Watson.

The Temple orange was originated near Miami a few years ago. It is only during the past few years that trees of this variety for planting could be secured. This orange is of superior quality and appearance and the tree is hardy and vigorous. You will of course plant in the orange grove one or two other varieties that polonization may be perfect.

Last spring I set out an apple orchard of 12 acres, planting two-year old trees. When is the best time to apply nitrate of soda to these trees to induce rapid growth?

Rhode Island. L. P. Watson.

The best time to apply the Nitrate of Soda to young apple trees will be next spring, just as the trees are bursting into bud. The soda should be scattered very evenly over the surface and the ground thoroughly harrowed thereafter. Do not apply Nitrate of Soda or any other stimulant to the young trees after July 1st. If you do, you will induce late growth which will be too tender to withstand the winter temperature and the trees will be injured.

I have an orchard of rather sloping ground near Lexington, Va. What is the best cover crop I can use in this orchard? It will be necessary for me to get the orchard into sod within the year or two, as the trees will then be in full bearing. I have been informed that bearing apple trees should be cultivated thoroughly each year. The ground is rather too sloping to do this, as it washes badly by excessive rainfall.

Virginia. Harold Finley.

The best cover crop for your section would be rye and oats. A very large majority of the commercial orchardists are agreed that better results are obtained by cultivating apple orchards thoroughly until about the first or

The Egg is $\frac{3}{4}$ Water

Heavy Drinkers are Heavy Layers

Each hen must drink one-fourth pint water every day to produce high priced winter eggs. *Water must be warm.*

Hen's temperature is 110 degrees F. Don't let your hens drink ice cold water a single day this winter, for it will chill to the bone and may stop egg production a whole month.

Why permit unnecessary loss when the

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KEEPS WATER WARM 24 HOURS

No lamp, no fire, no danger. No upkeep. No trouble. *Only up-to-date Sanitary Fountain.* Drinking cup does not project beyond outer can. No possible chance to catch litter or filth. No contamination to cause disease. *Water always warm, clean and pure.*

Made of heavy galvanized iron. Built like fireless cooker. Works like thermos bottle. Simply fill every evening with hot water—that's all. Hens will have plenty of pure, clean, warm water early in the morning just when they want it and need it most.

Water is a natural tonic just as important as feed. Get full value from high priced feeds. Increase egg production and profits by keeping warm water before your hens all the time.

The heavy drinkers are heavy layers. 100 layers will drink 12 to 15 quarts of water a day. Just think of it! The egg is three-fourths water! Every hen you have must drink one-fourth pint water every day or she cannot produce. Only warm water can be consumed in this quantity, in cold weather. *The water must be as nearly*

clean, pure and fresh at all times as the water you drink yourself. This cannot be done with open containers. The *Eureka Sanitary Fountain* is not a luxury. It is a necessity—a year round fountain. It keeps warm water warm 'n winter and cold water cool in summer.

Winter Eggs Bring Big Profits—Get ready now to make these profits. Eggs are now rapidly going up in price. Winter eggs are more than double the summer price. If you get three-fourths as many eggs in winter as you do in early summer you can make four times as much money, for the profit will be infinitely greater. Anyone can make a hen lay in springtime. Only proper care will make them lay when eggs are high.

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Gentlemen: Your Non-Freezing Poultry Fountain has given entire satisfaction both winter and summer. Should not like to do without it.—R. E. Pethick, Payntelle, Pa.

More Than Pleased—Good Year Around

Gentlemen: Last April I bought three of your Eureka Fountains and I am more than pleased with same, they are good the year around. I want more of them soon.—G. Y. Posey, Nash, Okla.

Perfectly Satisfactory—Orders Another

Gentlemen: Having used one of your Non-Freezing Fountains for two years I find it perfectly satisfactory. In fact I liked it so well I purchased another last spring and am getting good results.—H. Clay Beiler, East Millstone, N. J.

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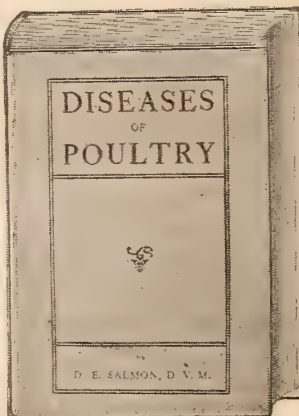
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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL,
523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill.



middle of July, and then seeding the ground to a cover crop, the cover crop to be plowed under each spring. There are, however, many profitable orchards which are in sod. You will obtain good results by seeding down the orchard to Blue grass or clover, cutting the same each year and placing the crop around the trees. It is when the grass is cut and removed from the field that apple trees do not flourish in sod. I think it the proper thing for you to do to seed down your rather sloping ground to Blue grass and treat it as above mentioned.

* * *

I am considering setting grapes on a knoll containing six or seven acres, none of which is very steep and yet all will drain well, none flat, and is higher than surrounding ground. Soil is rather thin, light clay ("sugar-tree land"); subsoil a reddish-brown clay of a "pebbly" or granular nature. This patch is now growing weeds. I consider planting about 1500 grapevines of the following varieties: Concord, 500; Delicious, 100; Catawba, 50; Niagara, 100; Worden, 200; Eclipse, 100; Delaware 50; Diamond, 100; Moore's Early, 100; Agawan, 50; Brighton, 50 (all these from Stark Bros.), and Juno, 50 (from Rochester Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. This is a larger list of varieties than is usually put out, so I would like your advice, if any of these varieties have serious faults, or would not be well adapted to this section.

This number of vines would plant about three acres, rows 10 feet apart, vines nine feet apart in the row. Is not this rather close together? for the canes on some varieties will grow 10 feet or more in a single season. Should the ends of canes be pinched back when they begin to interfere with one another? Which is advisable, spring or fall planting, and is there much difference in results? Do rabbits and mice attack fall-set plants as they do young trees? Wouldn't it be advisable to use a subsoil plow when plowing before planting?

Indiana. LeRoy M. Curry.

* * *

You will, in my opinion, make a serious mistake if you plant so many varieties of grapes. Plant two-thirds Concord and one-third Worden. You will then have a good crop of fruit each year—and make money. I hope you will not stick to the list of varieties you submit. Ten by ten feet is about right for grape planting. Do not pinch off ends of canes. Let them grow at will and prune in fall.

Spring planting in your section is safer than fall planting. Fall planting is best where it can be done successfully.

Mice and rabbits sometimes injure grape vines in the winter.

A sub-soil plow is usually needed in land such as you refer to.

You can secure the Royal Purple raspberry plants from any eastern nursery.

* * *

I have been reading your department in the Journal and have noticed that you think around Ashville, N. C., and parts of Virginia, are ideal for climate. As I have been thinking of going to Chattanooga, Tenn., would like to know if I will find the same climate as in Ashville. Also what apple trees would you advise for the section around Chattanooga? Do you know what land is worth there that would be near the city and good for fruit and chickens? Is Chattanooga a good market for such? Is there a building and loan company in Chattanooga?

Illinois

Frank Staubitz

The conditions, climate and otherwise near Chattanooga are not as favorable as the recognized apple section of North Carolina and Virginia. There are some few apple orchards in the vicinity of Chattanooga, in which Stayman and Virginia Beauty are profitable. Orchard land can be bought for \$25 to \$100 an acre. I think a small fruit farm, that combined with poultry, would pay well there. Chattanooga is an excellent market. There is a building association in it, the raising of raspberries, grapes, etc.,



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The Breeding of Silver Laced Wyandotte Pullets

By J. M. PHILIPSON, England

What I have to say is intended for the benefit of novices, as many old breeders know how to breed Silver Laced Wyandotte pullets just as well as I do. At our general meeting, held in Stockport, it was moved by an old member that one type of lacing be aimed at, so that every breeder would breed for that type; but I have bred now well over 30 years, and I have always found that judges and breeders differ in their opinions about the type of lacing, so you can take it from me that you need not be afraid who you show under if your pullet or hen has the qualities I will describe.

Let her be good Wyandotte shape, with good size (the bigger the better), a nice broad deep body, and good hackle and legs. See that she is well and evenly laced around every feather, with pure white centers and sound green black lacing. Then, be she heavily or openly laced, with long shaped feather or oval, you have a good one, that if shown nice and fit is going to do some winning. But for myself I prefer rather a long-feather, nice and open, and if well laced, and a sound black, you can't get it too open. These are the pullets that are hardest to breed, and when you get one like this she will win under good judges every time, as there are never many of this sort in a season.

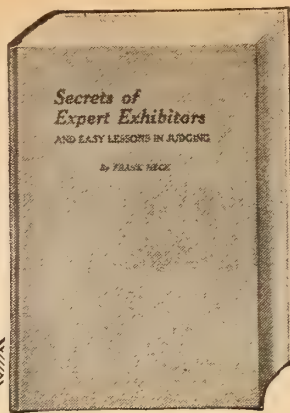
Now I will tell you the way I make my pens to produce these winners. I select a pen of very open-laced hens or pullets. With them I mate a rather heavy-laced cock or cockerel, as sound in lacing and as green in black as possible, bred from a real good, rather heavily-laced hen. From a pen of this mating I have bred many winning pullets. Another very successful pen is rather heavily-laced hens mated with a fine-laced cockerel. These matings generally breed pullets of a nice level medium type of lacing, so attractive in the show pen. If you are mating good exhibition hens or pullets, don't choose a cockerel too open on breast and wing. Be sure that he is bred from a good even clear-laced hen, as all silver-laced have a tendency to breed lighter-laced chickens than themselves; and if you have mated your pens too open, the fault will be pullets of poor black on cushion or not laced round the feather at top of breast.

Many good pullets have a trick of molting very mossy the second season. Don't discard them for this. They will breed just as well as they did the first season, and may molt quite clear the next time. The thing to be most careful about is to select your breeding cockerels from the best laced and clear-laced hens or pullets, as it is from the male side that you get the pure white centers in choosing a cockerel to breed. I like them to have a lot of pullet lacing on saddle or tail coverts, and a dark or ticked back and shoulders, with well-laced, clean-cut wing bars and well-laced wing ends. Such a cockerel can't fail to sire some good show pullets. There are lots of good birds never shown because their owners think they have no chance; but it is surprising how some judges differ in their ideas of a good Silver, and often you don't know what will win until the cards are up.

World's Poultry Congress

The International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators has received from the Spanish government a hearty and cordial invitation for holding the Second World's Poultry Congress in Spain during 1924, supported by the municipality of the city of Barcelona and the committee of the Universal Exhibition of Barcelona, 1926, which latter body has offered use of the fine buildings now being erected in that city for the congress and exhibition.

The opening meetings of the congress and the exhibition shall be at Barcelona, which city has made liberal grants toward the expenses, and the closing meetings of the congress will be in Madrid. Wm. A. Lippincott, secretary.



Secrets of Expert Exhibitors

And Easy Lessons in Judging

By FRANK HECK

THE time has gone by when a breeder can pick up birds right out of the yards and win with them without special preparation. This is true even in the smaller shows. There are always at least a few hustling, enterprising breeders in every locality who are keenly alive to the financial profit and the honors accruing from winning over all competitors. These breeders use all legitimate methods for putting their birds in show condition. Most interesting book ever published for breeders.

Faking and Legitimate Preparation Both Laid Bare

Faking is certainly wrong and it should not be practiced, but even in legitimate show preparation what chance have you to win over one or more honest competitors who may have a copy of this book and thereby possess the knowledge which enables them to fix up their birds in scores of ways that are not known to you. Consider also the immense advantage you would have in being able to detect such forms of faking as can be discovered in cases where there may possibly be a dishonest exhibitor in the class. You need this book to protect yourself against dishonesty.

All the methods, drugs, chemicals and various modes of preparing birds for the show room are fully explained.

You need the book to protect yourself against the dishonest faker and you need it to put yourself on an equal footing with your honest competitors. It will save you many dollars in useless entry fees, and it will show you how to win the coveted prizes and honors which your rivals would otherwise receive. Have you ever bought a poultry book on general topics or disclosing some system of so-called secrets, and upon receipt of it had your expectations drop with a dull thud of disappointment? Well, this is not that kind of a book! Don't put off sending your order. You need the book NOW. The price of the book is, including postage.....

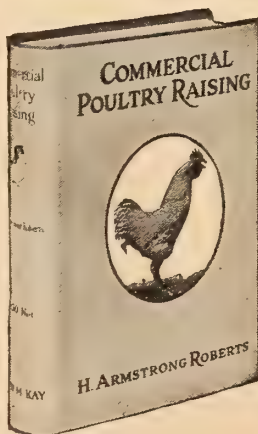
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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

523 PLYMOUTH COURT

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

600 Pages, 340 Illustrations and Plans, Fully Indexed, Cloth Bound



PRICE \$3.00, Postpaid

marking fowls. Management: Advertising, selling methods, marketing, caponizing, by-products of the poultry flock, including the preservation and uses of manure, feathers, and so on; shipping instructions, preparing birds for exhibitions, preserving eggs, killing and dressing poultry, practical study of the formation of eggs, embryology, measures that prevent mortality among chicks, broiler raising, importance of good business methods. **Equipment:** Working plans and instructions on how to make all kinds of poultry appliances, self-rising doors, ventilators, catching coops, broody hen boxes, trapnests, fattening pens, egg candlers, feed hoppers, erecting poultry netting, racks for sprouting oats, hatching egg cabinets, electric egg tester, outdoor incubator, colony brooders, feeding frames, etc. **Commercial Poultry Raising**, in fact, is an encyclopedia brought right down to date. A copy should be in the hands of everyone who wants to make a profit from hens.

PARTIAL LIST OF CONTENTS

American Poultry Industry: Origin of domestic fowls, magnitude of the industry, tables showing the numbers and kinds of fowls raised in different states, export trade, average prices on poultry and eggs in leading markets for past twenty years. **Analysis of Standard Breeds:** Description of each variety, not alone from the fancier's standpoint but according to utility qualifications, including sixty pen drawings of ideal types by a leading poultry artist. **Companions of the Hen:** Special chapters on ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea fowls, and pigeons, care and feeding, market value. **Incubation and Brooding:** Natural and artificial methods, how to choose equipment, incubator management, selection of hatching eggs, fertility, baby chick industry, sitting hens, testing eggs, how to build incubator cellars and brooder houses. **Poultry House Construction:** Designs for all kinds of buildings, laying houses, colony houses, brood coops, curtain-front and open-front houses, interior fixtures, nests, perches, watering systems, labor-saving devices. **Feeding:** Analysis of foodstuffs of every description, how to compound rations for poultry of all ages and for all purposes, formulas recommended by leading authorities, feed hoppers, mixers, carriers, methods of distribution, records, storage bins, costs, forced feeding, fattening, sprouting oats. **Diseases:** Symptoms and causes of all common ailments, remedies, with special references to white diarrhea, worms, and vermin, how to make disinfectants and dusting powders: Five chapters are devoted to the treatment of diseases. This is a treatise in itself. **Breeding:** Management of stock for increased egg production, selecting males, trapnesting, hybrids, pelvic-bone tests, prepotency, capacities of hens, pedigree breeding.

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

523 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois

Your Last Chance For Premium List, Coliseum Show, Chicago

The List is ready now and free to you. Entries close Nov. 15th. Dates of show, Dec. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, with all of Dec. 4th to get in. Judging will start promptly Dec. 5th.

The Coliseum show has introduced more new and useful features than all other national shows in America combined, and this year we are taking a step that no other association has ever dared to consider in comparison show.

THE JUDGE IN EVERY POULTRY CLASS WILL ISSUE AN INDEX CARD ON EVERY NON-WINNING SINGLE ENTRY AND PEN. This will not be a score card, but an INDEX card that gives the good as well as the bad features of all loosing specimens.

Yes, we know all about the cost and the labor, but we believe the exhibitor is entitled to this information, and we learned a long time ago that it is the exhibitors that make the show.

Yes, we have Rabbits, Savies and Cats and the National meeting of their clubs. OUR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM is the best ever offered and will be under the direct management of Professor A. G. Phillips of Purdue University, who has called to assist him in this work Professors Card and Kent.

THE UTILITY CLASS WILL BE CONTINUED, and we hope to see it one of the real features.

YES, WE ISSUE A MARKED CATALOG (One edition only). This Catalog is mailed direct from the show to all orders before it is offered for sale on the floor of the show room. This Catalog gives the correct name and address of every exhibitor, with a correct list of all winnings. The price of this catalog is 50 cents per single copy, or five copies to one address for \$2. Remember only one edition of this marked catalog, so order early.

Remember we are not mind readers, and do not know who wants our free list unless you write for it, but if you will send us your name and address we will mail you one under first-class postage.

YES, we are on the same dates as the great International stock show.

ADDRESS OF SECRETARY

The address of the Secretary until Nov. 8th, No. 25 West Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. After Nov. 8th, Lexington Hotel, Chicago, Ill. The Lexington Hotel, 22nd St. and Michigan boulevard, will be headquarters for the judges and exhibitors. For premium list, or any other information in regard to the show, write the Secretary.

Theo. Hewes, Sec'y.

Where Quality Counts--- PHILADELPHIA SHOW DECEMBER 19-23, 1922

We have the largest exhibition hall in the World where entire show will be cooped single tier and with wide aisles. Nowhere else could your exhibits be shown to better advantage.

The eyes of all the World are on Philadelphia for the coming Sesqui-Centennial. Get in the limelight and exhibit here.

Liberal Cash and Special Prizes in all Classes. Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits and Cavies. Premium List ready Dec. 1st. A post card brings one. Entries close Dec. 11th.

HARRY W. BRITTON, Sec'y. - - MOORESTOWN, N. J.

JAN'Y
17-23
1923

Chicago National
Bigger and Better Than Ever

Plans for the NATIONAL are under way and they include some entirely new things that will make the NATIONAL more popular than ever. For list of judges see reading columns. Best Show Hall in America. Club Meets. Good Specials. Best of Everything. For Premium List write to

D. E. HALE, Sec'y, 349 West 65th St., CHICAGO, ILL.

JAN'Y
17-23
1923

PITTSBURGH 12TH ANNUAL SHOW

Jan. 8 to 13, 1923
Entries Close Dec. 27

Poultry Exhibition
of Pittsburgh

J. Leonard Pfeuffer, Sec'y
P. O. Box 884, Pittsburg, Pa.

Annual Club Meets

American Bantam Assn. Geo. Fitterer, Sec., 600 W. 61st St., Chicago, Ill. National meet, Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 1-7, 1923.
American Barred Plymouth Rock Club, Leo. T. Robinson, Sec., Union City, Michigan. National meet, Houston, Texas, Nov. 11, 1922.

American Columbian Plymouth Rock Club, J. H. Breitigan, Sec.-Treas., Lititz, Pa. National meet, Chicago Coliseum Show, Dec. 5-10, 1922.

Buff Minorca Club, Ed. F. Schmidt, Sec., Hazelrigg, Ind. National meet, Chicago Coliseum Show, Dec. 5-10, 1922.

International Partridge Rock Club, J. H. Webster, Sec., Hamburg, N. Y. Annual club meet, Pittsburg show, Jan. 8-13, 1923.

Poultry Show Dates

For rules under which shows are held, and for lists of prizes offered and entry fees charged for the exhibition of birds, address the secretary of the show and ask for a free copy of the premium list and entry blank. The name of each secretary is listed with that of the show, and his address is the town or city in which the show is held, unless otherwise stated.

Our list of shows, is compiled from information received from secretaries or judges. If the dates of any poultry show in which you are interested do not appear hereunder, kindly have the secretary mail the necessary information to us and same will be published in our next issue without charge.

ALABAMA

Jan. 9-15, 1923. Dixie Poultry Assn., Montgomery. J. J. Massey, secretary.

ARIZONA

Dec. 6-9, 1922. Maricopa County Poultry Assn., Glendale. Arthur G. Freeland, secretary.

CANADA

Nov. 6-9, 1922. Kitchener Poultry Assn., Kitchener, Ont. H. G. Hebel, secretary.

Nov. 22-29, 1922. Royal Agricultural Winter Fair of Canada, Toronto, Ont. W. S. Johnson, Supt.

Jan. 9-11, 1923. Midland Poultry Assn., Midland, Ont. W. H. Thornton, Sec.

COLORADO

Nov. 13-18, 1922. Pike's Peak Poultry Assn., Colorado Springs. Harry D. Pierson, secretary. E. C. Branch, judge.

CONNECTICUT

Nov. 28-30, 1922. Sharon Poultry Assn., Sharon. A. E. Hotaling, secretary. Frank H. Davey, Lloyd Hallenbeck, judges.

Dec. 13-16, 1922. Middlesex County Poultry Assn., Middletown. W. C. Kennedy, Sec.

Jan. 13-15, 1923. Southern New England Poultry Assn., New London. H. G. Page, Groton, Conn., Sec. W. W. Schriever, J. H. Drevenstedt, Cort R. Hincken, judges.

Jan. 23-27, 1923. Connecticut Poultry Assn., Hartford. Paul P. Ives, secretary, Guilford, Conn.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Nov. 21-25, 1922. Washington Poultry Show, Washington. D. L. Orr, secretary, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

FLORIDA

Nov. 20-25, 1922. Jacksonville Poultry Assn., Jacksonville. Percy L. Thomas, secretary.

Dec. 6-9, 1922. Escambia County Poultry Assn., Pensacola. W. C. Jernigan, secretary, 1315 E. Strong St.

ILLINOIS

Nov. 14-18, 1922. Marion County Poultry Assn., Salem. C. A. Bracy, secretary. J. A. Leland, judge.

Nov. 20-24, 1922. Franklin County Poultry Assn., West Frankfort. G. S. Kuykendall, Sec. D. T. Heimlich, judge.

Nov. 28-Dec. 1, 1922. Staunton Poultry Assn., Staunton. C. C. Fritz, Sec. Frank Gloeckl, judge.

Nov. 28-Dec. 2, 1922. Ill.-Mo.-Ky. Poultry Assn., Cairo. V. L. Thomas, secretary.

Nov. 28-Dec. 3, 1922. Mid-State Poultry Assn., Belleville. G. L. Hankammer, Sec. Tom Woods, Hy Goodman, judges.

Nov. 29-Dec. 3, 1922. Quincy Poultry Show, Quincy. A. D. Smith, secretary. Hale and Damhorst, judges.

Dec. 4-9, 1922. Freeport Poultry Assn., Freeport. E. L. Otto, Sec. Leland, judge.

Dec. 4-9, 1922. McDonough County Poultry Assn., Macomb. Walter R. Purdum, Sec. F. S. Tarbill, judge.

Dec. 5-10, 1922. Great Coliseum Show,

Chicago. Theo. Hewes, secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dec. 6-10, 1922. Joliet Poultry Show, Joliet. Arthur F. Coons, Lockport, Ill. Sec. H. M. Woods, judge.

Dec. 11-16, 1922. Galva-Henry Co., Poultry Assn., Galva. A. C. Anderson, secretary.

Dec. 11-16, 1922. Illinois Fanciers' Assn., Lanark. J. A. Shaner, secretary. D. T. Heimlich, judge.

Dec. 12-16, 1922. Plainfield Poultry Assn., Plainfield. Albert Worst, Sec.

Dec. 12-17, 1922. Jo Daviess County Poultry Assn., Galena. H. J. Engels, Sec. J. A. Leland, judge.

Dec. 18-23, 1922. Knox County Poultry Assn., Galesburg. E. P. Nelson, Sec.

Dec. 18-23, 1922. Shelby Co. Poultry Assn., Shelbyville. A. Prater, Cowden, Ill., Sec.

Dec. 19-22, 1922. Heart of Egypt Poultry Show, Murphysboro. Grant Young, Sec. D. E. Hale, L. E. Rauch, judges.

Dec. 26-30, 1922. Central, Ill., Poultry Breeders' Assn., Lewistown. J. F. Seacord, Sec. J. S. Tarbill, judge.

Dec. 27-31, 1922. Lee County Poultry Assn., Dixon. L. B. Swingley, secretary. Joseph Dagle, judge.

Jan. 1-6, 1923. Elgin Poultry Assn., Elgin. Harold Rapalee, secretary. Geo. W. Hackett, judge.

Jan. 1-6, 1923. Moultrie County Poultry Assn., Sullivan. C. W. Tichenor, Sec. J. C. Johnston, judge.

Jan. 3-6, 1923. Lawrence County Poultry Assn., Bridgeport. F. M. Kaley, Sec.

Jan. 3-7, 1923. Illinois State show, Danville. A. D. Smith, secretary, Quincy, Ill.

Jan. 8-13, 1923. Northern Ill. Poultry Assn., Belvidere. C. E. Betz, Sec. Joseph Dagle, judge.

Jan. 17-23, 1923. National Poultry Show, Chicago. D. E. Hale, 349 W. 65th St., Sec.

INDIANA

Nov. 21-25, 1922. Carroll County Poultry Assn., Camden. W. A. Shamel, secretary.

Nov. 29-Dec. 3, 1922. Terre Haute Poultry Show, Terre Haute. E. H. Shelby, Sec., 712 S. 3rd St.

Dec. 4-9, 1922. Northeastern Indiana Poultry Assn., Kendallville. L. F. Muesing, Sec.

Dec. 12-16, 1922. Wakarusa Poultry Assn., Wakarusa. Loren Truex, secretary. Charles McClave, judge.

Jan. 9-13, 1923. Indiana Quality Show, Marion. Claude Enslen, secretary. J. C. Clipp, Simon Summers, judges.

Jan. 15-20, 1923. Logansport Fanciers' Club, Logansport. Louis Kasch, secretary-treasurer.

Jan. 24-27, 1923. Marshall County Poultry Assn., Plymouth. Wayne Little, Sec. C. R. Deardorff, judge.

IOWA

Nov. 24-30, 1922. Keokuk Poultry Assn., Keokuk. L. B. Calbreath, secretary.

Nov. 27-Dec. 1, 1922. Eastern Iowa Poultry Fanciers Assn., Davenport. H. M. Beaver, secretary. Jos. Dagle, judge.

Nov. 27-Dec. 1, 1922. Henry County Poultry Assn., Mt. Pleasant. Wm. Rukgaber, secretary. Fred Shellabarger, judge.

Nov. 27-Dec. 1, 1922. Shenandoah Poultry Assn., Shenandoah. Ernest A. Leacox, secretary. Glen Richards, judge.

Nov. 27-Dec. 1, 1922. Buchanan County Poultry Assn., Independence. John D. Tornowski, Sec. H. M. Woods, judge.

Nov. 28-Dec. 1, 1922. Boone County Poultry Assn., Boone. F. D. Wheeler, secretary.

Nov. 28-Dec. 2, 1922. Coon Rapids Poultry Show, Coon Rapids. John Grohe, president. F. H. Shellabarger, judge.

Dec. 4-8, 1922. Botna Valley Poultry Assn., Atlantic. John J. Moore, Sec. Joe Dagle, judge.

Dec. 4-8, 1922. Central Poultry Assn., Monroe. A. L. Mateer, Sec. F. H. Shellabarger, judge.

Dec. 4-9, 1922. Jefferson County Poultry Assn., Fairfield. E. L. Moser, secretary.

Dec. 4-9, 1922. Interstate Poultry Assn., Sioux City. Mrs. H. M. Sorenson, 209 Prescott Ave., secretary.

Dec. 6-10, 1922. Greater Des Moines Poultry Assn., Des Moines. Geo. S. Phillips, secretary. Atkins, Johnston, Monilaw, judges.

Dec. 12-14, 1922. Osceola County Poultry Show, Ocheyedan. Harry W. Campbell, Sec. Henn, judge.

Dec. 12-15, 1922. Sumner Poultry Assn., Sumner. E. C. Reimler, secretary.

Dec. 12-16, 1922. Monroe County Poultry Assn., Albia. John G. Evans, secretary.

Dec. 13-16, 1922. Traer Poultry Show, Traer. D. H. Hyland, Sec. Harry Atkins, judge.

Dec. 18-22, 1922. Taylor County Poultry

AMERICA'S GREATEST QUALITY SHOW

BOSTON SHOW JANUARY 1st TO 5th, 1923

THE SHOW WITH A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION

Conducted for the best interests of exhibitors
and the poultry industry in general.

NO BLUFFS, JUST PLAIN COMMON SENSE

The Great Prestige of a Win Here Is Acknowledged

Premium Lists ready Nov. 1.

ENTRIES CLOSE DEC. 11

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Ten thousand people all told pass through the gates every day—10,000

Entries Close January 3, 1923

Show dates Jan. 24-28 (both dates included), 1923. One bird or a hundred for pleasure or for profit. Madison Square Garden is the place to show, and visit. Ask the man who exhibits. Send for list of exhibitors, 1922, also our chicken fanciers' 50th anniversary of the first arrival of the Pekin ducks to America. A "Peek" in Duck Dinner. Premium list ready Dec. 15, 1922.

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NEW PUBLIC HALL

Largest Auditorium In The World

JANUARY 1 TO 6

The Big Buff Variety Show of '23

Send For Premium List—Entries Close Dec. 18.

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Frank C. Stier, Pres.

Cleveland, Ohio

A. E. Rehburg Sec'y.



SPECIAL COCKEREL SALE

of Wilson's Trap-nested

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

16-week-old pullets at \$2.00 up

All stock from hens with egg records from 180 to 290 eggs. Some choice cockerels at same price.

At the Chicago National show, January, 1922, my birds won 1 cock; 1-2-5 cockerel; 1-2-4-5 hen; 1-2-3-4-5 pullet; 1 old pen; 1 young pen; also best display and all specials.

This is your opportunity to get foundation stock at very lowest prices. Write for my catalog, and remember you will get a square meal from

GLENN A. WILSON

BOX 10

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EASY TO GET EGGS

Feed "OCULUM," the Scientific Germicide, only ONE drop a day per hen. It has made MORE Eggs all over the U. S. for 15 years—often doubling them. It is cheap. Sample (150 feeds) 10c. "OCULUM" made 48 hens jump from 8 to 42 eggs a day. H. C. Miller, Judge A. P. Assn., Akron, O., ask him. It quickly relieves Roup and other germ troubles. Bradley, Fishel and other fanciers praise it. This journal O. K.'s it. Bottles 50c and \$1 postpaid. GUARANTEED Booklet FREE.

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Dealers handle.

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Giant Minorcas, S. C. Black

A grand lot of exhibition birds, old and young, now ready for the show room. Bred from our nineteen winners at Madison Square Garden and Hagerstown Fair. Five hundred select breeders that must be sold at once. JOHN L. BROWN, 65 Indiana Ave., ANDERSON, IND.

NEWARK

New Jersey State CHAMPIONSHIP First Regiment Armory SHOW

Cash, Cups and Specials surpassing that of any show in the country this year. Usual five ribbons in all full classes PLUS an added ribbon for each five additional entries. CHAMPIONSHIP SPECIALS on best male and female in every variety of poultry—bantams, ducks and geese. NUMEROUS SPECIALTY CLUB MEETS with largely increased cash and specials—one variety alone offering over \$900 cash. ALL SPECIALS GIVEN OUTRIGHT THIS YEAR, including two new \$150.00 Cups, one on bantams.

ATTENDANCE INSURING PUBLICITY

throughout the 100 mile travel radius of Newark brought over 6,000 people last year and will insure 15,000 this year with the show open with special attractions both Thanksgiving and the following Sunday.

Entries close November 17th.

Show dates November 29th to December 3rd.

Send for premium list to

R. O. LIPTON, Sec.,

BOX 877, SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.

National Poultry Show

of the Northwest

MILWAUKEE AUDITORIUM

Nov. 29 and 30-Dec. 1, 2, 3, 1922

Entries close Nov. 21, 1922

Chickens, Pigeons, Turkeys, Ducks and Geese.

Entry fee: Singles, \$1.00; pens, \$3.00
Large Sales—National Prestige
Premium List now.

J. F. MARVIN, Sec'y,
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ELGIN POULTRY & PET STOCK ASSOCIATION

21ST ANNUAL EXHIBIT
JAN. 1-6, 1923

Northern Illinois Quality Show

Write for Premium List

HAROLD RAPALEE, Sec'y, ELGIN, ILL.

WHITE PLAINS POULTRY SHOW

to be held at

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

December 7-8-9

Request Premium Lists from

Earle P. Yaple, Sec'y, White Plains, N. Y.

Assn., Bedford. John Lacy, Sec. Thos. Woods, judge.

Dec. 19-21, 1922. Kossuth County Poultry Assn., Algona. E. J. McEvoy, secretary.

Dec. 19-22, 1922. Northern Iowa Poultry Assn., New Hampton. C. B. Phillips, secretary. E. H. Hoffman, judge.

Dec. 27, 1922-Jan. 2, 1923. Iowa State Poultry Show, DuLague. H. M. Corning, secretary, Waterloo, Iowa, Branch. Atkins, Johnson, Richards, Grow and Monilaw, judges. Jan. 4-8, 1923. Cedar Valley Poultry Assn., Osage. A. J. Saskoske, Sec.

Jan. 8-12, 1923. Burlington Poultry Assn., Burlington. J. T. Dugan, Sec. J. C. Johnston, judge.

KANSAS

Nov. 22-25, 1922. McPherson County Poultry Show, McPherson.

Dec. 5-9, 1922. Cloud County Poultry Show, Concordia. Geo. H. Cook, secretary. Wm. Scott, judge.

Dec. 11-15, 1922. Ark. Valley Poultry Assn., Hutchinson. W. H. Underwood, secretary. R. P. Krum, Dr. Akerman, judges.

MARYLAND

Dec. 5-9, 1922. Baltimore Poultry Show, Baltimore. H. S. Thompson, 321 Chapanoke Rd., secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS

Dec. 12-15, 1922. Springfield Poultry Club, Springfield. G. L. Colletter, secretary. 244 Main street.

Dec. 14-15, 1922. Athol Poultry Assn., Athol. J. E. Burt, Sec. Geo. A. Codwell, judge.

Jan. 1-5, 1923. Boston Poultry Show, Boston. W. B. Atherton, secretary. 165 Tremont St.

MICHIGAN

Nov. 21-25, 1922. Oakland Poultry Assn., Royal Oak. Geo. W. Dyer, secretary. Jas. A. Tucker, Wm. A. Wise, judges.

Dec. 12-17, 1922. Detroit Natl. Poultry Show, Detroit. John H. Tomlinson, secretary, Dearborn, Mich.

Dec. 22-26, 1922. Holland Poultry Assn., Holland. J. A. Sprang, Sec.

Jan. 8-13, 1923. Flint Poultry Assn., Flint. Neil A. Dewar, 1721 W. 3rd Ave., Sec.

MINNESOTA

Dec. 5-7, 1922. Pope County Poultry Assn., Glenwood. Donald Simmons, Sec.

Dec. 29, 1922-Jan. 1, 1923. Washington County Poultry Assn., Stillwater. Warren E. Maunsell, secretary. John McPherson, Frank E. Cross, J. L. Thompson, judges.

Jan. 4-7, 1923. Houston County Poultry Show, Caledonia. I. C. Gengler, Sec.

MISSISSIPPI

Dec. 12-16, 1922. Miss. State Federation Poultry Show, Tupelo. F. M. Laney, secretary. Chas. Nixon, judge.

MISSOURI

Nov. 6-11, 1922. Johnson County Poultry Show, Holden. Mrs. Henry F. Farnsworth, Blairtown, Mo., secretary. V. O. Hobbs, Fred Crosby, judges.

Nov. 9-11, 1922. Heart of Missouri Poultry Assn., Tipton. E. M. Carpenter, secretary. Fred Crosby, judge.

Nov. 18-25, 1922. American Royal Poultry Show, Kansas City. F. H. Servatius, secretary.

Jan. 2-7, 1923. Heart of America Poultry Show, Kansas City. T. E. Quisenberry, secretary.

Dec. 5-7, 1922. Warren County Poultry Show, Wright City. Wm. Huelsman, Sec. T. H. Woods, judge.

Dec. 12-16, 1922. Missouri State Show, Fayette. T. W. Noland, Mt. Grove, Mo., Sec. H. M. Woods, judge.

Dec. 28, 1922—Jan. 1, 1923—St. Louis Coliseum show, St. Louis. Chas. Cullom, Sec. H. M. Woods, judge.

MONTANA

Dec. 12-16, 1922. Great Falls Poultry Assn., Great Falls. T. E. Quisenberry, secretary.

Dec. 27-30, 1922. Judith Basin show, Stanford. F. A. Grace, Sec. C. A. Greenfield, judge.

NEBRASKA

Dec. 5-8, 1922. Platte Valley Poultry Assn., Columbus. Fred R. Lips, Sec. Chas. C. Corman, judge.

Dec. 12-15, 1922. Republican Valley Poultry Assn., Franklin. Martin Norberg, Sec.

Dec. 11-18, 1922. Central Nebraska Poultry Assn., York. Claude O. Hudson, secretary. Karl Smiley, judge.

Jan. 1-6, 1923. Nebraska State Show, Fremont. Russell F. Palmer, Holdrege, Nebr., secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Dec. 5-7, 1922. Lake City Poultry Assn., Laconia. R. L. Piper, Sec.

Dec. 12-15, 1922. Derry Poultry Assn., Derry. O. E. Corthell, secretary.

NEW JERSEY

Nov. 21-25, 1922. Paterson Poultry Assn., Paterson. Peter Shortway, secretary. Fred Huyler, W. C. Bowman, J. F. MacKay, Jas. Glasgow, judges.

Nov. 28-Dec. 2, 1922. Franklin Township Poultry Assn., Franklin Lake. Walter Cosgrove, Sec.

Nov. 29-Dec. 3, 1922. Newark Poultry Show, Newark. R. O. Lipton, Scotch Plains, N. J. secretary.

Dec. 7-9, 1922. Gloucester County Poultry Assn., Gloucester City. Wm. W. Rehr, Sec., 311 Cleveland Ave., Woodbury, N. J.

Dec. 13-16, 1922. Ridgewood Poultry Show, Ridgewood. S. J. Hammerstein, secretary, Hillsdale.

Dec. 25-30, 1922. Jersey County Poultry Assn., Jerseyville. Leo H. Hall, secretary. L. G. Householder, judge.

Jan. 17-20, 1923. Riverside Poultry Assn., Riverside. O. Heinrichs, 232 Pavilion Ave., secretary.

NEW YORK

Nov. 20-25, 1922. Northern N. Y. Poultry Show, Ogdensburg. E. F. Paige, Sec.

Nov. 23-25, 1922. Westchester County Poultry Assn., Ossining. N. Y. Chas. H. Chapman, Pleasantville, N. Y., Sec.

Nov. 29-Dec. 2, 1922. Cortland Fanciers Club, Peiskirk. E. N. Jewell, secretary. Davey, Ott, Anderson, Orr, judges.

Dec. 4-9, 1922. Morristown Poultry Assn., Morrisstown. Frank E. Frames, Greystone Park, N. J., Sec.

Dec. 7-9, 1922. White Plains Poultry Show, Port Chester. Earle Yaple, secretary. White Plains, N. Y.

Dec. 11-16, 1922. Chautauqua Co. Poultry Assn., Jamestown. C. A. Loucks, secretary.

Jan. 24-28, 1923. Madison Square Garden Show, New York City. D. Lincoln Orr, secretary, Orr's Mills, N. J.

NORTH CAROLINA

Dec. 14-16, 1922. Central Carolina Poultry Assn., Greensboro. C. A. Williams, Sec.

Jan. 5-9, 1923. Union County Poultry Assn., Monroe. Chas. W. Orton, secretary. W. W. Whitaker, judge.

OHIO

Nov. 21-24, 1922. Lake County Poultry Assn., Painesville. F. B. Naylor, Sec.

Dec. 4-9, 1922. Akron Poultry Show, Akron. W. H. Dailey, Sec.

Dec. 4-10, 1922. Western Ohio Poultry Assn., Eaton. C. E. Wachtel, Sec., Ingomar, Ohio.

Dec. 10-16, 1922. Ashtabula Poultry Assn., Ashtabula. Harry Warren, Sec. Gault, judge.

Dec. 12-18, 1922. Canton Poultry Fanciers' Assn., Canton. E. M. John, Sec. Chas. McClave, Ira M. Farber, judges.

Dec. 13-16, 1922. Ravenna Ohio Poultry Show, Ravenna. W. A. Soss, Sec.

Dec. 20-25, 1922. Middletown Poultry Assn., Middletown. Guy Hatten, Pres. Walter Young, judge.

Jan. 1-6, 1922. Cleveland. A. E. Rehburg, Sec., 3041 W. 25th St.

Dec. 28, 1922-Jan. 2, 1923. Greater Cincinnati Fanciers Assn., Cincinnati. E. Kiel, Box 8, Sta. L., secretary.

Jan. 2-6, 1923. Jackson Center Poultry Assn., Jackson Center. Mrs. A. W. Davis, Sec.

Jan. 9-13, 1923. Shelby County Poultry Assn., Sidney. Chas. Johnson, Sec. R. H. Sturgeon, judge.

OKLAHOMA

Nov. 20-23, 1922. Oklahoma State Poultry Federation. Clinton. S. E. Ball, Sec.

Dec. 5-10, 1922. Oklahoma State Fed. Show, Cushing. A. F. Snodgrass, secretary. Tucker, Tallant, Drevenstedt, judges.

PENNSYLVANIA

Nov. 27-Dec. 2, 1922. Erie County Poultry Show, Erie. A. N. Clemens, secretary, 238 W. 23rd St.

Dec. 11-15, 1922. Washington Fanciers Club, Washington. Al. Cummins, Sec., West Chestnut St.

Dec. 12-16, 1922. Allentown Poultry Show, Allentown. J. D. Koons, secretary, 284 E. Hamilton St.

Dec. 19-23, 1922. Philadelphia Poultry Show, Philadelphia. H. W. Britton, secretary, Moorestown, N. J.

Jan. 8-13, 1923. Poultry Exhibition of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh. J. Leonard Pfeuffer, Sec., P. O. Box 884.

RHODE ISLAND

Nov. 17-20, 1922. Providence Poultry Assn., Providence. W. I. Brown, Sec.
 Nov. 30-Dec. 2, 1922. Westerly Poultry Show, Westerly. Roger F. Dunham, Sec.
 Dec. 2-4, 1922. Woonsocket Poultry Show, Woonsocket. A. J. Richards, Sec.
 Dec. 6-8, 1922. Bristol Poultry Show, Bristol. J. W. Clarkson, 380 High St., Sec.
 Dec. 7-9, 1922. Cranston Poultry Show, Cranston. R. R. Rawlinson, 14 Thurston St., Providence, R. I., Sec.
 Dec. 14-16, 1922. Pawtucket Poultry Show, Pawtucket. Jas. Hague, 192 Chandler Ave., Sec.
 Dec. 29-31, 1922. No. Providence Poultry Show, No. Providence. Geo. T. Batchelder, Centredale, R. I., Sec.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Dec. 11-15, 1922. Greater Northwest Poultry Assn., Yankton. N. P. Anderson, Sec. H. A. Bittenbender, Ed. L. Hayes, judges.

TENNESSEE

Nov. 7-10, 1922. The Great Upper Cumberland show. Cookeville. J. W. Gillem, secretary.
 Dec. 12-14, 1922. Greater Nashville Poultry Show, Nashville. Miss Mary Fanning, Sec. Russel F. Palmer, Mrs. Florence Forbes, judges.

TEXAS

Nov. 2-5, 1922. Travis Co. Poultry Assn., Austin. E. R. Pils, secretary, 1704 E. 12th St. O. L. Tribble, judge.
 Dec. 7-10, 1922. Grayson County Poultry Assn., Denison. C. W. Kerr, secretary. Walter Bowers, judge.

VIRGINIA

Nov. 4-6, 1922. Chesapeake Western Ry. Meat Poultry Show, Harrisonburg. Chas. W. Wampler, county agent.

Dec. 5-8, 1922. Roanoke Poultry & Fanciers Club, Roanoke. O. W. Knighton, secretary.

Dec. 12-14, 1922. Shenandoah Valley Poultry Assn., Harrisonburg. D. Earl Sanger, Mt. Solon, Va.

Jan. 9-13, 1923. Old Dominion Poultry Assn., Portsmouth. C. Adams, Jr., secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA

Dec. 11-16, 1922. Huntington Poultry Exhibit, Huntington. Geo. Parent, manager.

WISCONSIN

Nov. 29-Dec. 3, 1922. National Poultry Show, Milwaukee. J. F. Marvin, secretary, 2807 Wright St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Dec. 1-4, 1922. Princeton Poultry Assn., Princeton. Earl W. Berray, Sec. W. H. Laabs, judge.

Dec. 6-10, 1922. Western Wis. Poultry Assn., La Crosse. J. E. Kircheis, secretary. J. E. Greenwald, E. H. Hoffman, judges.

Dec. 7-10, 1922. Ozaukee Co. Poultry Assn., Cedarburg. Fred W. Hilgren, secretary.

Dec. 7-10, 1922. Manitowoc Feathered Stock Assn., Manitowoc. A. P. Schenian, Sec. Geo. M. Wells, judge.

Dec. 13-16, 1922. Genoa Junction Poultry Assn., Genoa Jct. R. C. Holmes, Sec. Wm. Halbach, judge.

Dec. 14-17, 1922. Fond du Lac Poultry Assn., Fond du Lac. H. L. Mabie, 109 Forest Ave., secretary.

Dec. 27-31, 1922. Eastern Wis. Poultry Assn., Plymouth. W. E. Beiersdorf, Sec. Geo. M. Wells, judge.

Dec. 28, 1922-Jan. 1, 1923. Winnebago Poultry Assn., Menasha. E. E. McDowell, secretary. Geo. M. Wells, judge.

Jan. 1-5, 1923. South Central Wisconsin Poultry Assn., Albany. G. M. King, Sec. Wm. Halbach, judge.

Jan. 3-7, 1923. Sheboygan Poultry Assn., Sheboygan. Otto E. Zickhart, 1316 Penn Ave., Sec. Geo. W. Wells, Geo. Hackett, E. J. Dietz, judges.

Jan. 7-11, 1923. Central Wisconsin Poultry Assn., Wausau. A. C. Palster, Sec. Jas. A. Tucker, judge.

Jan. 9-12, 1923. Ripon Poultry Assn., Ripon. L. B. Farvour, secretary. F. M. Gensch, D. E. Roberts, judges.

Jan. 9-14, 1923. Rock River Valley Poultry Assn., Jefferson. Carl Muck, secretary. Earl Roberts, judge.

Jan. 11-15, 1923. Waterford Poultry Assn., Waterford. A. H. Lewnav, Sec. Jas. Tucker, judge.

Jan. 23-27, 1923. Waukesha Poultry Assn., Waukesha. W. S. Hayter, Sec. Geo. Wells, judge.

Feb. 2-5, 1923. Wisconsin State Poultry Assn., Oshkosh. R. W. Havemann, secretary. Jas. Tucker, Geo. M. Wells and Fred Gensch, judges.

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Remember, it is not how many you hatch out that counts, but how many you raise. Chicks that hatch out weak and wobbly, and live but a few days, mean nothing to you except trouble and loss. They make one sick of the poultry business. Most of the chicks you lose in the first two weeks die because they did not hatch out with enough vitality or strength for a good start.

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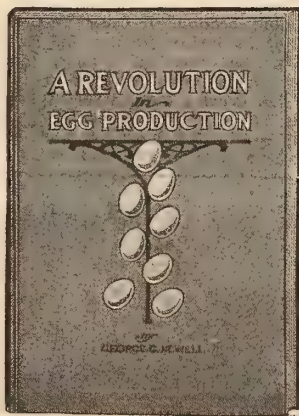
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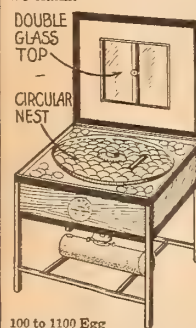
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GOOD TABLE POULTRY

By WILLARD C. THOMPSON

One of the most interesting phases of the development of the poultry industry in America has been found in the formation and building of the several breeds and varieties of fowls which now are established as pure breeds, and which offer to the rank and file of poultry keepers widest of selection, satisfying every personal whim or fancy. The rapid and really phenomenal growth of these pure breeds speaks volumes for the ability and initiative of the American poultryman. We have learned very generally the lesson that greatest profits and more permanent business depends upon the selection and maintenance of the pure-bred flock. And yet the end is not yet! Practically every year new breeds and varieties are brought to the attention of the public, and new bids are made for popular favor among people who are chicken enthusiasts. And the most of our American people are this, more or less. But we are living in a time when it becomes increasingly hard to put forward a new breed or variety, and have it accepted. We already have so many. Yes, we have, and still there is undoubtedly always a bit of room for a real contribution. Therefore, the newcomers of this day when accepted must have passed an acid test, as it were.

A History Made in a General Farming Section

It is interesting and important to realize that many of our most important poultry pure breeds have been developed as the result of an insistent public demand for a certain type of fowl. Back almost a generation now the American general farm began to desire a general purpose fowl that would lay well and yet at the same time provide a good meat carcass for the Sunday dinner table. The response to this demand has been noteworthy, for the whole American class, including Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, Buckeyes, Dominiques, and Javas, has resulted. And within each two or more varieties, except in the Dominique. The thousands of farm flocks have had their dual-purpose fowl, with yellow skin, good flesh, brown egg, etc., made to order. In other cases the specialist, the egg hen, has come forth. And then in other cases the heavy old meat producer.

During the past several years down in the central farming section of New Jersey, an area noted for its thrifty farmers and its productive soils, the farming people, notably the farmers' wives, have been raising black hens. For the general farm, where the poultry flock is but a comparatively small unit of the farm work and business, and where the fowls have free range and take care

of themselves to a great extent, there is a certain advantage in a black colored fowl. But these New Jersey farmers have developed their black fowl, not so much, probably, because of this demand for a dark plumaged bird for general use, but rather as a natural result of the breeding which has produced the breed, and a certain defined tendency to select the even, uniformly black individuals each breeding season. At any rate, the Jersey Giant is black. These farmers have for many years been breeding these black fowls, not always systematically and cooperatively, but nevertheless vigorously. Today they may be seen throughout that farming section in central New Jersey, and the present day finds them creeping into every corner of that state, and even into every section of the country that loves a worth-while hen.

The present pure-bred Jersey Black Giant is the product of two inheritances, on the one hand the background of those farms referred to above, contributing vigor, vitality, size, hardiness, ability to put on economical flesh, and other valuable attributes possessed, and on the other hand a fine polishing at the hands of several well-known and competent poultry breeders, who have interested themselves and applied their knowledge toward the perfecting and standardizing of the popular bird. The breed is fortunate in that it has had these two sources of inheritance, for from both it has been wonderfully blessed. And because of the interest of both it cannot but hold an unique and favorable place among American fowls.

The years through which this breed has been developing have built for it certain characteristics:

Hardiness is a term which the poultry raiser understands to mean as a sign of strength. A hardy chick grows strong, rapidly, without retarded spells. A hardy fowl eats well, lives well, and is cared for and handled with comparative ease. Hardiness, as a virtue in a breed of fowls, adapts it to the use of many. Hardiness points away from delicacy, away from weakness, and always toward health and vigor.

Vigor is a bit different from the previous term. Vigor is an in-bred strength and vitality. It is an inheritance of resistance to disease and a bequest that tends to insure health.

Size is a desirable trait in any fowl that aims to satisfy the demand of people for poultry meat in the form of roasting fowls, or capons. It is perhaps over-emphasized at times, but nevertheless size is and has been a characteristic of the Jersey Black Giant. If a fowl of considerable size is to meet with favor it must attain this size economically and profitably, and that means rapid growth. Size which is attained only



Imperial "Ringlet" Barred Plymouth Rock male, owned and bred by E. B. Thompson, Amenia, New York

after long feeding and many months of care is expensive. The Giant is a large bird, and it is to be expected that it will require more time in which to grow and develop than a fowl a third its size, but it is the end product which measures the worth-whileness of it all. Size must be attained without securing awkwardness and lack of proportions.

Economical development often determines whether or not raising a certain breed of fowls pay. The Giant could not have stood the critical test of the central Jersey farmers for so many years, if it had not been a bird which made economical growth development, if it had not reached maturity, worth more than it cost to produce. The Giant does eat a lot of food, it should, but if it returns profit on grain consumed all is well, and it certainly does.

Yellow skin is a market requirement peculiar to America. The foreign markets all want a white skin. But we do not. We want it yellow. And the Giant is yellow skinned. Its carcass, dressed for the use of the housewife, is golden.

Black plumage is a universal favorite. Even among those poultrymen who are primarily interested in fowls other than black evidence a distinct admiration for a shiny, glossy, black plumage, in which the green sheen is a mark of worth, and the purple is conspicuous by its absence.

Egg production is desired ever in the largest of fowls. The farmer's wife will have little use for the general purpose fowl or the meat fowl which does not lay a godly number of eggs. The Giant is undoubtedly well equipped in this regard. The breeders tell us this is true. The writer has seen it proven when visiting its haunts and homes. And winter eggs! The farm home and the wise poultry breeder are equally responsible for the effect produced. Both should and will work together, each interested in the worthy fowl for its real value as an American-made product.

Using the Jersey Black Giant

When a new pure breed comes before so vast an industry as the American poultry industry for recognition on its merit it must make clear its field of usefulness. In this case such an answer may perhaps well be found in those poultry flocks wherein the Giant has entered. The Jersey Black Giant is distinctly serving a very definite usefulness on many farms in New Jersey, its native state, as well as elsewhere.

As a general purpose breed the Giant is furnishing a medium sized fowl that fits the needs of the general farmer, who desires a dual purpose type of farm fowl, but who has been converted to the added value of having a pure breed. The Giant lays well, especially during the cold months. The Giant furnishes splendid carcasses for the farmer's table. When kept in relatively small flocks for the satisfaction of the immediate needs of the family it poves its efficiency.

Many a Jersey farmer, or really his wife, has found in the Giant a remarkable fowl for caponizing. On a farm recently visited by the writer the farmer's wife had sold over 200 Giant capons during the past early spring. And these at nearly 60 cents a pound, and the least had weighed ten pounds. Do a little figuring, and see why she had some spending money, or savings money.

The Giant roaster is marketed in great numbers where for one reason or another the practice of caponizing has not been developed.

It is interesting and important to realize that the Giant is being adopted as a second breed on many a poultry plant. On Leghorn egg farms better balance of income from month to month is found by adopting a fowl of the Giant's type. On many a farm where other and very worthy general purpose breeds are or have been kept exclusively the Giant is found.

The poultry breeder finds in the Giant a wonder with which to work, a fowl much in demand, and a joy in the show room.

There are many ways in which the Giant is used.

Caponizing

During June thousands of Jersey Black Giant cockerels will be caponized. The

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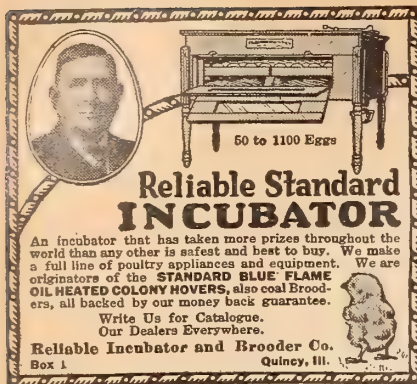
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Have just bought the entire flock from Schilling Bros., Rochester, N. Y., and these, added to our own flock of Winners, gives us the Best in the land. Right now I am offering 100 cocks and hens of wonderful quality. If you want some real Sussex get in on these while they last.

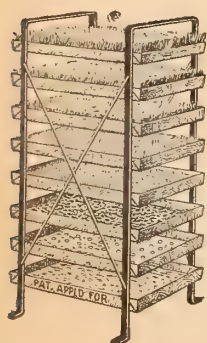
Will have a few young birds to spare this winter.

No eggs for sale season of 1923. Write for catalogue and your wants.

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BOX A

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The Original "Evergreen" Grain Sprouter

All metal—lampless. Not just a stack of pans, but a complete outfit. Each pan is removable. Separate from the other pans.

8 Pans 11x15"....\$5.00
8 " 11x33".... 9.00
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American Poultry Journal

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capon finds a ready market. Its flesh is tender, juicy, and well flavored. Its production can be accomplished economically and with profit, especially where fields are plenty and range afforded for the long summer period of growth and development. Capon production can well be considered by the general farmer as a profitable means of disposing of the surplus cockerels. In order that the caponizing of Giants or any other heavy breed cockerels may be successful and economical, there are one or two points that seem appropriate to consider just at this time.

The cockerel should be caponized when weighing between one and one-half pounds and one and three-quarters pounds. The writer has found the operation easier to perform at that stage, and the chances for danger less, and the birds to do better when worked on at that stage of growth. This will bring a great deal of the work of caponizing into the month of June probably.

The cockerels that are to be developed into market capons should be early hatched. Many poultry producers have failed to realize as much profit as might be accrued because of late hatching of stock that was to be caponized. March should see the Giant chicks hatched, or April at latest. This will throw the caponizing into June usually.

June, because of usually naturally fine weather prevailing at that time in most sections, is a favorable time in which to operate. The little capons recover quicker and suffer little or no setback of which there is danger when caponizing is done in hottest weather.

Starve, withholding both food and water, for about forty hours before performing the operation. This is not cruelty, as the chicks do not suffer. They get hungry, of course, but no harm is done. They should be kept cool during this period. The intestines, if empty when the caponizing is done, fall back out of the way, and hasten the operation materially.

Secure good reliable instruments, and have them sharp. Secure a barrel to which to fasten the bird on its side. Operate from one side only. Make the cuts quick, clean and carefully. Work fast, but carefully. Liberate the chick as soon as possible. Put him back into a cool place and give water and a little soft food.

Watch for windpuffs, piercing them to allow escape of air.

Do the operation antiseptically, avoiding any possible infection.

Carry the capons through the summer on green pasture, feeding as for normal growth and development.

About next holiday season finish them for the fancy market.

Prizes at Poultry Shows

D. Lincoln Orr of the New York show, who always does things in a big way, announces a single prize of \$250 in cash to the exhibitor having what is adjudged by a jury of three judges as the best exhibition pen at the forthcoming Madison Square Garden show.

Since Mr. Orr has assumed the management of the Garden poultry show, the display coops of birds in slattern condition from commercial egg farms, have been absent from the main floor of the great arena. Mr. Orr maintains that the prestige and buying power of the New York show belong to the breeders of good Standard poultry, who make the show possible. He is out to encourage the good breeders. More power to him.

Cages on the lower level of the Garden are rented to exhibitors who wish to put utility birds on display. Mr. Orr censors the advertising on those cages pretty severely. No utility classes are opened for competition at the Garden, and a first prize at New York means exactly "first prize," for it can be won only in the Standard exhibition class.

A pair of pigeons will consume about 100 lbs. of feed in a year—in other words, one pigeon will eat about half as much feed as one hen.

More Winter Eggs

Increase egg production—save feed. Have pure water at right temperature all year 'round.



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Non-Freezable—Sanitary
Won't freeze at 40 below. Keeps fowls healthy—prevents frozen wattles. Low priced—made in three sizes—fully guaranteed. Saves time—saves money.

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Order and catalog of

equipment.

Our Line of Pedigreed

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS

is Superb.

Best time to get the choice birds is now. A limited number of Pullets left and good yearling hens. Catalog on request.

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The Starved Rat Poultry Feeder keeps rats, mice, sparrows away from feed. Feeder hangs in hole at bottom of pail. Easily attached, suspended by string from ceiling. Takes no floor space; doesn't interfere with cleaning of premises. Regulate to govern exercise and balance ration. Timid hens have equal chance. Fowls won't over-eat. Makes finest compartment feeder for smaller large flocks. One for 30 hens. Feed always ready. Greater expense will not increase efficiency. 40c ea., 3 for \$1 Postpaid. Write today sure. Agents wanted.

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None better for eggs, vigor, size, type, and color. \$1.50 up. **T. S. CLEWORTH, Olds, Iowa.**

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CHOICE BUTTERCUP cockerels, \$5.00. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 11-1

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FOR SALE—Pit game fowls, bred right, raised right and handled right. We have a few 1922 hatched stags, weight 3 to 4 pounds, and they are beauties. Price \$5.00. J. D. Dancer, Vermontville, Mich. 11

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MANUFACTURING EGGS WITH our Blizzard Belt S. C. W. Leghorns gives you plenty cash. Trapnesting is the one real way to build a Super 300 egg strain. Also a strain that lays during winter months when eggs are highest. Our June hatched pullets are singing songs of coming victories. They crave to turn cheap feed into high-priced eggs for somebody. Let that somebody be you. Cockerels \$7. Pullets \$5. No mated stock. Paramount Poultry Yards, R. No. 2, Box 14, Sawyer, Wis. 11-1

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PUREBRED BARRON PULLETS now laying, \$2.75 each, \$30 dozen. Cockerels \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Glenmore Poultry Farm, Box 223, East Liverpool, Ohio. 11

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EARLY APRIL, MAY and June hatched Single Comb White Leghorns, pullets. Strong, active and healthy. Some are already laying. Graded at \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.50. 15% less in lots of 100. Order now. This ad. every bird guaranteed. Wm. Meyer, Box 228, Fairbury, Minn. 11-1

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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN Cockerels. April hatched, large, vigorous. Stock direct from Kulp; \$3 each, 4 for \$10. "Get the best." The Cloverleaf Farm, Earl A. Jackson, Proprietor, Axtonsville, Pa. 9-11

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN Cockerels. April hatched, large, vigorous. Stock direct from Kulp; \$3 each, 4 for \$10. "Get the best." The Cloverleaf Farm, Earl A. Jackson, Proprietor, Axtonsville, Pa. 9-11

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SMITH'S SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorns, the largest breeder of Buffs in the world. I have no other breeds. Winners at twenty of the biggest winter shows and government egg laying contest at Leavenworth, Kan. Out of fifty-four firsts at the three big State fairs in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. I won forty-one in 1920-21-22, and the Sweepstakes Special this year on cockerel, the best bird in the show against all breeds, at Columbus. At the above three shows the Buff Leghorn was one of the largest classes. Six thousand grand birds for sale at living prices from my best bred to lay stock and line breed birds with best blood lines back of them for eggs with grand color and fine type. If you want the best I can please you better than small breeders with small flocks. Free catalog. Order at once. F. S. Smith, boxes C & D, Hamilton, Ohio, president of American Buff Leghorn club. Send \$1.50 and join the club. 10

WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS. March and April cks. and pullets, \$1.50. G. E. Morgan, Baylis, Ill. 11

MISHLER'S MIGHTY MINORCAS. Bred for high egg production and exhibition. All varieties. Lloyd C. Mishler, Route One, North Manchester, Ind. 11

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca pullets, \$1.40 each, trio Burbon Turkeys \$18. Anton Eckert, Hauptstadt, Ind. 11

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS. Large type. Heavy laying strain. Stock for sale. A. H. Johnson, Galva, Ill. 11

PULLETS, COCKERELS, yearling hens. Pape's strain, large type birds. Plankton Poultry Plant, Sycamore, O., R. 3. 11

GIANT SINGLE COMB Black Minorca hens, pullets, \$3.50. Choice cockerels, \$5.00 and \$10.00. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 11-1

YOUNG AND OLD STOCK from Blue Ribbon Strain Single Comb Black Minorcas. Unexcelled Show Room records. C. E. Hunter, 3820 Charles St. Omaha, Neb. 9-11

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas. Early hatched cockerels, pullets: heavy laying strain. H. H. Wallis, Delavan, Wis. 10-12

ROSE COMB BLACK Minorcas cockerels. O. M. Allen, Butlerville, Ind. 10-12

ROSE COMB BLACK Minorca cockerels. 200 egg strain. Geo. Konrad, Richfield, Wis. 10-12

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS. Cockerels, cocks and hens. H. A. Langbein, Franklin Park, N. J. 10-12

BUFF MINORCAS. FOR BETTER BUFF MINORCAS see Schmidt's display ad on page 1004. 4-22-1 yr. 11-1

MAMMOTH WHITE MINORCAS. Both Combs. America's leaders. Thos. Brogdon, Rush Lake, Wis. 11-1

SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorca cockerels; 22 years a breeder. Harry Leibold, Delaware, Ohio. 11-1

SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorca cockerels. State Fair winners. Choice birds, \$3.00. Fred C. Hacke, Indianapolis, Iowa. 11-1

SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorca cocks and cockerels, show birds only, \$10.00 to \$25.00. M. P. Knapp, Fort Dickinson, N. Y. 11-1

SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorca cockerels. Tyson Poultry Farm, Fenton, Mich. 11-1

SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorca cockerels, the kind that put quality in your flock, \$3 up. Joseph Yanka, New Washington, Ohio. 10-12

MAHOGANY ORLOFFS, pullets, cks., hens. E. G. Krause, Plainview, Minn. 11-1

WONDERFUL LAYERS in cold weather. You need them this winter. Can supply Mahogany Spangled and White Orloffs. Reduced prices. Write for announcement, sent free. J. R. Kennedy, 1357 Kingston Road, Toronto, Canada. 9-11

MAHOGANY ORLOFF stock. Finest imported strains. Dr. Blanchard, Newport, Vermont. 11-1

BLACK ORPINGTONS EXCEPTIONAL BLACK ORPINGTONS—Cockerels and pullets for breeding or exhibition at fall shows. Engage your requirements now. Hal Riviere, Columbus, Georgia. 10-12

TRUE BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels for sale. Best blood lines in America. Owens, Cook, Maylake, Byers strains. Large, early, finely colored birds, bred from quickly maturing, superior laying stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$5.00 each and up. Henry Robinson, Wyandot, Ill. 11-1

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Fine stock, noted for color, type and heavy winter laying. Cockerels, \$5.00; pullets \$2.00. Laura Killebrew, Durham, Mo. 11-12

SUPERB, MASSIVE, TYPICAL Buff Orpingtons. Bred for exhibition, eggs and meat. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Albin C. Anderson, Galva, Ill. 11

FINE BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each for 30 days. L. E. Bowman, Beardstown, Ill. 11

BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels and pullets, Byers, \$3 to \$25 each. Frank Comstock, Lewis-ton, Ill. 11-1

BUFF ORPINGTONS, Standard bred. Consistent winners for ten years at big shows. Trap-nested. Owen strain. Exceptionally fine young stock this season. Stock eggs, baby chicks, C. O. D. R. S. Powers, Parsons, Kans. 9-11

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Show birds and choice breeders in old and young. Stock for sale reasonable; 16 years a breeder. Chas. P. Slentz, Napoleon, Ohio. 11-1

COCKERELS, \$3.00 UP. From prize winning, heavy laying stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. E. Weaver, Parkside, Goshen, Ind. 8-11

QUALITY WHITE ORPINGTONS. Aldrich-Morris strains. Choice yearling hens, pullets, cockerels, \$2, \$3, \$5 and up. Mrs. John Shultz, Sandwich, Ill. 11-1

BLOCKY WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels and pullets priced right if taken immediately. Frank Weinschenk, Bellevue, Iowa. 11-1

100 EARLY HATCHED pullets, Cook's strain, pure white, large size. Plankton Poultry Plant, Sycamore, O., R. 3. 11

GOLDEN POLISH cockerels, \$3.00. Loring Howell, Summittill, Ohio. 11-1

WHITE CRESTED BLACK Polish pullets, hens and cockerels. Heidel Poultry Farms, St. Louis, Mo. 11

GOLDEN Polish cocks, cockerels, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Jeffers, Oskaloosa, Iowa. 11

RED CAPS, BLUE ribbon winners. Stock and eggs. Robert Mourning, Cochrane, Wis. 11-1

VERY CHOICE SINGLE Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, pullets and hatching eggs from our extra super special mating of daughters of high rated hens, whose dams have official records over 230, by 951 official record sires, their sire 260—this on dam side cockerels, pullets, eggs offered herein and now for their sire side—sired by sons 254 official record hen her dam 261 and sire 274, his sire 251 official record. Strongest official record bred, heavy winter laying, non-broody stock obtainable. Write for lengthy copyrighted description and reasonable prices, stating wants in detail. The Johns Poultry Farm, Charlotte, Vermont. 10

FREE, "BLUE RIBBON REDS." Remarkable book tells how to judge, mate, cull, feed, prepare for show, linebreed, etc. Given absolutely free with 3 year subscription to Rhode Island Red Journal at \$1.00. Only journal in world devoted exclusively to Rhode Island Reds. Published monthly, 50c a year, 3 years \$1.00. Tells how to make big money with Reds—how to buy, sell, get greatest pleasure, most profit—everything you want to know about Rhode Island Reds. Send dollar bill today. Rhode Island Red Journal, 291 Democrat Bldg., Waverly, Iowa. 11

KEGELEIN'S Rose Comb Reds are farm raised and bred to lay. Rich dark red cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$7.00. B. G. Regelein, Litchville, N. D. 11

ROSE COMBS—Rich, dark Reds, long bodies, winter layers. Payne Bros.' strain. Mrs. Chas. Schlots, Elmwood, Ill. 11-1

LARGE, dark, R. C. Red cockerels, \$3 and \$5 each. Yearling cocks, \$5, pullets \$2.50. Tompkins strain. F. C. Liebeck, Princeton, Ill. 11-1

S. C. REDS—Quality stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fred Feldman, Waverly, Ia. 11-1

ROSE COMB REDS; big type, heavy laying strain; cockerels \$3.50, \$5.00. Raymond Pyle, Carmi, Ill. 11

COCKS, COCKERELS, HENS and pullets, both combs; also Rose Combs, Black and Golden Sebright Bantams. J. M. Forbes, Route 2, Benton Harbor, Mich. 11-1

S. C. RED COCKERELS and pullets, \$3 to \$10. Splendid layers with good color, size and vigor. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harold K. Bell, Clarks-ville, Pa. 11-1

SINGLE COMB REDS, Cockerels, April and May hatch, \$2.50 each, four for \$9.00. Excellent laying strain. Guy V. Teach, Curtiss, Wis. 9-12

S. C. REDS. Big, dark, fine Cockerels of Contest winners, \$3.50, \$5, \$8, \$10; Hens, \$4. W. W. Kulp, Box 60, Pottstown, Pa. 9-12

S. C. REDS—Closing out sale. Big Dark Red pullets and cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00 each. Some pullets, \$25.00 dozen. Bean, Scranton, Owen Farms Blood, Scarborough, Hillsboro, Ohio. 10

ROSE COMB DEEP MAHOGANY REDS—Large type from select matings. Cocks, cockerels, \$3, \$5, \$10. Pullets, \$2, \$3. William Habig, Route E, Box 93, Indianapolis. 10-12

HAROLD TOMPKINS and Payne Bros. strain Rose and Single Comb Reds, exhibition and breeding stock, \$3 up. Catalog free. Ralph H. Knickerbocker, Pine Plains, N. Y. 10-12

RHODE ISLAND WHITES. RHODE ISLAND WHITES, both combs, stock, \$3 and up. C. H. Mills, Route 13, Ft. Wayne, Ind. 11-1

THE GREAT RHODE ISLAND White Farm, both combs stock, \$3 each, \$15 pen. Henry Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 10-12

SINGLE COMB RHODE Island White stock, \$9.00 trio \$15.00 pen. George Toenjes, Route 2, Mill-stadt, Ill. 10-12

500 EARLY HATCHED cockerels and pullets. All good color and markings. Write for large illustrated catalogue A. Pope & Pope, Louisville, Ky. 11-1

HATCHING EGGS, BREEDING stock, cockerels, pullets. E. B. Thompson's Imperial Ringlets. Geo. Kelley, 812 West Walnut St., Carbondale, Ill. 11-1

BRED-TO-LAY Barred Plymouth Rocks; a grand lot of early hatched, fine range cockerels, from a special pen; pedigreed matings of 290 egg bred stock, \$5.00 each, 6 for \$25.00; worth double and guaranteed to please. Mrs. Neze Williams, Danvers, Ill. 11

ARISTOCRAT STRAIN BARRED Rocks. Winners Minn. State Fair two years. Dark cockerels, \$3. Gunterhacks', Route 5, Red Wing, Minn. 11

ENTIRE FLOCK OF BRED to lay pullets, May hatch, for sale; \$3 each Park's strain. Farm range. E. F. Murphy, Richmond, Ind. 11

ARISTOCRAT COCKERELS; Holtermans direct; from trap-nested, pedigree pens. Utility \$4, exhibition \$7.00. Mrs. John Schwengel, Route 3, Cham-paign, Ill. 11-1

THOMPSON'S BARRED ROCKS direct. Choice cockerels bred from blue ribbon winners. Big boned, dark, deep, narrow barring; \$3, \$5, \$7, \$10. Satisfaction. Mrs. Fred Kronenberg, Walcott, Ia. 10-12

PARKS 290 EGG strain Barred Rock pullets, \$3.00; cockerels, \$5.00. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 11-1

1000 BARRED ROCK pullets that will make splendid layers. Also eggs. L. F. Thompson, Hope, Ind. 11-12

GENUINE PARKS BARRED ROCK cockerels, from stock direct, \$2.50 to \$5.00. Aristocrats, \$5.00 up. Steiner & Wendt, Kenton, Ohio. 11-1

BARRED ROCKS. Thompson strain, bred from first prize winners in the big shows and state fairs. Prices reasonable. Circular free. A. C. Brown, Holton, Ind. 11

E. B. THOMPSON'S "Ringlets" direct—Extra choice cockerels, females. Big, vigorous stock, bred from winners. Best New York winning blood, from proven breeders. Have spared neither pains nor money. William Huckle, Waverly, N. Y. 9-11

PARKS DIRECT. Edelman's Winterling Barred Rocks, cockerels from pedigreed, trap-nested winter layers, \$6 each. Discount on quantities. Established 1920. Geo. A. Edelman, breeder, St. Louis Park, Minn. 10-12

BARRED ROCKS. St. Louis and Kansas City winners. 279 egg record. Mrs. E. R. Dees, Waltonville, Ill. 10

THOMPSON'S RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, dark mating. A few choice cockerels at reasonable prices. Write for circular. Fair View Poultry Farm, Box 20, Route No. 3, Hastings, Mich. 10-12

BARRED ROCKS. Aristocrats and ringlets direct both matings. Circular free. H. E. Frymire & Son, Webster, Ky. 10-12

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS
BUFF ROCKS THAT have won consistently at Chicago for years. 600 fine breeding and exhibition birds for sale at bargain prices. Frank W. Kramer, Fort Atkinson, Wis. 11-1

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS and pullets, \$3 to \$25 each. Frank Comstock, Lewistown, Ill. 11-1

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, choice stock, \$2 to \$3.50. Stanley Hinton, Fossiland, Ill. 10-12

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS
COLUMBIAN ROCKS—Choice breeding cockerels. No more pullets. Chas. W. Gault, Champaign, Ill. 11-1

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
FIVE DOLLARS BUYS a dandy Partridge Rock cockerel on approval. Roy Armitage, Elizabeth, Ill. 11-12

RUBY RED PARTRIDGE ROCKS. Fancy exhibition stock. P. H. Williams, Diamond, O. 11-1

PARTRIDGE ROCK COCKERELS, pullets; good type, color; from Sweepstakes. Blue ribbon pens; \$4 to \$10. E. K. Bridge, Corning, Ia. 11

"QUALITY" PARTRIDGE ROCKS, cockerels, exhibition and breeding stock. Union Poultry Yards, Bear Creek, Wis. 11

"SUPERIOR" PARTRIDGE ROCKS—Winners. Clyde Ruble, Selma, Ia. 4-22-13f

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPION Partridge Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 990. 1-22-1f

SILVER PENCILED ROCKS
SILVER PENCILED ROCKS; 400 for sale. Largest winner at Madison Square Garden, 1922. Chicago Coliseum 1921. G. E. Greenwood, Lake Mills, Wis. 10-12

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
WHITE ROCKS—Cockerels, pullets, yearling hens. H. Collman, Newark, Ohio. 11

SILVER QUILL WHITE Rock cockerel from trapnested, pedigreed stock. Miss Anna Haeupfle, Milan, Ohio. 11

FISHEL STRAIN, EARLY hatched pullets, cockerels, yearling hens, vigorous, large stock. Plankton Poultry Plant, Sycamore, O. R. 3. 11

TWENTY-TWO years a breeder of White Rocks exclusively. Great layers. Stock and eggs. J. T. Thompson, Hope, Ind. 11-12

WHITE ROCKS—Fine big early hatched pullets, cockerels. Foundation stock direct from Fishel. Ship on approval. Willomine Farm, Hillsboro, Ohio. 10-12

REAL GOOD WHITE ROCK cockerels, sent on approval. C. P. Schumacher, Woodfield, Ohio. 10-12

BLACK WYANDOTTES.
BLACK WYANDOTTES—Nice pullets at low prices. A. J. Chase, Walkkill, N. Y. 9-11

BUFF WYANDOTTES.
X. L. N. C. BUFF Wyandottes are better than ever after 16 years careful line breeding. Some choice stock for sale this winter. Crandell & Wells, Elsmere, N. Y. 11-1

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES
WINNERS AT BOSTON 1922. Choice breeding cockerels and cocks reasonable. Our new address is Gilbert Poultry Farm, 1003 Broadway, Haverhill, Mass. 11

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES. Clean sweep again big Michigan state fair. Exhibition and breeding cockerels, pullets, now ready. Arthur Schaack, 5389 Rohms Ave., Detroit, Mich. 11

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES
GOLDEN WYANDOTTES. Lots of grand birds to spare. Have that soft rich golden bay color, fine lacing, good combs, the kind that win. Select breeders and show birds at bargain prices. John W. Faber, Okawville, Ill. 11

GOLDEN COCKERELS, \$3 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. DeSmidt, Racine, Wis. R. 4 A. 10-12

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.
SILVER WYANDOTTES, Chicago and St. Louis winners. Trapnested 12 years. Chas. Schroeder, St. Peter, Ill. 11-1

SILVER WYANDOTTE CKLS. \$2.50 and up. Cocks and pullets, J. H. Todd, Villisca, Ia. 11

SILVER COCKERELS, \$3.00 up. Tarbox strain. Emil Woehle, Pinckneyville, Ill. 11-1

S. L. WYANDOTTE ckls. and hens for sale, scored and unscored. Tarbox strain. Mrs. C. W. Whitham, Fairfield, Iowa. 11-1

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES.
SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES—Stock for sale; free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass. 9-11

WHITE WYANDOTTES.
PEARL WHITE—STAY White—White Wyandottes. Regal-Dorcas stock for breeders. Rouen ducks for fall sale. Eggs for hatching after October. Ye Quill and Apple Yards. F. Sanders, Ottawa, Ill. 11-1

REGAL DORCAS WHITE Wyandottes from imported stock. Lloyd Caldwell, Neoga, Ill. 11

IDEAL WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels at \$2.50 and \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. John Bruhn, Broadlands, Ill. 11

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00 each and up. George Gowen, North Loup, Neb. 11

FISHEL'S STRAIN COCKERELS, April hatched. \$2.50. A. Kotlin, Lemont, Ill. 11-1

COCKERELS OF BEST Regal breeding, \$2.50 up. Virgil Peterson, Olds, Iowa. 11

CHOICE COCKERELS, prize winning strain. Hartman Bros. Poultry Farm, Hinkley, Ill. 11-1

LARGE, WHITE WYANDOTTES, free range, birds direct from New York State Fair (1921) winning pen. Rare beauty and utility combined. Cockerels \$5; pullets \$3; satisfaction guaranteed. Lyle Thomas, Lewistown, Ill. 11-1

WHITE WYANDOTTES, big type, and Dorcas strain, bred to lay. Pullets \$2; cockerels \$3. N. M. Brockett, Carmi, Ill. 11-1

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, March and April hatched; from heavy laying strain; \$10, \$5, \$2.50 each. Gaylord Larson, Huxley, Iowa. 11-1

FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, leading strain, \$2.50 each. Clarence Wilke, Anchor, Ill. 10-12

WYANDOTTES—SEVERAL VARIETIES.
BUFF AND PARTRIDGE Wyandottes, \$3.50 this month; \$5.00 after Dec. 1st. W. J. Coffin, Waverly, Iowa. 11

WHITE AND BLACK Wyandottes, \$10.00 per trio. Show birds, \$5.00 each. A. J. Shannon, Appleton, Wis. Route 6. 10-12

SILKIES.
JAPANESE SILKIES, fine stock for sale. George Kinter, Route 1, Dillsburg, Pa. 11-1

SPECKLED SUSSEX.
SPECKLED SUSSEX cockerels, \$2. Cherry Lane Poultry Farm, Waltham, Ohio. 11

SPECKLED SUSSEX. Eva Light, Garden Grove, Iowa. 10-12

SEVERAL BREEDS.
ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, Wyandottes, 2 to 4 lb. pullets, 50c per lb. Good utility stock from well-bred strains. Plankton Poultry Plant, Sycamore, O. R. 3. 11

BEAUTIFUL POLISH and Houdans, Lakeview Poultry Yards, Port Huron, Mich. 11

SACRIFICE SALE. Dark Brahmas, Silver Spangled Hamburgs. H. A. Okale, Watertown, S. D. 11

BLACK TAIL JAPANESE, White Silkies, Partridge Cochins. Edw. E. Hughes, Elwood, Ind. R. 3. 11-1

SELLING OUT. 12 varieties chickens, ducks, pigeons, dogs. Bargains. Woodford Farm, Madisonville, Ohio. 10-12

TURKEYS.
AMERICA'S LEADING WINNERS in Giant Bronze Turkeys and Partridge Plymouth Rocks. See our ad on page 990. 1-22-1f

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND turkeys. Thos. Lonergan, Rensselaer, Ind. 11

TURKEYS, MAMMOTH BRONZE, Bourbon Red and White Holland. Heidel Poultry Farms, St. Louis, Mo. 11

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, unrelated stock. Thos. G. Gallagher, Fenton, Mich. 11-1

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Strong, vigorous, purebred stock for breeders. Mary B. Stanley, West Hartford, Conn. 11

BOURBON RED TURKEY toms, \$12.50 and \$10.00 each. Mrs. Fred Simpson, Salem, Ind. 11-1

QUALITY BRONZE, BOURBON RED and White Holland Toms, \$7.00; hens, \$6.00; trios, \$18. Oak Bluff Farm, Lakeland, Minn. 11

MAMMOTH BRONZE and Bourbon Red turkeys, either variety. Males \$10.00; females \$8.00. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 11-1

RICHLY COLORED BRONZE turkeys. Fine Bourbon Red turkeys, best blood lines. Show records. Both fancy and utility. E. D. Neff, Newton, Ill. 11

VIGOROUS BRONZE TURKEYS. "Copper Bronze" strain. Exhibiting birds; unrelated breeding stock; no eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leo Smith, Independence, Ia. Rural. 5-22-1yr

AMERICA'S BEST BREEDING Giant Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 990. 1-22-1f.

DUCKS.
DUCKS, MAMMOTH WHITE Pekins, Indian Runners and Muscovies. Heidel Poultry Farms, St. Louis, Mo. 11

BIG TYPE PEKINS, National champions. Jersey Ridge Farm, Davenport, Iowa. 11-1

WHITE PEKINS, Fawn and White Indian Runners, ducks, \$2.00; drakes, \$2.50; trio, \$6.00. Mrs. Joe Berg, Hendrum, Minn. 11

LARGE BUFF ORPINGTON drakes, \$2.25 each. Frank Drone, Junction, Ill. 11

PURE BRED EXHIBITION Muscovies. Drakes, \$5; ducks, \$4. May Meisner, Lockport, N. Y. 11

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN ducks and drakes, \$2.00 each. Danger's Stock and Poultry Farm, Sleepy Eye, Minn. 11-1

PURE WILD MALLARD ducks, \$1.75 each. Mazie McGuire, Sharon, Kans. 11

BIG TYPE PEKIN ducks, Blue Ribbon winners. Elmer F. Johnson, 30th St. Road, Rock Island, Ill. 11

HORTON'S HIGH QUALITY Fawn and White Indian Runners. Sylvan View Poultry Farm, Curryville, Mo. 9-11

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN and Dark Muscovy Ducks and Drakes, \$2 each. Trios \$5. I. C. Gengler, Caledonia, Minn. 10-12

LARGE ROUEN DUCKS; price reasonable. Elmer L. Duttera, Littlestown, Pa. 10-12

WILD MALLARD DUCKS—Genuine. Government inspected yearly. Pair \$5. Decoys a specialty. Wm. Stangle, Camden, Indiana. 10-12

PARDEE'S PERFECT PEKINS—America's Standard strain. Breeders. Catalog. R. Pardee, Islip, N. Y. 8-2

MAMMOTH PEKINS—Splendid young stock from ten pound breeders. Your satisfaction guaranteed. Willomine Farm, Hillsboro, Ohio. 10-12

ROUEN AND MALLARD ducks, Mammoth show stock farm raised. W. H. Milward, Carrier 10-12, Madison, Wis. 10-12

GEESE.
MAMMOTH PURE BRED Toulouse and Embden geese. Thos. Lonergan, Rensselaer, Ind. 11

GEESE, TOULOUSE and White Embden, \$12 per trio. Heidel Poultry Farms, St. Louis, Mo. 11

GEESE, MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, Africans, Chinas, Embdens, Buffs. Ducks, Imperial Pekins, Mallards, Rouens, Indian Runners, Muscovies, Buffs. Turkeys. Mammoth Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Reds. Write A. A. Ziemer, Austin, Minn. 11-3

MAMMOTH BUFF 91 egg geese. Stock. Catalog. Welda, Seville, Ohio. 11-1

WHITE KENT ISLAND geese and ganders, \$6 each. White Embden geese, \$5 and \$6 each. Mrs. B. B. Todd, Easton, Md. 11

GIANT AFRICAN, BUFF, Embden, geese; vigorous breeding stock. Bubolz Bros., Seymour, Wis. 11

WANTED—EMBDEN GOOSE eggs for hatching; must come from strong, vigorous stock. The Meadows Farms Company, Orrville, Ohio. 11

MAMMOTH BIG TYPE Toulouse Geese and Ganders, \$5 each, Trios, \$12. I. C. Gengler, Caledonia, Minn. 10-12

DUCKS AND GESE.
FIRST DISPLAY DUCKS, first display geese. Wisconsin State Fair 1922. Poultry and Game Farm, Lake Beulah, Wis. 11

SHOW BIRDS, DUX and Geese, all varieties. Dawson Bros., Franksville, Wis. 9-11

DUCKS AND DRAKES, \$3.50. Pekin, Rouen, Buff, colored Muscovy. African, Embden, Toulouse geese, \$7.50. Ganders, \$10.00. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 11-1

PIGEONS.
I OFFER MATED HOMERS, any quantity, \$2 pair. Beautiful White Homers, \$3 pair. Get my prices on Runts, Carneau, Maltese Hens. Free booklet. Squab Manual 50c. Charles A. Gilbert, 2210 Almond St., Philadelphia, Pa. 11-22-1f

WANTED—5000 PIGEONS, any sex or breed. Pay at least 35c pair. D. Gilbert, 1128 Palmer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 11-22-1f

BELGIAN CARNEUX pigeons, \$2.50 pair. Roland Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 11

WORLD'S BEST PIGEON Magazine—Tells how to raise pigeons successfully. Profusely illustrated. Special 6 months' trial subscription, 50c. Sample, 15c. American Pigeon Journal, Box A, Warrenton, Mo. 10-12

PET STOCK.
BEAUTIFUL ANGORA KITTENS, \$5 up. Stamp for reply. Write you how to take care, 50c silver. Bay View Farm, North Haven, Me. 11-4

FOXES, SKUNKS, RACCOONS, Ferrets, Rabbits, Pet Stock. Danger's Stock & Poultry Farm, Sleepy Eye, Minn. 11-1

RABBITS AND HARES.
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WHITE EGGS IN New York selling from 50 to 70 cents per doz., if strictly fresh. Write us for particulars how to ship 30 dozen cases. S. Betman & Son, 317 Greenwich St., New York. 11

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AGENTS WANTED to advertise our goods and distribute free samples to consumers; 90c an hour; write for full particulars. American Products Co., 7847 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. 11

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The free range, vigorous money makers that you've heard so much about. Trap-nested for years and bred for eggs. Sold at prices that will let you make big profits. May, April and March pullets, \$1.50 up, for immediate delivery.

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Established 1903

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FIRST PRIZE WINNERS at Kansas City, Chicago, New York, National Meets. Egg record, Leavenworth, 214; Mountain Grove, 229. Catalogue on each breed. Our record is built on accomplishment.

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MULTI-CABINET
INCUBATOR
Capacity 800 to 40,000 Eggs

All the good features of other mammoth incubators with exclusive improvements that make it radically superior to any.

If you haven't seen the catalog write today and state the size machine you can use.

THE MACKAY COMPANY
915 North Plum St., Lancaster, Penn.

Oak Dale Farm's S. C. White Leghorns

Successor to D. W. Young and Owen Farms S. C. White Leghorns

"WON ALL PRIZES COMPETED FOR"---

from New York State, Oct. 5th.

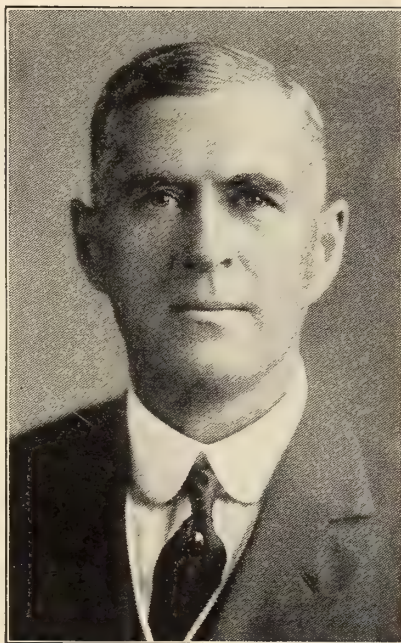
"Won first and second pullet on the two pullets you sent me"—from Ill., Sept. 20.

"Won Champion Cockerel on Oak Dale Edward 115th"—from Kans., Oct. 2d.

"Won Best cockerel in entire show and \$50 Silver Cup"—from Ohio, Sept. 18th.

"The cockerel and pullets are the best birds of their age I have ever seen"—from Georgia, June 10th.

LAMON—"The Master Breeder"



Your order filled to your entire satisfaction is my personal guarantee.

Harry M. Lamon

"Got the first pullet egg from the birds you sent me Aug. 8th. The birds are admired by all who see them"—from New York State, Aug. 19th.

It is with keen delight that the owners of Oak Dale Farm present the above quotations from letters received on the dates indicated from Kansas on the west, New York State on the east, Georgia to the south. We wish to publicly credit Harry M. Lamon, manager of Oak Dale Farm, for producing the hundreds of "star" youngsters bred on Oak Dale during the 1922 breeding season. When we searched the English speaking poultry world to find a "Master Breeder"—an heir to the mantle of

D. W. Young—we were fortunate in securing the one man best fitted to carry out, along the identical path, the breeding work originated by Mr. Young, the founder of the "World-Famous D. W. Young Strain," whose undefeated flock we purchased in its entirety. This flock has been line-bred each year since its purchase. This year the matings were by Mr. Lamon. The sensational youngsters on Oak Dale Farm are, in truth, Mr. Lamon's own handiwork. And they are, without question, the

Greatest Quality Lot, Nearest Perfect Types with Most Immaculate White Color Oak Dale Has Ever Bred

WINNERS

Exhibition Cockerels and Pullets—ready to win any show in the U. S. Show birds washed, groomed, trained—all ready to capture the first prizes and specials for you, at prices which will surprise you.

Sit right down and write for Oak Dale's Fall Catalogue—recently off the press—and read:

1. Why is the Oak Dale Flock Supreme?
2. Why did Oak Dale Farm Purchase the Two Highest Priced Flocks of S. C. White Leghorns in the world?
3. \$4.30 Per Hen.
4. A Story Without Words.
5. The Proof!

In the catalogue you will find a "Confidential Information Blank." Get one! Take advantage of your opportunity. This service is free of charge. Let Lamon—"The Master Breeder"—help you.

EGGS

Is the D. W. Young Strain a heavy-laying strain? If you have any doubts turn to pages 3, 4 and 5 of Oak Dale's Fall Catalog, and read the evidence, and judge for yourself. Think of a prize-winning, over 280-egg hen that with her daughters produced 167 pullets, 67 per cent of which laid.

200 Eggs or Over!

Oak Dale's 1922 Pullets are proving especially prolific layers—real exhibition types with eggs "Bred In" them, and they can't help shell them out. Read what a Canadian breeder wrote:

"82 Lansdowne St., Peterboro, Ont., Canada.
August 31, 1922.

Dear Sir: On June 22nd I sent you an order for 3 cockerels, 10 weeks old, and 3 pullets, 8 weeks old. One of these pullets has laid 4 eggs already, commencing on Sunday, August 27th, just skipping one day so far, which appears to me a bit extraordinary, as this pullet is of exhibition type. Will be ordering some exhibition type chicks or eggs in the spring from you. Thanking you for past favors, I am, respectfully yours,

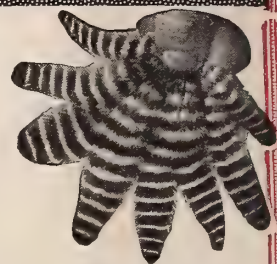
"JNO. H. DAVIS."

OAK DALE FARMS Box A11, Harry M. Lamon, Mgr. LeRoy, Minn.

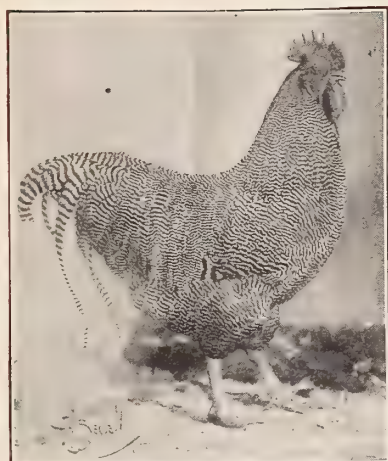
E. B. Thompson's Imperial Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks



Win at the Premier Show of All the World
Madison Square Garden
New York, 1920 and 1921



The Greatest Record of All Time



*First Prize Imperial "Ringlet" Cock at
Madison Square Garden, New York—The
finest cock ever exhibited.*

Every Prize and Ribbon Offered

Cocks	- - - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Cockerels	- - - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Hens	- - - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Pullets	- - - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Young Pens	- - - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th
Old Pens	- - - - -	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th

60 Prizes Out of 60 Offered at Both Shows

Sweepstake Championship, Male and Female and Every Special Prize—This is the crowning achievement of their unexampled record at New York for more than 30 victorious years. At the five Garden Shows—1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921—THE IMPERIAL "RINGLETS" won 27 First Prizes out of 27 offered—Every Bird Bred on My Farm.

The competition at these shows was stronger in quality than at all the other shows of America combined—a fact that every breeder knows only too well.

**Supreme at Madison Square Garden
Is Supreme Everywhere**

More Prizes and Silver Cups

have been won by IMPERIAL "RINGLETS" in the hands of my customers throughout America and the World than by any other line or strain.

I believe the most prominent breeders everywhere are using IMPERIAL "RINGLET" blood to improve their stock—THIS MEANS SOMETHING—IMPERIAL "RINGLETS" are the standard for all the Barred Rocks in all America and if you want the BEST you should have my IMPERIAL "RINGLETS."

Grand Winning Show Birds

The finest ever produced are now on my farm ready to win Blue Ribbons and Silver Cups for you in any competition. Cocks, cockerels, hens, pullets and pens. Their matchless "Ringlet" barring wins under all judges—As layers they stand pre-eminent—QUALITY COUNTS—I assume that you want the best Barred Rocks obtainable.

Elegant catalogue mailed on request.

Prices reasonable.

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VOL. 53

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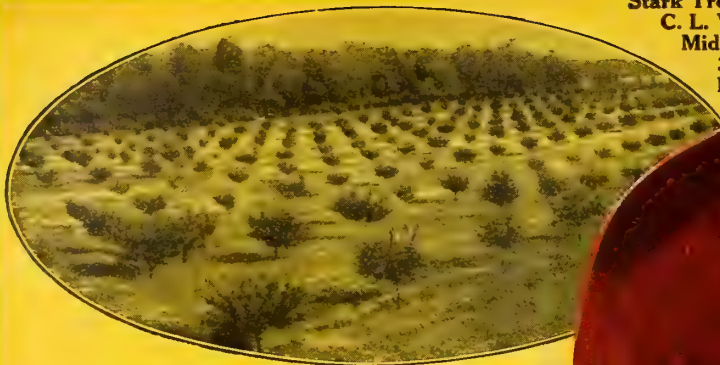
No. 12

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL



GREETINGS

Fifteen Cents Per Copy



**Stark Tree Orchard of
C. L. Witherell, at
Middlebury, Vt.—
3500 Stark
Delicious
Trees**

**← Average Size Stark
Delicious, Grown
on a Genuine
ORIGINAL
TREE
Strain
Tree**



**74 Stark Trees = 576 Bu.
Apples = \$2,460.00 in
Year on Vermont Farm!**

C. L. Witherell bought the land where his orchard now stands (near Middlebury, in Northern Vermont) for \$40 an acre. It would have made him a scant living in corn, wheat or ordinary farm crops.

Last year, 74 of his 11-year-old Stark Delicious trees yielded him 576 bushels of glorious apples. And—they added the impressive sum of Two Thousand Four Hundred and Sixty Dollars to his bank account.

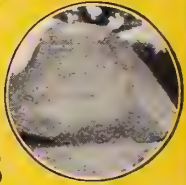
He tells us that his Stark Delicious began bearing when 4 years old—and have borne every year since. He now has 1,000 more Stark Delicious 6-yr.-old that he declares "Will produce a bumper crop this year." On October 21, 1922, he writes: "Just shipped last car Stark Delicious to New York. Got \$6.00 per box for run of Delicious. Special Fancy \$8.00 per box."

We wish that every fruit grower—every farmer—and every home-owner could see and talk to Mr. C. L. Witherell.

YOU would know then WHY—

ORIGINAL TREE Strain of—Stark Delicious—Sold Only by STARK BRO'S

Bears Wondrous Money-Crops in 44 Out of 48 States!



Monument Dedicated to ORIGINAL Stark Delicious Tree, Aug. 1922, by State of Iowa



Go into almost any state you wish and you'll see Prosperity sitting on the front door step of growers who have planted **ORIGINAL TREE Strain of Stark Delicious.**

Near Fitchburg, Mass., A. A. Marshall is getting wondrous crops and record-prices (\$7.00 for 75 Delicious apples in a carton) for his harvests from his 6,000 tree orchard. His 8 and 9-year-old **ORIGINAL TREE Strain of Stark Delicious** trees bore about 20 bushels each this past summer.

E. F. Thayer, Chelan Co., Wash., a former accountant, who banked \$90,350 for his Stark Delicious, Winesaps and Jonathans off 23 acres in 4 years. He

writes:—"If I were planting a new orchard, I would make it **all ORIGINAL TREE Strain of Stark Delicious.**"

In Clermont Co., Ohio, J. J. Bohlender has enjoyed a **NET** income of \$21,800.00 in 6 years off 12 to 20 acres, **ORIGINAL TREE Strain of Stark Delicious** apples, being his prize-price makers.

Again, in Sullivan Co., New York, Chas. Taylor has specialized on Stark Delicious and made 5 acres of common \$40 an acre land bring him over \$9,200.00 in last 5 of the short 10 years he has been an apple grower. He says, "Once people buy genuine Stark Delicious apples they don't want any other kind."

Investigate this remarkable apple tree—**WRITE FOR THE BIG, 80-PAGE, 4-COLOR MASTERPIECE 1923 CATALOG. USE THE COUPON.** Learn, too, about—

Stark's Golden Delicious

It is to be the apple sensation of the century.

Chas. Riedenbaker, Burlington Co., N. J. says:—"The best apple grown." ALL his 250 Stark's Golden Delicious, 3rd summer, bore big crops this year (1922). One yielded 80 apples. Many bore when only 13 months. "Very large and fine color."

And Prof. Paddock, Ohio's noted State Horticulturist, frankly admits, "Stark's Golden Delicious beats anything I ever saw."

Get all the facts—**SEND COUPON for FREE Copy of Big, 80-Page, 1923 "Prize Fruits" Book.**

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At LOUISIANA, MO. — For Over 107 Years



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I may plant..... this spring.

Name.....

St. or R. R. No.....

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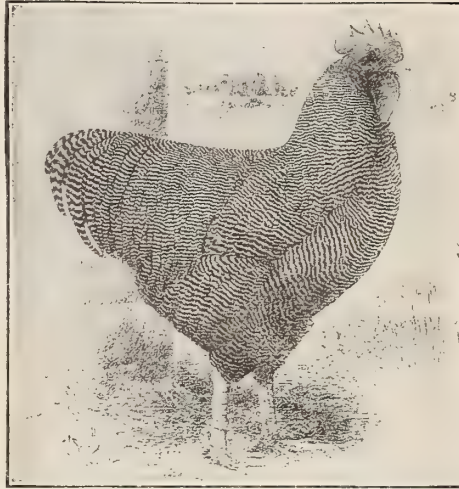
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INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS "ARISTOCRAT" BARRED ROCKS

The World's Greatest Strain of Poultry

The
Great
Money Makers



Supreme as
SHOWBIRDS

Supreme as
LAYERS

Supreme as
MARKET FOWL

Prize-Winning Showbirds

The famous Aristocrat Barred Rocks have created a new WORLD'S RECORD by their sensational sweep of victories in thousands of showrooms, including the largest and biggest Barred Rock shows of the entire world. The NATIONAL B. R. CLUB SHOW (the greatest of all the great ones), CHICAGO, "HEART-OF-AMERICA," BOSTON, N. Y. PALACE, GUELPH, DALLAS, LOS ANGELES, "TRI-STATE," BROOKLYN, CLEVELAND, NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, NEW YORK STATE, HOUSTON, WINNIPEG, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS, MINNEAPOLIS, SAN FRANCISCO, DETROIT, etc., etc., hail the Aristocrats as winners! MY CUSTOMERS ARE WINNING OUT WITH "ARISTOCRATS" ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Record Layers

The same magnificent showbirds are equally supreme as layers. THREE HUNDRED SIXTY-ONE (361) EGGS FROM ONE MOLT TO THE NEXT BY AN "ARISTOCRAT" HEN IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE LAYING RECORD OF THE WORLD. Equally matchless is the record of 260 eggs in 270 consecutive days by another "Aristocrat" hen. An average of 240 eggs per hen by a complete pen of "Aristocrats" may appeal to you even more. Many "Aristocrat" cockerels from my great laying record hens have been sold to State Agricultural Colleges. Can better evidence of their value be given?

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GRANDER, RICHER QUALITY THAN EVER BEFORE. SURE WINNERS. Remember, winning in the showroom will create big money sales for you. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed in every Aristocrat showbird. These Aristocrat showbirds are so surpassingly beautiful that you cannot even picture to yourself their glorious beauty until you actually see them before you. If you need real prize-winners simply write me.

Why not breed beautiful Prize-Winning Showbirds, Great Record Layers and the most Delicious Table Fowl—ALL COMBINED IN ONE? It costs no more to raise such birds than ordinary poultry.

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My Buff Orpingtons

Perhaps no line of Buffs in existence carries the purity of color now possessed by my Strain. By this I refer to the strength of undercolor in every section, the soundness in tail and wing color, the soft, even, level surface color of Females and the brilliant, sparkling, golden luster in Males. But this matchless excellence of color does not make a complete Orpington. I have always maintained and cautiously guarded massive proportions, large capacity, broadness with length, stout bone, proper station, neat head points and good length of feather. These balanced color and type qualities in my best Buff Orpingtons are the fruits of my 21 years of constructive and most cautious breeding. This matchless achievement accounts for my unapproached sensational winnings at the Great Chicago Coliseum Show past four years as well as my ability to serve you best in Buff Orpingtons

Note:—Because of my total Winnings by overwhelming majority in Buff Orpingtons past four consecutive years at the Chicago Coliseum I will not compete at this show this season. This enables me to furnish dozens of fresh outstanding exhibition Stars for any competition anywhere during December and January. Likewise in White and Black Orpingtons.

My White and Black Orpingtons

While I do not breed White and Black Orpingtons so extensively as Buffs, the very same basic principles of constructive breeding is utilized and I have quietly furnished many of the most sensational Winners in White and Black Orpingtons known to the American Orpington fancy. Prudent purchasers do not object to paying substantial prices when they get this quality and the

finest of my many years of breeding are now open to your purchase. My outstanding specimens this year carry the neatest head points, the greatest capacity, the broadest backs, the lowest tail carriage, the fullest breasts, the heaviest bone and the best station that I ever owned! My old customers everywhere will fully appreciate this news and will order early as usual.

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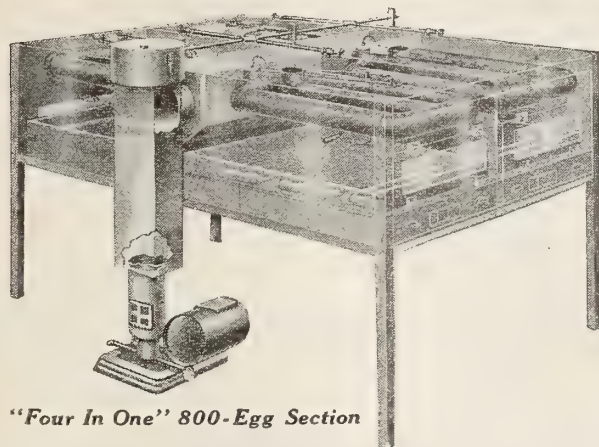
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Our "Four In One" is a BABY MAMMOTH. Has FOUR complete incubators IN ONE section and heated with one heater. With this one section a hatch can be taken off every week or you can set FOUR different kinds of eggs at one time.

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I got a cockerel from you two years ago and has made my flock the best Barred Rock Layers around here. G. M. Andrews, Box 90, McKnightstown, Pa.

I am well pleased with the cock bird you sent me a year ago. I have sold from him \$260.00 in hatching eggs and young stock and have 25 pullets that are of good markings and good egg type. Art. Wilson, Bay City, Texas.

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Head Your Pens with males from America's Oldest and Greatest Laying strain that have made and hold about all the World's Rock Laying Records.

16-page Stock Circular
be worth dollars to them.

The fine cock bought of you for Club member is in the pen that won the State record. The young lady who got him received a trip to Washington as prize for her poultry record. Miss See Rice, Sardis, Miss.

I had 35 pullets from the cockerel I bought of you that commenced to lay at four months and 1 day and the first year they averaged 198 eggs and they layed 781 days with only one break.
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I have records up to 226 eggs from pullets sired by your cock-
erels and flock averages up to 187 eggs in one year for flocks
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The cockerel is a wonder. Chucked full of pep. A well known expert here remarked, You had to take your hat off to Parks.
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J. W. PARKS

Box J

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**VIGOROUS BREEDERS
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Hen; 1-2-3-5 Cockerel; 1-2-3-4-5 Pullet. On
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Acknowledged everywhere as the world's greatest laying strain—unequaled in standard qualities.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the fact that it has been proven, on careful investigation, that the world's greatest record flocks of high quality Leghorns have a foundation wholly, or in part, of this famous strain. Conclusive proof that they are THE GOLD STANDARD OF S. C. WHITE LEGHORN VALUE.

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ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

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NORTHLAND FARMS

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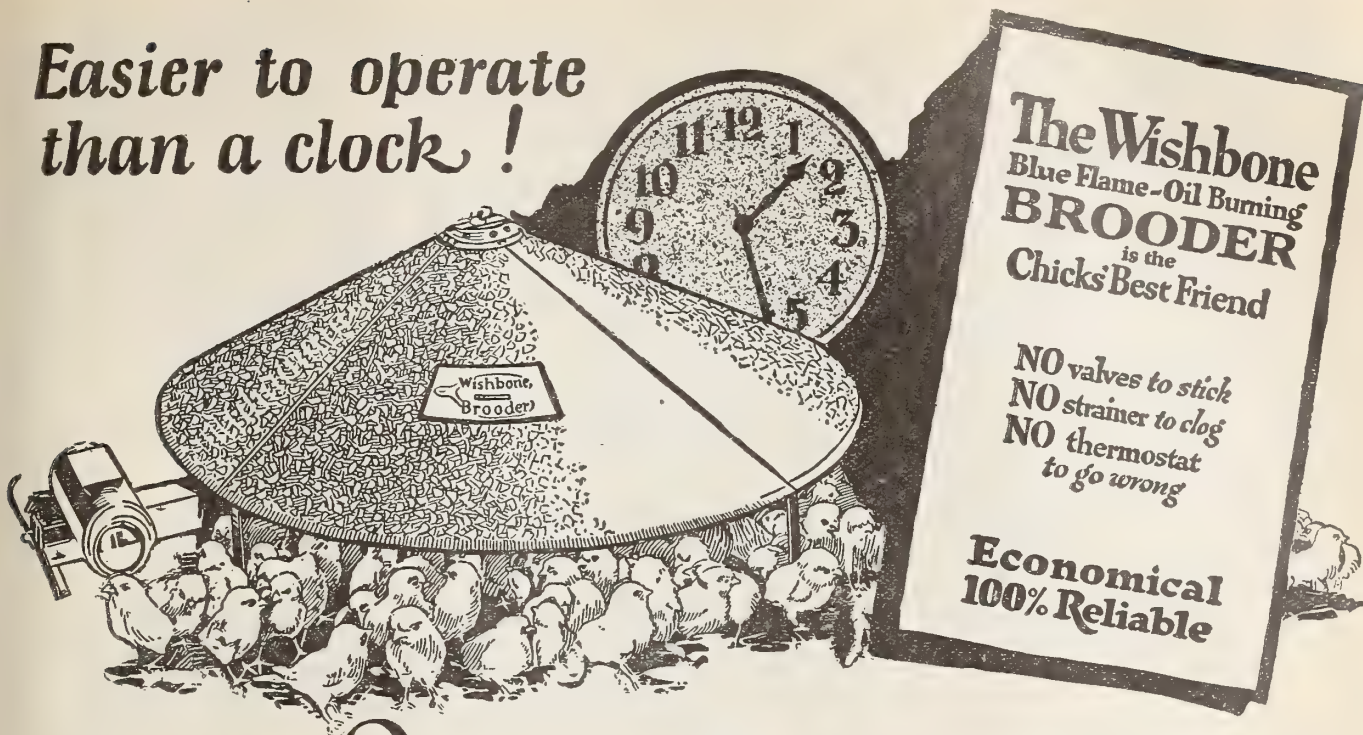
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Again prove their superiority by making the following OFFICIAL records at the Canadian International Egg Laying Contest. Ten birds laid 2118 eggs or an average of 211.8 eggs per bird per year. High individuals, 271, 261, 230 eggs per year.

Place your orders early for Breeding Stock, Chicks and hatching eggs.
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*Easier to operate
than a clock!*



*This is the way
to healthier, more livable chicks—*

How much money are you going to make with your baby chicks? It all depends on the efficiency of your Brooder. Do you realize that? If you do, you will buy the Wishbone Valveless Oil Brooder, which will care for your chicks better than Mother Hen herself. And it won't give you a moment's worry or trouble all season.

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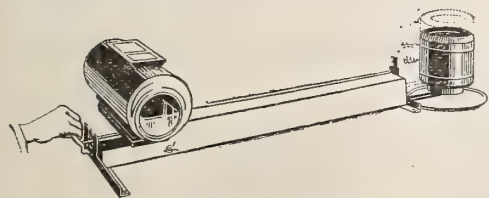
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No. PRICES

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Prices a little higher in far West.

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FREE RANGE BREEDERS

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Trapnested

TANCRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Pedigreed

Believing that HIGHEST EFFICIENCY as regard breeding and laying qualities DEPENDS PRIMARILY ON VIGOR, this ranch is laid out to give ABSOLUTE FREE RANGE ON KEPT-CLEAN SOIL. The land is constantly ploughed and the birds are regularly changed twice a year to ground on which clover, grass, kale, vetch and oats provide succulent green food. There are No Boundary Fences, only dividing fences.

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TO START YOU WITH H. P. RANCH LAYERS:

We are also booking advance orders for hatching eggs at the very moderate price of \$30.00 per 50 eggs, from hens with records of 251 to 299 and all males with dam, pullet year records over 300 eggs. Large, snow-white eggs. This ranch has purchased several shipments of eggs from Mr. Tancred each year from selected matings. We ask A. P. J. readers to place orders EARLY for these eggs, thus to avoid disappointment.

Cockerels heading two selected pens are from eggs for which we paid Mr. Tancred \$33.33 each. These eggs were from a pair of birds which Mr. Tancred said were absolutely the finest two specimens he had ever produced. No other breeder was able to get eggs from this mating. These two Cockerels are the finest of the males we hatched from this mating and are of splendid type. One of them will head our best pen of three hens, the most valuable we have ever produced, one of these hens, of vigorous standard type, making an official record in the Western Washington Contest at Puyallup this year of over 280 eggs. We can spare but three sittings of eggs from this mating, at \$100.00 for fifteen eggs.

BREEDING TO TYPE, INCREASING EGG CAPACITY AND CREATING GREATER STAMINA, HIGHLAND PARK POULTRY RANCH SHOWS THE WONDERFUL TANCRED STRAIN AT ITS BEST, FOR ONLY VARIED FREE RANGE CAN DEVELOP A FLOCK'S GREATEST EFFICIENCY.

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TURN loafing hens into industrious layers—have eggs to sell at top-notch prices—by feeding sprouted grain. One bushel of oats, wheat or rye makes three bushels of tempting, crisp green feed in the

"SUCCESSFUL" SECTIONAL GRAIN SPROUTER

Solves the feed problem, takes care of young chicks too, makes them grow. Made entirely of steel—double walls—fireproof—cannot warp, shrink or swell. Lasts a lifetime. Write today for booklet and 1923 offer.



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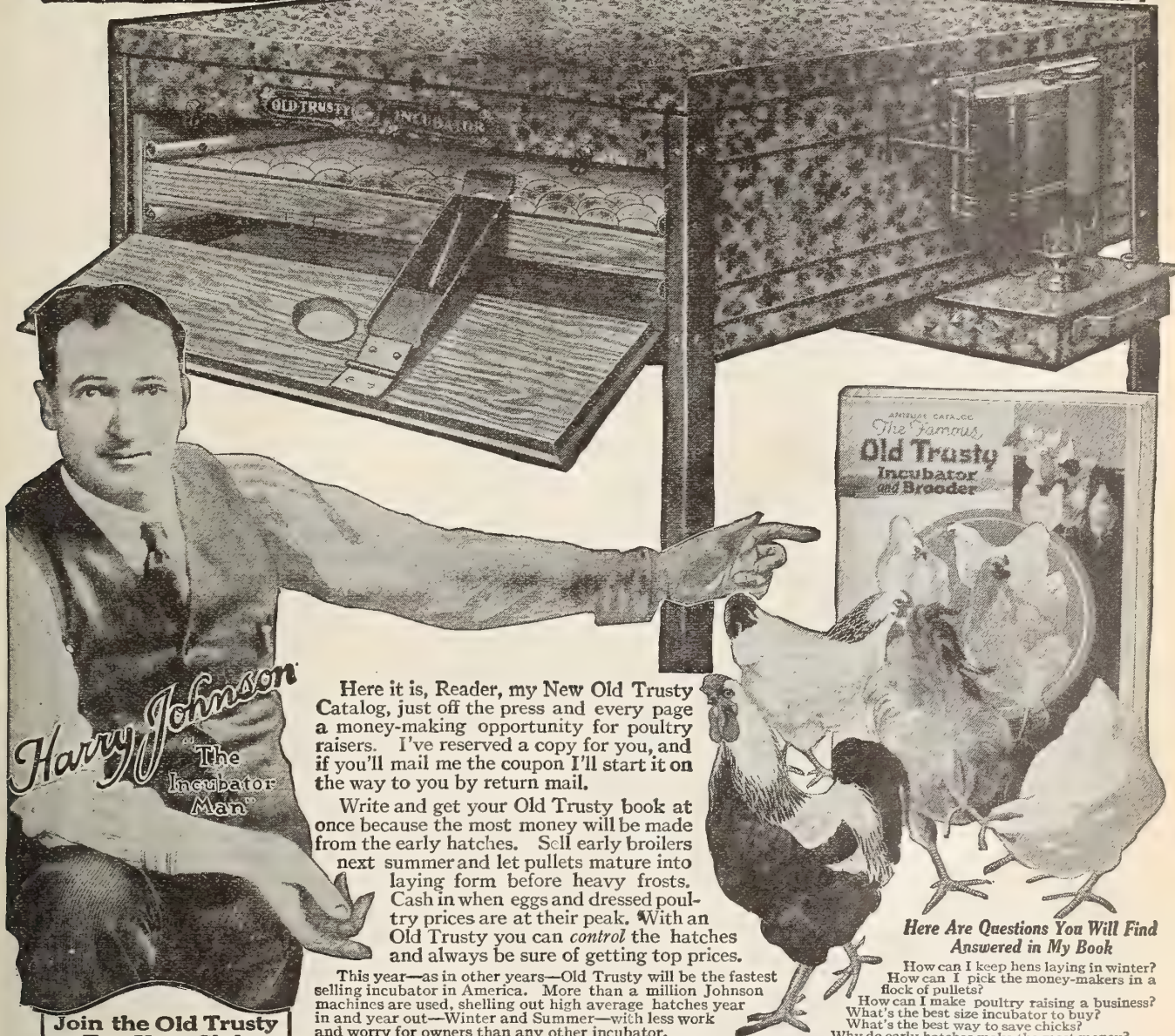
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AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Volume 53

Chicago, Ill., December, 1922

No. 12

Practical Poultry Hints for the Month

COLD weather is here. Are you ready for it?

Don't neglect to feed an abundance of green stuff this month.

Remember regularity in feeding is very essential for winter eggs.

One of the main points now is to get those backward pullets to laying at the earliest possible moment.

Remember December days are short. Therefore keep the birds steamed up by very liberal feeding.

Keep the grit, shell and charcoal boxes filled. Also fill the water fountains twice a day this month.

Keep the layers indoors this month. Wet feet and feathers mean few eggs. The point is to get more eggs when they are high.

Collect the eggs several times a day, according to the weather conditions, to avoid chilling and freezing.

To save labor getting rid of ice, empty the water pails and fountains when you make the last round of the houses at closing time.

Try to be on intimate terms with your poultry this month. Pick them up occasionally. They will lay better if you keep them on sociable terms.

When the night promises to be exceedingly cold, try a late afternoon feeding of good, sound, yellow corn, well warmed.

Where feather eating is practiced try giving the fowls sulphur, a teaspoonful in a soft feed for every five fowls once or twice a week.

Don't be afraid to let in plenty of fresh air during the day. The birds will not suffer from the cold if they are kept busy.

December is none too soon to begin to plan for the mating of the breeding pens and to map out the spring campaign of raising the chicks.

Hens like sprouted oats as much or better than any other green food, and they will do well on it. It aids digestion and increases egg production besides being an easily produced and cheap green food.

Buy your breeding chockerels this month if you have not already done so. If you delay you may save on feed bills but by buying early you get the pick of the early hatched birds.

In ordering your supply of leg bands send direct to the manufacturer and buy in 1000 lots. You can sell out what you don't want by the dozen at a good profit.

If you have not already done so provide drinking fountains which prevent the fowls from wetting their wattles and place the fountain upon a platform so that the water will not be spilled or flirited into the litter on the floor.

If you intend to have new incubators and brooders right now is a good time to make a selection and place your order. Manufacturers will be in a good shape to demonstrate their

By Archie E. Vandervort

**Handling the backward pullets—
Winter colds and frosted combs—
Feed liberally for profit this
month, for December days are
short.**

goods and you will insure early and prompt delivery by getting your order in before the rush season.

If you have not already the needed hoppers for dry mash and for shell, grit and charcoal buy or make them now. Winter care requires growing your fowls as nearly as possible under conditions like those of summer. See

that their food supply is right and fed in no-waste hoppers.

If you want eggs at this season of the year don't stuff the birds full at their morning meal. When the hens fill up the first thing in the morning and then go back to loaf on the roosts, you will get fat fowls but you won't get many eggs. In a short time they will be out of condition, if you don't watch out.

Where dropping boards are used clean up the boards every time there is a thaw, even if you can't clean thoroughly when things are frozen solid. Thawing droppings mean foul, dirty feet for the birds, and fowls with dirty feet soil the eggs in the nests and spoil their market value.

After the pullets have sufficient time to develop naturally to maturity, every day that passes without egg production means a cash loss to the owner. Feed now for eggs and feed liberally. A big portion of the years' possible profit will be made (or lost) during the month of December.

Pullets which are wanted for show birds will need to be carefully handled to prevent them from laying. Change them often from one pen to another. Coop them up for a while. Do not force them with feed. Give mostly grain to eat.

Select all females for the breeding pens before the first of January. You can tell more about the vigor of the stock now than later. Band those that you select and put them by themselves. Select your males now, but do not be in too much of a hurry to mate them with the females. Put a cock with the selected cockerels and he will keep peace among them. Males are much better away from a large number of hens until really mated.

Don't make radical changes in your method of feeding until you are assured that it is poor. Get a good system and stick to it. While it is well to feed a variety, the continued and constant feeding of concentrates is what counts in the long run. It breaks up the hens to be constantly changing feeding methods.

Don't permit broody hens to occupy nests, and you may have them even at this time of year. Remove them promptly the first night they are found on the nest and place them in a breaking-up coop. If you work it right you can break up and have them laying again in a week. With winter eggs at the present high prices you can't afford to have broodies loafing in the nests.

When fowls are troubled with constipation or diarrhea in cold weather do not use (Continued on page 1155)

Warmth, Moisture and Air in Incubation

THERE are three factors that are generally recognized as of first importance in incubation. These factors are temperature, ventilation and moisture. There cannot be growth in the egg, just as there cannot be growth of plants in the ground, without warmth, fresh air and moisture. The regulation of warmth is accurately adjusted in modern incubators by means of thermostatic regulation. The matter of ventilation in the egg chamber has received careful attention. But the third factor, that of moisture in the air that surrounds the eggs, is a subject to which I have given a great deal of thought, and believe that greater importance should be attached to the regulation of humidity or moisture in artificial incubation.

The prime importance of humidity to artificial incubation may be appreciated when it is realized that 100 per cent hatches can only be attained by its use. Heat and the regulation of that heat to a constant temperature of 103° F. is no more important than humidity and its regulation with respect to temperature. Humidity alone will not hatch eggs, neither will temperature alone hatch eggs, but these two elements, together with the third, namely, air movement, will hatch eggs of normal fertility. The term humidity is taken from the Latin word "humidus," meaning moist; hence, instead of saying moisture in the atmosphere, we may say humidity. The term "relative humidity" is used to express the amount of moisture or water in invisible suspension in the air. For example, each cubic foot of air heated to 103 degrees F., when completely saturated, will hold in suspension in the air a maximum of 21½ grains of water. If each cubic foot of air contained but half this amount, or 10¾ grains of water, we would call it 50 per cent relative humidity. The warmer air becomes the more water it will hold in an invisible state. Let us take a cubic foot of air at zero degrees F., which will hold when fully saturated 0.45 grains of water, that is 100 per cent relative humidity at zero. Now let us heat this cubic foot of air to 10° F. and it will hold 0.87 grains of water, almost twice as much water as at zero. If we heat it to 20° F. it will hold 1.32 grains, at 50° F., 4.07 grains, at 70° F., 7.98 grains, and at 105° F., 22.75 grains, or over 40 times more water than at zero ° F.

The Principle of Humidity

To appreciate the importance of water vapor in the air let us consider how humidity affects ourselves.

Humidity is Nature's protective garment, which keeps us warm. Take a nice sunny day in summer and sit out on the front porch with your sleeves rolled up; you will feel perfectly comfortable at 70° F. The thing that makes

By Guy S. Faber

Artificial incubation is the science of utilizing Nature's methods by an understanding of all the principles involved in a proper conditioning of the air.

you feel comfortable is Nature's humidity, which in summer is about 65 per cent, that is to say, there is almost 5 grains of water invisibly suspended in every cubic foot of air around you. Now let's say that we are sitting in our own living room in December with sleeves rolled up; the temperature outside is zero and we have a hot fire in

the furnace with the thermometer in our room showing 70° F. A little wind blowing outside leaks in around the windows and doors and you feel chilly, roll down your sleeves and put on a coat. Yet the temperature in the house is 70° F., the same as you enjoyed out on the front porch last summer, but the humidity is very different indeed.

If you will hang up a hygrometer and read it you will see that the humidity on this winter day with your house 70° warm is about 20 per cent. Your body is losing its natural moisture so fast, being taken up by the greedy air, that you feel like putting more coal on the fire and get the temperature up to about 80° F. Aside from drying up all your furniture so it comes apart, the ruinous effects on your own health are the greatest evils of a low humidity. Let us take a few simple tests to see just how this phenomena of Nature works.

Pour some alcohol or ether on your hand and you feel a chill; place a thermometer in the alcohol or ether and you will find that it is not one degree cooler than the closet in which it stood. The chill you feel is merely the quickness with which it robs your skin of its natural moisture, leaving it very dry and susceptible to any air movement. Stand in front of an electric fan and you imagine it is giving you a cool breeze, but as a matter of fact the temperature is no lower in front of the fan than it is away from it. Try it with a thermometer. The same principle is at work here; the air movement is quickly absorbing your body moisture, leaving it dry to feel the effect of chill only because quick evaporation.

Suppose someone has just taken a real hot bath; you will note upon entering the bathroom that it feels balmy and warm, more comfortable than any other room in the house. The hot water of the bath perhaps raised the humidity to 80 per cent, due to a large volume of steam arising from the hot water drawn to fill the tub.

Sometimes the kitchen feels nice and comfortable and that's perhaps due to mother's boiling tea kettle on the stove, which supplies moisture to the air.

We can also have too much moisture, say 100 per cent. When we begin to cool air we get condensation; that is, the invisible water vapor in the air returning to a watery state. Water passes into the air (Continued on page 1173)



Poultrymen in attendance at the National Poultry Show, held in connection with the National Dairy Show, St. Paul, Minnesota, Oct. 7 to 14, 1922. This poultry exhibition was one of the best ever held in the Northwest.

The Choicest Poultry Meat in the World

IT IS doubtful whether any other class of poultry is given so little serious attention as the capon. Authoritative and helpful information regarding this royal bird is meager, and yet I know of no other that requires such proper publicity as he. For this reason I am led to give a few of my experiences with capons, in the hope that the information will prove of some help to others.

I have been handling capons exclusively and extensively for some time now. Consequently I have given them considerable and special study, and have found out a number of interesting things. I am at present developing a capon farm upon a commercial-sized scale. All indications point to the fact that the capon can be handled in such a manner. But in this care various elements enter which we do not find in other kinds of domestic poultry. And what is more, I am not able to gather much practical information upon the subject to be of any real help to me. The answers I receive are vague, deal with the wonderful profits in capons, and other propaganda of the same character.

The Question of Extra Large Size

I had been under the impression that capons would grow to tremendous size in a short time on little feed. I had thought that I would double their size in a given time, as compared to ordinary male birds. I had labored under the belief that my losses would be practically nothing, that my feed bill would be very little—and many other such statements which my personal experience has shown must be modified. The capon is a source of very satisfactory profits if we handle him and understand him aright. The longer I am in the chicken business, the firmer I am of the belief that the most helpful and really encouraging information is that which tells the truth and lets it go at that. Glowing accounts give us temporary and often false hope which goes glimmering in a short time, leaving the ashes of disappointed hopes. True accounts, on the other hand, prepare us for what we must expect, and we gain rather than lose in enthusiasm and courage as we find out we have good chances to realize our hopes. One man, and he is a shrewd business man, said to me once: "One thing I have found about the chicken business. You can hardly believe anything you hear." A fine sort of indictment, isn't that? And yet pretty true of many of us. Poultry writers must bear their burden of this blame, so I am going to tell the plain, unvarnished truth. I might just as well in the beginning, for sooner or later what I write will be found either to be one thing or the other.

By H. G. Forster

How to grow the finest table poultry—Capon are the beef producing steers of poultrydom—How to feed and handle them.

The operation of caponizing does more than merely remove the reproductive organs of the fowl. It takes away a certain life force, or energy—call it what you will—that permanently lowers the fowl's vitality and therefore ability to withstand the vicissitudes of life. It is not necessarily se-

riously weakened, but I doubt whether capons—and especially those kept in larger units—ever can stand the abuse and lack of proper care that other fowls can, and "get away with it."

This is logical to expect. The vital life forces connected with the reproductive organs give males a strength, and sturdiness, and an energy which the emasculated chicken cannot hope to possess.

Basing our whole care on this assumption—and few disinterested and experienced poultrymen will disagree with me—we find that capons need a little extra nursing, a bit more attention to details.

Personally I believe it better to grow capons in fairly small units, say not more than one hundred to the flock. They can be raised successfully in larger ones, but it requires special attention and knowledge. In any case, all capons require uncontaminated ground. The greener, the more permanent, abundant and extensive the range, the better. In the earlier stages of their "caponhood," they range quite freely, growing less enterprising as time goes on. If plenty of shady range be available, no particular limit need be placed on their numbers running together, within reason. I run from 750 to 1000 together for several months with a low mortality percentage.

The following summer feeding schedule may prove of interest and help. I use it with uniform success:

1. A light morning scratch out of doors whenever possible. This may consist of the standard grains in standard combinations.

2. A noon feeding of some good moist mash, all they will clean up in about thirty minutes. Plenty of headroom for all. No crowding allowed, and all getting all they want.

3. A plentiful grain feeding at night—all they will take.

4. Dry mash and plenty of clear, cool water before them at all times.

5. If fowls seem a little off par, a recognized tonic or regulator may be placed in the dry mash in reasonable quantities. I am not generally an advocate of any sort of aids of this kind, but occasionally they are effective,—if not used too frequently and in too great doses.

6. If shade and natural green forage be further supplied, the capon has a pretty good sort of home.

(Continued on page 1158)



Capons on the New Jersey farm of Harry G. Forster, author of the accompanying article. If anyone thinks that New Jersey is an exclusive white-egg producing state, they should travel through the capon growing sections of Mercer and Burlington Counties. Mr. Forster is engaged in the production of fine table poultry. The illustration shows a scene on his farm when, at noon every other day, a moist mash is fed. The capons receive all they will clean up in 15 to 30 minutes.

The Illinois Egg Laying Competition

SOME years ago Theo. Hewes visited a White Wyandotte breeder in the State of Illinois and in writing up an account of that visit said: "Mr. Peters met me in Galesburg and drove me to his farm in as fine a new buggy as any man would want. He had purchased it with the proceeds of the sale of 4 White Wyandotte pullets."

As I returned home from a visit to the contest grounds of the Illinois Egg Contest at Quincy, I had occasion to stay over night at Galesburg, and sitting in my room in the hotel, the remarks of Theo. Hewes ran through my mind. Four pullets that paid for a buggy! What made those pullets worth fifteen to twenty dollars apiece? This question can be only answered by saying: The fact that they were purebred and could be counted upon to produce uniform offspring. Those pullets represented good breeding in their day. The Western country was just coming into itself and buyers were seeking improved breeds of poultry to take the place of mongrels.

Today improved live stock means more than pure breeding. In dairy cattle it must include the hereditary capacity for high production. In beef cattle and pork hogs it must include the hereditary capacity for the economical conversion of grain into meat. Different kinds of tests are provided. Pedigree papers and registration are not alone the basis of value. Live stock breeders already refer to culling out the "scrub purebred."

In the poultry world likewise, proving grounds are being established. Many states have their egg competitions. At the last session of the Illinois Legislature, \$32,000 was appropriated to maintain and conduct two egg competitions in the Prairie State, one at Quincy, the other at Murphysboro, Illinois.

The Governor of Illinois placed in charge of these con-

By Frank L. Platt

Egg contests as important as poultry shows—Are the tests fair—Some of the records made at the Illinois contest—Housing and trapnesting.

tests, one of the most prominent poultry breeders in the state, C. P. Scott of Peoria, Illinois. Mr. Scott is prominent as a breeder of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds and last year was President of the Rhode Island Red Club of America.

A Talk With Scott

I had stopped in Galesburg, on my return from Quincy, for the purpose of taking the train the next morning for Peoria. Upon arrival in Peoria, Scott met me at the station. Driving out to his home in a new automobile that chickens had paid for, he said:

"This car represents an order for 14 Reds, which I recently received for export. The draft was for two hundred and fifty pounds sterling (\$1,200). The birds that I shipped to Cass in England gave me a sort of international reputation. This last order goes to South Africa.

"As you know, poultry is not my main business. For the past five or six years my average year's business in breeding stock and eggs for hatching has run \$6,000 to \$7,000 a year gross. I do not handle the business end of my poultry business as economically as perhaps, I should. It makes for me about \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year net. If I could do all the work myself, it would make a good business for a man. But, being engaged otherwise, I have to hire a poultryman and run my Reds as a side line.

"I am glad you liked our layout at Quincy. These egg competitions are a great source of educational help. Fanciers should and will take more interest in them. If I were going into poultry as an exclusive business I would take these contests seriously, and enter my birds in them. I have always believed in poultry shows, and have time and again shown my birds in competition. Poultry exhibitions are the life and inspiration of the purebred business. I don't mean to discount them. But, our egg competitions are going to develop a new phase of the breeding business by laying emphasis on the fact that a chicken must be of some honest-to-goodness value to the buyer. The chicken should not be a hundred dollar chicken because somebody says he is worth \$100, but because he will do somebody some good. We want to preserve the things that all fancier-breeders call good, because they make the purebred chicken, and then we must stamp into our strain those hereditary factors that will transmit efficiency in the nest.

"I have just sent ten pullets to the Storrs, Connecticut contest. They were a nice bunch, not colored like a patch-quilt. I sent them yester-



Interior view of one of the 16x16 ft. pens of the Quincy contest houses. Upper right hand corner, exterior view of house. There are two sets of windows in each pen. Upper left hand, a battery of five trap nests. Record cards are tacked on top the nest with a hinged board that comes down to cover the cards and keep dust and dirt off of them. Lower right hand, an 8x12 colony house for brooder stove. A number of chicks will be grown in 1924, as it is planned to retain some of the record birds in the contest which runs from Nov. 1, 1922 to Oct. 31, 1923, and breed them, so as to study breeding values as well as housing and feeding for high egg production.

day, and wish they were here for you to see. All but one of them were pullets that would sell at \$25 to \$30 each. Multiply that by nine, and it is plain that it cost me something to send that pen to Storrs. But, I believe in it. In 1921 I had a pen at Storrs, and four of the ten went over 200 eggs each, their individual records being 216, 208, 202, 209. That is better than I did in our own Illinois contest at Quincy, where my best pullet went 193 eggs for the year just closed."

Are the Contests Fair?

The question of fairness of the egg competition is paramount in the minds of many breeders. They can see the birds as they stand in a showroom and their quality is so self-evident that any discrepancy on the part of the judge is at once discovered. But the show is of short duration and the birds are not so dependent upon the care and feed of the attendants as in an egg test which is a try-out for a year, during which time the caretaker may develop a tendency of favoritism toward certain birds and certain pens. Every breeder knows the stimulating effects of kindly care over a long period. Again, the attendant is expected to get eggs and the birds under his management are expected to make records, and here, it is sometimes felt, a moral hazard enters into the work. This human element, which has been called hazardous, may be summed up by saying: The caretaker works for a living; if he can't get 'records' somebody will be put on the job who can.

The first one of these points, that of favoritism, is overcome at the Illinois Egg Contest at Quincy by putting five different pens of five birds each, entered by five different owners, in each 16x16 ft. division of the house. That makes twenty-five birds which receive the same care and attention, in each lot. Even the floor eggs, i.e., those laid outside the trapnets, must be proportioned, in the final records, among the five pens of birds and not credited to any one individual hen in a single entry. This makes for fairness of opportunity among the contestants.

The second point, that of moral risk due to the ambition of the employe in charge to make good on his job by making attractively high records, can only be overcome by picking conscientious, earnest workers. No drifter can get a job at the Quincy contest. The men who do the work are men who carry the sign-boards of honesty in their faces. Then there is the attitude of the directors who employ the men who feed the hens and gather the eggs. The manage-

ment of the contest is not passionately seeking that publicity that would accrue to world-beating records. If they should ever get a phenomenal record layer, well and good, but the discovery of one or more such birds is not an obsession. The management makes no apology for the high record of 247 eggs attained by a single White Leghorn female in the contest that closed Oct. 31, 1922. Indeed, it is felt that that record is very good.

There is another subject that should be mentioned in connection with the word 'fairness.' For a long time many breeders of the heavier breeds of poultry, the dual purpose types, have felt that egg competitions were eminently unfair because these contests take no account of the meat value of a chicken and put the whole premium on eggs. On this important matter, Mrs. E. W. Mahood, President of the Rhode Isl- and Red Club of America, recently wrote me as follows:

"A number of things have started me thinking along the egg laying proposition again and what all this ado about high record birds, with their bona fide and otherwise records, are doing to the business of the fanciers of heavy breeds. One thing it seems to be doing is to turn some of us into enemies of the truth. At least a few of us do not seem to be on as friendly terms with this shining angel as we might be.

"I have an idea in my head on the matter, and it may be just as well if I kept it there, but I am going to take it out for your inspection anyway. It does not seem to me fair that the heavy breeds and the egg type breeds should compete against each other in the egg laying contests. The dual purpose breeds undoubtedly have a big handicap in these tests of thin horses on fast tracks.

"Could a movement be worked up to make one class for heavy breeds and one for egg-type breeds at these contests? At first glance this might seem like admitting that the heavy breeds cannot compete with the others as layers. Well, they should not be expected to, and if we admit this frankly, by separating the classes, would it not soon be generally understood that a combination egg and meat breed has virtues not possessed by the egg type or light breeds and are for a different purpose.

"If this were done it would be necessary not to admit birds under a certain specified weight in the contests. This would help to impress the idea that eggs are not the only value of a chicken. I have particularly noticed two famous egg laying strains of Barred Rocks and they run very small. Why keep Barred Rocks if they are no bigger than Leghorns?"

What do you think of that letter? One thing, Mrs. Mahood is awake to current conditions. The breeders of general purpose fowls have set still too long. They have set back with the silence and dignity of the old, historical Roman Senate while the invaders

(Continued on page 1178)



Frame for a water crock which is raised so liter cannot be scratched into the drinking water.



The only old poultry building left on the farm. Built thirty years ago, and considered a "model" in its day.



Quincy poultrymen and eight of the birds that finished the year with records better than 200 eggs. From left to right, E. G. Horner, Pres. Quincy Poultry Association holding a S. C. White Leghorn that made 243 eggs in the contest year ending Oct. 31st, 1922. A. Otis Arnold, member of Illinois State Legislature and father of the poultry appropriations bill that made the Quincy contest a State institution, holding a S. C. White Leghorn that finished the year with 247 eggs. John W. Meyers, Pres. Reliable Incubator Co., with the high bird in the American Class, a Barred Rock, record 231 eggs. A. D. Smith, head of contest Advisory Board, with S. C. Red; record 190 eggs. Chas. Lepper, Supt. Quincy contest, with S. C. Black Minorca, record 207 eggs. Daniel Simons, Assistant, with S. C. Ancona; record 197 eggs. David Rueter, Asst. Supt., with S. C. Red; record 193 eggs.

Practical Advice on Feeding the Flock

By **T. S. Townsley**

The whole science of feeding reduced to practical, common-sense terms—Under-feeding is common—How to make a good feed.

CONSIDERED from the standpoint of national economy, the principal reason for keeping poultry is to provide a means of transforming vegetable, animal, and mineral products into eggs and meat which are more edible or more palatable than the original product. Stated plainly, the chief reason for keeping chickens, aside from sentimental considerations, is the purely business-like purpose of furnishing a way for transforming corn, wheat, oats, and other materials eaten by chickens into meat and eggs.

The poultry keeper who considers each hen as an individual machine and remembers that before a machine can turn out finished products raw materials must be provided, he will probably not go far wrong in his feeding methods providing he studies the needs of his machine. The study of a hen as a machine capable of producing one of the most highly specialized manufactured products known to man, is one of never ending interest to the student and presents a great many baffling details which scientists have scarcely begun to unravel.

The average man or woman who keeps hens for egg production may understand comparatively little about the intricate processes which take place in transforming common poultry feeds into the completed egg with its ready-made container, the shell; its palatable fat, the yolk; its nourishing protein, the white; and its potential ability to produce the chick contained in the germ; but even the newest amateur poultry keeper ought to know something about the food elements needed to keep the egg machine in good running order and to furnish the raw material for making a satisfactory output of the finished product.

While there is doubtless room for much further investigation by scientific workers on many of the problems connected with egg production, sufficient experimental work has been carried on to establish a number of rather definite fundamental principles which every poultry keeper ought to know and apply in his feeding methods.

It is rather definitely agreed among poultry keepers in general that fowls must be fed sufficient quantities of food to keep them in good flesh that they must be fed a ration containing the essential elements for egg production if they are to lay successfully, that they must have unlimited quantities of water to drink, and that certain protective foods must be included if the birds are to remain in good health.

Hens Too Fat to Lay

One of the greatest handicaps to the poultry industry as a whole, has been the notion that hens could successfully scratch for the major part of their living and that there was grave danger of getting them too fat to lay profitably if they were fed according to their appetites. Poultry extension men who handle thousands of birds annually throughout the states in which they work report that at least three-fourths of the fowls handled and probably 90 per cent of all the fowls in any given state are underfed. This results in the young stuff being more or less stunted in growth, weakening the general vitality of the flock, and lowering the egg producing capacities due to late maturity and poor development.

With the laying flock, underfeeding results in a low egg yield and a high degree of susceptibility to disease due to the weakened condition of the birds.

In one of the largest poultry producing counties in the central west, which in justice to the poultry keepers in that country who are feeding correctly, but who are in the minority, will not be named in this article, a very serious poultry disease problem has developed within the last few years. A man trained in poultry disease investigations was called into the county to make a survey of the situation. After going over the ground rather carefully this man announced that improper feeding methods, and particularly the lack of sufficient feed, was the pre-disposing cause for the disease outbreak, and advised the poultry keepers in general that if they would pay more attention to feeding methods their troubles about diseases

would be very greatly lessened. In this particular county the size of the farm flock has increased very rapidly during the last few years, with the result that on farms where forty or fifty hens previously were able to pick up most of their living in the form of waste grains, table scraps, surplus milk, and what bugs and worms could be picked up in

ranging over the farm, the four or five hundred fowls that are not being fed quantities of feed proportionate to the size of the flock.

A little simple observation on the part of the poultry keeper will convince him that a hen must be fat before she can lay and will also convince him that far more hens that are in poor health are under weight than will be found in the class that are too fat. Of course it should always be borne in mind that the amount of feed is only one factor determining the health and productiveness of the flock, and another point of practically equal importance is the kind of feeds fed.

The experiment station has shown that about four-fifths of the feed which the average hen eats is used for body maintenance in producing energy and repairing broken down tissue. Unless the hen has a sufficient quantity of feed to keep herself in good physical condition there will be no egg production.

Fats and Proteins

There are three chief classes of food elements which enter into the egg, and if the hen is to function as an egg machine some attention must be paid to supplying these different kinds of food stuff. The yolk of the egg is largely fat, while the white of the egg is principally protein, and the shell is mostly lime. Fat, protein, and mineral elements, including lime, are also the materials needed for the part of the ration that goes to keep the hen alive. She derives most of her energy from carbohydrates or fat-forming foods, while she needs protein and mineral elements to build muscles, bones, and feathers.

The feeding problem, briefly stated, so far as the question of furnishing material for maintaining the body and making egg production, resolves itself largely into the matter of supplying fat-forming foods, protein containing elements, and mineral materials.

The fat and energy needs of the fowls can be readily supplied through the common farm grains. Of these, corn is probably the richest in food materials and is one of the most palatable to the hen. In all sections where corn is a staple crop the hens ought to receive enough corn to enable them to keep in a good thrifty condition and to have enough surplus fat for manufacturing egg yolk.

The other common farm grains are also valuable as sources of fat in the poultry ration. Wheat, kafir, oats, and barley are very commonly included in the poultry ration and are satisfactory feeds.

Rye is not particularly well suited for poultry feeding because the birds do not relish it, but most any of the other farm grains can be safely fed to poultry, and sufficient quantities of whatever grains are available ought to be fed to every flock to keep them in good flesh.

Many poultry keepers have found from experience that feeding grain alone will not make the hens lay no matter how fat the birds may get. Indeed, the one danger of fowls getting too fat is under conditions where they are fed plenty of grain, but do not receive the other elements needed for egg manufacture.

Since the white of the egg represents approximately two-thirds of the total bulk, there would appear to be a need for considerable protein in the ration if hens are to lay satisfactorily.

Animal Protein Supplement

While most of the grains contain some protein, it has been found in feeding tests that hens will not lay satisfactorily unless protein from some animal source is included in the ration. The protein in egg white is (Continued on page 1152)

Historical Account of the Black Langshan

IT WAS not long after an ancient

Chinese black breed of poultry was imported into England by Major Croad that an enthusiastic admirer referred to it as the "Lordly Langshan," an appellation which has stuck to the Black Langshan ever since. The majestic and towering appearance of the Langshan cock no doubt inspired the early writer to give the breed a name its striking shape characteristics and resplendent black plumage deserved. It was the black diamond among the domesticated feathered races at that time, and has lost none of its illustrious characteristics up to the present day.

Like all other good breeds, the Black Langshan has had its ups and downs in the race for popularity, but like the real thoroughbred it has proved to be, it more than held its own, and just at present is staging a remarkable "come-back," both in England and in this country.

The distinctive breed type and true reproductive qualities in standard shape and color with its superior meat and laying qualities appeal to both the fancier and utility poultry keeper. The Black Langshan has proved to be all this, and has also proved what far-sighted poultry fanciers believe and demand, namely, "Handsome is as handsome does." Beauty may be a very fine thing to look at and admire, but feed bills cannot be paid with fine feathers alone.

The history of the Black Langshan from the day it arrived in England fifty years ago would fill a good-sized book if carried through to the present day. Much of the printed matter in English poultry journals relating to Black Langshans in past years, applied to two distinct types of Langshans bred in England—the Croad and Modern. The Croad is the original type, one which Miss A. C. Croad valiantly defended against the marplot fanciers who evolved that impossible freak—the Modern Langshan. The evolution of the Croad into the Modern Langshan is well sketched by Mr. Ludlow, the artist, in the illustration presented below. It is an object lesson to Langshan breeders of America in demonstrating what English faddists have done to destroy the original type of this ancient Chinese breed. The Modern Langshan, happily, has not emigrated to this country, the Croad Langshan is still on top in England and always has been recognized as the true Langshan by American fanciers.

Origin of Black Langshans

The true origin of any breed of poultry is usually a subject for continuous discussion by

By J. H. Drevenstedt

The original Langshan—Changes in type—The points that make for quality in the modern bird—Mating.

interested parties. Much of the data given by writers is often more imaginary than real. The fact is, even the originators of new breeds and varieties are not always sure just how "they did it," or where they secured their foundation stock.

Our Standard breeds and varieties of poultry are the result of cross breeding in most instances.

Much printer's ink and many tons of paper were used in discussing the Langshan years ago, but we arrived at the conclusion that the only reliable source was the home of the Croad Langshan. This led us to write to Miss A. C.

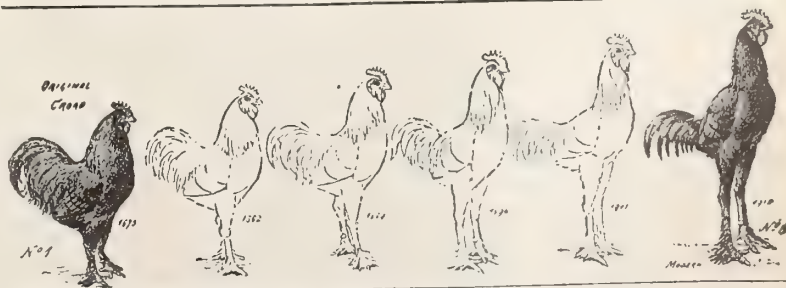
Croad for authentic information on the subject in 1894, and received a letter in reply giving what we believe to be the most authoritative data on the origin of the Langshan fowl. Miss A. C. Croad in a letter written at Poling House, Poling, Arundel, England, December 8, 1894, conveys the following facts:

"Since commencing this letter. I have read an article on 'The Origin of the Langshan' that has appeared in a contemporary. The writer tells us he does not believe the Langshan to have been of Chinese origin. He says they originated in England and some of them perhaps in America. He speaks of the breed as a mixture, and says many Langshans show yellow feet. He adds, 'I have seen this yellow in the progeny of imported birds—birds supposed to have come from Miss Croad's yards.' He continues: 'She is still working on the original graft. Neither is she so foolish as to tell just how the Langshans were made.' He says: 'Thousands of Langshans have been made in England and shipped abroad.' Of this latter fact there can be no doubt, and it is evidently these mongrels and not the true Langshan that this gentleman has become acquainted with, and even of these he writes, 'There is no better fowl.' What would he say of the pure bird, I wonder?"

"It was on the 14th of February, 1872, my uncle, the late Major Croad, received the first Langshans that were ever exhibited in England. I believe a cross with the Langshan and also a few (Continued on page 1147)



The nicely modeled Langshan hen of the American breeder. Here are seen to advantage the bright, alert head, the round contour of breast and back, the rather long and well-spread tail, a body of good depth evenly balanced on firm, straight legs, a large abdomen for egg production, and the smooth plumage which in life carries a greenish sheen and glossy lustre. Shanks should be feathered down outer sides only; middle toes bare. Standard weight for hen, 7½ lbs.; pullet 6½ lbs.



What happened in England when English fanciers distorted the original Croad Langshan into a caricature. American breeders have never departed from the original type, believing that the greatest beauty and usefulness existed only in the true type of the ancient Chinese Langshan. Today the stilted "modern" Langshan is on the decline in England, with the Croad type in the ascendancy. German breeders changed the Langshan in their country only to the extent of breeding the feathers off the shanks, making the German Langshan clear legged.



The Modern Breeder

Poultry culture is entering the third lap of its course. First was the game fowl whose ferocious character won for it the admiration of a barbarian people. With the progress of civilization there developed the artistic taste of the fancier. And now we witness the passage into that new state where the economic qualities of poultry command a new value.

First was the pit game breeder. We owe much to him, and to his birds. The high valor and defiant deeds of those monarchs of the battle, are what originally lead to the world wide distribution of the feathered race. The sport of cock fighting was chiefly instrumental in introducing chickens in the first place, into Persia, then Ancient Greece, on into Rome, across the Alps to the lands of the Gauls and Britons. Constructive breeding first came into play in perpetuating strains of pit games that were stout and sure. The old cockers bred a bright and beautiful bird, bold with enduring courage, vigorous, healthy, strong.

Then came the early fancier. The savageness and cruelty of the pit repelled him. He met with his friends at the tavern and there compared birds. Perhaps the inn-keeper would offer a pewter mug or a copper kettle for the best. Slowly, gradually, beautiful feather patterns developed out of the confused mass of breeding material. Such charming and wonderful races as the Penciled Hamburgs, Spangled Hamburgs, White Crested Black Polish, White Faced Black Spanish, Sebright Bantams, and full feathered Cochins came into the glory of full bloom.

We owe much to the methodical fancier of yester-year. The beauty standards that he fixed to appeal to the eye and gratify the senses, command admiration in what are today known as the ornamental breeds. The thought and care that he bestowed upon his birds rivaled the keenness of interest displayed by his predecessor, the old cocker. Money might buy his finished products but only a genius possessed by the few could produce the birds whose many niceties fulfilled the dictates of the eye. The fancier was a breeder-artist, greater than the artist who paints a picture upon canvass, or the sculptor-artist who makes a model in cold, dumb stone. The breeder-artist put into a living thing the bright and beautiful colors of the painter, and working with the invisible and none too well understood laws of heredity, shaped the plastic material with which he worked into his ideal.

Today a new kind of breeder makes his bow and bids for the patronage of all those millions who keep chickens for what they are worth. He has essayed for himself the job of taking the breeds and varieties and, after preserving the health and vigor which were the aims of the old cocker, after preserving the beauty and symmetry which were the aims of the early fancier, adding to these things his own contribution of usefulness. That is the job, the opportunity, of the modern poultry breeder. Call him fancier if you will, he is more than that—he is a constructive improver of one of the most valuable forms of live stock in the whole system of animal husbandry.

If an egg breed, his job is to produce good type and color, in combination with an inheritance for high egg yield, that he may sell Standardbred cockerels that will gear up the egg production of the pullets he sires, although they will eat no more feed to produce the extra eggs. He breeds a 3½-lb. female that will open the fountain springs of her nature and produce as much as 35 lbs. of eggs in a year, ten times her own body weight in eggs.

In short, he has learned how to breed and produce those

qualities which are at once practical and efficient, in combination with vigor and beauty, and his work is commanding a new attention and a new value. He is proving the worth of his birds in the show room and in the egg competition. We must recognize both these agencies.

To deny a place to egg laying contests is to attempt to shut the door to progress. It cannot be done, any more than in those earlier years could the jests and criticisms of the old cockers, who tested their birds in the mortal combat of the ring, turn aside the fancier or stop the growth of the poultry exhibition where the birds were shown in coops.

The present era of the modern breeder does not mean the destruction of the past. Both the cocker and the early fancier contributed something of enduring value. First, the breeder of cocks for the pit produced a fowl of alertness, graceful poise and stately walk. He was the first breeder of poultry. From generation to generation, from century to century, the boldest and most symmetrical birds and those of the purest breed, were kept, while the weak, ill-formed or poor-conditioned specimens were set aside. Some of the defects that the cocker considered serious were crooked breast, flat sides, imperfect eye, duck or short feet, unhealthfulness.

The cocker was a specialist. He carried his hobby so far that even the hens of his breeding were cruel and pugnacious to one another. Then came the dawn of the fancy. The early fancier took up the work where the cocker left off. He also scrutinized every bird before it went into his breeding pen, and a specimen that was foul grown or disproportioned was rejected as unfit to breed from. Building on this foundation of health and type, which was first laid by the cocker, the fancier in the pursuit of his higher art, began to unfold new beauties. Markings on the individual feathers began to appear, and contrasting designs of color were bred to a perfection rivaling anything found in nature.

Then came the modern breeder. He took the available material and fashioned our modern Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Brahmas, Cornish and Sussex. The foundation is there, and from year to year, with advancing knowledge and experience, new beauty and new worth are added.

First, the warrior; second, the artist; third, the workman, who is applying the skill of both past and present to the needs of today. He is the modern breeder.

The Ideas of Felch

I. K. Felch, Massachusetts, a pioneer in standard poultry culture, died in 1918, after a useful life of eighty-four years. Felch was a fancier from boyhood days. He has related how as a boy he once went without his dinner and walked miles to secure a coveted pigeon. Felch grew up with the purebred poultry industry of America, beginning at a time when practically no one around him mated to preserve racial types. He helped to make successive editions of the Standard, being one of the main pillars of the American Poultry Association for many years. Felch did much. Every scale of points by which birds are today judged, was, in its original, the product of his design.

The breeder of today may not know much of Felch, but "Uncle Isaac, the Sage of Natick," as he was once known, exerted an influence on the shows, the judging, the press, the Standard, that gave direction to the course which the purebred breeder of today is pursuing. It is because of the influence he exerted in shaping the Standardbred industry that his attitude on important matters is of moment today. The really important thing in each period and each

generation is the frame of mind. What the leaders believe, what they are thinking about, we must seek for, and must understand, for it is the thoughts of these minds that indicate the future trend of affairs.

Two matters of importance, on which all breeders of today are seeking enlightenment, were thought out and discussed by Felch with the force of prophecy.

On the question of utility in combination with Standard quality, he wrote:

"Many of us are rearing fowls for the love we have for the beautiful found in animated nature, but take from this industry its utility, and the numbers raised would be but as a handful of sand compared to that which makes up the ocean's shore. This influence you see in the ornamental breeds, in the scarcity of numbers in our exhibits of them.

"Those breeds having the greatest practical worth, being the greatest layers, those producing the largest eggs and the best meat as broilers and roasters, those laying the largest number of eggs in the winter months, these will ever be the kind to hold the popular call and the steadiest sale, and their breeders will always be 'tided' over a dull season; while the breeder feels more quickly the fluctuation of the market whose tastes lead him to breed those termed ornamental.

"We have only to survey the field to find that a majority of the breeders, who make poultry culture a business and means of support, are breeding the most practical kinds."

In his advocacy of practical qualities, Felch combined the need of practical systems of mating. In *American Poultry World*, November, 1914, he said:

"Why do breeders hesitate longer to demand that perfection in Standard descriptions shall be such that 50% of both sexes that are reproduced from a single mating shall score 90 points or better in both sexes? No other mating can be termed thoroughbred. Why create a false taste that is destructive to nature's plan and detrimental to the profit earning power of the breeds? When we work hand in hand with nature, no breed needs a handicap in its favor."

Younger breeders have been thinking along this line. When Speckled Sussex were admitted to the 1915 Standard, A. O. Schilling stated:

"The first and most important object in creating a Standard description for a breed is to establish a definite pattern and shade of color in the male that is in harmony with the color and markings of the female."

That was done, not alone in Speckled Sussex but also in Silver Campines, according to the best knowledge of those who prepared those Standard descriptions, and after eight years of such a Standard the question may be fairly asked: What breeds have shown greater improvement in quality than these? At the last New York show, no parti-colored bird in the great arena approached perfection closer than the 1st Silver Campine cockerel. In Speckled Sussex there are three colors, red, black and white, yet this tri-colored pattern has been wonderfully and beautifully developed by breeders because the Standard was framed along lines that made the exhibition male and exhibition female consistent mates for one another from a breeding standpoint.

Some old fanciers may say: "Do not make our variety too easy to breed, or the fascination that is wrapped up with the difficulties will never be discovered."

Quite right. The fascination will not be discovered because no one will hunt for it. Take the Cochin, pretty in a picture, rich in the dreams of past associations and friendships, but who is going to breed it when the present crew vanishes? Who, among the new men, is going to set 50 eggs to get 7 chicks? Few indeed will ever find the fascination of the full-feathered Cochin because of the difficulties.

There are certain limits to man's ability to make ideal Standards. In the case of the Barred Rock, we are face to face with a sex-linked character. The breed inherits barring from the male and color from the female. Therefore, the male is to be more barred than the female. That makes him lighter in color. A dark female is needed to feed that color.

In Brown Leghorns, the difficulty has been overcome. In the old Standard, the male and female did not represent a true variety. The exhibition male and female could not be mated together. That order is changed, and the new Standard will list Light Brown Leghorns and Dark Brown Leghorns, each variety consistent within itself. This change is not without some dislocations. There can never be any gain without some loss. But it serves as a powerful example that the day is passed for artificial Standards.

The 1923 Standard will score a great advance in the Partridge varieties. The finest penciled hens always have penciled necks. The best hens to produce solid black striping in males are those that have striped necks. Such a situation demanded a compromise. The result is that the 1923 Standard will call for a neck in the female that is striped, with some penciling, and a saddle in the male that is striped, while a red quill in the center of the stripe is permissible. Such birds can be bred together, and can be shown together. Furthermore, in getting away from double mating, and the dark cockerel breeding pen, we should see fewer cocks and cockerels with black shawls around their necks.

None of the large breeds feathers better or produces a richer golden carcass than the Partridge Wyandotte or the Partridge Rock. Why should they be difficult to breed? It is just as natural for them to be penciled as it is for a white hen to be self-colored. And with a Standard that simplifies and makes practical the problem of mating, the popularity of these varieties should increase five-fold.

In Silver Laced Wyandottes the dark slate undercolor that some judges desired has made it necessary to keep for breeding some females that were so dark in color that the excess of black showed all over them. The 1923 Standard will call for a Silver Laced Wyandotte male that has light slate undercolor at base of hackle and saddle. That will simplify the work of breeding exhibition males from an open-laced exhibition female.

Such are some of the practical and sensible changes made in the text of the new Standard. Couple this trend of the times with the new course of handling birds in the show rooms for back shape and size of abdomen or body, and it at once is plain that the purebred chicken business is emerging into a new era when the usefulness advocated by Felch, and the harmony of male and female Standards advocated by Felch, are to be accomplished facts.

At last, four years after his demise, the two greatest ideas of Felch have triumphed. The old order is gone. To Felch belongs the credit for the reformation.

These two big ideas of Felch are going to go on. There is no stopping point in sight. The young breeder should read again the two quotations from Felch, the first one on utility properties, the second one on standardization, and make them a part of his own daily work as a breeder of purebred fowl. He should say to himself: My breed must be fashioned along economic and practical lines; and, extreme matings to produce an aesthetic standard are no longer to be encouraged. That was the fundamental attitude of the 1923 Standard makers. It should be the underlying frame of mind of the breeder.

Frank DeLancey—Adventurer

Frank W. De Lancey, candidate for President of the American Poultry Association, has a plank in his platform which states that he is in favor of the closest co-operation with the specialty breed clubs, and that when a specialty club decides any matter relating to the Standard of the breed it champions, the decision of the club shall not be altered in any way, but shall be accepted as final by the American Poultry Association.

In other words, if a specialty club of Partridge breeders decides to call for a "cherry red" color in the male, the A. P. A. shall in no wise alter that description, although old Standard makers know that there are a dozen different shades of red color in cherries, and therefore the term "cherry red" is about as indefinite as a color term could be.

The American Poultry Association has a higher authority than any coterie of specialty breeders. It is an organization that is vested with the power to command jurisdiction over the Standards of the breeds. Why have an A. P. A. if the notions of the specialty clubs are to be final and unalterable? Why not simply have a federation of specialty clubs?

De Lancey in writing a plank into his platform calling



REGAL SENSATION 2nd CHAMPION WINNER
BRED AND OWNED BY
J. S. MARTIN PORT DOVER ONT. CAN.

REGALS

IN THE

ARGENTINE

WIN

GRAND

CHAMPION

PRIZE

In the first Laying Contest held in the great Argentine Republic to the South, Regal-Dorcas White Wyandottes in the hands of Mr. A. Diez Mori win the Champion Gold Medal and \$300.00, in competition with a long list of pens including all the popular varieties. The following letter from Mr. Mori is explanatory:

Ituzaingo, Oct. 8th, 1922.

John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont., Can.

Dear Sir:

Some years ago through a person in New York I was able to get a pen of your famous White Wyandottes. Notwithstanding the change of climate they turned out to be exceptional layers. From fifteen pullets which I trapped I had two that made records of 263 and 251. These two wonderful hens I mated to a fine well chosen cock of the same family and produced five pullets which have just won the Champion prize in the first Laying Contest held in the Argentine.

Taking note of the fact that the glory is due you who have established the outstanding and permanent features of the Dorcas line, I wish to thank you for such excellent fowls. I now wish to purchase more birds. Please send prices and particulars on males and females.

I am

Yours truly,

A. DIEZ MORI.

The Regals are world famous. In one week recently, shipments were made to 21 foreign countries.

The reason of this wonderful popularity is simply due to the fact that no strain of domestic poultry combines beauty and usefulness to such a high degree. Regal-Dorcas type is adapted to greatest egg production and they are of the ideal size for quick maturity.

5000—COCKS, HENS, COCKERELS and PULLETS FOR SALE—5000
200 Acres Devoted to White Wyandottes

FREE—Send for illustrated Catalogue and Fall Bulletin telling all about my special offerings for the next 30 days.

John S. Martin, Box 51, Port Dover, Ont., Can.

for the final authority on Standards to be vested in the specialty clubs, appeals to all sorts and descriptions of selfish breeder interests that would like to have standards made to fit their birds. He would turn over the A. P. A. Standard of Perfection to the clubs and be done with it.

It is well enough that the A. P. A. should receive suggestions from breeders and clubs, but it should not be bound to accept every word of the changes that are proposed or the additions that are proposed to the Standard text. The A. P. A., composed of the representative breeders of the country, should preserve its judicial powers unimpaired that it may continue in the future as in the past to sit as a jury to accept or reject every motion that would alter a single line in the Standard of Perfection.

At the present time all changes suggested in the Standard first come before the Standard Revision Committee. Sitting upon that committee have always been men who are familiar with the history of Standard making, who have a wide general knowledge of breeds and breeding, and who have the technical ability to edit and produce a Standard of Perfection.

To dispense with the Revision Committee, to displace and supersede the American Poultry Association as a Standard making body, and bring into existence a lot of inharmonious, incongruous specialty club standards is the most radical measure ever advocated by a prospective President of the A. P. A.

De Lancey's plank is so broad that indeed, there is neither limit nor qualification to the scope of his words. The plank reads:

"10. I am in favor of the closest co-operation with the specialty clubs and a majority vote by them on all matters relating to their breed **SHALL BE CONSIDERED FINAL** by the American Poultry Association."

The poor old A. P. A. is to have no voice in the matter. If the Barred Rock Club votes 302 in favor of two varieties and 77 not in favor of two varieties, that vote "shall be considered final by the American Poultry Association," notwithstanding that 464 new breeders had just been elected to membership in the club and the vote largely represented the viewpoint of those new breeders.

If the Rose Comb White Leghorn Club votes 37 to 18 in favor of increasing the weights of the hen and pullet one-half pound, that vote "shall be considered as final" and binding on the A. P. A., notwithstanding that the breeders of all other varieties of Leghorns object to an increase.

It is the A. P. A. that now keeps the Rose Comb White Leghorn men in line with the Leghorn breed. It is the authority of the A. P. A. that preserves the integrity of the Standard in all its essential parts.

De Lancey, without reservation, would give to the Rose Comb White Leghorn Club its own Standard. He would hand to the breeders of one variety any advantage they might seek over the breeders of any other va-

DON'T TAKE CHANCES!



**Ship Your Hatching Eggs
In The SAFEST Container**

PLYMOUTH PACKAGES—used exclusively by many successful breeders—are the type recommended by poultry schools, journals and breeders. They meet all Parcel Post requirements. Not a makeshift nor an experiment, but a distinctive, colored basket made especially for poultrymen. Supplied in four sizes—1 setting, 2 settings, 50 eggs, 100 eggs. Produced in a factory that has made good baskets and packages for three generations. Can be used for all sizes and kinds of eggs. Write for "The Best Way to Ship Settings of Eggs," and ask us why we call this "The 10,000 Mile Package."

The Edgerton Manufacturing Co., Dept. A, Plymouth, Ind.

Davey's Madison Sq. Garden and Boston Winners

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, WHITE
WYANDOTTES, SILVER WYANDOTTES.

No better blood lines to be had in the whole world, sixty birds in the winning at Madison Square and Boston, including champions and specials. Book your order for single birds, expert mated pens or a whole string for your show. More than thirty years a breeder, exhibitor and judge.

F. H. DAVEY

R. F. D. 4

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

riety, for the dictates of the breeders of each kind would be final.

We are opposed to plank No. 10 of De Lancey's platform. We so stated in the November issue of the Journal, but the point seems to have been generally overlooked. We have so stated to Mr. De Lancey in a letter. His reply is that when a candidate can write fourteen planks in which we find several to commend, and are in uncompromising disagreement with only one, it is a pretty good showing.

On the basis of percentage he is right. But in practice he is as wrong as Calhoun, who would have split the national government into sovereign states. A great war was fought on that issue of state rights, to preserve the Union. Again, he is as wrong as the man who said that he was a loyal and law-abiding citizen because he agreed with everything in the Constitution of the United States except those sections which granted to the Supreme Court the power to establish the meaning of all laws, and the power to declare unconstitutional and prevent from going into effect any law that is against the Constitution, even though it had been passed by the peoples' Representatives and Senators and been signed by the President of the United States.

Many and fierce are the attacks that have been made upon the Supreme Court. Politicians have leveled their guns against the dominant and overruling power of that court, just as the prerogatives and right of precedence of the Standard Revision Committee are now being fired at by De Lancey.

The A. P. A. needs its Standard Committee just as the United States Government needs its Supreme Court. Both are said to be an impediment to liberty of action. In point of fact, the power of the Supreme Court over legislation, like the power of the Revision Board over the actions of the specialty clubs, is the guarantee of the Constitution that the minority shall receive protection, and that the majority vote of the moment, swayed by passion, or prejudice, or self-interest, or sentiment, shall not register its temporary opinion as an act of permanent law against the fundamentals of the Constitution. This is a basic plan in the Constitution of the United States designed by John Marshall, who had the supreme gift of straight thinking. It is a basic plan in the Constitution of the A. P. A. There should be no tampering with this fundamental law.

What if there were no Revision Board to strike down and declare null and void such Standard changes as are sometimes adopted and endorsed by specialty clubs? What if De Lancey's scheme to destroy the authority of the A. P. A. over the Standard should win out in the election next spring?

Once the specialty clubs start out as the final arbiters and makers of valid Standards which are beyond adjustment or repeal, there will arise the greatest confusion and lack of system ever known in the purebred poultry business.

What we need is strong, centralized authority to authorize and publish



HILLVIEW STRAIN
S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS
 AMERICA'S GREATEST
WIN EVERYWHERE!

At The Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 1922

They won *First Young Pen*, on one entry, in the hands of our customer.

At Cotton Palace Show Waco, Texas, Oct. 1922

They won, in the hands of our customer, 1-2 cock, 1-2-5 hen, 1-2-5 cockerel, 1-2-3-4 pullet, 1 old pen, 1 young pen, best display.

You Can Also Be A Winner

as we guarantee our birds will win in any show in the country, regardless of competition. Many of America's money-making White Leghorn farms today owe their success to Hillview Supreme White Leghorns, simply because their investment was made on a solid foundation stock, backed up with many years of constructive line-breeding, and many years of glorious, unapproached winning records in America's largest show rooms and National Egg Laying Contests.

Opportunity Knocks at Your Door

We offer thousands of Cockerels and Pullets, the better never raised on any other place and at no time. All Sons and Daughters of our Coliseum Chicago Sweepstakes Champions and Egg Laying Contest winners at prices you can afford to pay. You need Hillview blood to improve the exhibition and

A N investment in Hillview Leghorns will bring you more money than you ever made before. **BUY NOW!**

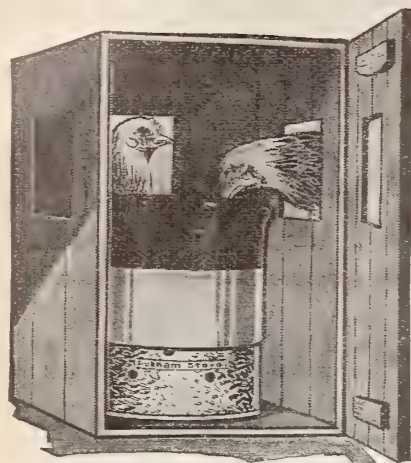


First Cock,
Chicago Coliseum Show,
Dec., 1921.

laying quality of your flocks. You need Hillview outstanding, money-making world's best combination strain to succeed. Make no mistake. Send for our Free Catalog today. It will show you how you can buy the best White Leghorns in America today for much less money than you can buy just ordinary stock.

HILLVIEW FARM, Box 4004, BENLD, ILL.

You Can Get More Eggs



Little Putnam Stove keeps water unfrozen—not hot.

Over 90% of the Egg Is WATER

Give your fowls all the pure *un-chilled* water they can drink, and watch them shell out the eggs. One of my Little Putnam Stoves will keep enough water unfrozen to supply 30 or 40 fowls, even in the coldest weather. This Stove holds 3 pints of oil—requires no attention except a monthly filling, due to my patented burner. It's fireproof and non-explosive—can be operated anywhere. You can run it all winter at a cost of from 20 to 30 cents. You'll get enough more eggs the first month to pay for it.

Little PUTNAM Stove

\$2.00
Postpaid



Little Putnam Stove

can also be used as a heating unit for an easy-to-make and easy-to-operate Oat Sprouter. Full directions for making the Sprouter are packed with every Little Putnam Stove, or I will mail a set free and promptly if you will request it, and send your dealer's name.

GUARANTEE—I guarantee the Little Putnam Stove to give satisfaction, or it may be returned in ten days and the money paid for it will be promptly refunded. Most dealers keep it. If yours does not send me his name and \$2.00, check or money-order, and I will send you a stove post-paid.

I. PUTNAM Route 1205-S ELMIRA, N. Y.

Egg Bred Certified White Leghorn Chicks

from our Famous Certified Winter Egg Basket Strain S. C. White Leghorn hens mated with 250-300 egg Pedigreed Sires from Hollywood & Bealls direct. All our matings are inspected and accredited by our State Dept. Agri. as to their Laying ability and health. Years and years of careful breeding for heavy egg production of Large White eggs by trap-nesting and typetesting and culling we have produced a real business hen that is the most profitable and persistent layer. Write at once for prices on our 1923 chicks and for catalogue, describing our wonderful layers and our large plant. 10% off list price on all chick orders booked before February 1st, 1923. Order your chicks NOW.

Grandview Poultry Farm & Hatchery

LOCK BOX B,

Q. Deuries, Sole Owner

ZEELAND, MICH.



CYMACO DRY-MASH FEEDER

Made entirely of steel. Weatherproof. Stands on its own legs, free of ground. Can be placed anywhere. Feeds all kinds of dry feed without clogging. Activator rods worked automatically by feeding of hens keeps feed from clogging. Adjustable by thumb screws for different kinds of feed. Accommodates double row of hens—twice as many as the ordinary feeder. Made in two sizes.

MORE EGGS WITH LESS FEED

Poultry experts from coast to coast recommend Dry Mash Feeding for big egg production, and endorse the Cymaco Dry Mash Feeder as the most convenient and economical hopper-feeder on the market. Pays for itself in saving of feed as well as in increased egg production.

2 ft. feeding space, 1/2 bu. capacity.....\$2.25
4 ft. feeding space, 1 bu. capacity..... 3.25
FULLY GUARANTEED

By all means order today or write for descriptive circular on Dry Mash Feeding.

CYCLONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Dept. 60, Urbana, Indiana

Standards. The A. P. A. fills the bill. Its jurisdiction should be strengthened, not curtailed. Let the specialty clubs do breed promotion work, which is a big and undeveloped field. Let the American Poultry Association umpire the word of Standard making, with the specialty clubs co-operating, but not dictating their breed standards with final and unalterable authority. Preserve to us the Standard Revision Committee, which the Constitution wisely charges with the responsibility of adequately protecting breed type, preserving uniformity of variety characteristics, and editing the whole Standard so as to secure uniformity of technical terms and expressions throughout the entire book.

De Lancey's catch phrase of "majority vote shall rule," is popular. It will win for him votes. Our position on this important matter may not be based on a popular argument. Be that as it may, American Poultry Journal editorially does not seek to win applause on false and temporary expediences.

Unless De Lancey modifies the tenth plan in his platform he will be looked upon by the thoughtful heads in the A. P. A. as an adventurer playing well out on the sea of popular favor. In his tenth plank, De Lancey inveighs against constituted authority, and appears to be seeking an extension of his influence by a great profession that is addressed to the prejudices and selfish interests of men.

We need something more than mere liberty of action for specialty clubs, which De Lancey proposes; we need the restraining and moderating influence of a far-seeing Standard Revision Committee. We quote below a part of the report of the Revision Committee made at the Knoxville Convention, and leave it to the reader to decide whether such a committee should be continued or whether we should curtail the legal authority of the A. P. A. over its Standard and trade off the Standard of Perfection for De Lancey's poultry club standards:

"There are many underlying principles in Standard making that, though not fully expressed in the Constitution, have been for years generally understood as being fundamental. More than that, they must be accepted as fundamental principles in Standard making, upon which the whole structure must rest, or else fall because of its own inconsistency. The most fundamental of all of these is, undoubtedly, one so simple as to be practically an axiom. This is that a breed to be entitled to the name indicative of such, must possess at least one feature or characteristic so distinctive that it may be recognized readily from all other breeds or varieties in the Standard.

"This committee was of the opinion that if we are to license judges and are to supply them with a Standard upon which to judge, that this Standard must contain provisions sufficiently definite and explicit to enable them to distinguish between breeds and varieties. And during its deliberations it conscientiously made an effort to provide such, and when such efforts have proved futile in this direction, there remained nothing to do but reject such breeds as seemed to, in a great measure, duplicate other breeds or varieties already recognized. In the opinion of the committee, breeds that have such a distinctive feature or features, that have at the same time a following, should be recognized.

"The committee recognized as a principle, the fact that breeds which are practically extinct by reason of being absent from show

**THIS
BIG
Double Deck
500
EGG
Wisconsin
ONLY
\$45⁵⁰**

**Why Pay
More?**

Here is a machine that affords many advantages not found in big capacity incubators. Each section has a separate hot water heater. If you do not have enough eggs to fill both, you can start one and any time later start the other. This also saves oil as you do not have to furnish heat in the section you are not operating.

30 Days Trial Freight Paid

You take no risk in buying this big Wisconsin Double-deck machine. It is sold on 30 days trial. If not found perfectly satisfactory you can return it at our expense and get your money back. We guarantee you will be delighted with the convenience, economy and hatching results from this big double-deck Wisconsin. Order now—get earlier chicks—bigger prices. Order direct from this ad or write for 1923 catalog. If you prefer smaller capacity machines, here they are at equally attractive, 30 day trial, freight paid prices that you cannot beat.

140 Egg Incubator, alone, only	\$13.25
140 Egg Incubator, with Wood Brooder	17.75
180 Egg Incubator, alone, only	15.75
180 Egg Incubator, with Wood Brooder	22.00
250 Egg Incubator, alone, only	22.75
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Wisconsin Wickless Oil Burning Canopy Brooder

The new improved Wisconsin Canopy Brooder is a wonder. Nothing on the market better—none we think anywhere near its equal. Simple, easy to operate, wickless, can't go out nor overflow, burns steady flame—a colony brooder that you can absolutely depend on day or night. Our low freight paid prices save you money.

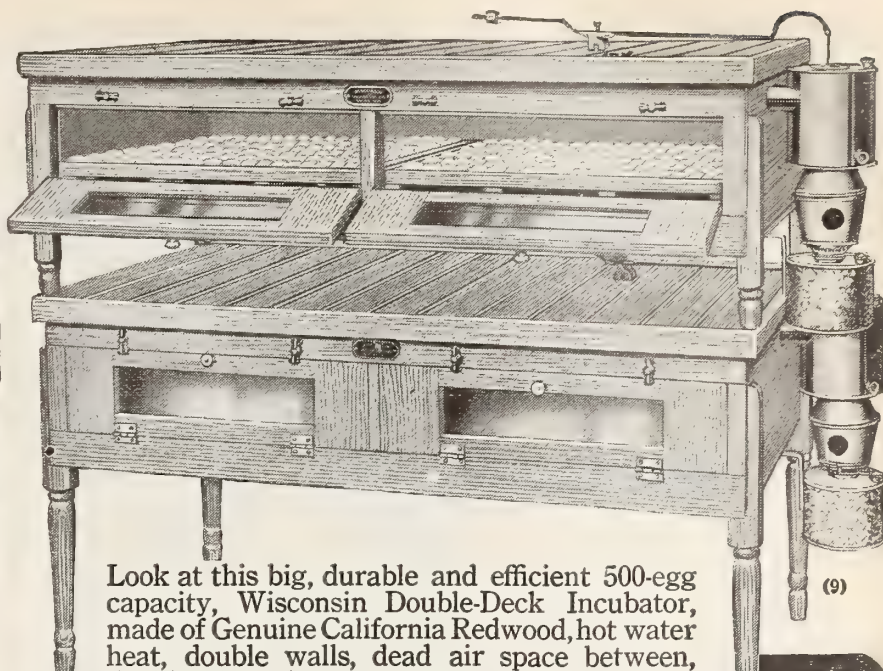
You take no risk in ordering direct from this advertisement. We give 30 days trial and then if not pleased you can return your purchase at our expense and get your money. This has been our fair, square policy for over 20 years. Order today or send for our New 1923 Catalog.



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**YOU TAKE
NO RISK**

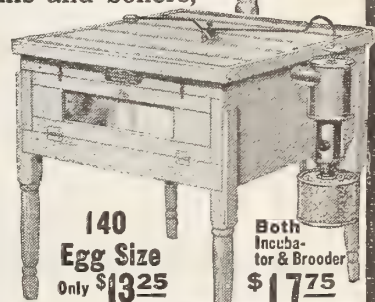
22 in. Canopy complete, only	\$8.95
32 in. Canopy complete, only	15.55
42 in. Canopy complete, only	17.75
22 in. Canopy Brooder with 140- Egg Incubator, both	\$21.25
32 in. Canopy Brooder with 180- Egg Incubator, both	28.25
32 in. Canopy Brooder with 250- Egg Incubator, both	34.90
42 in. Canopy Brooder with 500- Egg Incubator, both	59.50

Wisconsin Incubator Co.
Box 36 Racine, Wisconsin



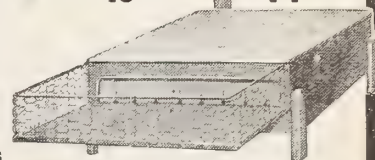
Look at this big, durable and efficient 500-egg capacity, Wisconsin Double-Deck Incubator, made of Genuine California Redwood, hot water heat, double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers,

self-regulating, roomy nursery, complete with all fixtures, set up ready to use, finished in natural color of the Redwood—not painted to cover up inferior material, and for only \$45.50, freight paid anywhere east of the Rockies. Think of it! Compare this big value to any on the market. There is no equal.

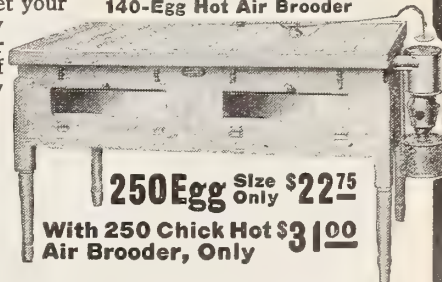


**140
Egg Size
Only \$13²⁵**

**Both
Incuba-
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\$17⁷⁵**



140-Egg Hot Air Brooder



250 Egg Size Only \$22⁷⁵

**With 250 Chick Hot \$31⁰⁰
Air Brooder, Only**



WINTER LAYERS

WITH TRAP-NEST RECORDS

Is the kind of poultry you should have in order to show a balance on the right side of the ledger next Spring. Our 32 years of experience in breeding and trapnesting puts us in a position to supply birds with the "lay" bred into them; birds that if given half a chance will prove to be money-makers for you this winter, as they will shell out eggs when prices are the highest. Our 32 years of successful business should convince the most skeptical that we deliver what we advertise.

Come to the Fountainhead

for either cocks, cockerels, hens or pullets in any quantity desired, and at prices any one can afford to pay.

SUNNYSIDE BIRDS

*Have Records of
180 to 256 Eggs*

This is your one great chance to get some of this great blood in any one of the following varieties:

White, Buff Leghorns, Barred, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds

Order now, direct from this ad and get started right with the best blood obtainable.

SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM

R. C. Blodgett, Prop.

Box 1002, BRISTOL, VT.

PULLETS

5 Months Old

180-200 egg bred. \$2.50
210-248 egg bred. 2.75
240-256 egg bred. 3.25

12 Weeks Old

180-200 egg bred. \$1.75
210-248 egg bred. 2.00
240-256 egg bred. 2.25

Hatching Eggs One-Half Price of Chicks.

Baby Chicks Per 100

180-200 egg bred. \$25.00
210-248 egg bred. 30.00
240-256 egg bred. 40.00

COCKS

\$5.00, \$10.00, \$15.00.

HENS

\$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.25.

rooms or rarely seen in same for a number of years, are recognized by the Association and the description of these are published in the Standard to very little purpose and that the benefits derived to the Association, the breeders of such, or the public at large are inconsiderable.

"The committee, therefore, felt it its duty to recommend that the most flagrant of these examples be dropped from the Standard. This recommendation was made at the first meeting at Chicago and the same circulated widely throughout the poultry press so that due notice of such contemplated action has been thoroughly distributed and to date only a few protests against this section were received.

"Following instructions of a previous meeting at Kansas City, the committee has incorporated in the Standard instructions for judging capons at poultry exhibitions, which, though brief, seem to be adequate, and meet the demands of the advocates of this measure.

"The impression seems to be prevalent in the poultry world generally, that less attention is being paid and less weight being given to the practical quality of Standard bred poultry than is to the advantage of the industry in general. The Revision Committee thought it advisable to place emphasis on this phase of judging and did so by introducing several paragraphs of practical instruction on how to determine practical qualities when judging Standard poultry, as indicated by body conformation. In doing so, the committee called attention to the fact that this was done for the first time and guarded against using information that possibly may not be authentic, or in other words, it did not consider it expedient to use information that may be termed "faddish", or on the other hand, that has been peddled by other agencies and has become monotonous because of frequent repetition."

The reader will at once see that political orators, in the very nature of the case, find it difficult to counteract the solid, constructive recommendations which a studiously prepared report of this kind carries.

The Standard Committee's recommendations are not easily overridden, and they should not be.

De Lancey joins those who would thwart the influence of the Standard Committee. He evidently looks on such a committee as "steam roller," rather than as a bulwark of safety. He would throw to the winds the stabilizing effect of that branch of the Association in which judicial power over the Standard is vested. He would leave to the specialty clubs final decisions on all matters pertaining to the respective breeds. He would maintain no high court to co-ordinate the various efforts of the independent clubs, no committee to regulate opinions and combine ideas, so as to secure that harmonious adjustment that today gives to the Standard the symmetry of perfection.

Friends, De Lancey is plumb wrong. He should either get out his plane and smooth off that rough old plank ten he has spiked down in his platform, or he should get busy and convince his public that we have placed too important a construction on words which admit of no other meaning.

A New Constitution

Last March, Henry P. Schwab addressed a petition to the A. P. A. asking that a committee be appointed to revise the constitution of the Association. The Association in convention at Knoxville last August instructed its President to appoint a committee of five to revise the constitution. Up to the present time no appointments to that committee have been announced. If the President had intended to carry out a vigorous reorganization, he would have promptly appointed a strong committee.

Use Oakes Electric Hen



Oakes also manufactures a Hot Water Incubator and complete line of Better Poultry Supplies. See your dealer or write us direct.

*It Hatches Better---
And Does It Easier*

YOU will like the new Oakes Electric Hen. It is compact, convenient and a wonderful hatcher. There's no dust or dirt, no smoky lamps, no fire hazard—just absolutely automatic operation and lots of strong, husky chicks. The Oakes Electric Hen may be operated on any current anywhere. The cost is reasonable and these remarkable machines may be converted into hovers when desired. Be sure you get an Oakes Electric Hen from your dealer—or order direct from factory. Write today for catalog and prices.

The Oakes Manufacturing Co.

329 Dearborn Street,

Tipton, Indiana

LADY PURITAS

PURITAS SPRINGS S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS

The World's Greatest Winter Layers

Trapnested for over 10 years without missing one day. Every nest on our farm is a trap-nest. We trapnest every day of every year.

Start 1923 right. You will succeed with Puritas Springs Heavy Winter Layers

Beautiful Early Hatched Vigorous Pedigreed COCKERELS | READY-TO-LAY PULLETS and YEARLING HENS | EGG and CHICK orders for 1923 delivery booked this month at 15 per cent discount. Order early and save disappointment

The finest lot of early hatched pedigreed Cockerels, Ready-to-Lay Pullets and Yearling Hens that we have ever raised are waiting to go into your coops. They will start you right and you will succeed. Our Breeding Pens for 1923 contain the most wonderful Winter Layers that have ever been produced. Order your Chicks and Hatching Eggs now so that delivery can be made on time. Last year we could not supply the demand. Send today for our large instructive Free Catalog.

PURITAS SPRINGS POULTRY FARM, Box F111, Avon Lake, Ohio

S. J. SCHENK, Owner & Mgr.
Formerly of Berea, Ohio

LADY LAYER

Laid 326 Eggs in One Year



H. Cecil Sheppard, Candidate for President American Poultry Association

The American Poultry Association is offered the services of one of the biggest, brainiest and most successful breeders of pure bred poultry in America. H. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio, telegraphed November 16th:

"Since you believe I can be of some service to the American Poultry Association and the poultry industry in general you have my permission to announce my name as candidate for President of the American Poultry Association.—H. Cecil Sheppard."

Every one interested in the progress of Standard bred poultry can congratulate themselves that a man of Mr. Sheppard's calibre and ability has consented to sacrifice the time and energy necessary to head the American Poultry Association.

American Poultry Journal stands unqualifiedly back of H. Cecil Sheppard for nomination and election to the Presidency. He is a man who faces facts and deals squarely with facts. He is not a politician. He is, in every sense, a business man and a poultry breeder. He has built up, on his own farm, one of the greatest poultry breeding establishments in the world. He will give to the American Poultry Association, at this critical and important time, the common-sense business administration that is sorely needed.

The first thing on Mr. Sheppard's program will be to pattern after the Presidents of the United States, from Washington down to the present time, and call to his aid a cabinet of the strongest, most forward-thinking men in the poultry fraternity. He not only knows the meaning of economy in business administration, but he is no pussy-footer nor side-stepper. He will bring to the office of President that active leadership which will ripen into fruitful progress.

The opportunity is now open for members of A. P. A. to cast their ballots for a man who has the business capacity, the energy and the willingness to make the American Poultry Association the great, forceful Association of breeders that it should be. Every member of the A. P. A. who is engaged in the breeding of poultry should think twice on this opportunity to nominate and elect a REAL MAN to the Presidency of the American Poultry Association.

Believing his election paramount to the interests of the poultry industry, we respectfully endorse H. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio for President.

Wonderful Values



I am shipping out at this time. I do not believe there ever were as many good birds on the farm as there are now.

U. R. FISHEL'S

White Plymouth Rocks

for thirty years have proven their superiority as egg producers, as table fowls, and as fowls out of which to make money. Winners at **SIX WORLD'S FAIR EXPOSITIONS, TWENTY-TWO STATE FAIRS**, Chicago, Hagerstown, Md., etc., etc. **SELECTED BREEDERS, EXPOSITION BIRDS and UTILITY FOWLS** that will please. Remember I have thousands to select from. **PRICE LIST FREE.**

Eggs For Hatching

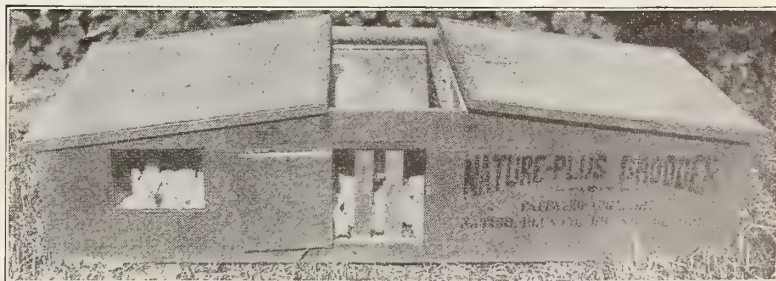
Baby Chicks

U. R. FISHEL

Box A,

- - -

Hope, Indiana



Let The Hen Brood Your Chicks

Purchase rights to make and use Nature-Plus and say goodnight to your brooding troubles. Nature-Plus is a practical combination of hen and hover that will enable your hen to safely brood 100 to 150 chicks. No expense and no danger of fire. Easily made with simple tools. Plans and rights sold to users under money back guarantee. **WRITE TODAY FOR PARTICULARS.**

NATURE-PLUS COMPANY

HILLSBORO, OREGON

Giant Minorcas, S. C. Black

A grand lot of exhibition birds, old and young, now ready for the show room. Bred from our nineteen winners at Madison Square Garden and Hagerstown Fair. Five hundred select breeders that must be sold at once. **JOHN L. BROWN, 65 Indiana Ave., ANDERSON, IND.**

Take Your Pick

Come to my farm, look over the stock with me, take your pick of the birds. If you can't do that, my 100 page catalog will prove almost as interesting and helpful as an actual visit. Send for the catalog. It costs you nothing. I will pay its fare.

It brings my entire proposition right to your own table. Look it over. See how many letters and pictures I have from delighted customers. Customers who are joyous because they have won at a state fair or poultry show. Customers who are proud because every one admires their Sheppard's "Famous" Anconas. Customers who are downright pleased with the way Sheppard's "Famous" Anconas lay plenty of big white eggs during the winter when prices are higher and when hen fruit goes so well with nicely cured ham and bacon.

Come, look over the farm with me—do it by means of the catalog if you can't come in person. You will be interested in the "Famous" story from the time you set your eyes on that saucy fellow on the cover, right through a stack of letters in the rear. It's a story that tells you definitely how to enjoy more pleasure and take more profit from chickens. Send for it!

One of these young ladies will write your name and address on the envelope and get it out to you right away.

H. CECIL SHEPPARD

President International Ancona Club

BOX 527

BEREA, OHIO



Something to Think About

Elsewhere in this issue appears an article headed "Cockerel Consignment of Bradford County." This article was prepared by Paul A. Seese, Ass't County Agent of Bradford County, Pennsylvania. It is a syndicated article which was mailed to the entire agricultural press. We reluctantly give space to mimeographed copy of this kind, but the big message contained in this particular article is too important to be thrown into the waste-paper basket.

Note as you read this article the names of the men in state employ who co-operated in this cockerel sale. Take note of the fact that the birds sold in the auction sale were selected by a man drawing his salary from state funds. Reflect on the fact that the auction sale of cockerels was staged by a county agent who draws part of his salary from a fund supplied by the National Government in Washington. Observe that every cockerel sold in the sale is "eligible to mate with hens passed for the Advanced Breeding Project which is in operation at the present time throughout Pennsylvania." That breeding project is similar to other projects which are being promoted and supported by the state agricultural colleges in New York, Missouri and other states that have a progressive poultry department at their state institutions.

Things are moving fast in the poultry world. State and government money is being liberally appropriated and wisely spent for poultry work. Educated and honorable men who are ambitious to be of service to poultry keepers are administering the many poultry projects. Poultry extension men are everywhere. The time is here to wake up to these new movements. Conditions are not like they were twenty years ago, nor five years ago.

Read the article, "Cockerel Consignment of Bradford County," note the co-operation given the project, and then reflect on the attitude of the present political organization which now has the princely opportunity to step forward in the great work of fostering the breeding interests of the entire country.

Surely no forward-looking breeder who sees the opportunities that lie open in this industry, can read with passive assent the following expressions from Harry Collier, member of the Executive Board of the A. P. A.:

"I realize that the American Poultry Association has little of anything to sell except enthusiasm. When you run out of that ingredient you have lost your big chance. I have taken thousands of members and hope to get a thousand more before I die. I have never taken one member as a business proposition. I found some man or woman who had a bunch of enthusiasm the same as I have for the organization. It was easy to sell these people a membership but when a man or woman asked me how they would be paid in dollars and cents for joining, I just hunted up another fellow who would not ask such difficult questions. When you take the sentiment out of the association that has held it together so long, then you so cheapen it that no man or woman can be shown where it would pay them to join. But just get up a lot of enthusiastic feeling for the organization, use a little psychology and any good poultryman will join, but be sure and forget all about money, except the five or twenty-five dollars that you get for the membership. As a business proposition, you have nothing to sell."

That is at once the most sweeping confession and most severe condemnation that has ever been registered against the purposes, the work, the hopes of the American Poultry Association. It comes from a Director of the Association who last year secured over one hundred new members. It is convincing testimony that there is no longer any vision in the direction of affairs. It confirms us in the belief that there should be a house cleaning from cellar to garret, that out of the new brains, new ideals, new programs that are being introduced into the poultry field there may be rebuilt a stronger, more modern structure.

SEVEN YEARS WINNINGS IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD'S BEST PRODUCERS, UNDER MANY DIFFERENT MANagements AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1915-16
Mountain Grove Mo.
BEST LEGHORN PEN
BEST INDIVIDUAL
THIRD INDIVIDUAL

1916-17
BEST PEN Newark, Delaware

NOVEMBER, 1917
BEST PEN Mountain Grove, Mo.
BEST PEN Leavenworth, Kan.
BEST PEN Pullman, Wash.
BEST LEGHORN PEN Storrs, Conn.

1918
BEST PEN Leavenworth, Kan.
BEST LEGHORN PEN Storrs, Conn.

1919-20
Vineland, New Jersey—2000 Pullets entered
BEST LEGHORN PEN
BEST PEN
SECOND INDIVIDUAL
Storrs, Conn.
BEST LEGHORN PEN
BEST LEGHORN INDIVIDUAL
SECOND PEN

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS—WOODINVILLE, WASH.

HOLLYWOOD POULTRY FARM

BREEDERS OF

HIGHEST GRADE

PEDIGREED S.C.W. LEGHORNS

THE KIND THAT LAY AND PAY

HOLLYWOOD, WASH.

1919-20

Georgetown, Del.
SECOND LEGHORN PEN
Puyallup, Wash.

LADY HOLLYWOOD II.
Laid 312 eggs—Nov. 5th to Oct. 31st. She was kept at the station until Nov. 4th and laid 315 eggs in 365 days. This is America's Highest Official Record.

1920-21

Bergen County, New Jersey—
2,000 Pullets entered
BEST PEN

Storrs, Conn.
BEST INDIVIDUAL
BEST LEGHORN PEN
SECOND PEN

Santa Cruz, Cal.
BEST INDIVIDUAL, 298 EGGS
Georgetown, Del.

SECOND LEGHORN PEN
Puyallup, Wash.

LADY HOLLYWOOD III.

Best Individual—Laid 313 eggs
Nov. 4th to Oct. 31st.

Egg Laying Contest Winnings for year closing November 1, 1922, again show the Superiority of **Hollywood Strain**.

Storrs, Conn.—**Winning Pen**. This is probably the most coveted win in all America.

Bergen County, New Jersey, International Egg Laying and Breeding Contest (three years contest), **Winning Pen** for grand Total of Eggs Laid in 104 weeks, showing the wonderful two-year laying qualities of our strain.

The Vineland International Egg Laying and Breeding Contest (three years contest), **Winning Leghorn Pen** and **Second Pen**. This pen was reproduced by the management of the Contest from our pen that won First Leghorn Pen in 1919-1920, thus showing the ability of our strain to reproduce itself in the hands of others.

Mr. Poultryman:

We are a long distance from most of you but we want your patronage. We are doing everything possible to prove to you that we have *The Greatest of All Laying Strains*.

Do you realize that for seven years Hollywood Strain has been winning with surprising regularity Egg Laying Contests open to all the world. Each and every year we have been in the winning list.

We have won one year Contests.
We have won two year Contests.
We have won three year Contests.

We have won five pullet Contests.
We have won ten pullet Contests.
We have won twenty pullet Contests.

No other breeder has ever approached our Public Competition Record. Consistent High Flock average is the **Greatest Virtue** any Strain can possibly possess. Our strains have surprised the Poultry World with its consistent and high yield made in Egg Laying Contests. Investigate our claims and the claims of others. Compare them and we feel sure we will be favored with your order. If so, we guarantee all orders to arrive in good condition and to satisfy you.

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We have the finest lot of Breeding Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, Pullets and mated pens ever offered by us. All of them are closely related to our Contest Winners.

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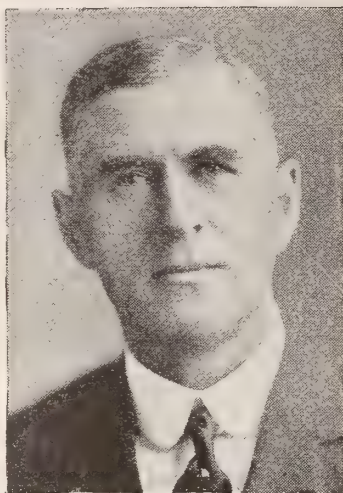
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Buff Rocks	Black Langshans	White Leghorns S. C.
White Rocks	Buff Orpingtons	Buff Leghorns S. C.
Anconas S. C.	White Orpingtons	Light Brahmas
S. L. Wyandottes	White Wyandottes	Black Minorcas S. C.

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Our prices are reasonable, chicks excellent, AND, "No Waiting" if you order from us. Is that worth something to you? Try us.

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At the Indiana State Fair, the New York State Fair and the Hanover, Pennsylvania, Fair, our birds won 16 out of a possible 18 first prizes. At the Madison Square Garden the peer of them all, our birds won best display 10 times in 11 years. Choice exhibition and breeding stock for sale at all times.

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Early Molters

T. W. Noland, director of poultry work, at the Missouri Poultry Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, where the National Egg Laying Contest has been held for years, is out with the statement that "time of molt does not determine winter nor yearly egg production, so culling should not be based alone on time of molt."

Director Noland does not say that all early molting hens are good layers, but he does say that thousands of good birds in the state of Missouri have been culled out on the mistaken idea that all early molters are poor hens. He jumps with both feet on the reports of county agents and poultry specialists who go into farm flocks in the fall, and cull out the hens that have dried up and are not laying, and then figure the profits saved to the poultry keepers. He maintains that thousands of useful hens have been sold on the market as culls simply because they were not laying at the time of culling.

Some years ago this writer culled a flock of Rhode Island Reds. The birds culled out were put in a separate pen, but instead of being sent to market, were retained by the owner and given special care and feed. They received plenty of skim milk, were housed in a modern sunshine poultry house, and by January were giving a good account of themselves in egg yield.

We were called in to mate up those birds during the week of the poultry show that was held in January. It was a surprise to see those "cull" hens with green leg bands on, just about as fresh in appearance and action and as full in body development as the "good" hens with red leg bands. The change was due to feed and care.

It is not possible to transform every cull into a good layer, and culling is doing a great deal of good. However, mistakes are being made. Experience has taught us that molt and condition are largely dependent upon feed and care. We would never again cull a flock without first observing conditions under which the birds are kept and then making note of the kind of feed being rationed to them. If the birds are getting milk, or mash which likewise provides an animal protein supplement, the molt will be much later in the fall than though the birds are strictly grain fed. A classic example of this was the flock of early molting White Rocks at the Purdue Agricultural College, Indiana. The birds had been grain fed, molted early, and finished their year with the ordinary egg record of six or seven dozen eggs per bird. Then those early molters were put on a ration that was balanced by the addition of buttermilk, and as hens they outlaid their pullet year and became late molters.

We have long felt that culling as being practical to-day is a better indication of the birds egg record for the past year, than an indication of what the bird is capable of doing the coming year. If you do your own culling, know your own birds, are familiar with their age and the system of feeding employed throughout the year, then molting and pigmentation may become valuable aids in culling. But for the professional culler or the utility judge, working on birds he has never seen before, there is danger of misjudging the potential capacity of the future by those outward signs which are the result of past feeding and management.

Director Noland has run a few experiments at Mountain Grove to determine just how well the time of molt could be used as a basis on which to predict future performance of the birds. In his last experiment, he took ten early molters, started the traps on them June 23, 1921 and ran the test through to June 23, 1922. The ten were molting in June when the experiment was started.

They laid 1,562 eggs during the test year, an average of 156 per hen, although they were two year olds. It should be added that two of the birds died, one in December, another in May, and for the eight hens that had a chance to get in a full year the egg yield averaged 173 eggs per hen.

Director Noland sums up the results of his studies and experimentation by saying that careful consideration should be given to the "shrink" in hens, which may be due to feeding or the gradual contraction of the pelvic

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IT is a fact that it is easier to sell Wishbone-hatched chicks than any other kind. And it is also a fact that in producing those chicks—in addition to getting healthier, more livable chicks—you actually save money, time, and an enormous amount of worry.

There is still time to get your share of this season's Wishbone profits. Make up your mind to get a Wishbone right away.

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Send for the catalog. You ought to find out about these recent improvements. You will be amazed at the perfection of the 1923 Wishbone. Write for the free catalog.

IF you want to be sure to make money—if you want to know in advance that your chicks will live and grow into fine healthy chickens—insist on getting Wishbone-hatched chicks. The healthiest, most livable chicks that ever quit the shell are incubated in Wishbone Mammoths. They weigh more, they reach you in perfect condition, and they're hardier.

Wishbone-hatched chicks are famous among poultry raisers everywhere. By actual comparison, they have been shown to grow better, develop faster, and average much smaller losses.

Wishbone-hatched chicks cost no more than other chicks. The secret lies in the Wishbone process of incubation. The eggs are rolled during the hatching period the same as the mother hen rolls them—and temperature and moisture are so regulated that the eggs receive better care than a mother hen could give them.

Order your baby chicks from a hatchery equipped with Wishbone Mammoths. You will find it a mighty good investment. Drop us a line and we will gladly give you the name of a Wishbone operator in your neighborhood.

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"Viking" Strain Rhode Island Whites

Just Admitted to The Standard

World's Greatest Profit Producers

READ THIS:

1—They LAY MORE eggs than any other breed of chickens!

Put them side by side with ANY other flock of chickens, such as Leghorns, Anconas, Plymouth Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, etc., and the Rhode Island Whites positively will lay MORE eggs than ANY of them. They are, moreover, wonderful Winter Layers, when eggs are highest in price. Rhode Island Whites are making greater average laying records in the leading contests of America than any other breed of poultry.

2—They are as good market chickens as Plymouth Rocks!

About the same weight as Plymouth Rocks, they have rich, golden yellow skin, juicy, tender meat and plenty of it—a real delicacy on the table. They command the very highest prices as Market Fowl.

3—They are beautiful, prize-winning shows birds.

Just picture to yourself, flocks of chickens as pure white as the driven snow, with bright red heads, golden yellow beaks and legs, stylish and proud, with nice, full bodies and elegant finish. Ah! they are indeed beauties. The Viking R. I. Whites are winning out in the largest shows of the entire country.

4—They are quick maturing, easily raised.

Easily confined in low fences. IN FACT, HAVE MORE GOOD QUALITIES THAN ANY OTHER CHICKENS THUS FAR PRODUCED. This broad and sweeping statement is proven and backed by every well-kept flock of Rhode Island Whites in the country.

5—Very special introductory prices RIGHT NOW!

In order to introduce these Wonder Chickens as quickly as possible into many different localities, I am giving SPECIAL introductory prices on first orders. Remember, THIS IS THE INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BEST R. I. WHITES IN THE WORLD.

Investigate this wonder breed! It will surely repay you! Mail this coupon today!

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Please send me FREE by rush mail Authentic Information in regard to your Wonder Breed—"Viking" Rhode Island Whites. •

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bones and abdomen in the rest period of the fall, and more attention paid to width of back, shape of pelvic bones and quality of skin on abdomen. He also lays stress on vitality.

This is in line with the text for the new Standard which, unhappily, promises to be late as usual; but, after all once it is ready, it will stand until 1932. In that book, the Revision Committee has included a new paragraph instructing judges to handle all birds for back shape, also shape of abdomen. The factors of molt and pigmentation are referred to as interesting and sometimes valuable points in culling. It was thought that they were too faddish to be included as a part of the Standard text. On at least one of these points, that of molting, Director Noland bears witness to the judgment of the Revision Committee.

Theo. Hewes recently said to this writer: "I don't think that people generally realize how far we went in the new Standard. We included the basic things about utility. After that new Standard is in force, there will be no need for separate utility classes in the Chicago show. The fundamental things about utility will be a part of the judging in the Standard exhibition classes. I will then not continue the utility class unless there is a big demand for it. Of course, a poultry show is a mirror that reflects the public tastes and the public demands, and as a show manager it is my business, within reasonable limits, to provide classes for what exhibitors desire to enter; but it seems to me that there will be no need for utility classes after the new Standard is out and breeders and judges alike have the opportunity to see what practical advances have been made."

Making Room for Utility

In a leading article in the November 4th issue of the Country Gentleman, said article being entitled "Handsome Is As Handsome Does—Not Alone Fine Feathers But the Ability to Lay Eggs Make the Bird," written by Harry R. Lewis, chicken farmer at Davisville, Rhode Island, President of the International Baby Chick Association, and formerly Professor of Poultry Husbandry at the New Jersey Agricultural College,—that author says:

"For a number of years leading organization, it has offered to co-operate in the conduct the American Poultry Association to add to its Standard of Perfection a section or a chapter dealing with production values. A committee of this body, a year ago, recommended that such action be taken, and the association at its Seattle convention last year authorized the officers to proceed with the work. The Standard Revision Committee failed to recommend the addition of such a section to the Standard. They did, however, place in the instructions to judges a section describing the conformation and characters which should be especially looked to from a production standard. This is a gratifying step in the right direction.

"The American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry from its beginning has been influential in developing the economic factors of poultry. From time to time, through its connection with committees of the American Poultry Association, it has offered to co-operate in the compiling of material for the Standard. These offers have been without result.

"So the Association of Poultry Instructors voted at their recent Seattle convention to issue a production manual, fully illustrated and containing the most authentic information on the selection and judging of poultry for egg production.

"Through the influence of the Poultry Instructors' Association, the officials of American and Canadian egg-laying contests and breed-testing projects were, three years ago, organized into the American Record of Performance Council.

"Thus the Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry is working always for the sound development of our poultry industry along production lines."

Aside from the controversial nature of Mr. Lewis' statements, two facts stand out as being of great importance.

First, the fact that the American Poultry Association has made it a part of judging by the new Standard to be issued in 1923, to

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"O. K. Sanitary Poultry Litter"

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Oct. 11th, 1922.

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I just got 350 Rocks for fryers at Christmas and honestly the litter is worth its weight in gold. No dampness, and how they make it fly, and no deaths from eating fibrous material. Not a bit of bad odor; no lice or mites and a fine dusting place.

I have also used it for nests and it sure is fine.
Alvin, Tex.

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\$1 brings you a sample bag postpaid. Covers 8 sq. ft. 2 in. deep. Large bale covers 80 sq. ft. 3 in. deep, \$4.00 F. O. B. Principal Cities. Don't fail to use this unequalled Litter this winter. It is satisfying thousands. Send for the sample bale and our new book. Act now!

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You can double your egg yield by feeding fresh-cut, raw bone. It contains over four times as much egg-making material as grain and takes the place of bugs and worms in fowls' diet. That's why it gives more eggs, greater fertility, stronger chicks, larger fowls.

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Cuts easily and rapidly all large and small bones with adhering meat and gristle. Automatically adapts to your strength. Never clogs. Sent on 10 Days' Free Trial. No money down. Send for our free books today.
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handle the birds and examine them for those fundamental characters and qualities of body type that indicate production values so as to make impossible the awarding of high prizes in important shows to birds that the utility breeder would consign to the shambles.

Second, the fact that the Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators will establish a production manual and publish it as a Standard for the judging of birds in utility classes.

Since the first "Judging School" was conducted at Cornell University in 1918, a number of the college professors of the different states, particularly Philips of Indiana, Halpin of Wisconsin, Lewis of New Jersey, Graham of Ontario, and Kirkpatrick of Connecticut have met annually at Cornell with Professor Rice and his associates, to formulate, revise and approve "A Method of Judging Fowls for Egg Production," said method having to do with type, texture of skin on abdomen, molting, pigmentation, etc. In publishing this method in the form of a manual, they are simply elaborating and making available for general distribution what is being taught to students in agricultural colleges, and what has become a well established culling practice.

Because this manual is to become a handbook for "judging" it is fraught with potential possibilities. We do not want a split. We do not want utility and fancy values divorced from one another and traveling parallel lines which never meet. We want to preserve the wonderful work of the fancier and then make sure that there are no limitations or impediments placed on the shape or capacity of the Standard birds.

The 1923 Standard meets the demands of utility. Birds judged by it will not be judged by old feather, since the time of molting is largely dependent upon feeding and management. But, hens whose shanks have faded as a result of loss of fat due to heavy laying, are not to be cut for leg color, for fading with age will be allowed. Both males and females in the egg or dual-purpose breeds are to be required to have backs and bodies of such shapes as conform to the requirements of production. No White Leghorn or White Wyandotte hen with flat-iron hips or a tightly tucked up abdomen, or a long head, will get under the ribbons placed according to the 1923 Standard, any more than she would win out in a strictly utility show.

The American Poultry Association did not include these advanced instructions in the 1915 Standard, because nothing on the subject was well enough known at that time to be accepted as orthodox. It is unfair to criticize for what was then unknown. It would be only fair to criticize if what is now known about the correlation of body type to production had been ignored in drafting the new Standard.

The 1923 Standard goes farther than instructing judges to handle the birds for back and body shape; and setting forth the practical kind of backs and bodies of which the ideal specimens should be possessed. In making the 1923 Standard, it was realized that the breeding of feather markings should be simplified as far as possible, in accordance with the known tendencies of inheritance, and that aesthetic standards of color should not be set which require extreme matings to produce. The course pursued by the Standard makers was to include the basic things about utility, and to make room for the added value of practical points by simplifying and making more easy the production of the points of beauty.

There is every reason why every breeding interest should come together under the 1923 Standard of Perfection. Let us all strive to make the American Poultry Association, which issues the Standard, a great breeders organization, representative of the breeding industry. Such projects as Mr. Lewis refers to as the egg contest and breed-testing projects, and the certification of high producers so as to lift them out of the realm of pipe dreams, together with the promotion of the breeding of Standardbred poultry, should all come under the supervision of this great breeder's organization.

Whatever committee is appointed by President Rigg to revise the constitution of the A. P. A., it should be selected with a view to doing the same kind of big, progressive work that was done by the Standard Revision

5-in-1 Feeders

Pay for Themselves in Four Months

KEEP a constant supply of egg-making materials—egg mash, meat scrap, charcoal, grit, oyster shell—before your hens ALL THE TIME if you want winter eggs!

Self-feed with a Jamesway 5-in-1 Feeder, which supplies everything a hen needs, without waste. The egg mash saved in the overflow pans will pay for your feeder in less than four months' time.

Or, as George E. Good, of Waveland, Indiana, says: "If you are wintering only 40 hens, add 10 more and they won't cost you a cent for feed. You can keep them on the feed saved by the feed saver pans."

Everybody knows Knapp's Hatchery of Shelby, Ohio. Here is what Mr. Knapp says: "Your Jamesway dry mash feeders have been in use constantly for the past year and as a result I believe that there has not been one ounce of feed wasted. The best thing of its kind I have ever seen."

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Jamesway 5-in-1 Feeders are solidly built of heavy, best quality, Keystone copper-bearing, rust-resisting, galvanized steel sheets. Set up off the floor. Tilting tops prevent roosting. Feed charcoal, grit, oyster shell, egg mash. Two sizes. Large size self-feeds 150 hens one week without re-filling. Small size feeds 75 birds. Egg Makers—Feed Savers—Labor Savers—Time Savers—Profit Makers!

Quality made, by the largest manufacturers of labor-saving barn equipment in the world, for practical poultry raisers.

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Is your house wet? Is it cold? Do you have to freeze your house dry? Is cold and excessive moisture limiting the production of your hens, subjecting them to colds, roup, and other ailments?

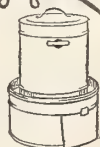
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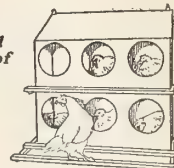


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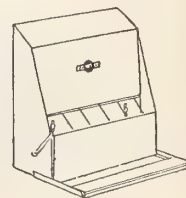
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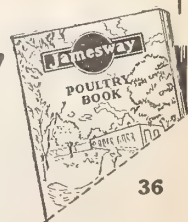


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DOUBLE DECK CONSTRUCTION, permitting large installations in small space.

POSITIVE COOLING OF EGGS, by opening the compartment doors without overheating other compartments.

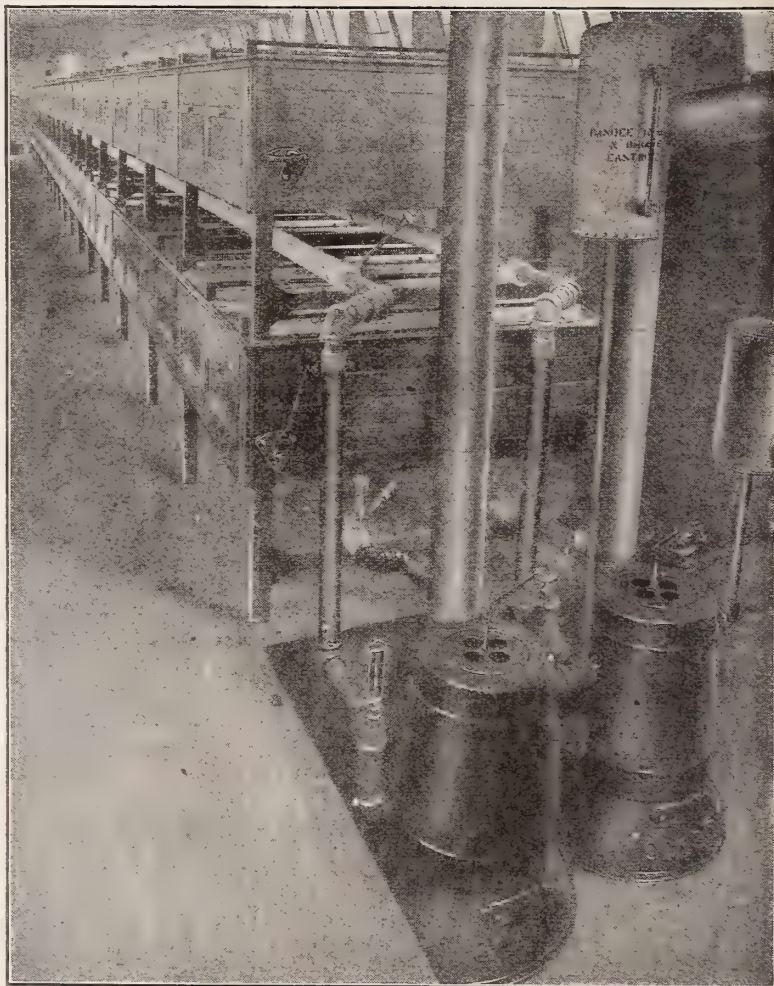
Thus the Candee requires the least time and attention and its record of results shows that more Candee hatched chicks are raised to maturity, which is the supreme test of incubation.

The Candee Superior Features

THE CANDEE with its patented double heat regulation bars the surplus heat from each egg chamber, as contrasted with all other types where all of the heat is piped through the egg chambers and the overheated air allowed to escape, carrying the natural moisture with it.

Eggs can be cooled, if desired, in the Candee (and the most successful operators practice long cooling) in contrast with other types where cooling is impossible.

In the Candee double deck, each deck has its own heater, and each deck is a complete separate machine. This results in economy of operation, assures safety and prevents the hottest water from rising in the upper deck, at the expense of the lower deck.



Candee double-deck 20,400 egg capacity, equipped with automatic egg turner. All eggs needing turning can be turned in eight seconds' time. The only time eggs are handled is in testing out the infertiles.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE

This is an instructive book, explaining Candee principles of incubation, showing pictures of hundreds of successful poultry plants.

Anyone planning to sell Baby Chicks or to do Custom Hatching should send for this large free catalogue.

Always Stands the Test—A Quality Hatcher of Quality Chicks

CANDEE INCUBATOR & BROODER COMPANY, Eastwood, New York:

Hollywood Poultry Farm, Hollywood, Wash., Sept. 20, 1922.

We are using the Candee incubator with continued success, after a test of years. First, we installed a 3,000-egg Candee which did good work for us, with the result that later we put in two more sections of equal capacity, giving us a total Candee equipment of 9,000 eggs, and it is in these machines that, for years, we have hatched eggs from our highest record layers, including many winners at the best known egg-laying contests of the United States, embracing the National at Mountain Grove, Mo., the International at Vineland, New Jersey, also the contests at Storrs, Conn., Georgetown, Del., Santa Cruz, Calif., and Puyallup, Wash.

To date we hold several American and World records, including highest Leghorn hen (315 eggs)—official score at the Western Washington Egg-Laying Contest; the World's individual home-plant record for a Leghorn—336 eggs in 365 consecutive days, and the still greater World record of a 300-egg hen (No. 1284) that in a single generation was the mother of four daughters, each of which laid 300 eggs or even one 300-egg daughter or better.

The eggs from all these record hens, themselves priceless, and mated with males that also are not for sale at any price, we entrust every season to our Candee incubators, doing so because of their convenience for accurate pedigree work and because the chicks hatched year after year therefrom are of satisfactory quality in size, health and vigor.

HOLLYWOOD POULTRY FARM, By M. E. Atkinson.

CANDEE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO.,

World's Greatest Egg Layers



Hollywood hen which laid 336 eggs in 365 consecutive days, a world record



Hollywood hen which laid 315 eggs at Western Wash. egg laying contest 1920-21

FIRST ON THE MARKET as a mammoth hatching machine, the Candee years ago was standardized in every essential factor and principle for the successful production of high percentages of large healthy, livable chicks.

CANDEE MACHINES built a dozen years ago are still in successful use and frequently plants have Candees in single or double decks that have been bought in several different years, the size being increased by adding extra sections, as the customer's business grew.

The Very Last Word in Refinement

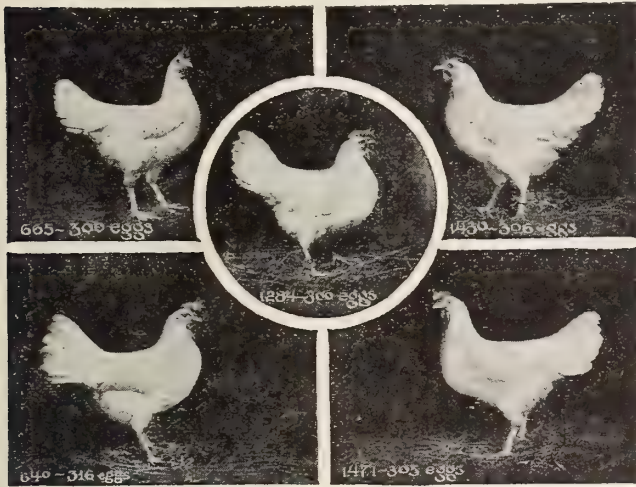
THE 1923 MODEL CANDEES are equipped with the simplest, most practical egg turner yet devised. One master lever on each side of the machine turns all of the eggs needing turning in a few seconds. It therefore becomes practical to turn the eggs several times a day, especially from the second to the twelfth day and thus secure larger hatches. Any tray can be disconnected in an instant and it will remain stationary or can be removed.

Start With Any Size Candee

CANDEE SECTIONS contain two 300-egg compartments, each of which can be set and run at different times. The smallest size Candee is a heater and a 600-egg section. The next size is a heater and two sections, 1200-egg capacity, etc. All of the sections exactly fit and more can be added at any time. When the heater becomes too small, a larger heater is supplied free with the extra sections.

Every size Candee is a proved success.

Candee sections are shipped all built and installation is only a matter of a few hours time. Any handy man can set the Candee on its legs and connect up the sections. A section will go through any ordinary sized door, which is an important feature.



Famous Hollywood Hen No. 1284, which laid 300 eggs and produced in one season these four daughters, each of which laid 300 or more eggs in 365 consecutive days—also a world record. Eggs from these hens are hatched every year at Hollywood Poultry Farm in Candee Incubators. See report to that effect herewith.

A Record of Years of Use

A Candee installation has back of it the record of success of thousands of users in the United States and Canada, and several foreign countries.

The equipment used by Hollywood Farm is the regular Candee construction. The first installation was a 6000-egg (ten section) Candee. This proved too small and later five more sections were added, making the total capacity 9,000 eggs. Thus they have thirty 300-egg compartments, each of which can be set separately and run independently but all getting hot water heat from one heater.

Send for FREE Catalog

Dept. 2,

Candee Colony Brooder



Broods up to 500 chicks in one flock in one building, with only one heater and one coal fire to attend. Big and quick heating. Its coal magazine, big fire bowl and large, 12-inch grate keep the fire burning over night and all the time.

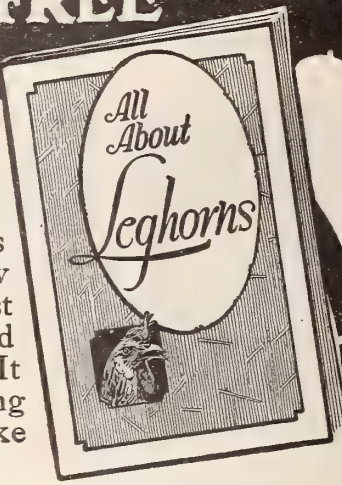
EASTWOOD, NEW YORK

ALL ABOUT LEGHORNS

Remarkable Book FREE

**Remarkable New Book,
just off the press "All About
Leghorns" Sent Free to every-
one who mails coupon below.**

Everybody who owns Leghorns should send for this remarkable new book at once. It contains the latest and best information ever published on the **World's Greatest Layers**. It will help you more than anything else to become successful and make more money with Leghorns.



21 Subjects Thoroughly Discussed

How to mate and breed Leghorns. How to judge Leghorns. How to condition Leghorns for the show. How to wash White Leghorns. What and How to feed Leghorns. How to prepare a balanced ration for Leghorns. How to produce a strain of heavy layers. How to increase egg production through the use of artificial light. How to obtain highest prices for Leghorn eggs. How to care for baby chicks. How to feed Leghorns at all ages. How to obtain best results under farm conditions. How to mate Buff Leghorns for color. How to select the high egg producers. How to build a modern egg farm. How to properly rear Leghorn chicks. How to build a winter egg strain. How, when and where to advertise. What to consider in mating Brown Leghorns. How to select the males that produce high egg record females.

This last subject is of special importance to every breeder. It is not sufficient to have only a few high producing females. It's a whole flock of them that makes you money. Since the male bird is half the flock, it's the science of selecting males which will produce high egg record females that makes you successful. This subject tells how.

Special Subjects on Poultry Diseases

Special subjects on How to Prevent and Cure Bumble Foot—How to Combat Lice and Mites—How to Treat Diseases of Leghorns—How to Prevent and Treat Poultry Diseases through Vaccination. This information alone is worth more than \$10 to anyone.

Send for This Great Book Today

You must see a copy of this wonderful book to appreciate its value. It is a real encyclopedia on Leghorns. The book is not sold. But we want to invest in new friends; and will give you the book absolutely free if you mail the coupon with \$1.00 for a three year subscription to



The Leghorn World

Official organ of all Leghorn specialty clubs and only publication in world devoted exclusively to all varieties of Leghorns. Published monthly, 50c year, 3 years, \$1.00. Old subscribers say they would not be without it for \$5.00 a year. It keeps you in touch with leading Leghorn breeders and keeps you posted on everything pertaining to Leghorns. Tells how to make big money with them, how to buy, sell, get greatest pleasure, most profit; everything you want to know about Leghorns. The book and magazine should help you make a wonderful success. **Don't lay this advertisement aside; but take out your dollar bill right now; pin it to the coupon; sign and mail at our risk and get The Leghorn World every month for 3 years and "All About Leghorns" free.**

The Leghorn World

381 Democrat Bldg., Waverly, Iowa

Mail Coupon Right Now

THE LEGHORN WORLD, 381 Democrat Bldg., Waverly, Iowa

Gentlemen: I have enclosed \$1.00. Send me your free book "All About Leghorns" and enter my name for a three year subscription to "The Leghorn World." Please send book and paper at once.

Name.....State or R.F.D.....

Town.....State.....

Committee, that the A. P. A. may become the one central force in the poultry breeding world.

The 1923 Standard of Perfection opens up new possibilities and something more than a 2x4 organization is needed. First of all there should be a job opened for a managing executive who can see the work to be done and who is capable of enlisting in that work the true friends of advanced poultry culture.

Committee on Judges' Licenses

There is one committee that has power with authority. In this respect it is greater than the Standard Committee, which can only recommend.

The Committee on Judges' Licenses is one that acts on its own initiative. It makes its own rules. It stands its own ground. It neither receives instructions from the parent body of the A. P. A. nor does it have to submit its report to open debate. It acts and then tells what it has done.

Because of the power of the Committee on Judges' Licenses, and because of the need there is for stamping out incompetence and regulating irregulars, the three judges who sit on this committee, Messrs. Hale, Hackett and Tallant, are men of importance in the poultry show system.

As a rule we do not give space to printing the names of A. P. A. committees in these columns. The committees never met, the members do no work, even the chairman may or may not render a report. If real work is to be done, the President may be expected to rush off the names of a special committee appointed just for the special purpose, while the old appointees lie as still as sardines in a can.

In order to get on one of the standing committees you must qualify in the mystifying game of American Politics. One qualification appears to be residence at any of the ends of the earth; and, judging from the fact that on one committee of three, there are two men who haven't attended an A. P. A. convention in five years, absenteeism is a special recommendation.

The committee on judges, however, is like the Standard Committee in that it amounts to something. And, amounting to something, it is important that it should be a committee of fearless leadership and honest thinking. Fortunately it has as its chairman a man of qualifications that fit him for the job.

In recent conversation with Judge D. E. Hale, chairman of the Committee on Judges' Licenses, Mr. Hale said:

"My predecessor, E. C. Branch, did good work. He created a respect for licensed judges such as never existed before. I consider it a compliment to succeed Judge Branch as chairman of this important committee.

"To get a judge's license today means that a man is competent, and to hold means that he is upright.

"We have the power to make our own examinations. We go ahead on our own initiative.

"Branch put out fifty questions. I am putting out a hundred. But I claim that the examinations for a general license should be made up of two hundred written questions.

"An applicant has to get a grade of 85% on those questions. That is, he has to answer right eighty-five questions out of the hundred. It is funny how some of the boys fall down hard on simple questions. For instance, I ask what is the difference between the breast color of a Silver Penciled male and a Silver Laced male. It is astonishing how many will answer: No difference.

"Some old judges and some would be judges poke fun at the licensing of poultrymen to judge shows. Some of the jokers couldn't pass an examination themselves; some of them I wouldn't list as judges at the National Show, of which I am secretary, if I could get their services free. As a judge and show manager, I positively know that the examination for a license is a good thing. It makes young judges study their Standard, who otherwise would have no incentive to dig down into it and study it hard. It reveals to some of them how little they know and sends them back to their studies. But aside from its negative feature, the big positive fact is that it recognizes ability when it does appear.

"Sometimes a candidate passes the exami-

nation in scoring, for in addition to the written examination, he must score 20 birds, also place some specimens by the comparison system of judging. In case an applicant falls down on one part of his examination, but passes the other part, he is entitled to a second examination at a later date.

"This work is doing more to command respect for licensed judges and the modern system of judging, than anything ever done by the A. P. A. I impress on the boys who apply for a license that while two experienced exhibitors may argue as to the good and bad points of a bird, just the same as two lawyers may argue a case, the judge must know the law and render his decisions based on the law, and be able to cite his reasons why. We aren't living in the days of cob-rolling, pumpkin-show stuff. Men are putting brains, time and money into breeding chickens, and our young judges, as they come on, must be qualified for the high position of judgeship.

"I feel that the judge should not only know chickens, but he should know how to handle himself. One of the questions I ask is this: What would you do in case an exhibitor asked your opinion on a bird in a class which you did not judge? That question is not answered in the Standard, but I claim as a matter of common law, no exhibitor has a privilege to ask such a question, and no judge has a right to comply with such a request.

"Another question is: On what grounds may an exhibitor protest the decision of the judge? This question is answered in Rule 13 of the A. P. A. Show Rules, which reads: 'Protests are to be entertained only in cases of apparent dishonesty, ignorance or carelessness on the part of the judge.' It is surprising how few applicants know that rule.

"It is to overcome 'dishonesty, ignorance and carelessness,' and put in their place honesty, knowledge and accuracy, that brought this Judges' License committee into being in the first place.

"The work of this committee in examining candidates is doing more than anything that ever happened to make judges respect the Standard and study it.

"I read my Standard through twice every fall before I start out on the judging circuit. My old book is pretty well worn out. I know there are judges who haven't opened their Standard in ten years, but they will not live forever, and the new men who are coming on will be so well qualified that they will force ahead rapidly. These new men who come up under the present licensing system will be trained in the Standard text, and that will mean that they will follow the Standard. The best brains in the American Poultry Association for half a century have been devoted to making the Standard, and to know that book is to respect and follow it."

"To follow the Standard is to kill off the bobbies, including feathering on the sides of Orpingtons that rounds out like globes."

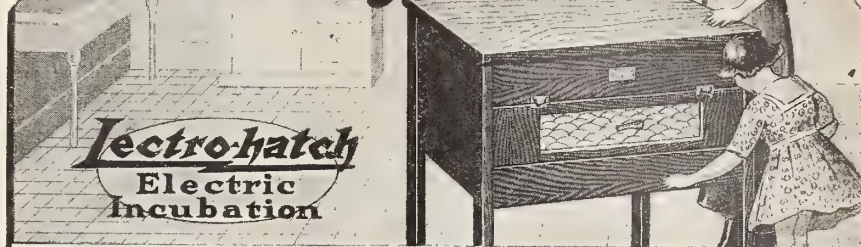
Will Attend Crystal Palace Show, London

D. Lincoln Orr, Secretary of the Madison Square Garden, Show, New York City, sailed Nov. 28th, on S. S. President Washington for England, where he will attend the classic English event, the Crystal Palace Show, held annually in London. Mr. Orr writes:

"I will be there ahead of time for I want to see them receive the hampers, put up the cages; and I want to watch the judge's work. In short, I want to see how they do things from beginning to end. I will have letters that will get me behind the scenes. James Glasgow, poultryman for T. A. Havemeyer, President of the Garden Show, will be there also, although we cannot go together for he goes earlier. I plan to have him go over all the bantams thoroughly and perhaps we will go over the large poultry together. Better come along for I have a whole stateroom to myself."

Link will learn some things in England. He will not order pie more than once in the restaurant in the old glass domed building called the Crystal Palace, for he will get a cold meat pie instead of mother's pumpkin pie. After several weeks abroad he will come home with a new fondness and affection for U. S. A.

Hatch with Electricity



Convert Your Incubator Into a Modern Electric

Steady heat. No fumes. No work or worry.

It takes but a few moments to put the Lectro-hatch Electric Incubator Element into your old machine, and there you are, ready to hatch with electricity.

Think what it means to turn an electric button and let electricity hatch your chicks in an incubator that regulates its own heat and needs no watching.

Clean! Safe! Sure!

The Lectro-hatch is so clean, simple and odorless that you can keep it anywhere in your home. It has no lamp to fill, no wick to trim, no smoke, no soot, no risk of fire or explosion.

So far as temperature is concerned, you can leave it for days at a time. The weather may change, but the temperature in your incubator will be exactly what it was when you left it. You adjust the Lectro-hatch to any temperature you want and it maintains that same steady, even heat all the time, until you're ready to change it or shut it off.

Big Hatches! Better Chicks!

Remember, with the Lectro-hatch, there is no smoke or poisonous gas to stunt or kill the chicks in the shell. Fresh, pure air circulates constantly. There are no cold corners, no ups and downs in the temperature. The largest, most successful poultry raisers in the United States will tell you, from experience, that Lectro-hatch day-old chicks usually have the appearance of being a week old. They are bigger, livelier, healthier in every way. And it is not uncommon to hatch 80 to 90 per cent. of the fertile eggs in the Lectro-hatch.

So Easy! Cost Is Low!

We send plain and complete instructions for converting your machine into an electric. You don't have to know a single thing about electricity to install the Lectro-hatch or to run the incubator. Bore a hole and drive a few tacks—that's all there is to installing it.

It makes no difference what make, size or style machine you have, the Lectro-hatch will fit it. It attaches to any electric light socket, and operates from any kind of electric current—from farm lighting plant, traction line or town lighting systems.

The cost of the Lectro-hatch Element is small, and the expense of operating it

figures about the same as for a good grade of oil. And, oh, what a wonderful investment in hatching results, in cleanliness, in ease, convenience, and peace of mind.

Poultry Experts Endorse It

U. R. Fishel, World's Leading White Rock Breeder, says:

"We were the first to use exclusively in our Mammoth Hatchery of 18,000 capacity, the wonder element, ELECTRICITY. Not only does this method of incubation hatch stronger chicks, but it hatches larger ones. They really look like week-old chicks as hatched by the old method of incubation." (Note: Mr. Fishel uses Lectro-hatch.)—U. R. Fishel, Fishelton Farms, Hope, Indiana.

Walter C. Young, A. P. A. Judge, Dayton, Ohio, says:

"Never have I operated a machine that holds such an even temperature all through the hatch, as the Lectro-hatch. And the most pleasing feature of all is the size, weight and vigor of the chicks as they come out. Last year we hatched 75 per cent. of all fertile eggs left in the machine. One hatch in particular we brought out 83 chicks from 85 eggs."—Walter C. Young, Dayton, Ohio.

Lectro-hatch Incubators and Brooders

Besides making electric equipment for converting old incubators, we also make complete new electric incubators and brooders. They are strictly high-grade in every respect, built to last a lifetime, but cost no more than the better grades of old style machines. Incubators: 65-egg, \$25; 150-egg, \$38.50; 300-egg, \$68.75; 600-egg, \$123.50. Brooders: 150-chick, \$16; 500-chick, \$23.50. When ordering, tell us the voltage of your electric current. Order from this, or write for catalog.

Investigate electric hatching. Write today for information and prices on converting your old machine.

Electric Controller Co.

949 W. New York St., Indianapolis, Ind.



Everlay Leghorns

The Famous EVERLAY Strain of Brown Leghorns hold a World's Record made at the American Egg Contest. Hundreds of enthusiastic customers have found them just what they so much desire, great layers, less feed, so hardy, active and clean on city lot or farm. They have won at all the big shows and will win for you. Just write your needs. Catalog upon request. Bargains in cockerels for show or flock.

H. V. TORMOHLN.

BOX 2,

PORTLAND, INDIANA

Oat Sprouter \$2⁴⁹



This home made oat sprouter was made in one evening by a fourteen-year-old boy with no tools but saw and hammer. The total cost, including stove for heating, was \$2.49. Thousands of these sprouters have been made at home by poultry keepers and hundreds of letters in my files testify that it is the cheapest to make, the easiest to operate, and the handiest and best sprouter ever built.

To make hens lay abundantly in winter you must feed growing green food that is rich in vitamins. Sprouted oats furnish the best of such food at lowest cost.

Make Layers Out of Loafers

The Putnam Home-Made Oat Sprouter will supply better and sweeter sprouted oats with less fuss and dirt and work than any other sprouter made. I will send you, free, easily followed plans for building this oat sprouter together with a full description of the Little Putnam Stove with which it is heated. The price of the stove is \$2. postpaid. Plans for building the Sprouter are packed with every stove, also instructions for using the stove to keep the water in poultry fountains from freezing.

You can't afford to be without this oat sprouter, even if you keep but eight fowls. Get a Little Putnam Stove from your dealer now. It will pay for itself many times before spring. Most dealers keep it. If yours does not, send me his name and \$2. and I will send you the stove, postpaid. Try it and if you do not find it all I claim and are not perfectly satisfied, send it back in ten days and I will refund your \$2. together with the postage for its return. I'll run all the risk.

I. PUTNAM

Route 1205-O

Elmira, N.Y.



\$2⁰⁰ Post Paid

Burns a Month Without Attention

CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENT

Commission Men

We receive a number of letters every fall asking for the names of reliable commission merchants in different cities who will receive and pay top market prices for good live poultry and eggs. Readers who are interested in securing such addresses should write the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association, H. F. Jones, Sec'y, 208 North Wells St., Chicago, Illinois, for a list of their members.

Commission men do not like the marketing programs of the co-operative agricultural associations. They have themselves largely to blame. When did commission dealers ever seek contact with poultry producers? Outside of a few receiving houses in eastern cities, the great producing sections of the country are at the feet of the country buyer. He often fails to recognize quality. When the quality producer wants to ship direct to a big market, he finds too often that the commission dealers live in another world. We hope that Mr. Jones sees this item for he is looking for ammunition that will carry home to the minds of his membership the fact that they should strike up a speaking acquaintance with the progressive poultry keepers in their respective sections who are quality producers of chickens and eggs.

* * *

City Grown Chickens

Prof. T. J. Newbill of the National Dairy Council recently stated that of two million baby chicks sold to people in Chicago last season, not one million were alive a month after they were bought. He said that correct feeding methods would have produced 1,800,000 Sunday dinners from those two million chicks. He overlooks the fact that 5 and 10c store and department store methods of handling chicks determine their destiny. The best of feed would not save them. High mortality is unavoidable if once the chicks are thoroughly chilled or overheated.

Sometimes the city man does grow out quite a batch of chickens. Strange to say however, he frequently underfeeds his flock. Another big mistake he frequently makes is to keep too many chickens. Six or eight or ten birds in the average small back lot, that enjoy the room of the entire coop, and receive the full amount of the little feed measure, will usually do better, lay more eggs, and give more satisfaction than an overcrowded, underfed flock of twenty.

* * *

A New Kind of Poultry Association

The only kind of local poultry associations that used to be organized were poultry show associations. Now comes a new kind—local poultry marketing associations. The slogan seems to be: "This is an age of co-operation; why should poultry producers not co-operate in marketing?"

In Logan, Utah, the Cache County Poultry Marketing Association was organized on Oct. 10th. The founders represented ten thousand hens. Article II of their constitution reads:

"The object shall be to secure and improve better strains of poultry; to produce more eggs of good color and size; to handle eggs more carefully, in order to avoid waste; to pack a uniform grade of clean fresh eggs, in order to guarantee them and thus create a reputation; to market same more directly to the people who consume; to purchase supplies in a co-operative way; and to transact such other business as may prove beneficial to its members and to the consumer."

All members must deliver to the association's place of business all eggs they produce, except those needed for home use, and incubation. The eggs must be infertile. Fertile eggs are accepted at a discount subject to candling. They must not be cleaned. Dirties are accepted only at a discount. The eggs must be gathered twice daily and delivered

The BIG GOLDEN Buff ORPINGTONS WYANT BROS. THORNTOWN, IND.

Their full massive form is nicely balanced by their refinement of detail. Their soft mellow coloring of lustrous gold always brings a reaction of pleasure and admiration to the fancier who responds to

CHICAGO COLISEUM QUALITY AT ITS BEST

Splendid Breeders	Males	\$5, \$10, \$15	PENS \$24, \$35, \$50
	Females	\$5, \$7, \$10	
Exhibition Stars	Males	\$25, \$35, \$50	PENS \$75, \$100, \$125
	Females	\$15, \$20, \$30	



Sound business principles recommend investing wisely. To secure the maximum of enjoyment and recreation from pure breeds, one must feel that those from whom he buys are extending the same faithful service and relations of helpfulness that he would like to some day extend to others.

In this respect the BIG GOLDENS are pre-eminent leaders. No firm in America offers equal quality on the same terms. Approval and C. O. D. Shipments. You are satisfied always if they come from

WYANT BROS.

Thorntown

Indiana

Our Buff Orpingtons

WON AGAINST THE BIGGEST BREEDERS AT SYRACUSE, N. Y., this September, as follows: 1, 3 Cocks, 2 Hens and 2 Old Pen. In October we won at Great Hagerstown Fair: 1, 2, 3, 4 Cocks, 1, 3, 5 Hens, 1, 5 Cockerel, 1 Pullet, 1, 2 Old Pen and 2 Young Pen. There were 81 in competition at Syracuse and 85 Buff Orpingtons at Hagerstown. We not only win at the best Poultry Shows, but we have The World's Official Laying Hen, who holds the World's Record, 343 eggs in 365 days. We will have 8 of her Sons properly mated to 80 Hens, and the Eggs for Hatching will be \$10.00 per 15. Our other matings will be \$5.00 and \$7.50 per 15. All of our matings are based on the Female transmitting her laying powers to her Cockerels and they to their Pullets, so eggs from Lady Egg-A-Day's Cockerels should give you a lot of wonderful laying Pullets. We are booking orders for eggs for hatching, and while we have received orders for next Spring delivery, we expect a rush of business from the present indications. We have some Cockerels and Hens that will help you to win at your Show. We will sell baby chicks after January 1st, 1923.

CAPT. I. BROOKS CLARKE,

EGG-A-DAY FARM, INC.,

R. F. D. 3,

VIENNA, VA.



The New Blue Flame Buckeye Colony Brooders

Another BUCKEYE Achievement

At last, we are able to offer poultry raisers an oil-burning brooder whose results we can guarantee as unqualifiedly as our world-famous coal-burning brooder—acknowledged by hundreds of thousands the unfailing wonder in the preservation and development of chick life, saving millions of chicks per year.

Made in Three Sizes—Operated With a Wick.

Working on the broadest experience in the industry, with all types of burners, both wick and wickless, we have developed a wick-type burner that gives the steady, sustained heat without possibility of going out or overheating.

No Crowding—No Chilling. Due to the colony idea, made famous through the widespread use of Buckeye Brooders, the highest possible percentages of chicks are raised to maturity. No sudden changes, suffocation, chills or infantile chick complaints. Cripples and weaklings are practically unknown.

World's Foremost Breeders Use the Buckeye.

Buckeyes are used in the agricultural colleges of forty-four states and there are hundreds of thousands in use throughout the country—doubtless in your own neighborhood.

Buckeye the World's Foremost Incubators—From 65-Egg to 10,368-Egg Capacity. More than 600,000 Buckeye Incubators are in use throughout the United States. More Buckeyes are shipped to foreign countries than the total foreign shipments of all other American makers. More than eight hundred foremost commercial hatcheries use Buckeye Mammoth Incubators. More than 54,000,000 chicks per year are Buckeye hatched.

Which Catalog Shall We Send? Grow three chicks where one grew before, save half the time and expense. If interested in Blue Flame Brooders send for catalog No. 24; or in coal-burning Brooders, for No. 36; Buckeye Incubator Catalog No. 48 tells how to grow more chicks and better chicks.

THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.

World's largest manufacturer of incubators and brooders

211 Euclid Ave.
Springfield, Ohio
U.S.A.

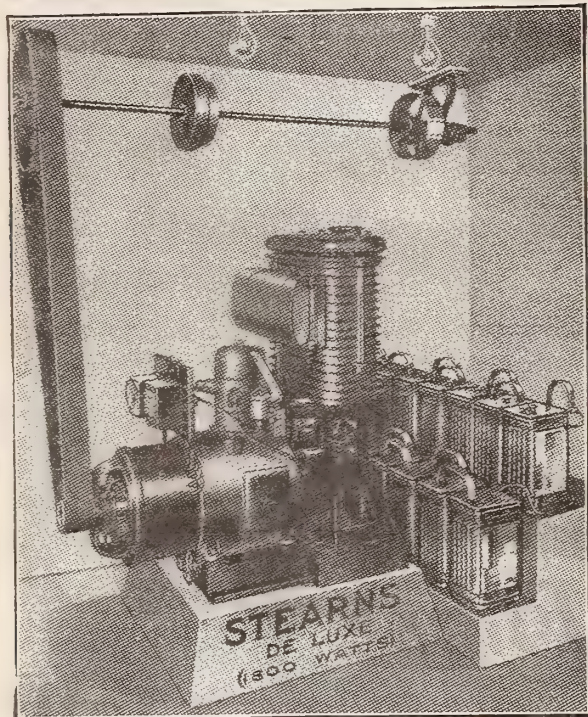
THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO., 211 Euclid Ave., Springfield, O.

Please send catalog No. ☐ oil-burning brooders ☐ I am interested in: incubators ☐ coal-burning brooders ☐

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

STEARNS LIGHT PLANTS



750 Watt
\$365.00
Complete
with Glass
Jar Battery

1500 Watt
\$395.00
Complete
with Glass
Jar Battery

Electric or belt power. Starts at the push of a button. Stops itself. Requires about the same amount of care as an ordinary kerosene lamp. The highest grade lighting plant on the market at a price you can afford to pay. Bosch magneto ignition. S. K. F. bearings good for the life of the plant with-

out adjustment. Electric governor controls speed and charging rate. You can't spoil the battery. Standard style valve-in-head 4-cycle, water-cooled engine. All the lights and power you need for your home and your poultry buildings.

Look These Specifications Over and Write Us Now
For Dealer's Proposition

STEARNS MOTOR MFG. CO.,

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KEIPPER SHIPPING COOPS

With Sliding Door and Automatic Lock
Don't be worried with hammer and nails. Keipper Shipping Coops, the outcome of our years of experience, cost no more than the ordinary box—the saving in express pays for the coop in a short time. Made from cedar lumber, light, sanitary; perfect ventilation. Birds come through in best of condition. Nothing to equal it on the market. It's a Keipper Product—that means it's the best.

Shipped Flat. Order by Number

No. 17—12x16x18 in. high, each .65; 1/2 doz. \$3.12; Doz. \$ 5.46
No. 18—12x18x21 in. high, each .80; 1/2 doz. 3.84; Doz. 6.72
No. 19—12x21x21 in. high, each 1.00; 1/2 doz. 4.80; Doz. 8.40
No. 20—20x24x21 in. high, each 1.55; 1/2 doz. 7.44; Doz. 13.02
No. 21—12x21x24 in. high, each 1.40; 1/2 doz. 6.72; Doz. 11.76
No. 22—12x24x24 in. high, each 1.55; 1/2 doz. 7.44; Doz. 13.02

Prices F.O.B. express factory or branches. Write for **FREE BOOK** of poultry specialties including, egg boxes, baby chick boxes, shipping coops, trap nests, fountains, feeders, etc. Tells how to condition birds for shows.

KEIPPER COOPING CO., 1401 First St.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
WRITE NEAREST OFFICE
Johnstown, New York; Jacksonville, Florida; Kansas City, Mo.



Elmwood Rhode Island Whites--Both Combs

Am booking orders for eggs from these quality matings, including Indiana State Fair birds, and others their equal. Orders or inquiries nearly every day.. Orders booked in rotation.

EDWIN SPRUNGER,

WOODBURN, INDIANA

before one week old. Members shall deliver eggs only from their own hens. The manager is paid a commission of 10 cents a case; and the secretary of the association, 15 cents a case on eggs sold.

The purpose of the Poultry Marketing Association is to put over a campaign of better poultry, greater egg yield, better marketing arrangement, better buying conditions.

By the very nature of the case, co-operative movements never make big profits that develop into surpluses. They pay out their profits from month to month and year to year to their co-operating members. As a result they will experience the same difficulties as poultry show associations which never have a big capital to draw on, and when they hit upon a loss, they have to go to their members to dig down in their pockets and pull the organization out of the hole.

* * * Broilers

There seems to be a reviving interest in broilers. The following table based on work at the Connecticut Agricultural College shows the age at which White Leghorn chicks should attain the weights indicated and the food consumed per bird since hatching to attain those weights at the specified ages:

Sex	Normal Weight	Food Age Consumed
Cockerels and		
Pullets	1 lb.	8 weeks 3.5 lbs.
Pullets	2 lbs.	14 weeks 9.8 lbs.
Pullets	1-2 lbs.	17 weeks 13.6 lbs.
Pullets	3 lbs.	21 weeks 19.4 lbs.
	* * *	

News Among the Breeders

Upon the death recently of F. S. Peabody, owner of the beautiful country home known as Mayslake Farm, Frank F. Conway purchased from the estate the entire flock of Buff Orpingtons, and he is now owner as well as manager of the Mayslake Buff Orpington flock.

Frank H. Davey recently purchased a 56 acre home near Middletown, New York. He writes that all fall he was busy flying around looking for a suitable place, and that the farm he bought has a very good set of buildings, all improvements, two dwelling houses, and that he has started a new 100-ft. poultry house.

A. J. Gilbert, Columbian Wyandotte breeder, writes that he has removed his flock to a large and better farm at Haverhill, Mass.

John D. Jaquins, poultry judge, Watervliet, N. Y., has been very sick the past summer, but is now much better and plans to buy a farm in the spring and devote his entire time to poultry breeding.

Harry Wolsieffer, poultry editor of the Philadelphia Record, has purchased a farm at South Vineland, New Jersey, and will grow his old favorites, the Buff Wyandotte, together with some S. C. White Leghorns.

* * * The New Standard

Writing under date of Nov. 6th, President Rigg stated: "Work on the 1923 American Standard of Perfection is progressing rapidly."

The American Poultry Association authorized the publication of the new Standard by Jan. 1, 1923, and the Revision Committee did its work with that end in view. The details of publishing the book are in Mr. Rigg's hands. When the new Standard is printed and available for distribution, announcement to that effect will be made in these columns. The present 1915 edition will be in force throughout the present poultry show season.

Press Comments on Drevenstedt for Vice President of American Poultry Association

"J. H. Drevenstedt, poultry editor of the Fancier and Stockkeeper, is out for the vice presidency of the American Poultry Association. Probably no other fancier and judge of fancy poultry is better known than "Drev," as he is dubbed by those who know him and those who do not, nationally and internationally.

"His long years of service as a breeder and judge have endeared him to all of the poultry world, principally for his ability, honesty and strong convictions.

"Drev will undoubtedly make a forceful and active official, and if his election is a stepping

stone to the presidency the fancy will not suffer. Could the association be built up of Dreves, politics barred and the membership become active, then the fancy would receive an impetus that would carry it forward for a great many years to come."—F. V. L. Turner, Philadelphia North American.

"For vice president (Judge) J. H. Drevenstedt has been announced, not by himself, but by his friends and this is one bit of news that adds pleasure to our life. The only question we would ask is, "Why not make him a candidate for president"? There is no truer nor greater lover and fancier than "Drev." His service has been long and loyal and if ever a man deserved well of the poultry fraternity that man is John H. Drevenstedt. Everybody that knows "Drev" also knows that he is able and would fill any office with credit to all concerned."—H. P. Schwab, Everybody's Poultry Magazine.

* * *

Poultry Success Changes Hands

A. D. Hosterman publisher of Poultry Success for the past twenty-two years, has sold his interest in that publication to Campbell L. Cory and Burton deB. Keim. Mr. Cory has been connected with Poultry Success since 1913, first as advertising manager and later as editor, which position he will retain. Mr. Keim has been connected with D. L. Auld Company, an advertising agency located in Columbus, Ohio. The new owners plan to make a better and greater publication, in which work they have all the good wishes of their many friends.

* * *

In the Olden Days

An old fancier writes:

"Felch and I had many a verbal scrap in bygone days, but Uncle Isaac was a square fighter always and a very good friend. I enclose a letter which shows the 'stuff' I. K. Felch was made of."

The letter, written Dec. 8, 1907, reads as follows:

"For forty years I paid my own expenses to attend the A. P. A. meetings. It has been only those who were interested in the A. P. A. that have done so and they have been the best helpers to the old association.

"The A. P. A. is or should be the poultryman's friend and helper and as such they who are active today should, as in its early life, maintain and nourish it. It is meant to help the whole membership, not a few of them.

"When the association comes back to the principles that founded it then there will be less to censure."

"I. K. FELCH,"

* * *

Reduced Fares to Chicago Show

The Chicago Coliseum Show will be held during the week of the International Live Stock Show. The Western Passenger Association announce a reduced railway fare of one and one-third fare for round trip to Chicago in the Association's territory, Missouri River and East. Tickets will be sold Dec. 1 to 5, with final return limit, Dec. 11, 1922.

Finances

To substantiate our statement that the A. P. A. had \$822.10 in the treasury at the close of the Knoxville meeting, we reprint the financial statement of Aug. 31, 1922, as follows:

"Total in Irwin's Bank.....\$9,302.52
"By checks drawn through Treasurer, U. R. Fishel..... 8,480.42

"Balance in Irwin's Bank, Aug. 31 \$822.10"

Irwin's Bank, Columbus, Indiana, is where the treasurer's funds are kept. In addition, there was a balance of \$781.69 in the Standard Reserve Fund, and a balance of \$300 which is maintained each month in the cash fund at Fort Wayne. Bills payable by the Association are never listed in the Secretary's report, so the liabilities never are accurately known by the Finance Committee.

The statement has been made that no money will be borrowed to finance the publication of the new Standard. It may be explained by the fact that the Fort Wayne Box Co. has been

Save the lives of baby chicks

MILLIONS of little chicks can be saved by feeding them steam-cooked chick feed instead of raw and indigestible feeds.

The H-O exclusive steam-cooking process makes the feed wonderfully easy to digest and insures its keeping sweet and palatable. H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed "saves the lives of baby chicks," so we call it—

Life-Saver STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED

It's wholesome! Made only from choicest quality cut-oatmeal, cracked corn, wheat, kafir-corn and peas, all cut to pin-point fineness. No chaff or screenings, therefore no loss or waste in feeding.

It's balanced! Exactly the right combination to provide maximum muscle, bone, feather and energy-producing elements.

It's steam-cooked! By our exclusive steam-cooking process, the grains are made easy to digest by even the weakest chick. It prevents bowel trouble, white diarrhea and kindred ailments.

It's guaranteed! Life-Saver Steam-Cooked Chick Feed is guaranteed never to become sour or musty.

The
H-O
Cereal
Co., Inc.
Buffalo, N.Y.

SEND ME
FREE sample,
price and literature
on your Life-Saver
Steam-Cooked Chick
Feed.

Ask your dealer for Life-Saver
Steam-Cooked Chick Feed
or mail the coupon today.

Feed Dept. 1
The H-O Cereal Co., Inc.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Name

Address

1-12-22

"One of the Grandest Things Ever Invented to Hatch Perfect Chicks"

THAT'S WHAT THE PULS-HART IS!

according to C. C. Glasford, of 984 Virginia Av., Peoria, Ill., after using the PULS-HART last season.
Hundreds of others are saying the same thing.

WHY NOT YOU?

The PULS-HART increases the strength of the life germ in the egg.

It automatically advances the temperature, due to increasing vitality and animal strength of the embryo.

It vastly increases the percentage of live, strong chicks.

ORDER NOW!

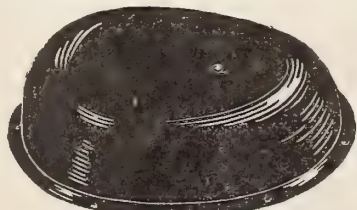
\$4.85 Each

(Parcel post prepaid insured)

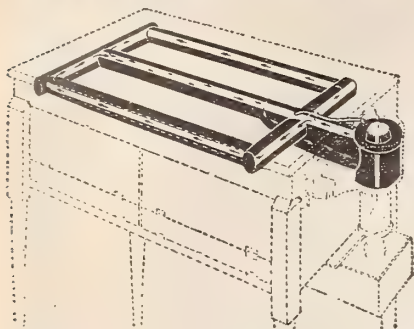
PAYS FOR ITSELF AND MORE IN JUST ONE HATCH

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO RUN OFF ANOTHER HATCH WITHOUT THE PULS-HART

THE PULS-HART CO., Inc. Dept. C 44 Whitehall St. New York City



SAFETY HATCH INCUBATOR--



Circulating Hot Water Heating System is Big Chick-Hatching Feature

The "heart" of an incubator is the HEATING SYSTEM—and the Safety Hatch has a "good heart"—steady, dependable. Our patented circulating hot water system keeps heat CONSTANTLY at hatching temperature—even in severest weather. Many other important features: sanitary, easy to clean; double walls, vacuum principle; glass inspection doors, etc.

The Safety Hatch insures a live, husky chick from every fertile egg of normal vitality when simple directions are followed. Thousands of enthusiastic users; many who own several, as shown by our "Evidence Folder." Be sure to investigate the Safety Hatch before buying an incubator. A postal brings full information and name of nearest dealer.

Write Now for Free Book and "Evidence Folder"

THE MORRIS MFG. CO.
838 E. Russel St., El Reno, Okla.

Live dealer wanted 5 sizes—50 to 360 in every town chick capacities

POST'S "SUPER" ANCONAS S. C. and R. C. Cockerels

Will Double in Value an dlm-prove Any Flock in Beauty, Size and Egg Production.



Won First and Second Pens 1921-22 Illinois Egg Contest, 3 silver cups over 160 contesting Pens, and 41 certificates of award for highest Pens and Individuals in Mediterranean class. World's greatest Winners in Official Egg Contests and Greatest Winners in Competition with Coliseum and Madison Square Garden Exhibitors. Will sell winners for any show, breeding pens, etc. Booking orders now for day-old chicks that satisfy and eggs that hatch, 1923 delivery. Super Anconas lead all other strains in customers' hands at America's big 1922 Fall Shows to date. Free catalogue. Write today.

SWEET BRIAR FARMS, Box 30, Ontarioville, Ill.

and still is doing thousands of dollars worth of work for the A. P. A. and either has quoted or probably expects to quote a price for the printing and issuing of the new book, and like any other publishing house, can carry the account for three months. As soon as the new Standard is off the press, thousands will be sold, and in a short time the Association will have ample cash on hand to take care of the payments on the new edition.

When President Rigg took office, there was a sum of \$9,606.38 on hand, according to the Secretary's statement. During the past year, the Association transacted a gross business of \$30,062.30, according to the report. That makes a total of about \$40,000 in the hands of the executive office last year.

It would be easy to dwell on unusual expenditures during the year. For instance, there is an item of \$153.63 to pay the expenses of the President to the Boston show, where he was engaged to judge. There is a similar item of \$148.72 to the Madison Square Garden Show, where he judged. Again, President Rigg pays to Judge Rigg \$210 for going to the Trenton and New York State Fairs, and \$136.72 in connection with a trip to the Newark, N. J., show.

* * *

Anconas

The accompanying illustration of Ancona chicks shows a preponderance of black on top while the black of the breast and body is broken with white.

These are chick feathers. The next stage is



Partly Grown Ancona Chicks

for these chicks to shed their crop of plumage and grow their adult feathers.

Not only the larger comb distinguishes the bird on the left as a cockerel, but underneath, his back feathers will be found the narrow saddle feathers that are to ultimately give finish of masculinity to this baby male. Pullets never develop the saddle feathers that are characteristic of the male sex; and the presence of these feathers infallibly determines that a chicken of broiler size will be a cockerel.

As the adult plumage develops, the chickens change in their appearance. The mottling is more evenly distributed in the mature plumage. One defect of the chicks in the picture is the white plumage on their heads. The head should be predominantly black. White heads are an old fault not seen in the best birds today. A little white tipping on the head is sufficient.

The plumage of the mature specimen should be a glossy, greenish black, with nearly every feather ending in a neat, clean cut white tip. The new Standard will call for one feather in two tipped with white, in a number of sections of the bird. To some who are accustomed to the present Standard requirement of one feather in five tipped with white, the new description will be interpreted as lightening up the color a great deal.

The Mottled Ancona is a mottled chicken, not a black chicken, and very dark birds are coming in for criticism. Dark birds were necessary and desirable a few years ago, in order to get sound, dark heads, and wing primaries and secondaries, and tails; and to also get the lustrous green sheen that is not found on washy, gray birds; but now that we have sound heads, wings and tails, and a rich sheen on the plumage of the body, the job today is to hold these desirable points and breed more snappy white tips at the ends of the feathers.

It is the contrast between the glossy, greenish black of the ground color and the pure bright snow fleck at the point of the feather that gives the bird its distinctive and vivid

CURTISS UT LOVER

For green food, use The Niagara Brand of Green Cured Fine Cut-Clover, Nature's Own Tonic and egg stimulator. Because of its bulk and Vitamine content it reduces your feed bill and increases the egg yield. Manufactured and sold by us for more than 30 years.

1887-- DAY OLD CHIX AND DUX --1922

Send for our special discount price list covering early Spring deliveries on chix and dux. Over 35 years of Specialized Breeding back of our young stock.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
RANSOMVILLE, N. Y.

W. R. CURTISS CO., Props.



Eastern Markets are retailing Large White Eggs at about \$1.25 per dozen, a premium over any other size or color of eggs, surely an incentive to specialize with

Pape's Mammoth Single Comb Black Minorcas

acknowledged prolific Winter producers of Glorious Large White Eggs and delicious meat. Am offering at introductory prices—heavy boned cheery cockerels, bound to improve any flock. "Continuous Layer" quality hens and pullets well mated pens Beautiful "Triumph Exhibition" quality birds. Booking orders now for eggs that will hatch and day old chix that live and thrive. Catalog is free—state requirements.

CHARLES G. PAPE, Box B 74, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Hoosier Strain Partridge Wyandottes

500 Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, exhibition quality, at \$10.00 to \$25.00 each. 100 egg type cockerels and pullets from 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize egg type females, Chicago, at \$2.50 to \$10.00 each.

W. L. BENDER, Box B. 541, ANGOLA, IND.

QUALITY Chicks and Eggs

20,000 PURE BRED BREEDERS, 12 varieties. Best laying strains. Incubate 10,000 eggs daily. Catalog Free. Prewar prices. Free live delivery.

Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

beauty. If the white tip is so big as to be an old fashioned mottle, or if the black and white run into each other, not cutting off sharply so that each color is contained within itself, then the careful judge must cut the specimen on color.

The small tip is related to the shape of the feather. If the back feather is a short, fat feather, with a blunt, rounded end, the white tip will be broad and big. If the feather is longer and more pear-shaped, tapering in toward the end, then the tip will be finer and neater, and the longer feather will afford more black ground color to show on the surface of the plumage. The result is that the hens with this kind of a feather may have nearly every one of the individual feathers in their backs tipped with white, yet not appear light in color. First, they have more black ground color on the feather; second, it tapers into a smaller, neater tip.

Roy Van Hoesen wrote us that he is about to get out a new edition of his Ancona History, and wanted a "memorial" on Anconas from our pen for inclusion in the new book. He kindly sent us the illustration of partly grown Ancona chicks, and so we write the above which he is at liberty to use. If it serves to teach new breeders to study feather character it will teach them a thing that it took older fellows years to learn, and during those years they groped for what seemed to be an elusive thing called "perfection." Today we know that the perfection of feather patterns in varieties is often largely dependent upon the shape and character of the individual feathers. That helps to simplify selection and mating.

* * *

A Meat-Poultry Show

Five hundred fowls were exhibited from ten states at the first Meat Poultry Show, Harrisonburg, Virginia, Nov. 4 to 6. The first prize pen consisting of a cockerel and four pullets, hatched since Jan. 1, weighed 43 lbs., 4 oz. The cockerel at the head of this pen weighed 10 lbs., 3 oz. The pen was comprised of Light Brahmas, bred and grown by that old Brahma breeder of Illinois, by the familiar name of John Chantry. According to the rules, the pen became the property of the Chesapeake and Western Railway and Mr. Chantry received the first prize money of \$500.

Second prize of \$250 was paid to J. F. Denett, Virginia on a pen of Black Giants. This pen weighed 42 lbs., 8 oz.; the cockerel alone, 10 lbs., 8 oz.

Third prize pen, \$150, White Orpingtons, exhibited by E. R. Ottinger, North Carolina. A Black Giant capon weighed 14 lbs.

* * *

Nine Thousand Birds at Toronto

The Royal Winter Fair, the first to be held at Toronto, Ontario, Canada has a poultry entry of 9,100 head. The Winter Fair, generally recognized as the largest poultry show on the North American continent, has been

Beginning this year the great show is staged in the new million dollar arena at Toronto.

J. S. Greenshields, Toronto, writes: "For our Royal Fair, Nov. 22-29th the entries in the poultry section run over 9,100 birds. In Plymouth Rocks entries are close to 600, Wyandottes over 500, White Leghorns alone over 350, Ornamental bantams 400, with turkeys and waterfowl 450. Other breeds well represented with a wonderful entry in Red Caps, Polish and Minorcas."

* * *

Slipped and Twisted Wings

A bad fold of the wing is not only an unsightly defect but it is a persistent hereditary fault, which, once bred, transmits itself with discomforting regularity. The American Poultry Association recognized this fault and made a new cut for a slipped wing, while a wing so badly twisted that the primaries fold on the outside of the secondaries is made a disqualification in the new Standard.

When there is a split between the primaries and secondaries the bird should be cut for defective wing shape. Loose wings of this kind denote weakness. The wing should be well enough muscled to have a spring to it when it folds, and it should fold up in an

A MONEY MAKER FOR POULTRYMEN

The "EVERGREEN" Oat Sprouter

—the sprouter that's different

Cuts Your Feed Costs

Satisfied Users Everywhere

B. J. Baskerville
Joliet, Ill.
Am writing to tell you how much I like my "Evergreen" Oat Sprouter. I find that the "Evergreen" is a good investment for poultrymen. It will grow a continuous supply of green food. It will grow from three to four inches in a week (the time allowed each pan by feeding one a day). It requires but very little attention. I am safe in saying that you manufacture the best oats sprouter on the market.

Yours very truly, (Signed) FREEMAN HOFFMAN
Route 1, Columbia City, Indiana

At Last!
The Perfect
Oat Sprouter

After many years experimenting to produce an oat sprouter that would produce the greatest amount of tender green oat sprouts in the shortest time with less trouble and without any waste or spoilage, we have at last succeeded. This new improved EVERGREEN OAT SPROUTER is in a class by itself. Whether you are a "back-lotter" with only a few birds or if you are raising poultry on a large scale you need an EVERGREEN OAT SPROUTER—it spells SUCCESS to every poultry raiser—it cuts down feed costs—it

Converts One Bu. Oats Into More Than 3 Bu. Green Feed

The secret of the success of the EVERGREEN is in its two heat chambers—its interior arrangement—its heating system and its convenience. We discovered that different degrees of heat were necessary during varying stages of germination and growth of oat sprouts to get best results—the EVERGREEN supplies the different temperatures during the various stages—that's why it produces more green feed with less grain and spoilage.

EVERGREEN machines supply you with a never ending supply of an abundance of tender green sprouts, enough for your flock of hens every day. Each day put in a tray of raw oats, at top of machine and take out tray of tender sprouts at bottom—it's a revelation.

FREE Catalog Write today for descriptive catalog folder and price list, telling all about this wonderful machine—how it will enable you to double and treble your poultry profits. Don't buy an oat sprouter of any description until you find out about the better, more convenient EVERGREEN.

Mfg'd by B. J. BASKERVILLE, 301 Hunter Ave., Dept. A. P. J., Joliet, Ill.

At Chicago and Boston Shows Carefully Inspect the

Mackay

Multi-Cabinet Incubator

And Meet Jack MacKay Personally

A MacKay Multi-Cabinet Incubator will be on exhibition at the Chicago (Coliseum) Show, December 5th to 10th, and the Boston Show, January 1st to 5th. Mr. Jack MacKay will be there to demonstrate the many exclusive, practical features that make this machine radically superior to other types of mammoth incubators.

It will pay every progressive poultryman to see this real incubator. Get posted on the latest development in the incubator field, whether contemplating additional capacity this season or next.

Our big Illustrated catalog is mailed free. Write for copy now.

THE MACKAY COMPANY,

915 North Plum St.

Lancaster, Penna.

Better than Whitewash



CARBOLA

The Disinfecting White Paint

It takes less than five minutes to mix the Carbola powder with water and have it ready to use as a white paint and powerful disinfectant. No waiting or straining; no clogging of sprayer. Does not spoil. Does not peel or flake. Disinfectant is right in the paint powder—one operation instead of two. Gives better results and costs less. Used for years by leading poultry farms.

Your hardware, paint, seed or drug dealer has Carbola, or can get it. If not, order direct.

Satisfaction, or money back

10 lbs. (10 gals.)	\$1.25 & postage
20 lbs. (20 gals.)	\$2.50 delivered
50 lbs. (50 gals.)	\$5.00 delivered
200 lbs. (200 gals.)	\$18.00 delivered

Trial package and booklet 30c

Add 25¢ for Texas and Rocky Mt. States

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc.

Dept. I Long Island City, N. Y.

Wipe Out Every Rat and Mouse

Amazing Discovery Quickly Kills Them All—Not a Poison

Rats, Mice, Gophers,—in fact, all Rodents can now be wiped out easily and quickly. Imperial Virus will do it. The original, time-tested Danyz, fluid true Virus. Entirely harmless to humans, poultry, stocks, pets, etc.



Infects Rodents only. Greedily eaten on bait. Sets up burning fever. The pests die outside, hunting air and water. Imperial Virus is put up in sealed bottles, guaranteed to retain full strength and potency. Only safe and sanitary method to overcome these pests. Indorsed by more than 60,000 users, including Farm Bureau Experts, numerous factories and large, nationally known institutions.

YOU CAN GET YOURS FREE

Send no money—just your name and address, to Imperial Laboratories, Dept. 1042, Kansas City, Mo., and they will send you by return mail two regular full-sized \$1.00 bottles of Imperial Virus (double strength). Pay the postman only \$1.00 and a few cents postage when the package containing the two bottles arrives. Use one to rid your place of the pests, and sell the other to a neighbor, thus getting yours free. Special inducements to represent us.

Note—Readers risk no money in accepting the above offer, as Imperial Laboratories are fully responsible, and on your request will refund your \$1.00 any time within 30 days, if you are not entirely satisfied with the results.

orderly manner. Frequently loose or slipped wings have narrow flight feathers. When the wing is twisted the last joint of the wing is usually curled up, that is, the last joint of the wing bone is deformed.

A split or divided tail is not desirable, and the new Standard will call for moderately broad, overlapping feathers in both wings and tails in a majority of all the breeds in order to help get away from any tendency to faulty construction in these two important sections.

* * *

Poor Results from Hatches

E. L. Galloway, Illinois writes: "I have had some complaints about eggs not hatching, but before they got through the purchasers have usually admitted shaking the eggs. It seems to be a common practice to shake eggs at pipping time to determine if there is water or a chick in them. For the breeder who aims to give good value for the money he receives, it is pretty hard to have eggs spoiled by people whose ambitions lead them to anticipate and find out if possible what is within the shell. Whether the order was for 15 or 100 eggs, it is a loss to the breeder. Of course, if a breeder is only interested in replacing all orders at half price, and making as many resales as possible late in the season at half price, that is another matter, for the more eggs spoiled the better.

* * *

Credit to the Other Fellow

W. D. James, prop. of James Buff Leghorn Farm, Wisconsin, issued a mating list last spring in which he described his breeding pen No. 2 as follows:

"This mating is headed by 'James Too Good.' This cockerel hardly needs an introduction. He was hatched from eggs that were bought of Edward P. Boyd, that famous Leghorn breeder, and we wish to give him due credit."

Here is a case of a breeder telling of his purchase of eggs from another breeder, and giving CREDIT to that other breeder. There is too little of this in the poultry business.

Mr. James is a broad-visioned business man who is familiar with the courtesies indulged in by pure bred cattle breeders.

We thank him for the notable example he sets in the poultry world. If followed, it will lead to greater civility and respect in the fraternity, and those who follow such a method will be immediately lifted out of the boisterous, self-praise class by the discriminating buyers of stock or eggs.

* * *

Frank Traviss Passes Away

We regret to learn of the death of Frank W. Traviss, judge and breeder, Jackson, Michigan. Mr. Traviss was born at Uxbridge, Canada, Jan. 11, 1870. He held Judge's License No. 16, issued by the American Poultry Association. Mr. Traviss attended the annual meeting of the A. P. A. held in Knoxville, Tenn., last August, and took an active interest in the discussions, appearing to be in his usual good health. He passed away Nov. 11th after being confined in his home by ill-health for two weeks.

* * *

Specialty Breed Show

An all Wyandotte breed show is scheduled to be held in Pennsylvania's capitol city, Harrisburg, the week of June 22nd, 1923. The Wyandotte variety clubs are co-operating and a big boost is planned for this popular dual-purpose breed.

* * *

Golden Jubilee

In the premium list of the poultry show to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 17 to 21, 1923, it appears that Theo. Hewes, Secy., has offered more prize money than was ever offered before. There is a \$10 display prize on every variety, Standard or non-Standard, except bantams, and this runs up to as high as \$25 in case there is a heavy entry in a variety.

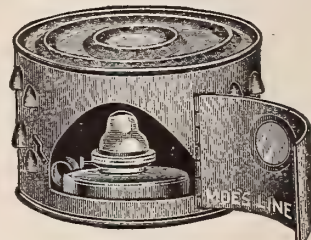
Mr. Hewes has "taken the lid off," to use his own expression. The reason is that the Buffalo show this year will commemorate the fiftieth year of the founding of the American



MOE'S OAT SPROUTER

Provides the necessary green feed at all seasons. Heavy galvanized pans. Enamelled section steel frame. Easy to set up or take apart. Height 3 ft. Pans 16x18 in. Weight 30 lbs. Price, \$6.00. West of Rocky Mtns., \$6.75.

MOE'S FOUNTAIN HEATER



For any style fountain. Simple and safe. Holds enough kerosene to burn continuously for a week. Ask your Dealer and write for catalogue of Moe's Big Line of Fixtures.

HOEFT & COMPANY, Inc.

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VICTOR LEG BANDS

Have Printed Numbers



Bright clear colors—red, white, blue, green, yellow. Made of celluloid and aluminum. Adjustable. 12 for 50c; 25-\$1.00; 50-\$1.50; 100-\$3.50; 200-\$6.50.

VICTOR SEALED BANDS—4c each.

COLORED SPIRAL BANDS



Double Coil, in colors, Red, Blue, Green and Yellow. Prices, 25 for 50c; 60-\$1.00; 100-\$1.50; 250-\$3.50; 500-\$6.25.

SINGLE COIL BANDS \$1.20 per 100.



POULTRY CUTS

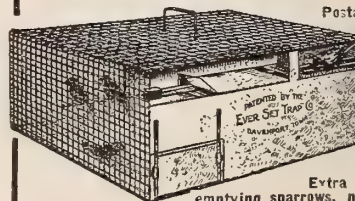
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CHAS. L. STILES

Dept. 4

COLUMBUS, OHIO

\$4 Sparrow Trap



Postage Extra Zone

1-	.17
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Extra cage for emptying sparrows, no charge

Protect the song birds and save grain by trapping the Sparrows, with Ever-Set Trap. 50 Sparrows eat a quart of grain a day. The average catch is 20 per day. Made of all galvanized material and will last indefinitely. Order direct today.

EVER-SET TRAP CO., 1000 W. 15th St., Davenport, Ia.



Young's DRY FRONT Poultry House

Write for 1922 Booklet

Note the features of the overhang roof, absolutely rain proof; also, ventilator above the swinging window. The above is the type that Prof. Harry R. Lewis is equipping his farm with, at Davisville, R. d. de Island. Made in all sizes. Write for free booklet showing forty different cuts.

E. C. YOUNG CO., 6 Depot St., Randolph, Mass.

How to get **15** Eggs to the dozen



TESTS prove things, that's what they are made for. Exhaustive tests supply the strongest possible proof.

In the Globe Experimental Poultry Plant, and in thousands of private poultry yards all over the country, *Dickinson's Globe Egg Mash* has gone thru the most thorough and most exhaustive tests that could be made.

These severe tests proved, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that: *Any hen conforming to egg producing requirements, when fed Dickinson's Globe Egg Mash, in accordance with Dickinson's Feeding Plan will absolutely lay 1/4 more eggs than when fed only a hard grain mixture.*

This Means 15 Eggs to the Dozen Instead of 12

Dickinson's Globe Egg Mash furnishes the proteins necessary for high egg production—combined with *Dickinson's Globe Scratch Feed*, which furnishes bodily heat and the exercise necessary to maintain health, you get a perfectly balanced ration.

Dickinson's Globe Egg Mash

The Sure Egg Producer—The Standard for 20 Years

Dickinson's Globe Egg Mash is not a drastic tonic that forces the delicate egg machine to an excessive strain;—which "knocks out" the egg producing organs in a short period—*Dickinson's Globe Egg Mash* is a healthful, carefully proportioned protein poultry feed, easily digested and assimilated, that nourishes the hen properly for greater egg production as long as she lives—for her full natural life.

Not only will *Dickinson's Globe Egg Mash* produce more eggs but they are better eggs to eat; firm, sweet and palatable, and besides, the eggs will hatch stronger, sturdier chicks. *Dickinson's Globe Egg Mash* should be in hoppers before your flock all the time—every day in the year.

Then use *Globe Scratch Feed* night and morning in the litter to induce exercise—a hen must have both—*Dickinson's Globe Scratch Feed* to sustain her and *Dickinson's Globe Egg Mash* to make her "shell out" more, and more eggs.

Our special folder on *Globe Egg Mash* will give you the *Globe System of Care and Feeding*. Write today for this *free folder*—it will show you how to get *Greater Egg Production and Greater Egg Profits*.

Use the Coupon and Do It NOW! Insist on Globe Poultry Feeds.

THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO., Chicago—Minneapolis

The Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN: Please send me your special folder on *Globe Egg Mash*.

Yours truly,

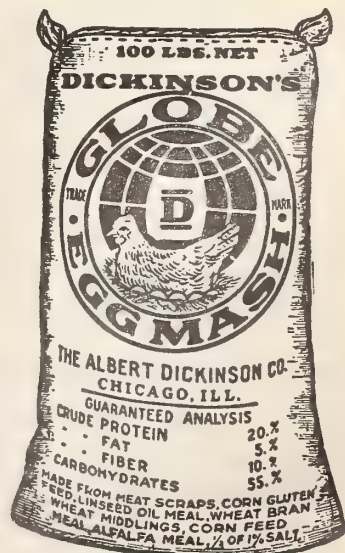
Name _____

Street _____

Town _____ State _____

How many hens do you keep _____ What Breed of Poultry _____

Feed Dealer's Name _____ A. P. J.



SAFE **SURE**



QUALITY MASTER BREEDERS CHICK BOXES

Follow the lead of the Successful Hatcherymen. Use the Best Quality Boxes. It's the best insurance for satisfied customers, repeat orders and profits. Anderson boxes are low in price, very strong construction, well ventilated, accurate uniform Association sizes, easily set up.

WRITE TODAY FOR SEASON'S PRICE LIST AND ATTRACTIVE CATALOG. ALSO QUOTES ON HATCHANEGG BOXES AND ANDERSON EYRIE COOPS.

Quick Deliveries — Courteous Personal Service.

Always Use Checkerboard Border Boxes.

ANDERSON BOX CO. Anderson, Ind.



THEY TAKE THE PRIZE



MORE EGGS NOW AT 65c A DOZEN

Many Poultry Raisers Doubling Daily Egg Production Without Extra Expense.



Eggs are scarce and prices steadily going higher. Every poultry raiser can greatly increase and maintain the daily egg production of the entire flock during the fall and winter by using Imperial Egg Tonic.

All that is necessary is to occasionally drop a few of these highly concentrated tablets in the fowls' drinking water. This standard, time-tested remedy acts as a splendid tonic and blood purifier, stimulating the egg production qualities. Starts hens and pullets laying faster than ever. Every day you put off using Imperial Egg Tonic you are delaying big egg production. Start now to get your share of these high prices.

YOU CAN GET YOURS FREE

Send no money. Just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, Dept. 5041, Kansas City, Mo., and they will send you by return mail, two regular \$1.00 size packages of Imperial Egg Tonic (double strength). Pay the postman only \$1.00 and a few cents' postage when they arrive. Enough for yourself and neighbor.

NOTE—American Poultry Journal readers risk no money in accepting the above special introductory offer. Imperial Laboratories are fully responsible, and will refund your \$1.00 on request any time within 30 days, if you are not entirely satisfied.

The Gilt Edge Egg Scale



Simple in construction, quick and easy to operate. Has a weighing capacity from 18 to 29 ounces to the dozen. Price \$2.00, postage prepaid, or sent on 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.

Dealers Wanted. **WHITE MFG. CO., Gardena, Cal.**

Poultry Association, which was organized in Buffalo, N. Y., February 15, 1873.

As a part of the Golden Jubilee celebration a banquet of sixty plates will be served at the home of Geo. Urban, Jr., and a special reception will be given to the old members of the A. P. A. one day during the Buffalo show.

J. Y. Bicknell, former President of the A. P. A. and one of its earliest members, is a resident of Buffalo, and will be on hand to shake hands with the new generation of breeders. Mr. Bicknell was one of the greatest breeders and most popular judges of the last century.

It is a splendid thing that Mr. Hewes, as Secretary of the Buffalo show, should arrange this Golden Jubilee, that the breeders of today might pay homage to the last surviving members of that band of forward-looking fanciers who laid the foundation on which rests the magnificent superstructure of today's breeding industry.

In this ill-disciplined age we often take for granted the institutions which were founded long ago by pioneers who planted that we might enjoy the fruits.

Let us not, in our individual pursuits of success, fail to understand the value of a community of interests which center in a strong national organization. The A. P. A. can only be maintained by co-operation, without which all government together with all those modern institutions that make possible our civilization with its advanced state of progress, would break up and return to the primitive, for primitive man alone fails to understand the value of organization.

Mr. Hewes has signally done a fitting thing in making a Golden Jubilee of the Buffalo show this season, that all breeders of poultry who today get more than market prices for their birds, eggs or chicks, may stop to recognize the great and abiding work of the pioneer builders of the pure-bred poultry industry in America.

Big Entry at Coliseum

Theo. Hewes, Secretary of the Chicago Coliseum show, states: "The show, as nearly as I can figure now, is going over last year's entries. The entries are now practically all in but I haven't them all on my books. My secretary and I here, worked last night until after midnight putting the entries on the books, and it appears to me that while we are not going to beat last year's entry a whole lot, we will run two or three hundred birds ahead of last year."

"S. C. White Leghorns are the biggest class. The show as a whole is well balanced with the White Leghorns running wild. It is the National Meet of the Club. There are now entered on the books, 28 cocks, 44 hens, 57 cockerels, 53 pullets, 10 old pens, 14 young pens. The breeders are paying \$3.50 to enter their males for we are giving them a coop 30x30x28 inches."

"In White Wyandottes we have the biggest class at Chicago in years. Arthur Dutton will be here. Columbian and Silver Pencilled, bigger entry than common."

"Light Brahmas are the disappointment of the show. We had money up on this class and it was the Club Meet, too. On Barred Rocks, I have 273 birds on the books with several more entries to list. That ought to be a hearty greeting for our Canadian friend, Geo. Robertson. Some of the breeders have inquired if he would insist on finished birds or would succumb to extra good quality that might not be quite ready. I have replied that from the rather unanimous action of the Standard Revision Committee, on which Mr. Robertson served, I am of the opinion he will insist on a pretty well put down chicken."

"White Rocks are stronger than last year, with several new names on the list and a total of 141 birds. Columbian Rocks bring out a big entry of 88 birds. Blues are entered by their originator—Hasselman. In Silver Pencilled Rocks there are two exhibitors and a nice entry, which indicates an upturn of interest in this fine variety."

"A nice entry of Dark and W. L. Red Cornish. Indeed, we have a better balanced show as a whole. Last year there was not a crested bird in the show, but this year we have both Houdans and Polish. We also have Lakenvelders, Buttercups and even Standard



MOTTLED ANCONAS

THE BREED SUPREME

Hardy • Beautiful • Popular

PRODUCE eggs at least cost per dozen. Lay more eggs—consume less feed than any other breed. Excel as winter layers.

Lay very large white eggs.

The greatest profit in Poultry is now being made from Anconas.

Write for Booklet

UNITED ANCONA CLUB
FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y., U.S.A.

Membership, \$2.00 per year, includes Year Book (50c) and Ancona World magazine (50c)

New (FREE) Poultry Book

By GEO. H. LEE

Mr. Lee is author of a score of books on poultry, having a distribution of more than TWENTY MILLION copies. He considers as best of all, his latest book

"POULTRY TROUBLES"

There are climatic troubles; seasonal troubles; neighborhood troubles; epidemic, accident, vermin, housing and feeding troubles—their PREVENTION and TREATMENT all told in the plain, easily understood, common-sense way for which Mr. Lee's writings are famous.

It's worth reading. A copy may be had FREE from any dealer handling Lee's Lice Killer and Germozone, or from GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. P-2 Omaha, Nebr.

Brower's Non-Freeze Lampless Poultry Fountain



Keeps water at drinking temperature winter and summer; cool in summer and warm in winter. Made of galvanized iron, on principle of thermos bottle, with lined and seal air space between. Order from advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned.

1 gal., \$2.50 — three for \$6.75

2½ gal., 3.50 — three for 9.50

5 gal., 4.50 — three for 12.00

Eggs are 74% water, so give your chickens plenty of good fresh water at the right temperature. Write for Catalog of Poultry Supplies.

BROWER MFG. CO., Box 110 Quincy, Ill.

HIGHEST SCORE EVER WON!!

100

Envelopes 3½x6½ inches, an extra strong thick hard slick writing face and 100 Letterheads 8½x11 inches heavy, smooth, hard, thick writing paper. (fine typewriter bond paper same price) All artistically printed with pictures of your breeds, and sent to you by parcel post for \$1.50. Better printing for price was never done. No other kind of printing done. No samples sent out. Order direct from this ad.

J. R. HUDSON, Printer, Hardin Springs, Ky.



RAISE GUINEA PIGS

for us. We buy all you raise. Big profits—large demand—easily raised. Pay better than poultry or rabbits. Particulars and booklet how to raise FREE. **CAVIES DISTRIBUTING CO., 3133 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.**

Games. A nice-bantam entry of about 100 birds. The entry of turkeys is small. In Waterfowls we have a good entry with practically all varieties listed.

"The Rhode Island Red class is big, but have hardly any of the entries transferred to the books yet. C. P. Scott is back. Prospect Farm of New Jersey is showing. No doubt the S. C. Red entry will run heavier than last year. Now, about this processing. If I hear any rumor, any talk at all, I am going to dive right into this thing, have the bird or birds examined and the results published through the poultry press to the interested public. I simply will not tolerate for one minute the darkening of the shade of surface color or deepening the tone of under-color. I don't know whether this so-called processing of Red colors is mere talk or actuality, but on the first rumor there will be a show-down. Surely there are chemists that cannot be hoodwinked nor deceived.

"S. C. Brown Leghorns are away up in numbers—131 birds. S. C. Buffs fall below last year. In Buffs we had the Club Meet a year ago, and a short entry usually follows a big meet. R. C. Whites are in big. In S. C. Whites, Chapman of New Jersey has 2 cockerels, 3 pullets.

"What looks like a nice entry of Black Langshans, but it is not a big entry. A big entry of Orpingtons. Campbell Soup is showing Buffs. Wyant is in, and, I think, Conway. Greenshields and Alden are showing Whites. The class of Blacks is the biggest in years.

"There are an even hundred S. C. Black Minorcas. That is more than common. All other varieties of Minorcas are in and represented.

"There are 84 birds in the utility class. This is probably their last year at the Coliseum, for utility qualities go into the judging of the Standard exhibition classes with the publication of the new Standard."

Final Report of Canadian Egg Laying Contest

The Third Canadian Egg Laying Contest was completed Oct. 30th, 1922, and the records of the birds were closed on the 29th of October.

In order that the houses could be thoroughly cleansed to receive the incoming birds, the curtailing of one day from the last week was necessary.

The removal of the birds from their late quarters permits of no delay, and much credit is due to those helpers on the contest grounds who so handled the birds.

The following list shows the first ten pens in order of merit:

Pen	Owner and Address	Breed	Total
1st.	Lewis N. Clark, Ont.	W. Leg.	2498
2nd.	Culp's Poul. Farm, Ont.	B. Rock	2197
3rd.	A. Hamburger, Mo.	B. Rock	2118
4th.	Experi'm't'l Farm, Ont.	W. Leg.	2060
5th.	H. E. Dennison, Mich.	B. Rock	2016
6th.	F. J. French, Ont.	B. Rock	1992
7th.	W. J. Johnston, Ont.	B. Rock	1987
8th.	Ontario Agri. College, Ont.	B. Rock	1962
9th.	Ontario Agri. College, Ont.	W. Leg.	1925
10th.	G. E. Hall, Ont.	B. Rock	1908

In the individual work Mr. Lewis N. Clark's White Leghorn No. 372 proved herself the final leader, and to her goes the first place. This bird's complete total was 294 eggs, and the fact of her not touching the 300 mark caused considerable disappointment to all concerned.

The next best bird is Barred Rock No. 175, owned by Neff Bros., Simcoe, Ont. Week after week this bird figured in the forefront and as a result successfully secured the second place in the year's work.

The third position is taken by Barred Rock No. 161, the property of Culp's P. Farm, Berkeley, Ont., with a total of 281; only one egg behind the second bird.

Thirteen birds scored 250 eggs or over. Of these, 5 were White Leghorns and 8 were Barred Rocks.

The total number of birds that qualified for the Advanced Record of Performance of 225 eggs during the year was 57 and in addition 333 other birds hold the Record of Performance qualification of 150 eggs.

What Shall We Do With Our Eggs?



Eggs are piled higher in cold storage this year than ever before, yet prices are higher.

In some places eggs are selling at \$1.15 a dozen. How much do you get?

Why aren't eggs moved? P. S. LOVEJOY is showing in THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN just how the strings are pulled to bring about this annual farce and what can be done about it.

Also, what is the remedy for the increasing production of poultry and eggs—and an inadequate market? E. V. WILCOX has a searching article showing how consumption can be stimulated.

In the next 13 issues THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is printing a series of articles (including the above) that will help you make more profit.

Here is important information that you need. Poultry experts like JAMES DRYDEN, HARRY R. LEWIS and RALSTON R. HANNAS are contributing regularly.

Is Your Sheriff a Bootlegger?

Or is he merely winking at the violations of the prohibition law?

Investigation shows that 90 per cent of the farmers are "dry."

Liquor interferes with the successful operation of their farms.

What are you going to do about the open violation of this law you helped to pass?

How are you going to fight the gang which is trying to repeal it?

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is running a remarkable series of articles on prohibition, showing just how the slipshod handling of this rum question is affecting your pocket-book. These appear in the next thirteen issues.

STRIKES!—

the Farmer Always Gets Stung

You bet the farmer always gets stung—no matter who wins.

But just how?

Have you figured out all the ways by which you get the short end of it whenever the railroad men or the miners or anybody else goes on a "vacation"?

EDWARD HUNGERFORD has.

He tells in vigorous fashion just how, and suggests a remedy.

This also comes in the next thirteen issues.

13 ISSUES FOR ONLY 25 CENTS

For only 25 cents, we will send you the next 13 issues of THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, containing these and many other important features.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN emphasizes the *business* end of farming.

Forty pages, each week, packed with meaty, sound *help*.

Mail this coupon with 25 cents—coin, check, money order or stamps—we take the risk.

Your first issue, mailed promptly, will be worth to you more than the whole amount. *Only a quarter.* Mail it now while you are thinking about it.

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THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, 631 Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Here's my 25 cents. Send me THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN for thirteen issues beginning at once.

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The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

631 Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

*Don't delay any longer —
it's time now to order your*

NEWTOWN Colony Brooders

If you've asked leading poultrymen who use them, you know that the time-tried-and-proven NEWTOWN Coal-burning Colony Brooder, "raises the most chicks, the best chicks, with least labor and at lowest cost."

If you've already used NEWTOWNS, you know from experience.

Get your order in promptly for next season's use and have your brooders on hand in ample time for the arriving youngsters. Don't risk delay.

Remember always, that, just as NEWTOWN Giant Incubators *hatch* the best chicks, so NEWTOWN Colony Brooders *raise* them. Write today for booklet and prices.

NEWTOWN GIANT INCUBATOR CORPORATION
21 Warsaw Street Harrisonburg, Virginia

When you buy Baby Chicks, be sure of their vigor—see that they're hatched in the NEWTOWN. Careful, discerning hatcheries everywhere rely on NEWTOWNS.



WINNERS IN STORRS EGG CONTEST

Hollywood Farm's pen of White Leghorns won the eleventh annual egg laying contest conducted by the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs, which ended Oct. 31st, 1922, and covered the year beginning Nov. 1st, 1921. The final score of the pennant pen was 2,218 eggs or an average of more than 221 eggs for each pullet in the pen. Unlike the winners in some contests this pen lagged behind for a large part of the year, but steady laying in the Fall months and a strong spurt during the last three weeks put this pen under the wire a winner by fifty-one eggs. Hollywood Farm finished in second place a year ago and in fourth place two years ago. During the last three years, their three pens, consisting of thirty birds, have laid 6,555 eggs, or an average of 218 eggs per hen, an enviable record for consistently good laying. Leghorns have not won the contest since back in 1914 when Francis F. Lincoln, Connecticut, sent in ten pullets that proved the best layers in the country. The following list shows the winning breeds at Storrs during the last ten years:

Year	Breed	Score
1913	White Leghorns (only 5 birds)....	1190
1914	White Leghorns	2088
1915	White Wyandottes	2072
1916	White Wyandottes	2265
1917	Barred Rocks	2119
1918	Oregons	2352
1919	Barred Rocks	2022
1920	Barred Rocks	2234
1921	White Wyandottes	2234
1922	White Leghorns	2218

The best Connecticut pen was entered by Woodbridge Orchards. In the Plymouth Rock class Harry G. Culver's birds from Long Island finished the year eighty-one eggs ahead of any other pen in their class. In the Rhode Island Red group a pen entered by The Orchards, Massachusetts, was an easy first with a score of more than 1900 eggs. In the Wyandotte class Frank P. Matteson's pen from Rhode Island was more than 100 eggs ahead at the close of the contest. There was a total of 1000 hens entered in the contest. They came from fourteen states, England and one province in Canada. They laid a grand total of 162,880 eggs, the second highest annual lay in eleven years. The following table shows the number of birds in each of the principal classes, the average individual egg yield for the year, and the general average for all varieties that took part in the contest.

100	White Wyandottes	168.4
400	White Leghorns	165.7
260	Plymouth Rocks	162.0
240	Rhode Island Reds	156.8

1000 Average all breeds..... 162.9

Barred Rock Hen No. 28, owned by the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario, was the outstanding individual in the contest. Her production of 301 eggs in the 52 weeks makes her the second best hen ever trap-nested at Storrs and during the last ten years over 10,000 hens from Canada, England and thirty different states have tried to reach this pinnacle of hen fame. The two second best hens in the contest were White Wyandotte No. 264 from England, and White Leghorn No. 672 in the Hollywood pen. These two birds laid 277 eggs each. In the Rhode Island Red class hen No. 599 from Massachusetts, was at the top with 250 eggs. The best Connecticut hen was White Wyandotte No. 328 with a record of 265 eggs.

Pen	Breed and Owner	Eggs
168	Hollywood Farm, White Leghorns..	2218
130	Frank P. Matteson, Wh. Wyandotte..	2167
106	Harry G. Culver, Barred Rocks.....	2124
102	W. H. B. Kent, Barred Rocks.....	2043
133	Woodbridge Orchards, Wh. Wyan..	2037
103	Ontario Agr. College, Barred Rocks	1983
127	Walter Bradbury, Wh. Wyandottes.	2008
116	H. E. Dennison, Barred Rocks.....	1959
200	George B. Ferris, White Leghorns.	1955
151	The Orchards, Rhode Island Reds..	1946
192	Rapp's Leghorn Farm, Wh. Leg....	1937
182	Andrew D. Ohr, White Leghorns....	1937
164	Goshen Poultry Club, Wh. Leghorns	1933
111	Mich. Poultry Farm, Barred Rocks..	1927
171	Beck Egg Farm, White Leghorns..	1903
110	Merritt M. Clark, Barred Rocks....	1879
189	Meadowedge Farm, Wh. Leghorns..	1869
162	Small's Poultry Farm, Wh. Leg....	1851
150	Charles D. Pierce, R. I. Reds....	1849
101	Purdue University, Barred Rocks..	1836

Give green food daily. This helps, among other things, to keep worms—a very troublesome complaint—at bay. If your fowls have this complaint, then give a teaspoonful of powdered areca nut in the soft food of every ten birds every third morning until five or six doses have been given.

The days on which areca nut is not given, give one teaspoonful of liquorice, pepsin and bismuth in a cup of milk. Mix this with the soft food for one meal per day. The other feeds should be as usual.—Will Hooley, Poultry World, England.

Keep Your Egg Factory Going Now At Spring Production, Feed Sprouted Oats and Watch for ASTOUNDING Results

Get the Facts About Our Grain Sprouter. Learn What It Has Done for Your Brother Poultry Raisers and What We Guarantee It for You

MAKE three bushels of fresh, green, tempting feed from one bushel of oats, wheat or rye. Turn loafing hens into money-making egg producers—have eggs to sell when prices are highest—get fertile eggs for spring hatching—all at a big saving in feed cost. Every poultry raiser should have a "Successful" Sprouter. Saves its cost in a few days' feeding and then keeps on saving money and doubling up your profits for a lifetime service.

Just what's needed in fall and winter to keep hens laying and needed again in the spring to make chicks grow into lively profit-producing birds. Write at once for complete 1923 offer. Sold on trial and pays for itself before trial runs out.

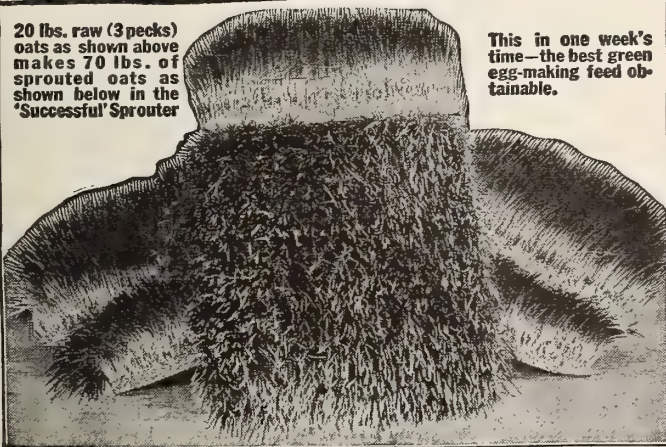
"SUCCESSFUL" Grain Sprouter

**Practically All Steel—
Made in Sections
New Safety Lamp Insures Doubly
Against Accident**

Double steel walls—metal trays. There is nothing else like the "Successful" Sprouter. It's a brand new idea. Cannot be compared to wooden sprouters. It is warp proof—shrink proof—swell proof—nothing in it to rot—food cannot mold.

20 lbs. raw (3 pecks) oats as shown above makes 70 lbs. of sprouted oats as shown below in the "Successful" Sprouter

This in one week's time—the best green egg-making feed obtainable.

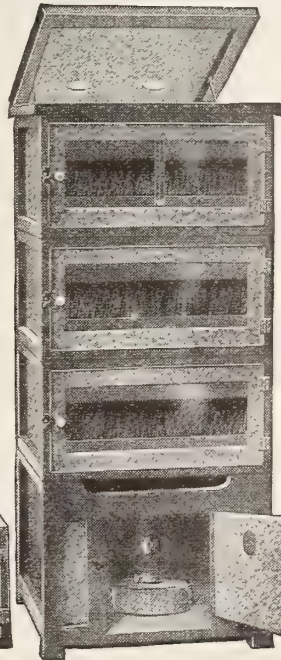


SPROUTED OATS



The "SUCCESSFUL" Fireless Non-Freezing Sanitary Drinking Fountain

Keeps water warm in winter and cool in summer. Made on the famous thermos bottle principles. No lamps to fuss with. Clean pure water at all times. Saves a lot of labor. Made of galvanized steel. Holds two and a half gallons. Solves for all times your winter watering troubles. Price \$4.00.



Read These Letters From Owners

Enjoys a 60% Egg Yield

Big Run, Pa., Jan. 20, 1922. Gentlemen: Have had splendid success with your Sprouter, Incubator and Brooder secured last season. Very few people secure eggs this winter, but I have been getting about 60% from my flock. I know this is due to feeding correctly sprouted oats. I think the sprouter is just wonderful.

Mrs. Jno. L. Kelly,
Box A25.

80 Hens Averaged Nearly 25 Eggs Per Hen for a Month

Salem, Ore., Apr. 5, 1922. Dear Sirs: Your sprouter is the thing. Would not be without one since I have seen how sprouted oats increases and keeps up the egg yield. One flock of 80 hens averaged nearly 25 eggs per hen for the month of March. Many are getting interested in it.

Harold F. Phillippe
2199 Fairgrounds Road.



Made with glass doors. Each section a separate compartment. Start with just enough sections for your needs and add more as you need them.

Here is a money maker that proves its worth right at the start. It has increased egg yields 100 per cent—in some localities more. Takes only 15 minutes a day of your time. Sprouts oats in 24 hours and then grows an inch of crisp green sprouts every day. One feeding of sprouted oats at noon each day is all that's needed to increase the egg yield. And at the same time you cut your feed cost one-third and settle your green feed problem once and for all. Write for full details.

Write Your Name in the Coupon or on a Postal and Mail Today for Circular and 1923 Offer

We could show you scores of more letters like these, but why not show you the "Successful" Sprouter itself and let you see how it can save money and make money for you every day you use it. Famous booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding of Little Chicks, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys," 10 cents.

Write Today

**Des Moines
Incubator Co.
561 Third Street
Des Moines
Iowa**

**Des
Moines
Incubator
Company
561 Third St.
Des Moines, Ia.**

Please send me circulars and your 1923 offer on the "Successful" Grain Sprouter.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

HOMESTEAD VIGOROUS SILVER CAMPINES STRAIN

The ever-increasing demand indicates the growing popularity of this valuable and wonderful breed, THE SILVER CAMPINES. BELGIUM'S noted fowl for egg laying and beauty. Homestead DOMINATES in the world of Campines—Our Records prove this—Our youngsters are wonderful, all in fine form of beauty and vigor. Our hens are just finishing their moult. Now is the time to reserve or secure your future needs. Don't wait until we have "no birds to spare."



At Madison Square Garden, 1922

Homestead Campines made practically a clean sweep, winning 1-2-3 cock; 1-2-3 hen; 1-2-3-4 cockerel; 1-2-4-5 pullet; 1 young pen. This win, added to their big win at Boston and New York state fair, prove that they dominate in the world of Campines.

They win for all our customers, the blues at home and in foreign lands. Our prices are very reasonable for such quality of egg production and beauty and VIGOR. For head points, type and color and VIGOR, our youngsters of this year's hatch are WONDERFUL.

HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARMS

Box A, Wayland, Mass.

OKTUSHA WHITE WYANDOTTES

(Regal-Dorcas Foundation)

Our Foundation stock had nearly twenty years of constructive breeding by a "Master Breeder" behind them;

The results from our particular methods of Mating from year to year, prove our ability to make this valuable blood "carry on," as is evidenced by our winnings wherever we have exhibited.

At the recent Indiana State Fair we had thirteen entries and won thirteen prizes, including ALL the Firsts.

No other Strain of Modern Wyandottes has such a combination of Vigor, Egg production and Exhibition Quality.

We offer a fine selection of Cockerels, Pullets and a limited number of Yearling Hens. Write us and describe your requirements.

K. H. ZWICK

Box 697, Oxford, Ohio

DUFFIELD FARM COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS

"That do lay and are fit to show"

EDWARD D. DUFFIELD A. C. BALLINGER
Owner Manager

Write for Mating List.

Little Compton

Rhode Island

Cockerel Consignment of Bradford County

There were approximately two hundred and fifty people at this event, composed mostly of poultrymen from Bradford County, Penna. However, a number of buyers were present from other sections of the State and several sealed bids were placed by the Bradford County Farm Bureau.

An Educational Program preceded the sale. Mr. D. K. Sloan, County Agent, presided and explained that the purpose of the sale was to distribute good breeding cockerels throughout this and other counties as well as to encourage the better breeding of Poultry in this section.

Professor H. D. Munroe spoke on "The Value of the Male Bird on the Poultry Farm." He said "Too little attention has been given the male bird in the past, in view of the fact that he represents half of the flock." Many poultrymen kill the early hatched cockerels and ship them as broilers. However, the larger, better developed and more mature cockerels should be saved for breeding purposes the following spring.

Professor H. C. Knandel, head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry at the Pennsylvania State College, gave a very interesting and instructive talk on "His Trip to the Pacific Coast this summer." The keynote of his speech was to practice better breeding methods in the farm flock and aim for a higher quality instead of a greater quantity. He emphasized the importance of trapping, at least the part of the flock which is to be used for breeding, because one must increase the profit of the flock and the best way to accomplish this is by getting a greater egg yield from each individual.

Professor D. M. Gray explained the "Basis of Selection" on which the cockerels were chosen. He showed by figures how the egg yield per hen had increased within these flocks during the last two years, due primarily to more rigid culling during the summer and fall months, both of the hens and the male birds.

The cockerels which were sold at the sale were direct descendants of birds that a Poultry Specialist from State College banded last year. The hens are banded at the end of their pullet year. The banding work in this State is similar to certification work carried on by several other States at the present time.

The cockerels were all banded a short time previous to the sale and are eligible to mate with hens passed for the Advanced Breeding project which is in operation at the present time throughout Pennsylvania. They were selected, especially, for vigor, strong constitution, good body type and size along with other qualities which go to make up a good male bird. Quite a large percentage of the cockerels were sons of pedigreed male birds. However, this had little effect on the sale price. The old saying "Seeing is Buying" is quite true. The larger, better developed, more mature cockerels brought the highest price regardless of the pedigreed male bird which headed the flock. Perhaps this was partly due to the fact that all of them came from flocks which had been especially selected last fall and the breeding pens comprising only the best "Standard Egg Laying Hens" in the flock.

The ten cockerels, entered by each consignor, were displayed in wire cages 7'x3'x3'. These cages were placed directly on the ground. This gave the buyers an excellent opportunity to inspect the birds they wanted to buy before the sale began. One big advantage of displaying the birds in this manner is that it gives one a good chance to compare the backs of the entire consignment at one time, as well as the type and condition of the individuals. The cages were built directly in a row, each one adjoining the other which offered ample opportunity to compare the cockerels of one consignor with those of another. The individual birds were all identified by a Bradford County sealed leg band and had a number which enabled the buyers to identify the birds they wanted to purchase at the ring.

The birds were sold in the Livestock Sale Pavilion which was erected exclusively for events of this nature. It has a seating capacity of approximately one thousand people.

The cockerels were sold on a platform, lo-

cated in the center of the arena 4'x3'x3'. They could easily be seen from any angle of the arena. The buyers expressed their opinion that it was an ideal way of displaying the specimens for sale. Five cockerels from one consignment were placed on sale at one time. Auction bidding was the means of purchasing same. The highest bidder had his choice of the lot. That is, he could purchase the five or he could have the choice of one, two, three or four, whichever he desired. If he only bought part of the lot at one time, they were removed and the remainder were sold until they had all been disposed of.

The bidding was rather slow at first, in fact, the first lot brought a nominal sum. This was due primarily to the newness and oddness of the event. However, after a few of the cockerels had been sold the bidding was much higher and there was no trouble to dispose of the stock. The highest price paid for an individual cockerel was \$16.25. This bird was one of the last five placed at the sale. He was well developed, matured and had a good type and was almost snow white. However, many other birds just as good as he, were disposed of at the early part of the sale for a considerable lower price. There is no question but what birds of equal quality will sell for a higher premium another year because the people begin to realize the value of good male birds to head their breeding flock and know that only the best individuals from the flocks of the most consistent breeders in Bradford County will be disposed of at these sales which will be an Annual Event for the Poultrymen of this county.

A number of sealed bids were mailed to the Farm Bureau. These bids were placed at the day of the sale by the Assistant County Agent and shipped direct to the buyers. These people were well pleased with the cockerels they received and feel that they received a good bargain for their money.

Berries and Poultry

Everyone who makes poultry raising a business finds a quieter season during the Summer months, with some spare time that could well be turned into profit. The nature of his business will not allow the poultryman the necessary time to raise regular farm crops. What he must have is something that can be easily grown with little time spent and at the same time return a good profit. The small fruit family fills these requirements in every way.

Let the poultryman make a careful selection of the best strawberry, raspberry and blackberry varieties, and he is assured of a continuous crop of fine, readily salable fruit, from the first strawberries in the early Spring until the last blackberries in the late Summer. The poultry raiser living in or near a town can quickly build up a market for high quality berries among neighboring families and the grocers in town. If such a market is out of reach by truck, these fruits will stand eight to twelve hour shipments by rail and will come on the market in fine condition.

Only a small space is needed to set out several hundred plants. This is another reason why small fruits are particularly adapted to fit into the poultry man's scheme of business in a profitable way. He rarely has a great amount of land to put into any crop, nor the time to prepare it. A greater profit per acre is made in growing small fruits than any other crop. Good crops of berries can be grown on any fertile well-drained soil, but big paying yields are produced on lighter, sandier soils, such as make the best poultry lands. With the good supply of rich fertilizer available to every poultryman at no cost, extra yields are assured.

Small fruits are easily grown. Soil preparation is the same as for any farm crop, and no more time and care is necessary than to successfully produce a good yield of any cultivated crop.

In addition to the values of the berries from a commercial viewpoint, the poultryman with a field of small fruits also has the convenience and economy of a plentiful supply of delicious fresh fruit all Summer, with enough put away for family use during the Winter.—O. A. D. Baldwin.

All Over the World



Are Helping Poultry Raisers to make more Profit from Poultry

IT has only been a few years since Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds were first offered to poultry raisers, yet because of the wonderful results obtained by their use their reputation has become worldwide.

Not only in the United States, but also in Canada, Cuba, South America, England, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland—all parts of the world where poultry are raised Ful-O-Pep Feeds are known and their use rapidly increasing as users pass the message of Ful-O-Pep superiority on to their poultry raising neighbors.

What Ful-O-Pep Feeds are doing for successful poultrymen throughout the world, they will also do for YOU.

The Quaker Oaks Company

Poultry Service Dept.

Address: Chicago, U. S. A.

All

Over

Quaker Oats Company,

I have been feeding Ful-O-Pep Feeds for nearly a year and have raised about 200 High Class Exhibition Cornish. Have fed them nothing else but your feed and have followed your instructions. I have had the least trouble and no deaths from any cause and can only trace it to your feed and method of raising chicks. Yours truly, (Signed) C. J. Wright,

Provincial Vice-President American Cornish Club
Sherbrooke, Que.

October 3, 1922

To Whom It May Concern:

The Department of Poultry Husbandry at the New York State School of Agriculture, St Lawrence University, Canton, New York, has in the past used the Ful-O-Pep growing feeds.

The splendid results the above department has obtained in growing young stock on their demonstration and experimental plant have to be ascribed, to a very large extent, to the Ful-O-Pep feeds, which produced an extremely rapid, continuous and uniform growth and early maturity.

Carl H. Schroeder.

In Charge: Dept. of Poultry Husbandry.

301 North St., Dalton, Mass., July, 11, 1922

The Quaker Oats Company, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen—For the nine months ending June 30, 1922, my gross returns from 38 Rhode Island Red Pullets amounted to \$265.42—expenses were \$80.85, having a net profit of \$184.58, \$4.86 per hen.

I have 38 hens and one-hundred and four chicks left. These birds were reared on Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash and Ful-O-Pep Laying Mash and Scratch Feed the Ful-O-Pep Way. They began to lay at five and a half months on October 2nd, 1921.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Mrs. David Potter.

FUL-O-PEP

POULTRY FEEDS

—the World's Best

It makes no difference where you live—it makes no difference whether you are operating a big commercial poultry farm or only keeping a few birds in your back lot—it makes no difference how successful you have been—if you are raising poultry and have not adopted The Ful-O-Pep Way you have not secured the results that are possible to get from your flock.

Records of Our Customers Prove Our Claims

Ful-O-Pep Feeds produce such extraordinary results because they are extraordinary feeds. The whole resources of our organization—our poultry experts—our research laboratories—our unexcelled facilities for procuring raw materials and converting them into feeds, are the reasons why Ful-O-Pep feeds excel. Exhaustive and extensive experiments and tests to determine exactly the kind of materials required for fowls of all ages have removed all "guess work" from Ful-O-Pep formulas. We have learned what materials are best adapted to the bodily requirements of poultry—these are all combined, properly proportioned and the result is Ful-O-Pep Poultry Feeds—the feeds that because of the results they produce are recognized among leading poultry raisers as "The World's Best."

The Quaker Oats Company

Poultry Service Dept.

Address: Chicago, U. S. A.



FUL-O-PEP

The World



Oisterwyk, Holland

The Quaker Oats Co., Rotterdam

I have had very good results with your Ful-O-Pep Feeds. They have proven to be extra good. My chickens grow very regular and quick and are of high vitality. The results from Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash are very satisfactory. I gladly recommend your Feeds.

Respectfully,

M. Duyts

Lensburg, Switzerland

The Quaker Oats Company

Gentlemen—I have been feeding 12 American White Leghorns Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash since the beginning of March. I have fed 1 Kilogram in the morning and Scratch Grains in the evening. They have laid very diligently, laying 706 eggs up to May 31st.

Besides this I must mention that my ducks liked Ful-O-Pep very much and have eaten it with great pleasure. I recommend Ful-O-Pep Feeds to everybody.

Yours truly,

Hans Hirt.

Quaker Oats Company

Gentlemen—"It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the marked success of Ful-O-Pep Poultry Food in connection with my birds.

I think you will remember that it is only a short while ago that I commenced to use your Food, and in this short while my birds are certainly looking and laying much better than ever they have. From a "Back Yarder's point of view yours is an ideal Poultry Food and I shall most certainly recommend all my friends to use FUL-O-PEP."

Yours truly,

Mr. N. Freedman

446 Edgware Road W 2. London, England

FUL-O-PEP DRY MASH —for Winter Eggs

Before Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash was available for poultry raisers, the idea prevailed that hens could not be made to lay in winter, only occasionally.

We discovered that they would lay in winter as well as in summer if they were provided with the kind of feed that makes eggs. We combined these ingredients in Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash—ingredients as near like the hen picks up in the spring and summer months when on free range as it is possible to produce.

Your Hens Will Lay in Winter

they will shell out eggs nearly the same as in spring and summer if you keep them housed properly and keep Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash before them all the time. Don't make the mistake of trying to get eggs with Scratch Grains; Scratch Grains do not make eggs. Scratch Grains provide only bodily requirements for the hen and should only be fed once a day—just before they go to roost. During the day keep Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash before your hens **all the time** in self feeders. Don't be afraid of over-feeding—your hens can't eat too much. The more Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash consumed—the more eggs. Give Ful-O-Pep Dry Mash a trial and you will get eggs—more than you ever got before. Your dealer can supply you.

The Quaker Oats Company

Poultry Service Dept.

Address: Chicago, U. S. A.



POULTRY — FEEDS —

Good News for Poultry Raisers

IN announcing our new 1923 edition of the Ful-O-Pep Poultry Calendar, we take a great deal of pride in being able to tell to the poultry raisers of America that this book has been written by Dr. O. B. Kent, one of the best known and most able poultry experts in the country.

"The World's Best" is the expression often heard among poultrymen in speaking of Ful-O-Pep Feeds. We want our Poultry Service Dept. to also be known throughout the length and breadth of the land as "The World's Best." With this end in view we have secured Dr. O. B. Kent of the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, to head this department.

Dr. Kent has spent practically his whole life studying, under the most favorable circumstances, these subjects which are of special interest to poultrymen who are trying to have greater success with poultry, consequently he is well fitted to take charge of our Poultry Service Department.

He was reared on a New York poultry farm, took the complete course of poultry husbandry at Cornell and has spent a number of years as a teacher of poultry husbandry at Cornell; of late has been in charge of breeds and breeding and had general charge of the Cornell poultry experiment farm.

He was editor of Poultry Science, the contributors to whose columns are the prominent poultry husbandry educators of the country. Dr. Kent is widely known among authorities on the subject of poultry and its management, and with him in charge of our staff of poultry experts we know great benefits will result to the many friends of the "Ful-O-Pep" line of poultry feeds.

The "Ful-O-Pep" Poultry Service Department was established to give information and help to poultry men. We want every poultry raiser to feel perfectly free in writing to this department for help or advice on any poultry problem. This department is maintained for YOU — use it — profit by it. Dr. Kent's services cost you nothing. You will find Dr. Kent sympathetic and conversant with your problems, ever ready to give his personal attention to all inquiries addressed to us on poultry matters.

With his experience and expert knowledge of poultry feeding to assist us you may rest assured that any improvements which may be discovered by science or practice will be promptly adopted, keeping the "Ful-O-Pep" line in its present position as the recognized leader in poultry feeds.

The Quaker Oats Company

Poultry Service Dept.
1600 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Chicago, U. S. A.

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FUL-O-PEP POULTRY CALENDAR



1923
6th Annual
Edition

PUBLISHED BY
The Quaker Oats Company
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

New
FUL-O-PEP
POULTRY CALENDAR
— Better than Ever
Your Name on Coupon
Brings it Free, Postpaid

Our new 1923 edition of the annual Ful-O-Pep Poultry Calendar is now ready for mailing. This news will be welcomed by hundreds of thousands of poultry raisers who have found this book the guide to poultry success. The 1923 edition is better than ever—valuable as this book has been in the past, we know that the articles and advice on the care and management of poultry written by such an able poultry expert as Dr. O. B. Kent will be exceedingly helpful to our thousands of poultry raising friends.

We want you to have one of these books — your name and address on coupon brings it **FREE**.

QUAKER OATS COMPANY, Poultry Service Dept.,
1600 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, U. S. A.
Send me, free and postpaid, copy of 1923 edition of Ful-O-Pep Poultry Calendar.

Historical Account of the Black Langshan

(Continued from page 1111)

pure birds had previous to this time found their way to our shores and probably also to America. We have received further importations of Langshans from the original Chinese district. Sixteen have been shipped for us, but two came to grief. I never possessed a Langshan that showed any trace of yellow, and I feel sure Mrs. Sargent, who was truly the pioneer of the breed in America, never sent out any such. I have said all I know of the Langshan in my history of the breed. The following extract may be of interest to your readers:

"The fact that some naval officers engaged in an exploring expedition had come across some Langshans elsewhere, and had afterwards met with them at Hangkow, and that another naval officer had brought some from Chusan, where he had seen them in considerable numbers, led us at first to the belief that the breed was widely distributed, and the name a mere localism. But on sending our book to China, our friends there told us in this matter we had been mistaken, that the Langshan was strictly limited to the district of that name and only found in other parts of China by importation. One gentleman with whom we opened a correspondence at that time told us he had been in the Imperial Service of China ever since 1859; that he had traveled thousands of miles in the interior in all directions, and had never come across the Langshan in any other part except by importation. He told us Chinese names usually bore a signification, and that Lang should be translated two and Shan hills. He added that he and other residents in North China, well remembered the introduction of the Langshan to the European community; its date was fixed by the placing of a lightship outside the Langshan crossing in 1862, the officers and crew of the lightship landing to explore and forage, came across this fine breed of fowls, and as occasion offered would send presents of eggs and birds to their friends in Shanghai. Mr. Keele, who is another independent source of information, had in the meantime narrated the circumstance of the lightship and of the Langshan being confined to the district to a lady correspondent in England, these facts were therefore generally known.

"Mr. Keele I have never seen or corresponded with, and the first time I ever heard from the gentleman in the Imperial Service of China was after he had read my book in 1877. I may add he is the only poultry fancier I am acquainted with in China. He came to see me in 1881."

From the above statements it is clear that the origin of the Langshan is not much of a mystery. It came from Northern China, where it had been bred for many years, thrived and "made good." It sustained its Asiatic reputation in England, Australia and America.

The Croad Langshan in England

Under the above caption, Alex Smith, Honorable Secretary of the Croad Langshan Club, contributes a very interesting article to the Feathered World Year Book, in which he states, "The year 1921 has been a red letter one in the Croad Langshan fancy, despite the great loss sustained by the passing of the grand old man, Mr. R. Fletcher Housman. First the Langshan and then the Croad Langshan had to fight for recognition. There was work here for which Mr. Housman was eminently suited. His devotion to the Croad Langshan was whole-hearted and infectious. He said there was no fowl worthy to be compared with it, and you felt that if your birds did not lay six eggs a week you had better look for signs of alien blood. His faith was not misplaced, and he lived to see Miss Simmon's pen win the first place in Section IV of the National Egg-Laying Competition in 1919-20, though not to see her success repeated in 1920-21."

Langshans as layers have won first place in the section for heavy breeds other than White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds, which had sections to themselves, at the last two National Egg-Laying Competitions, England. Trap-nested pullets seem to run about an average of 170 to 175 eggs per bird per annum, under favorable conditions, Mr. Smith states, after judging from his own experience

Lord Farms S-C-W Leghorn Cockerels

We have on hand 1000 or more well bred, well grown S-C-W Leghorn Cockerels, all bred from special hens, and sired by cocks and cockerels out of dams with records up to 310 eggs.

Splendid, good sized utility cockerels as low as \$7.50. Other birds from higher record hens and cocks at \$10.00 and \$15.00 each.

Our male birds are all sold on their merits absolutely, you to be the one and only judge as to their value.

Whether you pay \$7.50, \$10.00, \$15.00, or \$50.00 for a Lord Farms bird, if upon arrival you do not think he is worth the money, ship him back at our expense.

We want every bird we ship to be a living advertisement for Lord Farms. Thousands of customers throughout the United States are fast finding out that there is no better strain of Leghorns to breed than the famous Lord Farms Leghorns for day in and day out dependable money-making qualities.

Remember "The male bird is half the flock." Grade up with one or more of these fine males.

Lord Farms

61 Forest Street

Methuen, Mass.



Send No Money

Just mail coupon, that's all! Within few days postman delivers **Automatic Self-Heating Poultry Fountain**. You pay only \$1.75 and postage on arrival. Try fountain week. If not fully satisfied send it back. We refund money at once. You run no risk. Every transaction backed by firm of 20 years' standing. **Fountain is absolutely guaranteed.** Thousands in daily use everywhere. Poultry men give highest endorsement. Factory-to-you price represents wonderful value. You save all middlemen's profits. Winter weather makes fountain necessary for your flocks. Send at once.

PRICE
\$1.75

EXTRA EGGS Soon Pay For This Wonderful Automatic Self-Heating Fountain

Keeps water always fresh, clean and pure. Large 2-gal. size. Safe kerosene heater prevents freezing. Uses less than quart of oil a week. Water always at right temperature night and day. Pays for self quickly in increased egg yield. Requires but little attention. Cannot accidentally tip over. Saves time, trouble and work. Made of heavy galvanized steel. Won't rust. Lasts lifetime. A wonder for simplicity, durability and utility. Also made in 3 and 4-gallon sizes. Get one for your hen house. Send no money—just mail coupon.

AGENTS WANTED Sam Stein, Ill. made **\$960.00.** Mrs. Millersold over 2 dozen right in own neighborhood. Send for our splendid proposition.

C.A.S. Forge Works, P. O. Box 600 Saranac, Mich.

JUST MAIL COUPON!

C. A. S. Forge Works,
P. O. Box 600, Saranac, Mich.

Gentlemen:—Send at once one of your 2-gallon Automatic Self-Heating Poultry Fountains. I will pay \$1.75, factory price, and postage on arrival, with understanding I can try fountain for one week, and if not as represented, I can send it back and you will promptly refund my money.

Name _____

Address _____



Sensational test proves Semi-Solid Buttermilk triples Egg Yield at half the cost per dozen

Stop buying high-priced, ready-mixed chicken feeds, mash, costly animal proteins and so-called "tonics." The sensational, thorough test at Kentucky Experiment Station, conducted by Prof. J. H. Martin, famous poultry expert, proves **Semi-Solid Buttermilk** and corn, oats or wheat (feeds available on every farm) produces 3 times more eggs than flocks fed ordinary farm rations, yet the cost per dozen is only one-half as large.

This remarkable test shows **Semi-Solid** and home-grown grains produce 40% more winter eggs than mash and meat scrap. Even flocks fed milk and high quality mash produce less eggs than birds fed just grain and **Semi-Solid**.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk

(TRADE MARK)

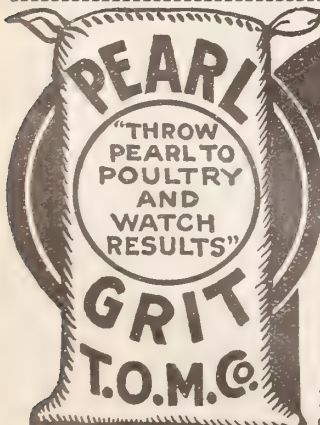
is pure creamery buttermilk, pasteurized and condensed to point of **Maximum Feeding Value** per pound. Fed as we recommend it, it is your cheapest feed. Thousands of farmers use it extensively. Containers range from 1 gallon cans to 500 lb. barrels. 27 factories assure low freight costs and prompt delivery.

Fill out the coupon today and get the full report of Kentucky Experiment Station test and complete information on **Semi-Solid Buttermilk** and how to feed it.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk is a trademarked product; with its purity and quality supreme. Beware of inferior imitations of unknown quality.

Consolidated Products Co.
4750 Sheridan Road - Room 736
Chicago, Illinois

SEND FOR FREE BOOK TODAY



"THE
DOUBLE
PURPOSE
GRIT"

To Make Your Hens Lay More Eggs

Give them the silicon, lime and carbohydrates they must have. You get all these egg-making essentials in

pearl Grit
Best for Egg Production

Increases the output of meaty, white shelled eggs. Enriches the food and aids digestion. Your poultry will like Pearl Grit and it keeps them healthy.

Ask your dealer. If he can't supply you, send us his name and 10c for trial package of Pearl Grit postpaid.

The Ohio Marble Company
118 Cleveland St., Piqua, Ohio



Why Semi-Solid Dealers Are Increasing Sales!

The strong endorsement of thousands of users of **Semi-Solid** over a period of seven years, plus the remarkable official feeding tests, makes it easy for dealers to sell **Semi-Solid**. The merchant who sells **Semi-Solid** gets and holds best farm trade in his territory.

Dealers who wish the exclusive sale of **Semi-Solid Buttermilk** in their territory should write for prospectus of present advertising campaign and the free book "Success with **Semi-Solid**."

BRINGS BIGGER HOG PROFITS!

At the 1922 National Swine Show, **Semi-Solid** fed hogs won more championships and firsts than those fed all other commercial feeds combined. In the sale ring, feed lot or farrowing house **Semi-Solid** fed hogs are supreme.



Consolidated Products Co.
4750 Sheridan Road, Rm. 736
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen: Send me, without obligation, five books checked:
[] Ky. Exp. Sta. report and
[] "Buttermilk Fed Chicks,"
[] "Buttermilk Fed Hogs."

Name

P. O. Address

Semi-Solid
Bears This Label

and that of Miss Simmons. He adds that he has trap-nested pullets of other strains alongside of his own for the purpose of fresh blood, and found practically no difference as regards the number of eggs they average.

When it is taken into consideration that Langshans lay an egg averaging fully 2 1-8 ounces and that many of them lay eggs of the finest brown color, the Langshan laying 175 eggs should prove a most profitable bird to keep.

According to a competent authority in England, the quality of flesh ranks fourth among all the sixty-odd varieties of fowls, and the superiority of the Langshan in this respect is generally recognized abroad. Other strong points noted by Sec'y Smith are: "The breed was well established in China before its introduction to this country, for which reason they breed very true.

"They are very hardy; chicks need no special attention, and the breed does well in cold, damp and exposed places and on heavy soils.

"Croad Langshans are only of one color and are all single-combed.

"The exhibition standard of the breed is quite in line with utility ideas, and there is no line of demarcation between exhibition and utility birds.

"Double mating is not required; exhibition birds of both sexes are produced from the same mating.

"The breed is steadily coming into its own. It has a long history behind it and is demanding recognition as second to none in its own class—the 'general purpose' fowl. It has fought its way to popularity slowly by its own merits, and this remark is heard in various quarters that the breed is to be the next to 'boom.' If that means that a large number of people are to be led to believe that the Croad Langshan is a perfect fowl, we are honest enough, I hope, to object to anything of the kind. I once asked an old lady who had kept Langshans years ago, and had given them up in favor of another breed, whether she really thought this other—a breed of the same character, but of lighter color—better. She said they were not. The Langshan was the better, but she sold birds for the table. This only served to deepen the mystery, till she, in reply to a question, explained that the deciding factor was not the quality of the flesh, but the fact of their feathers being black and the flesh and skin so white that she had to pluck them far more carefully before she could market them."

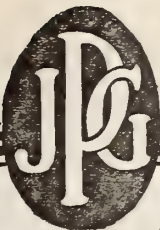
The faults are summarized by Mr. Smith when he states Langshans are still too prone to broodiness, they fatten naturally, which must be guarded against if they are not running in the open and being of great size they take somewhat longer to mature than lighter breeds, and when this is said it is all there is to be said against them.

Langshans in America

Black Langshans were admitted to the American Standard of Perfection in 1883, and since that year have enjoyed deserved popularity without undue booming or boosting. Although a little more judicious publicity of their intrinsic value as a general purpose fowl would have served to increase their prestige as well as the numbers bred. The merits and faults outlined by Secretary Smith that are possessed by the Croad Langshans of England are practically the same as with American Standard Langshans.

To the best of our knowledge Black Langshans are at home in all climates, doing equally well in the sunny South as they do in the frosty North. They will respond to reasonable care and feeding wherever put. In other words, the Langshan is a hardy breed, if allowed to be treated as such by man, but not fed and handled in cramped quarters until it becomes a pampered feather liability instead of a vigorous productive asset.

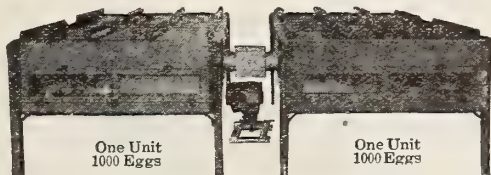
It was as far back as 1896 and 1897 that the classes of Black Langshans were at their peak at the Madison Square Garden Show, New York, when such noted exhibitors and breeders as Dr. F. M. Robinson, Kirby & Smith, Dr. S. T. Lea, George Corson, E. C. Connor, E. P. Shepard, Hempstead Farm, W. T. Levering and Rowland P. Keasby were among the competitors. In 1897, 124 Langshans were exhibited at New York, but in 1920 at the same show the entries were down to 61, due to most of the old time exhibitors



POOR MAN'S INCUBATORS and BROODERS

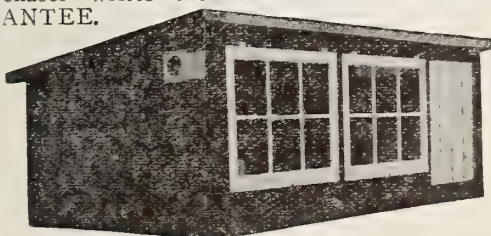
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36 Hens Lay 34 Eggs a Day

Zero Weather, Too. Here's How It Is Done. Try It On Your Flock.

"Early in November, I started giving Don Sung to 36 barred rocks which had been laying only 3 or 4 eggs a day. The first month showed a big gain. Yesterday, Jan. 16th, with the temperature five degrees above zero, I got 34 eggs from these same 36 hens. In the first 20 days of January, I got 596 eggs, or an average of about 30 a day. I wouldn't think of keeping chickens without Don Sung."—H. G. Casper, Orrville, Ohio.

Figure this: A \$1 package of Don Sung lasts 36 hens 40 days. Two dozen extra eggs a day, for 40 days, is 80 dozen. At winter prices, figure his profit.

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Don Sung (Chinese for egg laying) acts directly on the egg-laying organs, and is beneficial in every way. It makes hens healthy and happy. They scratch and sing. Pullets develop earlier. The whole flock lays regularly in any season, in any weather, when eggs are scarce and high.

Can you afford to ignore the wonderful reports you are hearing from Don Sung users everywhere? Why not let us show you the same results, with your own flock? Don Sung is no trouble to use. It costs nothing to try. All we ask is a chance to prove our claims, entirely at our risk. Get Don Sung from your local dealer, or send 50 cents for package by mail prepaid (large size, \$1, holds three times as much). Burrell-Dugger Co., 407 Columbia Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

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being no longer active in the poultry fancy. But in 1922 Black Langshans came back strong at the Madison Square Garden with 103 specimens penned.

It fell to our lot to judge the classes at the New York Garden show last winter and, frankly speaking, we believe the quality found in the winning single and exhibition pens fully equal to what we found in the exhibits when Black Langshans were in the heyday of their glory.

The fact is, Black Langshans have been in good hands always. The fanciers who breed and exhibit them cannot help being good to a fowl that is in itself such a good prospect. Even a careless and indifferent chicken fancier cannot help stopping in front of a cage to admire a majestic looking Langshan cock or cockerel. That bird is a striking feature no matter where he is placed. The characteristic breed type is the dominant factor which causes such attention, and this only goes to prove the great importance of maintaining Standard breed shape or type in all breeds if they are to endure steady popularity, command attention and elicit admiration.

The breed which runs most uniform in shape in males and females is the one that comes closest to being the Standard or pure-bred fowl. Breed type in solid or self-colored fowl should be paramount. The Black Langshan possesses such excellence and purity of type as is responsible for the uniformity of the exhibits seen at our shows.

Standard Langshans

With the renewed interest now being manifested by breeders, exhibitors and judges of Black Langshans the question, "What changes have been made in the Langshan Standard by the Revision Committee?" is again asked. Ever since the 1910 revision, few, if any, changes have been made, as none were needed. We served with Arthur C. Smith and Reese V. Hicks on the Langshan sub-committee at the 1915 Standard Revision, and to the best of our recollection the committee was a unit and stood pat on the old 1910 Standard. That Standard was formulated by breeders of experience and intelligence, whose conscientious and thorough work remain practically untouched to the present day. Indeed, in the fowls themselves, the Standard for shape and color of twenty or more years ago is practically the same today.

As to the Standard illustrations, they have been acceptable to Langshan breeders, so there is no necessity for a change in the male and female illustrated in the 1915 American Standard of Perfection as far as our judgment goes. They were drawn by Franklane L. Sewell, a master breeder of Langshans, years ago, and an artist whose rare skill inspired him to bring out in bold relief the true type characteristics of the Langshan breed of fowl. It represents the American or Croad type at its best, a type found in no other race of domesticated poultry.

The Langshan makes a fine appearance in the show pen. It makes a finer one in the poultry yard, where its shape and carriage and beautiful greenish black plumage can be seen and observed to far greater advantage. The average exhibition cage is altogether too small for a mature Langshan male to show off the symmetrical proportions and style of his body, breast, back, tail, neck, head and leg sections. It is only the proved "cock of the walk" that can do this most effectively.

In judging Langshans in the show room they should be handled—in fact, all birds should be handled. It is the only safe way to get a true line on the body conformation. Color can be examined at the same time and checked off on the judge's card or on the coop entry tag by whatever mark the judge may employ to guide him in his work of selecting the winners.

What F. L. Sewell stated in regard to Langshan shape ten or more years ago is applicable today. In reply to the question "Is the present Standard type correct?" he said: "I will say—both the ideal illustrations in the 1905 of 1910 Standards are safe models to select for the breeder who desires to preserve the original Chinese characteristics. First of all, in judging the Langshan, estimate its depth. By depth we do not mean height. Height refers to the measurement from the ground to the top of the bird's head, which is variable. By depth, we refer to the measurement from

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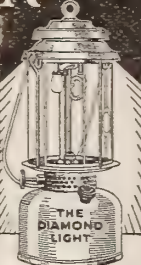
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the back to the breast and body, especially the depth of the keel upon which the Langshan carries value in flesh for the table.

"Let the real body be as broad over the back, as thick through and as long underneath as possible. It is that high, stylish carriage of the tail that gives the illusion of shortness of back in the live specimen. The true Langshan of fine spirit will carry its tail high. This should be well spread both from side view and as seen from the rear. The longer the tail, the more showy, if it is evenly carried. The large tail will help to give a balanced style to the large full rounded deep breast."

The word picture Mr. Sewell gives presents the Langshan that in its most symmetrical proportion has length of neck and of limbs to show off to advantage in its carriage and walk and not one of those elongated freaks of the English modern type with a giraffe neck and stilted legs.

The plumage of the Langshan should be smooth in surface and never appear fluffy at the sides or underneath. The body should be of same width the entire length, as nearly as possible. Sewell finds: "With these points in mind, a head of full character and the bird standing on well-formed feet with hips broad and legs set well apart, nature will harmonize the remainder if the stock is pure. If a lot of unharmonious crossing has occurred, nature will help you there as well, for the true Langshan is centuries old and does not improve by crossing."

Regarding the Standard weights, they are in harmony with superior quality. A Langshan can be developed too large and too coarse for the show pen, and suffer some loss in the fine quality of its meat for the table as well. Ten pounds in mature males can easily be reached; in fact, splendid cockerels of that weight have been exhibited and have won at our shows.

Mating

To produce high-class exhibition Langshans demands careful selection of the dams and sires. The Langshan travels "on its shape," so typical shape is the first thing to consider in mating up the pens. The Langshan is a "high stepper" in form, a graceful fowl of symmetrical proportions and sweeping curves, the concave sweep in the back of the male to the fully furnished tail with its complement of sickles and coverts, which are the birth-right and trademark of the Langshan—the great distinguishing features that separate it from the "bally" loose-feathered and low stationed Black Cochins. In the female Langshan any approach to the full, round Cochins cushion of the back should be guarded against, for when once introduced into the breeding pen, irreparable damage will result.

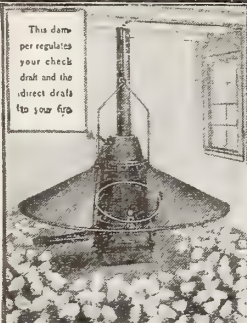
The iridescent greenish sheen or luster on the black feathers is beautiful to behold and admire, but it demands proper mating of the male with the females to produce. Purple or plum color in the plumage is a thing to be avoided. Care should be taken when examining the wing-bows and wing-coverts in order to discover any possible purple barring. Even good-looking specimens in the breeding or exhibition pen will often on closer examination reveal such purple color.

A male sound in color mated with females of rather dull black color will, as a rule, produce both cockerels and pullets approximating closely the Standard color desired. That Langshans do well and will thrive in most all climates has been a well-established fact. In this country they are equally at home in the South, as they are in the North or in England or Northern Asia.

We recall our first opportunity to substantiate this statement. This was some thirty years ago at the Atlanta, Georgia show, where Dr. S. T. Lea of South Carolina exhibited two cockerels of surpassing merit in both shape and color. One cockerel was bred by Ed Kirby of New York, who claimed the bird to be the best he ever raised or had ever seen; the other was an English bird imported from the yards of Miss A. C. Croad, England. Here were two English males bred in different countries that in type, color, size and vigor were equally matched and equally sound. No better evidence of the prepotency of the Croad Langshan blood in every respect could be asked for.

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keeps the house warm for the early chicks. The only stove in which both fire and amount of heat are automatically controlled by one thermostat and one connecting rod.

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with a Queen constitution and they will make money for you. The Queen is not a cheap incubator, compared with many of the cheaply constructed machines on the market, but it is cheap in the long run. It will be turning out high percentage hatches years after the cheap machines have been junked.

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that live and grow. The Queen is accurately regulated, keeping the temperature just right for the hatching chick. No hot and cold changes to weaken the chick's system. The Queen is properly insulated—two layers of wood and one of corrugated strawboard with dead air space. This also helps to maintain an even temperature for the entire hatching period. Both Queen walls are built of genuine California Redwood.



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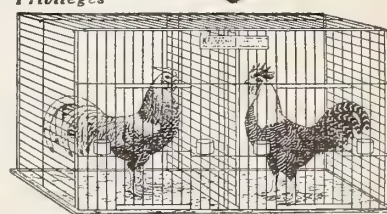
Exhibitors are demanding Keipper All-Wire Coops and give preference to shows where they are used.

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Practical Advice on Feeding the Flock

(Continued from page 1110)

quite similar to the protein in milk and it is generally recognized that milk is one of the most valuable sources of protein, either for promoting growth in young poultry or for making hens lay.

Flocks that are given all the milk they can drink usually are found to be in the best of physical condition, and if the milk is supplemented by sufficient grains to keep the birds in good flesh, egg production from milk fed flocks is nearly always satisfactory.

One hundred hens will consume approximately three gallons of milk daily and where milk is depended upon as the source of animal protein at least this quantity should be supplied.

Where there is any shortage of milk, and this is the case on most poultry plants, the most commonly used substitutes are either commercial meat scrap or high grade feeding tankage.

Results from several Experiment Station tests indicate that commercial scrap and a good grade of feeding tankage give practically the same value as a source of protein for either laying hens or growing stock, and poultry keepers who are short on milk need not hesitate using whichever of these protein supplements can be most easily secured.

The modern hen that is capable of laying two hundred or more eggs in a year, if given proper care, carries on an intensive job of manufacturing and can use more raw material than her gizzard is capable of grinding, so best results are secured where some ground feed is included in the ration. Ground feeds are spoken of as a mash. Mashers may be fed either wet or dry, but the best results are usually secured where a dry mash is fed constantly. When the birds need special forcing some wet mash is commonly added.

Far too many poultry keepers have not learned to treat their hens fairly on the mash proposition. In the country where the disease outbreak was studied, investigators found that nearly every poultry keeper stated that they were feeding mash, but when an investigation was made in many cases a very small box or pan holding probably enough mash for ten or fifteen hens was the only supply provided for large flocks.

A dry mash hopper built large enough to hold at least a week's supply of feed for the entire flock and providing sufficient trough room so that every hen can eat all she wants every day, is the most satisfactory way of feeding a dry mash.

At least one foot of hopper feeding space should be provided for each dozen hens kept.

Mash formulas vary widely in different sections of the country and there are doubtless dozens of good mash mixtures.

Mash formulas ought to contain the food elements which are cheapest and most palatable, and for the country as a whole the wheat by-products, commonly known as bran and shorts, are

Get Winter Eggs!

See to it that there is song and cackle, scratch and action, going on in your poultry yard.

That's when the eggs come.

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100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. 200 hens, the 25-lb. pail
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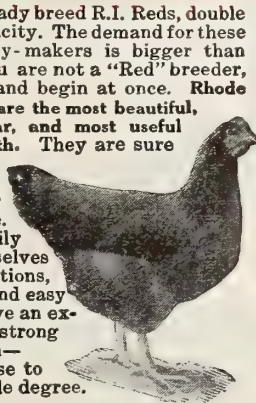
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- Mating Rhode Island Reds for Color and Shape
- How to Obtain Fast Growth and Large Size in Rhode Island Reds
- How to Breed up an Egg Laying Strain
- How to Cull Rhode Island Reds
- How to Prepare Rhode Island Reds for the Show Room
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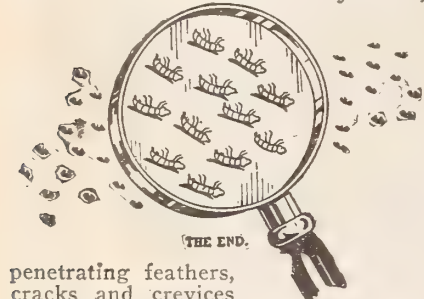
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Try the New Way To Kill Lice

A hen worried to death with lice can not lay if she wants to. You might as well "throw money to the birds" as feed high price food to lousy chickens. It's a dead loss—don't do it. Use "LICEMIST." No dusting, no dipping, no painting. Hang up the bottle. It acts like magic. Testimonials from every state in the union tell of wonderful results from its use.

Simply put a few drops in nests and on roosts and hang uncorked bottle in coop or hen house. Powerful evaporating vapors which leave bottle are three times heavier than air descend in a misty form,



penetrating feathers, cracks and crevices everywhere. Lice, mites, chiggers, bed bugs, ants, roaches, etc., have no lungs—they breathe through the pores of the body, and are destroyed by Lice-mist vapors. Will not injure chicks. Bottle, \$1.00; 3 bottles for \$2.50; 12 bottles, \$9.00. Prepaid. Money back if it fails. American Supply Company, Dept. 54, Quincy, Illinois.

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Send your name. Get my new book about Radio-Round Incubator. 16 great features found in no other hatcher. Built Round like hen's nest. Takes only 3 minutes a day. Opens at top—easy turning and ventilating. No cold corners.

PRICES CUT Fill lamp only once to hatch. Takes less than five cents oil. Automatic moisture supply. Write postal for free book and new CUT PRICES direct from factory to you. Write today—NOW!

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You can buy the famous Potter Portable Houses, Coops and Roosting and Nesting Equipment cheaper than you can build. Easy to set up and take down. Complete Henneries Outfits (roosts, nests, etc.) \$3 up. Used over 10 years by thousands of successful poultry keepers. Makes it easy to start right. Get the best and save money. Send 4c stamps for 100-page book.

POTTER & CO., 10 Forest Ave., Downers Grove, Ill.

perhaps the most satisfactory foundation for a mash.

Wherever there is not sufficient milk to supply three gallons daily to each one hundred hens the mash needs to be supplemented with commercial meat scrap or tankage to insure good health in the birds and to stimulate egg production. One of the simplest mashes and one that has proven thoroughly satisfactory for thousands of farm poultry keepers is made by mixing 100 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. wheat shorts, and 50 lbs. commercial meat scrap or tankage. Another simple mash for use, particularly with the lighter breeds, where there is little danger of getting over fat, is made by mixing 100 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. wheat shorts, 100 lbs. corn meal, and 100 lbs. commercial meat scrap or tankage.

The lime needed in manufacturing egg shell is best supplied by keeping crushed oyster shell constantly before the hens. The other mineral elements needed in developing the egg and keeping the hen in good health are commonly present in sufficient quantities in the ordinary feeds.

The Vitamines

Scientists are devoting considerable time at present to so-called protective feeds, or foods containing vitamins, which help keep the fowls in good health. It is known that milk, eggs, and the leafy vegetables contain the so-called protective elements and every poultry ration should contain one or the other of these groups of feed.

Since a large part of the fowl's body and a considerable share of the egg is made up of water, it is of the utmost importance that both hens and growing flock be supplied with unlimited quantities of drinking water.

The question of green food in the ration is one about which there is perhaps less uniformity than on any other subject connected with poultry feeding. Every one admits green food is a good thing and most poultry men believe that green food is absolutely essential for proper growth and development of young stock.

Some investigators now claim green food can be dispensed with in commercial laying flocks without any particular injury to the birds and claim that it has not paid to go to the trouble usually necessary to provide green food in the winter in order to keep the birds in good condition at that time.

Those who maintain that the laying flock can be kept in good laying condition during the winter without green feed, maintain that the principal benefits derived by laying hens from green food is the laxative effect, and usually provide the birds with Epsom salts or other laxatives at regular intervals during the period when green food is not supplied.

For the poultry keeper who is uncertain about the ration he should feed during the following winter, the ration herewith presented is suggested as one that is simple and that has given excellent results in a large number of flocks when fed in liberal quantities: For the scratch grains feed simply shelled corn, or shelled corn in combination with any other farm grains,

Can't Freeze

—even at 40 degrees below zero. Helps increase egg yield and saves feed. Keeps water at right temperature—always sanitary. Prevents disease and frozen wattles.



Chicken Waterer
Non Freezable—Sanitary

Saves time—saves money—soon pays for itself. Low priced—made in 3 sizes—fully guaranteed. Write for particulars of Free Trial Offer and catalogue of O.K. farm equipment.

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BOWERS Colony Brooder

More Chicks—Less Cost

This brooder is a chick-saver and a money maker. It raises more and better chicks, at less cost than other brooders. Stove is best in the world to hold fire—air-tight and self-regulating. It burns soft coal—the cheapest brooder fuel—perfectly. Cuts fuel costs in half. Stove will also burn hard coal, wood, coke, etc. Regulator maintains even heat night and day. No trouble. Sizes for 500 or 1000 chicks. Low priced. Write TODAY.

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The Over-Night Remedy

Running nose is a danger sign in poultry. It usually means deadly Roup. A few drops of Roup-Over will quickly clear the air passages, and the sick fowl is soon all right. Nothing else like it for Roup, Colds and Canker. At your dealer's, or send 50c for a bottle (extra large size \$1) by mail prepaid. Money refunded if not satisfied.

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Poultry Leg Bands

Colored Leader, Adjustable, fit anything from bantam to goose, numbered consecutively, 5 colors: Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink.
100, \$1.50; 50, \$1.00; 25, 60c.

Heavy Aluminum, numbered consecutively, large raised figures, millions sold, adjustable, will stay on.
100, 60c; 50, 35c; 25, 20c.

Celluloid Spiral, 5 colors, Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink; can be easily distinguished.

	12	25	50	100	250	500
No. 1 Asiatics.....	\$2.25	.45	\$7.75	\$1.20	\$2.75	\$5.00
No. 2 Rocks, Reds, etc.	.25	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
No. 3 Leghorns, etc.	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices are postpaid. State color and breed.

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BETTER THAN GREEN

FOOD OR MEAT SCRAPS

Dissolve WACKER'S B. T. G. F. tablets in the water; you get larger eggs, better production. No MEAT or Green are needed; feed is turned into eggs instead of all fertilizer, making your Pullets lay early. In time of need Wacker's Roup Tablets will not fail you. You get results or your money back. 600 Tablets \$1.00; 1300 \$2.00; 5000 \$6.00. C. O. O. Orders Promptly Filled.

WACKER REMEDY CO., Box 157-22, Camden, N. J.

such as corn and wheat; corn and oats; corn and kafir corn; or even kafir and wheat. One of the best rules for feeding scratch grain is to feed lightly in the morning so that the birds will consume large quantities of dry mash and then give all the grain that the birds can clean up at the evening feeding.

For a dry mash to be kept constantly before the hens, the mixture of 100 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. wheat shorts, and 50 lbs. commercial meat scrap or tankage is practicable for nearly the entire United States.

The usual standard for measuring the amount of mash that should be given is to stimulate the birds to eat at least 1 lb. of mash for each 2 lbs. of grain by holding up on the grain until sufficient amounts of mash are consumed.

Practical Poultry Hints for the Month (Continued from page 1105)

Epsom salts to clean out the bowels. It is too chilling and is liable to make the hens mope about and lose interest in life for the time being. Epsom salts work very well in warm weather, but a little castor oil will prove more satisfactory during the cold season.

When you are putting the leg bands on the birds put them on the right leg of the pullets hatched the even year and on the left leg of pullets hatched the odd year. Then you can tell at a glance just how old the birds are and you will not have to catch them and look up the number. If you keep a hen over two years old take off the band leave the shank clean.

Begin 1923 right by keeping a diary of your poultry work. The records may be brief, but should be made with some approach to regularity. Note weather conditions, low and high temperatures, rainy and snowy days, the amount of rainfall. Put down whether the crop turned out good or bad. How did eggs hatch and did the chicks live? Prices of eggs and feeds at different dates, wages, prices of commodities, etc. Such a diary will not only be very interesting but will be very valuable for comparison in later years.

When your fowls get home from the shows it is a wise plan not to put them at once in the house with the other fowls. Keep them separate for a few days and watch for symptoms of disease, because roup, chicken pox or sorehead are easily transmitted from one fowl to another in the showroom. As a precaution use an antiseptic wash on the heads and throats of the birds when they arrive home. It is easier to keep disease out than to get it out.

If frost has nipped a comb or two for you and the tips have turned dark, twice a day apply an ointment of six parts vaseline, two parts glycerin and one part turpentine. This will help to get the blood circulating and reduce the swelling. If you notice a frosted comb before it is thawed be careful not to warm it too quickly. Do not take the bird into a warm room, but thaw it out by gently manipulating with the fingers dipped in glycerin.

In cold weather the best time to feed a moist mash is at noon, not in the morning, because the fowls will spend



Now Buys the EGGETTER

For 40 Hens or Less

Delivered Fully Prepaid anywhere in the U. S. by Parcel Post for only \$6.85

This little Egg-Getter is the biggest little proposition ever made in a Vapor Bath Grain Sprouter. Our little sprouting machine was devised by W. H. Monroe, the inventor of the first grain sprouter and is offered you by the oldest grain sprouter manufacturers in the U. S., the Close-To-Nature Company, hence you know it has got to be all right. It is 13 inches square by 28 inches high and holds 10 to 12 quarts dry grain—a capacity as large as some manufacturers rate for 100 hens. Besides making a feed that is immensely superior to that made by any lamless. The back-lotter who has two to four dozen hens will find the little Egg-Getter highly valuable.

Made of galvanized sheet steel strengthened by a frame-work of cypress, the wood that never rots. Has 4 trays which may be divided into 4, 6 or 8 compartments as needed by means of movable partitions. Fitted complete with lamp, thermometer, partitions and directions.

For "More Eggs"

Why Waste Your Money on a lamless (so-called) sprouter that produces the poorest grade of slow-sprouting, wiry, tough, oats, when for just a little more money you can now get a genuine vapor-bath sprouter that makes the highest grade of quickly sprouted, snappy, succulent sprouts,—the kind that the hens relish so highly that they eat great quantities of it and respond with the big increase in egg yields. Use it in any convenient place, the kitchen or dining room, or it is pretty enough to be used in the bay window with the flowers.

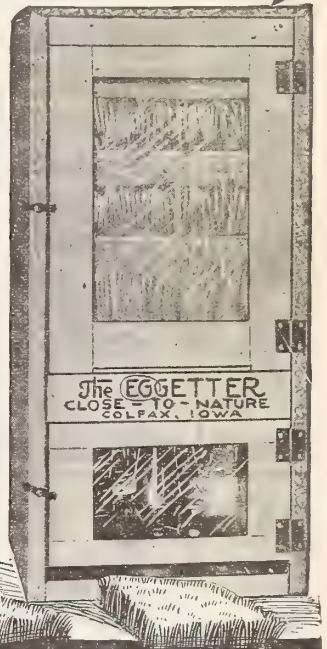
Let Us Mail You One Order direct from this advertisement

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Ask Us

Write us for "Sprouted Oats and Eggs" and full information on our great lines of sprouters for a few hens to 1,000. Also get our Catalog on Close-To-Nature incubators, the incubators without a fad or frill, and on Stove Brooders, out-door brooders, waterers, feeders and all poultry supplies.

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BROOD YOUR CHICKS 30 DAYS FREE

Don't miss this opportunity. Brood chicks during cold weather without loss or trouble. Use **Simplex Brooder Stove**. A wonder for simplicity, dependability and success. **It is different. Better. Safe and sure.** Chicks thrive under its radiant heat. No hovers to bother with. **No Gas. No fumes, No wicks. No smoke. Self regulating.** Saves worry, bother, work, time and money. Successfully raises 20 to 50 per cent more chicks. Ventilates as it heats. No more deaths from white diarrhoea or poor ventilation. Chicks always healthy and hardy. **It's the brooder you have been looking for.**

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Judge the Simplex Brooder Stove yourself. See what splendid success you'll have. **You run no risks.** If it doesn't fulfill absolutely every claim we make for it, return at our expense and **we refund money in full.** We know you'll like the Simplex. One trial will convince you of its superiority and dependability. Thousands use it.

TURN LOSS INTO PROFITS

Simplex soon pays for itself in economical operation and additional chicks raised. "Is a perfect jewel" says Miss Ada Klotz, Mc., "Have used for seven years with perfect results" writes Jonal Mills, Ind. Have used several makes, but **Simplex beats them all**" according to Senger & Parrish, N. Y. Many other similar testimonials. Write for fully illustrated booklet. Mailed to you FREE. Send for it tonight. Learn about free trial offer Address

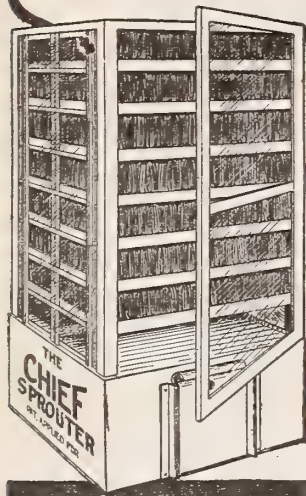
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Simplex stove made in three sizes. Capacity 200-500-1500 chicks





If hens could talk they could tell you what to feed them to keep them healthy and for larger egg production. This would be **SPROUTED GRAIN**. Successful poultry raisers well know the egg producing results in feeding sprouted grain. The vitamins, milk and sugar food values contained in sprouted grain have no equal for producing eggs every week in the year, at lower cost for feed. It makes possible bigger profits because of high winter prices for eggs. It is nature's egg producing food. You can grow three bushels of green feed—sprouted grain—from one bushel of grain in five days' time—simply, easily, cheaply—in a



CHIEF Grain Sprouter

The sprouter possessing exclusive features of construction and efficiency found in no other. Has positive heat circulation, automatic moisture regulation and grows 100% green sprouts. No "white tops" are grown in a Chief because glass on all sides lets sunshine in all day long to every part of the sprouter. Fully guaranteed. Made of everlasting, rust and rot proof steel. The best grain sprouter, the quickest, surest means to more eggs and bigger profits, ever known. Send today, for our special demonstration offer and complete information.

SCHRAUGER & JOHNSON
825 Walnut St.,
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1000 EGGS In EVERY HEN

If You Keep Chickens CUT THIS OUT

"The great trouble with the poultry business has always been that the laying life of a hen was too short" says Henry Trafford, International Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nearly eighteen years Editor of Poultry Success.

The average pullet lays 150 eggs. If kept the second year, she may lay 100 more. Then she goes to market. Yet, it has been scientifically established that every pullet is born or hatched with over one thousand minute egg germs in her system—and will lay them on a highly profitable basis over a period of four to six years' time if given proper care.

How to work to get 1,000 eggs from every hen; how to get pullets laying early; how to make the old hens lay like pullets; how to keep up heavy egg production all through

cold winter months when eggs are highest; triple egg production; make slacker hens hustle; \$5.00 profit from every hen in six winter months. These and many other money making poultry secrets are contained in Mr. Trafford's "1,000 EGG HEN" system of poultry raising, one copy of which will be sent absolutely free to any reader of this paper who keeps six hens or more. Eggs should go to a dollar or more a dozen this winter. This means big profit to the poultry keeper who gets the eggs. Mr. Trafford tells how. If you keep chickens and want them to make money for you, cut out this ad and send it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, Suite 860 T Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y., and a free copy of "The 1,000 EGG HEN" will be sent by return mail.

Grand Champion Pen. (Majority 200 Eggs)

Grand Champion Hen. (Record 279 Eggs)

Also 3rd highest layer and tie for 5th highest layer.

All breeds and varieties competing.

24 Diplomas, 10 Silver Cups, 11 Ribbons, and Cash Prizes
This is the **Phenomenal Record** of 5 pullets by a customer at the recent Illinois Laying Contest.

with our **BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

2,000 Breeders For Sale. Catalog Free.

MAPLESIDE POULTRY FARMS

M. W. KLEMM, Prop., BOX F, LINCOLN, ILLINOIS



**290 EGGS
IN ONE YEAR**

too much of the day loafing. Also do not feed at night because the mash does not stay with the fowls all through the night. Scratch grains in the morning, moist mash at noon, whole or cracked corn at night and dry mash all the time is the best general cold weather feeding.


The small breeder who has just a few good birds to sell often makes the mistake of sacrificing them at home or on the market. A small classified advertisement in a good poultry magazine will help him sell those birds and get what they are really worth. Do not sell good birds on the market. This month and January are the months to advertise such birds for sale. Get rid of them before the pens must be mated up.

Another mistake most beginners make is to use inferior birds in their breeding pens because they only have a few extra good ones. As a matter of fact they will be vastly better off, will make much better progress if they will be content to raise chicks only from the few good ones. One does not absolutely need ten hens for each male. If he has only four good hens he can shut the male up part of each day. Do not raise scrubs. Breed from your best only. Not how many but how good should be the program.

Be sure to attend the nearest big poultry show this season. Take in all the nearby smaller winter shows too, that you possibly can. Enter a few of your best birds in a good show and find out how good they really are when compared with the best others can produce. You will know more about your favorite breed at the close of the season than you ever did before. There are a whole lot of "better birds at home," but it is the birds in the show room that count largely in advertising value and in satisfaction to the breeder.

Winter colds are usually contracted as a result of drafts. Starting this way, it is my judgment that they spread from individual to individual by contagion and infection. There may be in the flock a bird that has not the constitutional vigor to resist the atmospheric changes that occur in the fall of the year, and so develops a cold. Drinking from the same dish with the rest, roosting on the same roosts, this bird becomes a germ carrier and a center for the spread of the disease. Such birds should be segregated immediately as soon as discovered and treated separately or killed and buried. In this way your troubles along the line of colds are reduced to a minimum.

December is a bad month for fowls to form all sorts of bad habits. Having been shut up they develop cannibalistic tastes, and try to eat up one another alive. Males are the worst sufferers. Impelled by a sense of gallantry, or by just plain foolishness, a male will stand still and let himself be devoured of feathers by his mates. They begin by picking the feathers about the head and neck, then pick the comb and wattles, and keep picking away until the male is greatly weakened from the loss of blood. The cure for this, as well as any other bad



KERLIN~QUALITY

BABY CHICKS FOR 1923

From these **WORLD-FAMOUS 265-270 Egg Strain**

ENGLISH-AMERICAN SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

LISTEN! You are going to purchase Baby Chicks some time during the rapidly approaching season. Are you thoroughly satisfied with the stock you now own? Are you getting a **SIXTY to SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT EGG YIELD?** Are you "coining money" at the present high prices of eggs? Did you raise 95% of your baby chicks the past season? If not, there's something wrong!

SINCE the year 1900 "Kerlin-Quality" Stock has been paying mortgages and building comfortable bank accounts,—in many instances actual fortunes,—for their owners in every State in the Union. They **CAN** and **WILL** do it for you if given an opportunity.

FREE Right here on our desk lies a copy of our copyrighted book all ready to be addressed and mailed to you. This book tells of the wonderful opportunities we are offering our Baby Chick Customers. It is absolutely free and a postal addressed to us will bring your copy by return mail. It is more than a catalogue,—it's a volume of valuable information.

PRICES DOWN For a **LIMITED TIME** we are making a special discount of \$3.00 per hundred Selected Chicks plus a **FIVE PERCENT** discount on orders placed **EARLY**. We have already booked more than one-half last year's entire output of Chicks.

REMEMBER—We are a Breeding Institution, not a mere hatchery and prefer **QUALITY** rather than quantity. Drop us a line right now before you forget it.

KERLINS GRAND VIEW POULTRY FARM

Drawer 3, Center Hall, Penna.

Stop "Keeping" Chickens,—let "Kerlin-Quality" Chickens "Keep" You!



KERLIN - QUALITY

KERLIN - QUALITY

Are You Prepared to Win?

WILBURTHA FARMS OFFER

White Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns, and Jersey Black Giants, that can win in any Competition.

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C. J. Fiske, Owner

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TRENTON JUNCTION, N. J.

EGGS

SHIP us your white, brown or duck eggs; **WRITE** us for best shipping days on your dressed Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Capons and Guinea Hens for the **CHRISTMAS** and other holiday trade.

Over 25 years handling Fancy Products preferably from the actual producer. Prompt net daily returns. Market prices on request.

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J. W. Meloney Co., 339 Greenwich St., New York

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TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE.



Uniform High Quality Bands

No.	Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
4	Baby chicks.....	10	.20	.35	.60	1.25	2.25
5	pigeons	10	.20	.35	.60	1.35	2.40
6	Growing chicks.....	10	.20	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
7	Bantams	15	.30	.50	.80	1.90	3.25
8	Leg'rns, Anconas.....	20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
9	Large Leghorns.....	20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	3.75
11	Rocks, Reds, etc.....	20	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
12	Asiatics	25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
14	Turkeys, Geese.....	30	.55	.90	1.40	3.25	6.00
16	Turkey Toms.....	35	.60	1.00	1.60	3.75	7.00

Dark Blue, Light Blue, Yellow, Red, Pink, Amber, Green, Purple, Black, Ruby, White.

The Latest Invention PATENT NUMBER CLIPS



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Easy On—
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Patented Nov. 1, 1921

Fine for Trapnesting and Pedigreeing

Clip made of aluminum. The clip slides over the coil, and acts as a lock, holding the two ends together, as secure as a sealed band, but easier to put on. No chance in the world this band coming off. Made in 2 sizes, small for No. 8 and 9 Spiralet; large for No. 11 and 12 Spiralet.

PRICES FOR CLIPS ONLY

For 12.....\$0.20	For 100.....\$0.75
For 25......25	For 250.....1.80
For 50......45	For 500.....3.50
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All prices postpaid. Prompt service. 8 samples and circular 10c. The name Spiralet is Trade Marked. Insist on Spiralet at dealers.

Spiralet Co., Huguenot Park, N. Y.
Largest makers of Celluloid Rings in the World

ANOTHER X-RAY INCUBATOR IMPROVEMENT

The new corrugated redwood and pressboard combination walls makes X-Ray perfect. It is this year's brand new feature and is the greatest improvement ever made in any incubator and brooder.

1923 X-RAY

Surest and Easiest to Operate
will hatch your eggs.

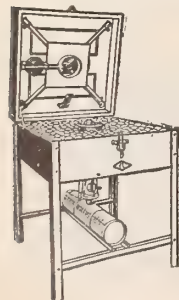
This new combination feature makes X-Ray the one incubator that will positively hold steady, even heat and moisture—makes it still easier and less expensive to operate. You will want this new X-Ray Perfected machine to hatch your eggs, to get every chick.

It will pay you to throw away your common, old-fashioned machine to use the new X-Ray Perfected Incubator and Brooder. Read all about the many X-Ray improvements in our 1923 new X-Ray book. Sent Free. Write quick—these new books and machines are going fast. We prepay transportation charges.

X-RAY INCUBATOR
COMPANY

1201 Des Moines St.
Des Moines, Iowa

NEW LOW
PRICES



habit, is prevention. Keep the hens busy all the time by making them work for every bit they eat. Hang an old salt fish up in each pen or a piece of cheap meat for them to pick at.

December is a good month to overhaul the incubator and clean it up. Use a good coal-tar disinfectant, warm water and soap for cleansing the interior of the egg chamber, egg trays and all parts which come in contact with the egg or chick. A good yellow soap may be used with the disinfectant solution. The solution should be one gill of the creolin to two gallons of hot water. Dry all removable parts in the open air and sun. Make sure that the lamps are clean, burners in good order, new wicks and chimneys free from soot. See that the regulator and all operating parts are in good working condition.

Close up the year by taking an account of the stock. See if you can decide whether the year has brought profit or loss. Price up your stock as you move on to the new year, that you may have some figures as a base to work from when you end another year twelve months later.

The Choicest Poultry Meat of the World

(Continued from page 1107)

7. Clean the drop boards at least once per week, giving them a strong disinfectant spraying each time, especially in the warm weather. Look most carefully and persistently for any mites, and examine for body lice frequently. Vermin soon sap the vitality of the capon, and he goes to pieces quickly, with little chance of recovery.

8. In addition to this I remove and change the floor litter whenever it seems necessary, varying with the time spent in the houses.

Capons cannot stand much inclement weather without adequate protection. They catch cold rather easily, and a draft and damp proof house is absolutely essential to their welfare.

If regular laying quarters are converted into capon houses, be sure to make partitions every twenty to twenty-five feet to prevent floor drafts.

If colony houses be employed they should be made tight and as light and comfortable as possible.

A large flock of capons requires constant watchfulness. I pick out any one that looks "off" the minute I see him, and give him individual treatment, if it is worth while.

One thing I use freely and frequently: Epsom salts. A pound of salts in the noon moist mash for 500 to 750 fowls twice per week seems to keep their bowels in good condition, the fowls freer from intestinal parasites, and the appetite keener. A capon easily falls prey to these unwelcome guests, so the sooner they are speeded on their way, the better.

Care should be exercised not to feed too bountifully during the day. Induced exercise is needed to keep capons from getting sluggish. If the morning scratch seems to take the edge from their appetites for the noon

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mash, reduce the former to little or none at all.

Irrespective of whether you run your capons in large or smaller units in summer, when winter comes, they should be run in fairly small flocks. I partition a 500 capacity laying house into five sections, placing between 80 to 90 capons to each. This seems to provide enough room. They are not so active as other chickens, so do not run up and down so much.

My winter feeding schedule is much the same as the summer one, except that I use whole corn liberally in the night feeding. The moist mash may be continued if fowls still relish it. A hopper with grit and oyster shell, plus a good supply of laying mash of some kind, will furnish the needed ration, plus green food. Whatever kind seems best for you will do. Sprouted oats are always welcome, as are cabbages, sugar beets, etc. The fowls should be fed in fairly deep litter to keep them in active condition until ready to fatten, otherwise they become lazy and a prey to their inactivity.

In arranging the quarters, the nests are naturally eliminated. Also the drop boards should be between eighteen inches and two feet high, rather than the usual three feet. If they are not already in your houses, it is a good plan to place slanting runways so that the fowls may easily mount to their sleeping quarters. Otherwise, as they grow heavier and less active, you will find them sleeping on the floor. This is undesirable for a number of reasons.

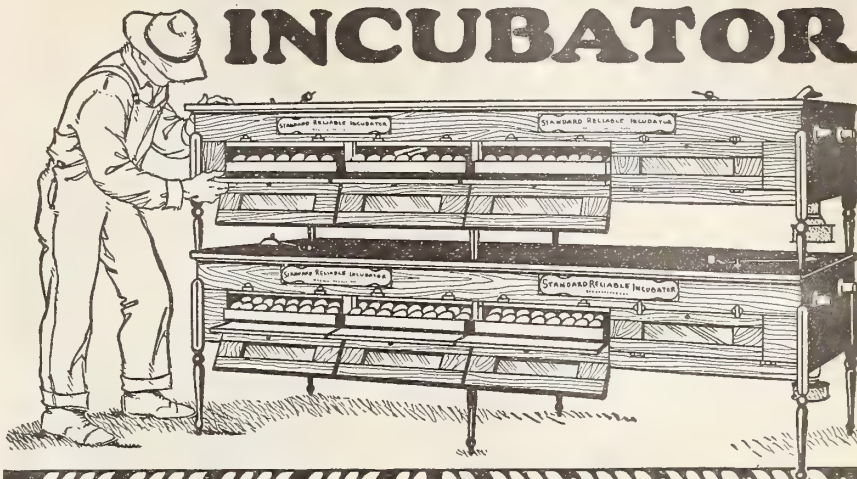
Generally speaking, it is better to keep capons separated from the rest of the fowls. The roosters, and even the hens will often attack, annoy, brow-beat, and generally kill them by wearing their spirit down, of which they have but a small stock in any case. Being somewhat more susceptible to diseases, they may endanger valuable breeders and layers. I have heard of one prominent breeder who went into capons rather extensively and very enthusiastically. He found the two did not mix well, and gave up the capons after learning a few rather expensive lessons.

Unquestionably the capon stands unique as a table fowl. If given the proper surroundings and a thorough knowledge of his needs is combined with a correct feeding routine, he does very well, and can be the means of much profit. Without these essentials, no poultry business can spell faster nor more complete disaster than a commercial capon enterprise.

The capon's future is very bright. It is to be hoped that he will be presented with a less deceptive glamor than have other branches of the poultry world.

"And the Truth shall make you Free." Yes, free from avoidable losses. Free from failure. Free to enjoy the profits he is able to bring you. No man has a better chance to succeed with capons than the one who weighs them first in the balance. The scales can be tipped to Success with wonderful ease, if the weight of Knowledge be there to overcome Ignorance, False Propaganda, and all other too familiar "poultry bunk."

Old RELIABLE INCUBATOR

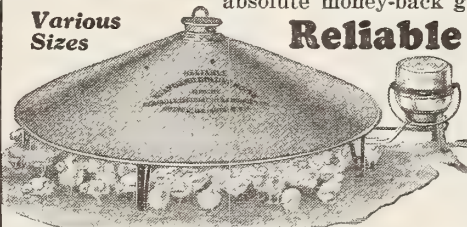


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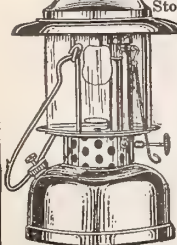
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GOOD FLOCK AVERAGES

By Willard C. Thompson

The permanence of any producing industry is always a matter of vital consideration both for those who contemplate embarking into the field and for those who are engaged in such pursuit. Throughout the length and breadth of this country today there are hundreds and thousands of people who are interested in poultry raising as a source of revenue and profit. In many instances the poultry flock must be a means of livelihood. In many other instances the keeping of the flock is only one of several sources of income, but nevertheless it must be a business success if it is to be continued.

In this day the various lines of farm production are passing through a critical stage, in a way. Those branches of agriculture which persist are to be those which are based upon a sound business basis, and which can prove to a certain degree, at least, that they are possible of permanent place among those occupations which will render a fair living to people.

The poultry raiser is producing a type of foodstuff that is an indispensable part of the daily diet of practically all people. The demand increases, and must continue to do so. It seems scarcely possible that a time will ever come when people will be able to substitute other materials for eggs in the preparation of their foods. The poultry flock owner is fortunate in that his product has a natural and constant demand on the market.

It would seem that the establishment of poultry raising on a permanent basis must be a matter of adjusting the various factors pertaining to economical production. The more efficient practices of flock handling and management will result in lowering the cost of egg production, and increasing the margins of profit, so that the egg producer, like all good business men, may have a fair return for money, time and energy invested. He is entitled to it.

This is midwinter time. It is an especially good time for the poultry raiser to do a bit of thinking concerning the problem of bettering the business condition of his poultry flock production. In the opinion of the writer one of the most important factors in bringing about a more economical and more efficient egg production, and therefore increased profits for the producer and better and more satisfactory products for the consumers, is the increasing, year by year, of the average egg yield per year per hen. The poultry raiser who finds no increase in the average egg yield of his hens as the seasons roll 'round is standing still as a business man. There is something wrong with the system on which he operates. The permanent type of poultry husbandry which is to persist and become a solid part of the agriculture of this country in years to come is that type which sees a certain steady development and improvement. There are several questions which very naturally arise.

How is this to be accomplished economically? Is it really possible for

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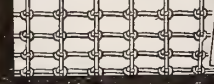


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A Little Putnam Stove gives satisfaction. Burns a whole month without attention. Read what M. A. Albrecht, Pomeroy, Pa., says: "Please send me another Little Putnam Stove. Your stove beats a lamp all to smash and is much handier." Your dealer can supply you. If not, send two dollars to I. Putnam, Route 251-E, Elmira, N. Y., and one will be promptly mailed to you, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Read the advertisement on page 1130.—Adv.

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every poultry and egg producer? What can the poultry flock owner do in the immediate future in order to fall in line with such a system of improvement of flock quality? Are we talking about something that is good subject for preaching but not practical for putting into operation?

An Answer

According to statistics it requires, on the average for the general poultry industry, somewhere between eighty and one hundred eggs to be produced by the average hen in order to pay for the total cost of maintaining that hen for the year. After she reaches some such point, as one hundred eggs, therefore, she begins, other things being equal, to return an interest on money invested. The average of the flock, consequently, must exceed this mark before it is profitable to keep that flock. It is bad business to maintain a poultry flock that is a financial failure. The interest earned by a producing flock of hens will be measured by the amount by which the actual average egg yield per year per hen does exceed that figure which represents actual cost of maintenance. The higher the average may go, the greater the profits. When the average reaches the vicinity of one hundred and fifty eggs per year per hen the returns on investment amount to very real figures, and when the averages climb up beyond that figure the poultry business becomes one of much significance. It is very distinctly up to and necessary for the poultry flock owner to set his star high, and establish some such aim as the two hundred egg average. Never will he attain near that figure unless his aim has been that high. The premise that this high average egg yield per year per hen is sound, and has been proven again by an investigation of poultry flock records, both as to costs and production. The writer has studied the relationship between flock averages and profits on many hundreds of poultry farms and is absolutely convinced that the mightiest factor in establishing profits in poultry keeping is this securing of a high fecundity, a high average individual performance.

How is this to be accomplished? The story might be long, but here an attempt is made to condense it into a few pertinent facts.

Before any flock of hens can become efficient egg producers and can establish anything like a high average egg yield per unit, that is per hen, there must be bred into such a flock a capacity to produce a large number of eggs within the span of a year. It is a false idea that any hen, no matter how bred, can be fed and handled so as to secure a high egg performance record. It is fundamental that every poultry raiser who would be engaged seriously in his problem of securing economical production should appreciate that his fowls must have an inheritance that gives to them a capacity to use large amounts of food and to respond to environment and care, and therefore to lay a large number of eggs in a given time. Poultry breeding, done systematically and based on



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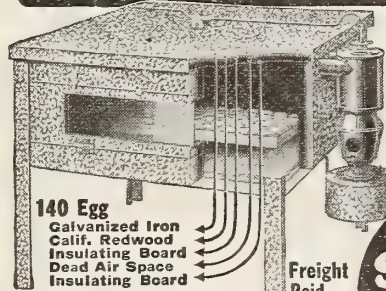
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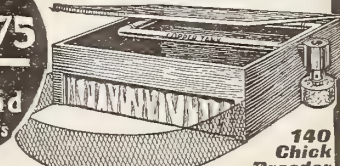
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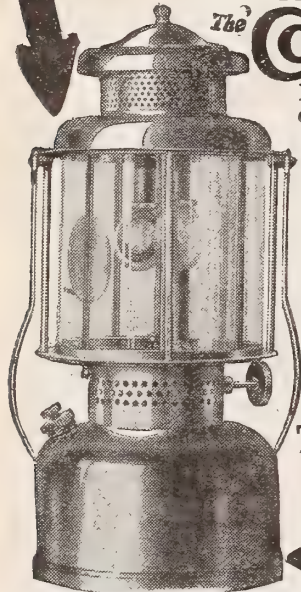
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knowledge, is back of any attempt to raise the average egg yield.

Poultry breeding consists of many things. Right now, this winter, however, there are a few parts of it which can be started which will start the ball rolling, and show marked improvement in another year.

Select some of the best pullets in your flocks as early in December as you can and place these pullets in a pen fitted out with trap-nests. Do not attempt to trap too large a number of pullets nor too large a percentage of the flocks. Buy an economical and efficient trap-nest, or send to your State Experiment Station for the plans by which you can make one at home. Allow one trap-nest for each five pullets. Keep a faithful and accurate record of the individual egg production of these pullets. Trap them throughout the year, until next November. From that group of pullets you will have the basis for a breeding flock of hens of absolutely known egg-producing powers. You will save for breeding purposes only those hens with really valuable records. They will be mated with selected males, and their chicks pedigree hatched. The whole object of this suggestion is to secure pedigreed cockerels for use eventually on all the flocks of hens from which hatching eggs will be saved. The pedigreed pullets will always be the most valuable on the place. There is a definite and necessary place for the trap-nest on practically every poultry plant.

Watch the rest of your pullets carefully. As they begin to lay mark them. Some such system as this works easily:

During the first two weeks of December put a blue celluloid band on the shank of any pullet showing by external characteristics that she is undoubtedly started in egg production. This is a mark of distinction, as it distinguishes those pullets which possess that always desirable factor of precocity. That means an ability to start laying early in the production year, and laying during winter months. Precocious hens are usually to be found among the highest producers for the year.

During next April sometime when convenient handle the pullets again, and at that time place a white band on those which are laying, this denoting intensity of production, another characteristic of good layers. The blue banded pullets will in all probability have a white band added to their decorations. Under the trap-nests good pullets, laying intensively, will or should average somewhere about twenty-five eggs, or more during March, April and May. This average figure is usually taken as a numerical valuation or expression of intensity.

During next late July again go over the pullets and bestow a black band on those which are still laying, for such fowls have the important characteristic of persistency.

Then, as next fall approaches, your pullets will be grouped in such a manner that culling and selection will be easy and more accurate. This simple system of banding the pullets is a crude but effective system of book-keeping. It should be operated on all pullets which

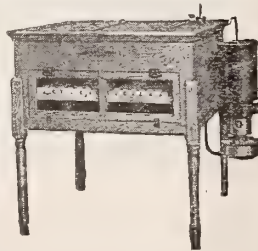
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PUT in the fertile eggs—turn them twice daily—fill and trim the lamp each day. It's as simple as that. But the results are sure—big hatches of the best chicks you ever saw.

If you have had poor results from other incubators, you may doubt, but remember we have been improving the Prairie State Incubator for nearly forty years, until now it is the acknowledged perfect incubator, which you can use with absolute confidence.

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We secured the services of Albert Angell, Jr., to head our Poultry Feed Department because of his world-wide reputation as the greatest poultry and feed expert of the 20th Century.

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Poultry Feed Department
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

COUPON

ROSENBAUM BROTHERS, Chicago, U. S. A.

Send me a copy of Albert Angell's new poultry book, free of charge.

My name is.....

My Address is.....

The number of chickens I have is.....

The brand of feed I use is.....

are not under the trap-nest. It is readily seen that those pullets which finish the year and present themselves at next October with three bands, blue, white and black, will be selected for keeping over through the coming year, for they possess precocity, intensity and persistency.

The third point relating to breeding high capacity fowls, as a strain, lies in selection, by rigid methods, of the yearling and older hens which are to produce the hatching eggs this spring. Do not keep too many. Keep rather a few of the very best, basing your selection upon those external characteristics which hens develop as they finish the moult and come out of the effects of having produced heavily as pullets. Size, condition, body conformation, handling quality, depth, length, and width of body, and similar points are important. Mate with these carefully selected hens, cockerels from high producing mothers. Go out and buy them, if necessary. Do not waste a year. Pedigreed cockerels are worth the money they cost. Much can be done toward increasing the productive capacities of pullets raised next season by starting at this point right now. Think it over. Act.

High average egg production per year per hen is the result of proper feeding, housing and management after productive hens are available. It is not the province of this article to enter into a discussion of feeding for winter eggs. That has been covered in a previous contribution. But it is pointed out that in order to secure a high yearly production we must secure winter production. Hens cannot loaf during the winter and come through the year with high averages. In a nutshell, manage well bred pullets somewhat as follows:

Confine to sanitary, light, well-ventilated, roomy quarters from November until about April. This will keep them near to the dry mash supply and force its greater consumption.

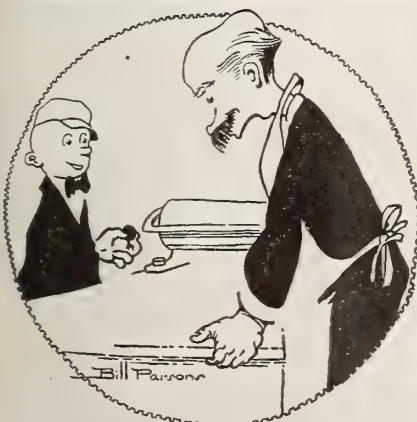
Feed about twelve pounds of grain per day per hundred pullets, using two parts of cracked corn and one of wheat. If electric lights are used increase the amount to fourteen.

Keep a constant supply of dry mash before the layers all the time and so manage the flock as to secure a maximum consumption of dry mash.

Watch the health of the fowls zealously. Keep them well.

Force the fowls to exercise.

Furnish green, succulent food continuously throughout the year.



"What are eggs today?"

"The same as any other day—little oval things with shells around 'em."



You Can Get More Egg-Money

With egg prices going up you should have more eggs to sell. Think what an *extra* dozen or two of eggs will mean each day in cash.

Your layers should be shelling out eggs aplenty. And they will if you help them. What they need is a natural tonic to put them in laying condition. You'll find that tonic in

Pratts Poultry Regulator

Mix it daily in the feed and watch results. See them "pick up" in general health—improve in energy and vitality—and hustle to the nests. That's been the experience of successful poultrymen for over fifty years.

Pratts Poultry Regulator not only builds health and strengthens the entire system, but helps reduce feed costs. It prevents feed waste by improving digestion—that means less outlay and correspondingly larger profits.

Test it at our risk. Pratt dealers everywhere are authorized to supply all Pratt Preparations on this guarantee:

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PRATT FOOD COMPANY

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For heavy egg production—use Pratts Buttermilk Laying Mash and Pratts Scratch Feed. Quality Feeds made by poultrymen for poultrymen. They make eggs.



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Spiral Celluloid Bands—
Made of the best colored celluloid, in 10 different colors. Will not fade.

Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
Baby Chicks, Pigeons	.09	.16	.30	.50	1.00	2.00
Growing Chicks	.10	.18	.35	.60	1.40	2.75
Leghorn, Ancona	.15	.25	.40	.80	1.70	2.90
Rocks and Reds	.20	.30	.50	.90	1.90	3.25
Asiatic, geese and						
Turkeys	.25	.35	.60	1.00	2.15	3.75



DOUBLE NUMBER ECONOMY
COLORED (12 colors). You can identify your birds on sight. Large numbers, best colors of celluloid, aluminum back; waterproof, a perfect band. Name breed, sex and color desired. Prices: 12-30c, 25-50c, 50-90c, 100-1.05.



SEAL BAND, 3/4 in. wide, large raised figures; all sizes, heavy aluminum. Any kind of pliers will do to seal them. We have a special plier at 80c; bands, 12-20c, 25-35c 50-60c, 100-1.00.

Seal Band

We make 30 different styles of LEG and WING bands, all goods guaranteed. Also a very good Chick Toe Punch for 25c.

Insert on "Napobco" Leg Bands at your dealers, or send direct and get your money's worth.

Prices are postpaid. State color and breed.

The National Poultry Band Co
Send for Catalog. NEWPORT, KY.

1000 EGG GERMS IN EACH HEN

New, amazing discovery works wonders. Oscar Vanleer, chemist, after years of scientific research, creates sensation, proves each hen hatched with one thousand egg germs in body. Vanleer discovers tonic to develop those germs. It is scientific formula. Nothing in the world exactly like Vanleer Tonic. It's new—different. Contains secret ingredient not found in any other tonic—the one ingredient which makes Vanleer Tonic so effective. Results marvelous. Hens average 250 eggs annually. Lay continuously four years. Eggs produced in all seasons. Keeps hens healthy—always happy and scratching. Old hens lay longer—pullets start earlier. Turns loss into profit. Shortens molting period. Increases egg yield hundred per cent. Vanleer formula superior to any other tonic in existence. Thorough trial will convince of its startling superiority. Gives vigor and stamina. No trouble or bother. Give with food. Costs nothing to use, as extra eggs more than pay for Vanleer Tonic. Every box sold on money-back guarantee. Mailed to you post paid. Send at once for liberal package. Only costs one dollar. If not as represented after thorough trial according to directions, we'll return money. You run no risk. Just send name and address and pay postman on delivery, or pin paper dollar to your letter. By all means get this amazing tonic. Address, SCIENTIFIC FARM PRODUCTS CO., 25 Lucas Bldg., Monroe and Ontario Sts., Toledo, Ohio.



More eggs for market—better eggs for hatching.

Egg Capacity

There is the finger measurement method of estimating egg-type, a method of real merit when intelligently applied, but big-handed judges and small-handed judges must differ on the score. Shall judges standardize their fingers?

In some directions standardizing has

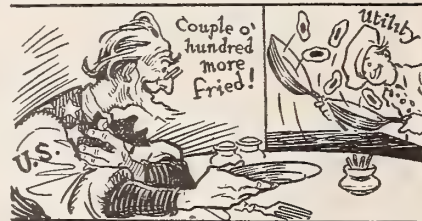


been pushed too far. The Leghornizing of other breeds is not justified by the trapnest records at the laying contests. A comparison of Leghorn performance with that of other breeds puts Leghorn leadership in doubt.

Uncle Sam is almost as fond of chicken dinner as he is of fried and scrambled eggs. This point in favor of heavier breeds should not be overlooked.

That our Uncle Samuel does like eggs is borne out by the unusually heavy stocks of cold storage eggs put away in the refrigerators this year that are now melting away like snow in a spring thaw. The eggs are going into the frying pan. At the same time the vintage of November 1922, is being absorbed at prices as high as \$1.00 a dozen retail for the best in the great market of New York City.

We need utility; the cook must have them to appease our Uncle Samuel's appetite.



There may be some bunk about utility judging. There may be some tricksters who fade out the shank color by covering their chicken runs with coal ashes, or swell the combs by feeding meat and cooping in a warm conditioning room. But, thin pelvic bones, large capacity and the other external characteristics of high fecundity are easily a matter of breeding, feeding and management. The 'fakir' who is with us in all walks of life will perspire freely at a dishonest task that could be accomplished honestly in comparative ease.

This trickery will set back the growing popularity of utility exhibitions no more than one old maid mite; however, it should be promptly coal-oiled.

To start with, let's get out the kerosene can, and take the potato off its nozzle by asking, Is it not a mistake anyway to associate large combs and wattles with high production?

The rather small 'non-freeze' combs bred on our own Anconas have had no calamitous result on the egg-record, has affected it not at all in fact. A friend of ours who has large flocks of high producing Leghorns, trapnested for years has long ago bred the big comb out of his strain.

Ohio.

C. E. Ashbrook.

2 World-Beater INCUBATOR Improvements

The Two-Circuit Heating System and Patented Tilting-Chimney

—insure even temperature, need no watching, positively automatic. Hatches by hot water heat; no roasted eggs; insures big hatch and strong chicks. Notice Patented tilting-chimney shown at right.

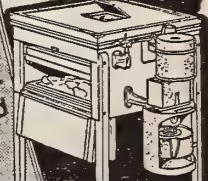
Money Back—Guaranteed

—to retain even heat regardless of outside temperature, and to give satisfaction. By all means write for descriptive literature; explains wonderful improvements that make the 103-Degree Incubator greatest profit getter for poultrymen. Six sizes, 60 egg to 1200 egg capacity. Nothing equals it in common sense principles. Write today.

103-Degree Incubator Co.
Crown Point, Ind. Box 151



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Incubator
Is Years Ahead
Of All Others



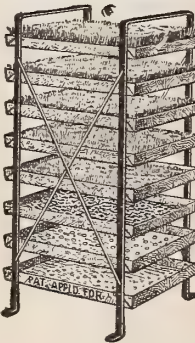
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DEATH TO LICE**

Insures Clean Fowls— Larger Profits

It has been the Standard Lice-Killer for over 30 years—the standby of Successful Poultry-keepers. Easily used, absolutely safe, sure and quick in results. Most economical because it goes farthest. Try it and see young fowls grow faster and hens lay. Prices \$1.00, 50c, and 25c per Package. Sample 10c. Head-Lice Ointment 25 and 10 cts. per box. If not at your dealers, send direct, including postage for mailing. Address
THE KLEIN-LAMBERT CO., 515 Traders Bldg., CHICAGO



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"Evergreen"
Grain
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All metal—lampless. Not just a stack of pans, but a complete outfit. Each pan is removable. Separate from the other pans.

8 Pans	11x15"	...\$5.00
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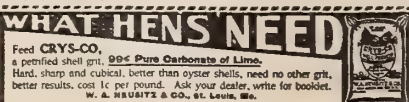
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Read what Walter Verhoef, Holland, Mich., says about his Little Putnam Stove. "I sent for one of your Little Putnam Stoves last fall, and find it is just what you claim it to be. I used it in my oat sprouter and it cannot be beat; it needs no attention and does its business." With a Little Putnam Stove you can easily make your own Oat Sprouter. Burns a month without attention. Your dealer can supply you.

If he does not carry the Little Putnam Stove one will be forwarded promptly postpaid by sending \$2.00 to I. Putnam, Route 1205-R, Elmira, N. Y. See advertisement on page 1130.—Adv.



HANSEN'S RUSSIAN ORLOFFS

Champions of America

Are commanding nation wide attention. Booklet with description and history FREE.

DR. M. A. HANSEN

OSAGE, IOWA

Entering the Poultry Business

There are three ways of entering the poultry business, either of which has advantages and some disadvantages.

The first is by purchasing adult stock as a foundation, and this is perhaps the most satisfactory method, as one can see just what he is getting for his money, and it also assures fresh eggs for setting just at the time they are desired. Also the work of caring for the old fowls affords the beginner the opportunity of gaining a little knowledge and experience before taking up the more exacting work of caring for the baby chicks. This, however, is the most expensive method, as matured stock of the right quality cannot be purchased cheaply.

The second method is to purchase eggs and hatch the foundation stock therefrom. This is a very satisfactory way, proving one deals with a reliable breeder, one who will furnish fertile eggs of the desired quality, as it enables one to get into the business with a much smaller outlay of cash than by purchasing matured stock. Oftentimes several chicks are hatched from a setting of eggs any one of which will, when matured, sell for as much as was paid for all the eggs. Thus the difference in the expense of purchasing eggs and of purchasing stock becomes quite apparent. But in starting this way the beginner assumes the risk of a poor hatch resulting from causes over which the seller of the eggs has no control.

Purchasing day-old chicks is the third way of making the start, and the advantages claimed for this method are that it eliminates the work of hatching the chicks, also the possibility of a poor hatch, thus enabling the chicks to be counted before they are hatched, as the saying is. But to the writer this seems the least desirable way to begin, as the disadvantages of this method seem much greater than those of either of the other two methods.

The hardships to which chicks are exposed during long shipments across the country such as overheating and chilling temperatures and all manner of rough handling certainly are not conducive to their health and vitality, and chicks subjected to such abuse are not getting a fair start in life. A chick needs quietness and sleep during the first two or three days of its life, not constant disturbance, varying temperatures and rough handling. It is possible to pack eggs in such a way that they are protected from sudden changes of temperature and are not seriously injured by a considerable amount of improper handling, but chicks cannot be shipped in the same way that eggs are.

Another drawback to this way of obtaining the foundation stock is that those who sell day-old chicks usually are not breeders, but buy the eggs from which the chicks they sell are hatched wherever they can, the result being chicks of very common quality. However, if a real breeder who sells baby chicks can be located, and if the distance the chicks will have to be shipped is not more than one hundred miles, this method will prove fairly satisfactory for one who would rather pay someone else to do his hatching for him than to do it himself.

Regardless of the method employed in starting the business, the beginning should be a small one. If one prefers to start with adult fowls only one pen, four females and a male, should be purchased, and they should be of the best quality that one can afford to buy. If it seems more advisable to purchase eggs, three settings, and not three hundred, will be about the correct number to buy, being sure that they are of good quality, and purchased from a breeder who is willing to give assurance of fertility. Should one elect to begin with day-old chicks, twenty-five will be a sufficient number for one who has had no experience to care for, and they should come from a breeding establishment, and not from a huckstering institution.

There are two important points which should not be overlooked by the beginner with poultry: first, competition is so strong in the poultry business that it is unwise to begin with stock that is not at least of good average quality; second, plunging methods or "starting big" has never paid.

Mo.

JOHN MIULER.

ROBADIL ORPINGTONS

Have won more points in Madison Square Garden during the past four years than any other variety of poultry exhibited by any one breeder.

Robadil White Orpingtons were the winners of the first Madison Square Garden cup offered for the leading variety of poultry, which had to be won three times.

Robadil's first young pen of White Orpingtons, Madison Square Garden, 1922, also won the Crawford Memorial Cup, which without doubt is the most valuable cup ever offered in any show in America. This massive silver loving cup, designed on Grecian lines, was manufactured by Tiffany & Co., and is 12 inches high and weighs about 72 ounces. It was offered by the Garden Show in memory of Henry V. Crawford, formerly Mayor of Montclair, New Jersey, who was secretary and builder of the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show for many years.

The permanency of the Woolworth Building in New York is dependent upon the foundation. Equally the success of the Standard Oil Company is dependent on a sound fundamental principle.

If you do not start right in the breeding of poultry you cannot expect to attain the success you desire.

There is not a flock of good Orpingtons in America which does not contain Robadil blood.

If you desire the best there is, in Orpingtons, you must have ROBADIL strain.

Write for information and prices.

ROBADIL POULTRY FARM

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COS COB,

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Get a copy of Hubbard's Poultry Secrets, \$2.50 postpaid. If you are not convinced of its value return it and your money will be cheerfully refunded.



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I Can Supply You with Winners for Your Show

The grandest flock that I have ever owned is maturing rapidly, and I can select just the bird or birds you will need to retain your supremacy at your show. Let me give you a quotation on just the bird you will need to win, rich in the blood lines of the string that made the sensational sweep at Washington last season.

NEWTON COSH, Box A, Vineland, N.J.



WHITE QUILL WHITE ROCKS

The 200-Egg Exhibition Strain

A Winning Worth While

At the National Poultry Exposition
(Central Division White Plymouth Rock Club Meet)

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 7th to 14th, 1922, my birds won 1st Cock, 1st and 5th Hen, 3d Cockerel, 3d and 4th Pullet, 1st Old Pen, 1st and 3d Young Pen, and Best Display. Show Birds that have the laying habit now ready for the hottest competition, choice breeding birds, females, \$3.00 and up; males, \$5.00 and up. Catalog with complete price list free.

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We sell all you raise. We furnish three pairs of Homers for \$6.50 and send \$2 Pigeon Manual free. We buy, sell and exchange Poultry and Pigeons.

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This catalogue gives full description of 32—VARIETIES OF FANCY POULTRY—32

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S. A. HUMMEL
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Land & Water Fowls



Prize Winning Standardbred Poultry, Ducks, Geese, Guinea, Pheasants, Yohannas, Flat Games, Peafowls, 65 varieties, vigorous, profitable, heavy laying fowls. Standard poultry tries, \$10, \$12 and up; pens \$16, \$20 and up; some special bargains. Catalog 5c. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Write today. F. C. Wilbert & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.



Colored Big Double Number Poultry and Pigeon Bands; New Coll Baby Chick Bands—not numbered, 12 colors. Try the modern way, you will like them. Very efficient—SAMPLES FREE.

ARTHUR P. SPILLER, Box A, Beverly, Mass.

Exploiting the Humble Hen

By A. J. BRADLEY

Into the life of nearly every city and small town man there comes a time when he falls a victim to that insidious malady known as hen fever. It may come early in life, or it may come in his declining years, but the earlier it comes and is cured, like certain juvenile afflictions, the more assurance the victim will have that he is immune for the future. The man who has successfully withstood one attack is reasonably certain to be immune for the remainder of his days. The disease never strikes the one subject more than once.

Along about spring, when the traces of winter are disappearing and signs of sarsaparilla and real estate agents dot the suburbs, together with seed catalogues in the mail box, come the first signs of the approach of the hen fever. It is a deceptive time of the year, when nothing assumes its true perspective and values are distorted. The city dweller, wearied of paying from 90 cents to \$1.10 a dozen for eggs of doubtful vintage, and being forced to be content with chicken on the dining room table about once a month, owing to prohibitive prices, readily falls a victim to the germs of the hen malady.

The commonest forms in which these germs appear are in the advertising columns of the metropolitan Sunday newspapers. One would naturally suppose that the exploitation of the lowly biddy would occur in the columns of the agricultural press, but such is not the case. To those who are not versed in the ethics of advertising it would appear like a waste of money to advertise poultry and poultry supplies in a newspaper that circulates chiefly where bricks and mortar and poultry supplies in a newspaper that glance like throwing money away, about as futile as for a Fifth avenue milliner to advertise in the Hickory Corners Gazette \$45 and \$50 hats by parcel post.

The average farmer and the poultryman who depends upon his flocks for his living is too sophisticated to pay much attention to the literature that is fed to the credulous readers of the Sunday poultry pages. He gets his information direct from the high-priced experts of the agricultural colleges and the United States department of agriculture at Washington.

I began my work as a poultry editor in the office of a morning newspaper in one of the fair-sized cities of interior Pennsylvania. While I was employed in the composing room of that newspaper I kept a few chickens in a back lot, which were fed principally on table scraps, and more than paid their way. The managing editor overheard me one day telling of the merits of back-lot poultry keeping to my fellow-workers, and he suggested that I run a poultry column every Saturday for the benefit of the rural readers and the town lot fanciers. I told him my experience as a poultry man was limited to keeping a flock in a back yard, and I was not competent to advise farmers about their poultry when they knew more about the subject than I did.

"It's easy to get away with it, I'm sure," said the managing editor. "All you have to do is to spread heavily on the profits to be made from poultry and to write up some of the poultry plants near the city. The poultry supply dealers are heavy advertisers and we can get a good revenue from this feature. You ought to be able to get half a column of advertising to start off with, and we will pay you \$5 a column for your stuff. Go to it and see what you can do."

With very meager equipment as a poultry writer I began to edit a chicken column in the daily press. I took my own experiences as a back-lot hen man and wrote about them. I wrote lurid word pictures of the profit and pleasure to be obtained from keeping a few hens, and dilated upon the profits—never less than \$3 a hen—which the average town dweller could make by keeping from a dozen to 50 hens. I painted the rosy side of poultry keeping in those early days, partly because I knew no other side and partly because the managing editor would not stand for any exposure of the pitfalls which beset the amateur who ventures into the uncertain hazards of poultry keeping.

I made many mistakes in my first editorial venture. The managing editor had a series of cuts of the various breeds, and one was run every week, with a description. One week I ran the write-up for a "Brown Orpington" hen with a cut of a Rhode Island Red show winner. I got away with it the following week by claiming it was due to an error of the composing room. After that I bought a copy of the

MARVEL BROODERS

Marvel Coal Burning Hovers



Perfect Automatic Thermostatic Regulation

Absolutely Dependable

Capacity Unlimited

All sizes. Ask for descriptive folder.

Dealers and agents write us.

LIBERTY MARVEL Co., 308 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

STOPS PREVENTS ROUP

SID SMITH SAYS: "I want to prove to you that O. D. Mitchell's Roup Germicide is the very best preventive and cure for Colds, Roup, and Cholera ever used. Use it as a preventive and keep your flock well. No matter how bad your fowls may be, I positively guarantee a cure. When U. S. Government Experts recommend main ingredient in O. D. Mitchell's Roup Germicide, you can be sure it's right. Three sizes: 50c, \$1.00, \$3.00, postpaid. SEND NO MONEY unless you wish. Pay on arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Big circular on poultry diseases FREE. Write today.

SMITH CHEMICAL CO.
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SPIRAL LEG BANDS

Best, least expensive, easy to put on. Colors: White, Black, Green, Red, Pink, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Ruby, Yellow. Prices:

12	25	50	100	250	500	1000
15c	30c	50c	80c	\$1.90	\$3.25	\$6.00

State breed of fowl and color desired. Send for our FREE Catalog listing best of everything in poultry supplies and equipment.

HODGKINS POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE
1009 So. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Detroit Incubator \$12.45

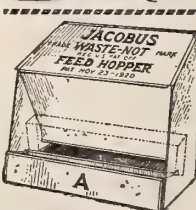
140-Egg Size—Guaranteed—has double walls, copper tank, full-size thermometer held so that chicks cannot break it when hatching. Detroit Brooders, too. Double walled, hot water heated. Write for special low price on both machines.

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Squabs are selling at highest prices ever known. Greatest market for 20 years. Make money breeding them. Raised in one month. We ship every where our famous breeding stock and supplies. Established 25 years. For prices and full particulars see our big illustrated freebook. Write for it today.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.,
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SAVES FOOD

catch Tray A, collects waste and returns it when inverted to close hoppers against rates and mice at night. (See dotted lines). If your dealer can not supply you send for circular and order direct.

M. R. JACOBUS
Box 5-J, Ridgefield, N. J.

WILSON CELEBRATED MILLS.

No. 1 Mill for grinding Dry Bones, Oyster Shells, Grit and Grain for poultry. Flaxseed Meal, Green Bone and Clover Cutters, Feed Mixers for Poultry Feeding, Mills of all sizes for all purposes. Write for illustrated Catalogue and prices.

WILSON BROS.
Box 21 Easton, Pa.

Free-Conkey's Poultry Book

80 pages chock full of information about the feeding and rearing of chicks, culling of hens, etc. Tells how to keep chickens healthy and how to make them pay. Whether a beginner or a professional, Conkey's Book is worth dollars to you. Sent for 6 cents in stamps to pay postage.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO. 6531 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio

American Standard and was pretty safe in not mixing up the breeds.

I mingled with the poultrymen of that section and attended the neighboring shows and in that way acquired a superficial knowledge of the poultry game.

It was not until the readers of the paper began to bombard me with questions about the ailments of their flocks that my troubles really began. From my personal experience I knew there were such things as lice and gapes and that cleanliness was paramount in poultry success, but for the wide range of ailments that afflict the feathered race I was as ignorant as a prohibition enforcement officer of stills in a coal region town. I always tried "to play it safe" in my answers to subscribers. There were so many poultry diseases, I found, and the symptoms were so similar, that it was hard to diagnose whether the ailing bird had roup or white diarrhea. I generally advised the use of some of the remedies advertised in the columns of the newspaper. In that way I pleased the advertiser and the managing editor.

In those days I always saw to it that a period of about three weeks elapsed from the time in which I received the inquiry for medical advice until it appeared in the paper. I figured that during the interval the sick bird was either dead or better, and in either case the remedy I suggested was not needed.

After about a year with this newspaper I was offered the poultry editorship of a Philadelphia newspaper at a much bigger salary. Here was a chance of a much larger field, I argued, and an opportunity to get into the poultry game on an extensive scale. It was also my introduction to the "big poultry business," and many of the little ones, and the many failures which attended the expectation of sure and easy money from the perverse hen.

I found the work in the big city pretty much the same as in the smaller one. It was a game of playing the man who had visions of a life of ease from a few hens for the benefit of the dealer in poultry supplies and the suburban real estate men. The sole aim of the articles in the Sunday edition was to lead these people to believe that the poultry business is one of the simplest and most lucrative. Many who can ill afford to hazard the savings of a lifetime in an uncertain game like the poultry business are led by the stories of large profits to rush headlong into an unknown field of endeavor with little capital and no experience.

"Boost the 'back to the land' and 'a little land and a living' movement," said the managing editor of the big newspaper. "It gets us subscribers who are interested in having a home in the suburbs some day, and it also aids the dealers in real estate and poultry supplies. Give it to 'em strong! Besides, you know the bankers who are back of this sheet are also owners of the rapid transit line and want to build up the suburbs."

My work as editor of the poultry section of that newspaper took me to many plants in the vicinity of the city. One fact that impressed me was that nearly all of the owners were desirous of selling out and would be willing to sell for a fraction of what they had expended. They had entered into the ventures with high hopes and the expectation of large profits and an easy living. Neither was realized. Many of the extensive plants were owned by men of wealth, who either conducted the place as a hobby or kept it for the purpose of "ma-rooming" an idle son or other relative who was safer away from the bright lights.

During the time that I was engaged in editing a poultry page for the big daily numerous "systems" were brought to the fore with much heralding as the discoveries that would revolutionize the poultry business. As a rule these enterprises and "secrets" were based on the intensive system of poultry keeping. Carefully worded literature that was sent broadcast by the thousands proclaimed these discoveries as the panacea for the ills that beset the commercial poultry business, and gave the beginner the idea that they were the Aladdin's lamp that would banish forever the hard work and drudgery and failures from poultry keeping.

After an interval of ten years I do not recall any of these "systems" or discoveries that are in existence at this time. The poultry industry has made great strides during this time, but it has been along legitimate lines. Probably the numerous failures that were made through the adoption of these so-called short cuts to poultry success are too recent to enable any promoter to start them up again with any hope of success.

In those days the printed matter sent out by the inventors or discoverers of these

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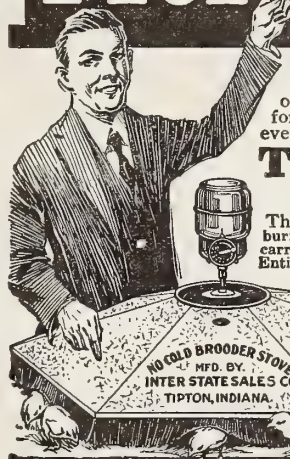
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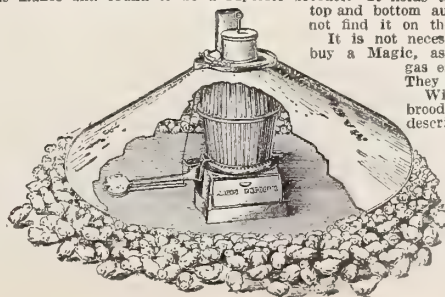
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systems teemed with the idea that any one could produce feed at 10 cents a bushel, secure an average yield of 200 eggs from each hen, and make anywhere from \$1,000 upward a year from a lot about 40 by 60 feet, while working at one's usual occupation. These boom prospectuses gave the poultry business the worst black eye it ever received, and the Sunday editions of the big city newspapers were the leaders in boosting the game of these promoters. The reputable journals and the farm papers ridiculed the claims of the "system" advocates, but their cautions did not reach the eyes of the inexperienced people who were misled by the glittering promises held out by these advertisers.

Unfortunately, many of the failures in the poultry business are not borne by people who can afford the monetary loss. I have known many city men who were induced to go into the poultry business through reading of the large profits and the easy road to competence in the business which the city newspapers play up so strongly. The very fact that an investment of several thousand dollars is required to start such a venture eliminates the man without some capital. I have known people who sold their property and business in the city and engaged in poultry farming without experience, and have met with the inevitable result—failure.

The poultry business is a big one, but it is composed of small units, and the income from a number of farm flocks seems trifling. To the man or woman who is accustomed to receive his or her pay at the end of the week the income from a small flock, marketed in the shape of a few dozen eggs, appears insignificant. Many beginners go into the poultry business with their aim set too high. They have heard of plants of 1,000 hens where one man takes care of the entire flock, and they at once figure an income of from \$2 to \$3 a hen. This runs into big figures, and the beginner is carried away with the possibilities of a big flock.

Getting the flock up to 1,000 hens is what tests the patience and perseverance of the beginner. The man who leaps into the poultry business on a big scale might just as well admit failure at the outset. He does not take into account the many details which have to be looked after before poultry keeping on a large scale is successful.

On the other hand, the beginner who enters the poultry business in a small way and endeavors to build his plant to 1,000-hen capacity in three or four years usually lacks the staying qualities necessary for such piddling progress toward the goal.

During the time I occupied a desk on a big newspaper I was often the recipient of letters from city men who had seen a bright and prosperous future in the poultry business after reading many of my articles, and who had invested all their money in it, only to find, after a few years' experience, that it is just as necessary to know the poultry business before entering into it as any other enterprise. It may be that these men blamed me for inducing them to embark in a hazardous business, ill prepared, but these same men would laugh at any one from the country who would think of coming to the city and engaging in their own particular line of work without previous experience.

I have received hundreds of letters from readers of the newspapers about the most profitable breed of fowls, the number of hens one man could profitably care for and the amount of money required to start in the business, but seldom did the seekers after poultry knowledge give a hint as to their qualifications to conduct a poultry business. From many of the inquiries received it was only too plain that the writers had been failures at about everything else, yet one and all were obsessed with the idea that if they could only acquire a poultry plant the way would be made clear for a life of ease and happiness.

Probably they were imbued with the belief that any one can succeed with poultry. I must confess that I have done my share in the past in furthering that idea.

As a more or less veracious writer of poultry literature for the press, I would have been only too happy to have said of all the people who had read my articles that they moved from the city to a poultry farm and lived happily and successfully ever after. I cannot do so. Their failures may be traced from first to last to a lack of knowledge and experience and capital. Far too many are impelled to enter the business by the alluring promises by some sharper who has evolved a new scheme of egg production, while others become tired of the continual grind of the cities and the daily punching of a time clock and are led to believe that the hen will solve the problem of a life of idyllic ease for them.

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INLAND POULTRY JOURNAL Dept. #9 Indianapolis, Ind.

Warmth, Moisture and Air in Incubation

(Continued from page 1106)

by evaporation and out of it by condensation. The writer having devoted about 15 years to the subject of air conditioning in almost every industry has developed devices to handle the problem in various ways. The importance of humidity in enclosed spaces where people live, or work is so apparent today that almost all states have passed laws governing the amount of heat and moisture to be supplied to school rooms, etc.

Many industries owe their existence to humidity. The old weavers of England brought their looms to the valleys because it was conceded that damp places were beneficial to the weaving of cloth. Today a textile plant may locate anywhere convenient to its source of raw material supply and best transportation facilities. For today we manufacture humidity for them. This is accomplished in enormous water forcing machines, the moisture-laden air from which is blown to the various rooms throughout the plant. Different percentages of humidity are required for different rooms, such as for spinning, throwing, looming, carding, etc., and the amount of relative humidity and degree of temperature may be controlled by automatic instruments.

As you look about, almost everything you see and even wear has been through some form of drying. Today we use moist air to dry things. The veneer and woodwork of your furniture and house were treated in a dry kiln which operates with a very high moisture content. Should we use just dry air, and no moisture, we would dry the outside of the lumber so quickly before we began to reach the sap inside that we would get what lumbermen call case hardening, the lumber would split, bulge and twist itself out of shape and be worthless for manufacturing purposes.

To make things dry we surround them with moist air which will dry them uniformly and quickly. The drying of rubber is done with a very high humidity and rapid air movement. Suppose you were to try to dry a lump of raw para rubber without moisture. You would very quickly dry an outer crust or cake and never reach the moisture in the center, so it is with incubating an egg, which in one sense is a drying operation for 21 days. The dead-in-the-shell chick is the result of high temperature drying or hardening the lime of the shell as well as the membrane just within the shell, and embryo chick suffering within the shell from lack of ventilation because the porosity of the shell has been destroyed by drying, is weak in vitality and unable to burst its way out of the tough shell itself. In the process of natural incubation some moisture is evaporated out of the egg. The fresh egg is almost 65% water and nature has provided a sufficient water content to allow for some evaporation, but to bring about this evaporation without drying the shell or membrane of the egg is to apply warm air that contains sufficient moisture. Then the egg will dry down uniformly throughout. In order to measure the amount of moisture in the air of the egg chamber of your incubator use a hygrometer which can be purchased from any company selling thermometers.

Amount of Humidity Required for Incubation

Artificial incubation to be at all successful must duplicate nature's methods exactly as nature does it herself. With a hen on an earth nest, it was found that the nest showed 71% relative humidity the rate of evaporation from the eggs being 9.6% yielding good healthy robust chicks. A hen setting on a straw nest showed a relative humidity of 53% and the rate of evaporation was 12%. You will note that the evaporation was greater in the straw nest because straw being very dry was absorbing some of the moisture, lowering the percentage of relative humidity to 53 while the earth nest showed 71%, the earth itself not being dry and allowing the moisture from the hens body to surround her eggs.

Incubation requires 21 days with chicken eggs and during this time we may secure splendidly incubated eggs by maintaining an average of 60% relative humidity. This high humidity which the nature of incubation demands, further assists all the eggs in being uniformly warmed all over, the protective

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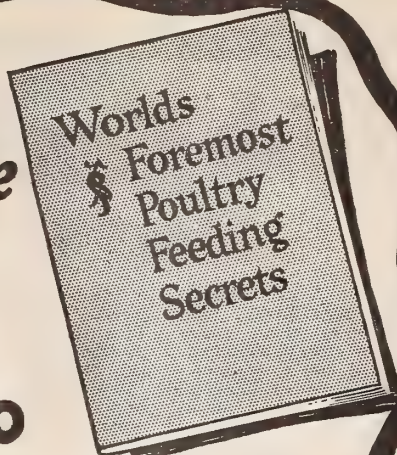
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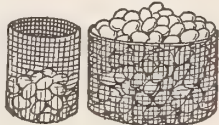
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Twenty Other Subjects Treated

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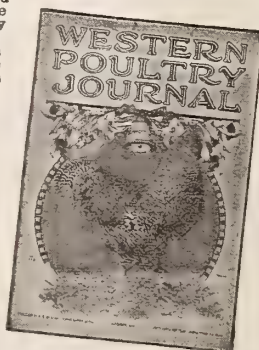
How to obtain a balanced ration. How often and how much to feed. Housing poultry in various climates. Which is the best breed. Feed as important as breed. Poultry diseases.

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garment against draft and chill which we noted with our own comfort earlier in this article.

How can we secure 60% relative humidity in an incubator? Never! by putting in a pan of water or a wet sand tray. It is this problem to which the writer has devoted about 7 years of careful study, purchasing incubators, building them and finally discarding all methods of capillary vaporization as being inadequate. None of my early attempts would yield over 40% relative humidity constantly in the egg chamber.

Suppose you place into an incubator a pan the full size of the incubator and say that the water in this pan is $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, how much humidity do you suppose you will have in your machine? Not over 30%. Water boils at 212°F. as hatching temperature is 103°F. and the pan with a solid mass of water must give vapor to the air, which can only occur as the air at 103°F. striking this water has time to vaporize it. Therefore in order to secure 60% humidity we will have to resort to some means of forcing it. Having secured this means we must control it for we do not want 100% or full saturation, so we must devise regulation means responsive to changes in relative humidity just as we now have means to control the temperature to a uniform 103°F. throughout the hatch.

How is relative humidity measured to know what moisture percent we have in the incubation chamber? This is done most commonly by a hygrometer. Scientists, engineers and U. S. Weather Bureau use another type, called psychrometer, which is the most accurate device.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the absolute accuracy of all incubator thermometers. As incubator thermometers usually have an easily readable line at 103°F. so has the wet bulb incubator hygrometer an easily readable scale which requires no chart to give you at once the percentage of relative humidity as it is plainly marked in percentage of relative humidity, but only for the hatching temperature of 103°F. which must be maintained.

I am disposed to think that in an incubator with stagnant air the reading of the hygrometer is not as valuable, since it is not accurate, and a means must be found for circulating the air around the bulbs to get a dependable reading.

Air Circulation

Ventilation is the element that makes effective both temperature and moisture.

Ventilation or air circulation or air movement are coming in for more and more study, and theatres, restaurants, office buildings, etc. are spending thousands of dollars for ventilation. There is only one practical means of accomplishing this, that is by means of a fan the proper selection of which is governed by the requirements of the area to be handled. As heat and humidity are being supplied to the incubator the air should be kept in constant circulation. This air movement circulating throughout the entire egg chamber keeps all the eggs uniformly warm all over. The proper percentage of humidity in this air should be carried in circulation to evenly take up the moisture given off by the egg during its 21 days of being slowly and evenly dried down, and not quickly baking the shell, like a brick and lowering the vitality of the germ inside.

In a 100-egg machine the moisture loss should be 10 ounces in weight for each 6 days of incubation. Vapor pressure generating within the egg and carbon dioxide given off by the eggs as the hatch progresses lend themselves entirely to air circulation.

In conducting my experiments, I have worked with both hot water and hot air, but the water retains its heat longer than the air. If you heat a cubic foot of water to 103 degrees F. and a cubic foot of air to the same temperature the water will remain warm the longer. Indeed, since air cools rapidly, it must be heated to a higher temperature in the lamp in order to maintain the proper temperature in the machine. As a heating medium I used electricity simply for convenience.

Because of air circulation and vaporizing, I found little need for taking eggs out and

Western Poultry Journal, 331 Democrat Bldg., Waverly, Iowa

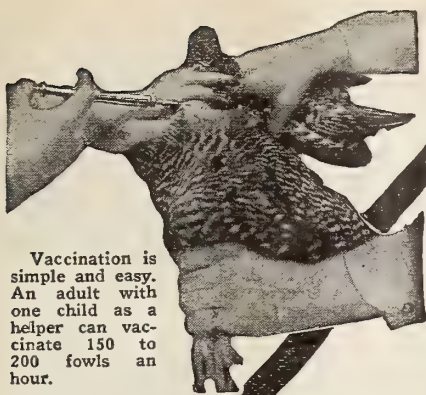
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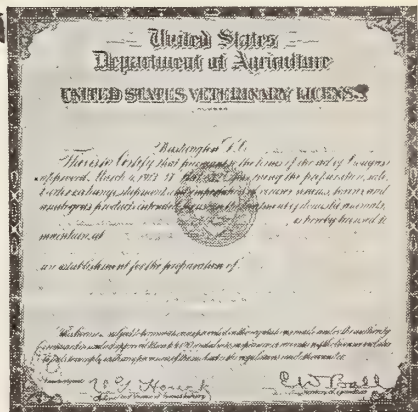
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Colds, Catarrh, Cholera, Etc.**



Veterinary License No. 165, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, under which A. S. L. Avian Mixed Bacterin is produced by the American Scientific Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

You, too, can have a healthy, money-making flock if you vaccinate now. Your fowls are thus assured immunity to these diseases up to a year. Should they already be sick, a remarkably high percentage recover. Vaccination with

The Original A. S. L. Avian Mixed Bacterin

is the logical and scientific method of controlling these diseases. It is safe and inexpensive. It has produced satisfactory results for thousands of others. It will do the same for you.

Order A. S. L. Avian Mixed Bacterin direct from this ad. It is put up in three convenient sizes: 60 doses, \$2; 250 doses, \$5; 500 doses, \$7.50; Syringe and Needles, \$1.50 postpaid, with full instructions. Properly stored, A. S. L. Bacterin will retain its potency two years from date of manufacture.

Vaccination Pays--Read the Proof

"SAVED EVERY BIRD"

Lebanon, Ky., Feb. 17, 1922.

"I can highly recommend A. S. L. Avian Mixed Bacterin. When our chickens went off with roup, we were getting 40 eggs a day. I bought some of the medicine I had used for years and treated them. Some got well, but others took sick, and we lost enough to pay many times over the cost of the bacterin. Egg production dropped to 6 eggs daily. We saw your ad; ordered the bacterin, and started treatment. Not a bird has been lost since, and in less than a week the flock was laying 40 eggs per day again."

Mrs. W. L. Harrison & Son.

"NOT A SINGLE CASE OF DISEASE"

Hillsboro, O., Apr. 6, 1922.

"Last autumn we vaccinated all our breeding birds with A. S. L. Bacterin, and have not had a single case of Roup, Diphtheria, or Cholera this season. Our eggs hatched better than ever before; and we have had the best chicks ever obtained. We cannot afford to raise poultry without A. S. L. products, which we are very glad to recommend. Now we advertise immunized stock only."

Willomine Farms,
F. B. Rhodes, Mgr.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, Inc.

157 W. KINZIE ST., DEPT. L-3
CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

Representatives:
Arthur A. Wolf,
Phoenix, Ariz.

R. Kielsmeier,
Monterey Park, Calif.

Mr. Percy Bullen,
Atlee, Alberta, Canada.

Mr. L. Williams, Grantham, Eng.
Sr. Eduardo Gomez, C., Girardot,

Colombia, S. A.
Sr. Luis G. Martinez,
Apto. 953, Habana, Cuba.

GALLI-CURA

Galli-Cura is a real preventive and treatment for White Diarrhoea and other bowel diseases. Used with satisfaction by thousands of poultrymen.

\$1.00 a package
postpaid.



FREE-- New customers ordering both syringe and bacterin (any size) will be given FREE a \$1.00 package of Galli-Cura.

Silver Campines

Green Sheen Strain



I HAVE 400 Campines, 1922 hatch. The oldest pullets are now mature and laying and the cockerels are strong and lusty. Am in an especially strong position to furnish stock for Fall fairs and early Winter shows. Cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets, pairs, trios and pens.

My birds were again champions at the Chicago show last December for the tenth consecutive year.

I have the largest plant devoted to the raising of exhibition and high record Silver Campines in the United States. My birds have

been line-bred on my farm over a series of years, housed in open front houses, and are fully acclimated, hardy and vigorous. I have had 69 males placed under ribbons at the Coliseum Show in the last ten years. During the same period, I have had 160 females placed under ribbons. This record is without equal in the history of the great Chicago show. It is a part of Campine history. Some cockerels now at \$5.00 each.

FRANK E. HERING Desk B SOUTH BEND, IND.



"LADY BEAUTIFUL"

Pullet Line Only

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Lady Beautiful birds won at Chicago Coliseum, Dec., 1921; 1-2 exhibition hens; 5th exhibition pullet; 1-5 pullet-bred cock; 2-3 pullet-bred cockerel. At Baltimore, same week, in a grand class of Barred Rocks, the best that Baltimore has ever had, as follows: 1-2-3-4 exhibition hens; 1-2-3-5 exhibition pullets; 1-2 pullet-bred cocks; 1-2 pullet-bred cockerels. STOCK—Always some choice pullet-bred males for disposal to the discriminating purchaser.

C. N. MYERS

BOX A

HANOVER, PA.

What's a CAPON and Why?

A book that explains everything you will ever want to know about CAPONS. 50 pictures from life that show each step in the operation. List of Capon Dealers' addresses. Tells how to prevent "Slips" where to get the best and cheapest capon tools. Capons are immense eating. Big profits realized. Get wise. This book tells how. Copyrighted new and revised edition. Regular 50c copy, prepaid to your address (a short time only) for a Dime in coin or stamps. **GEORGE BEUOY, R. R. No. 7, CEDAR VALE, KANS.**

WM. COOK & SONS, Box A, Scotch Plains, N. J. ORIGINATORS of ALL the ORPINGTONS

EVENTUALLY, if you wish the best Orpingtons you will send to their ORIGINATORS. Why not now, and avoid loss and disappointment. We guarantee safe delivery and satisfaction backed by our reputation of FIFTY years. This means something to you. We have won over fifteen thousand first prizes and numerous government laying contests. Send for new price list today, with history of all the Orpingtons. We keep the Buff, White, Black, Blue and Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons, all of which we MADE, so you are sure of the best and purest blood from us. Write your full requirements for special quotation.

LIGHT BRAHMAS COCKERELS PULLETS

NOW READY. Big, vigorous free range raised stock that will put size and vitality in your flock. Bred for heavy egg production. Standard requirements, mammoth size and vigor. Order now and get the pick of the flock. Utility, \$3.50 and \$5.00 each—exhibition birds, \$7.50 and \$10.00 each. Select mated pen of four pullets and cockerel, \$25.00. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED ON ALL SALES. FREE catalog.

W. H. HANKINS

(Light Brahma Specialist),

Stratford, Missouri,

Box A-3

EASY TO GET EGGS

Feed "OCULUM," the Scientific Germicide, only ONE drop a day per hen. It has made MORE Eggs all over the U. S. for 15 years—often doubling them. It is cheap. Sample (150 feeds) 10c. "OCULUM" made 48 hens jump from 8 to 42 eggs a day. H. C. Miller, Judge A. P. Assn., Akron, O., ask him. It quickly relieves Roup and other germ troubles. Bradley, Fishel and other fanciers praise it. This journal O. K.'s it. Bottles 50c and \$1 postpaid. GUARANTEED Booklet FREE.

THE "OCULUM" CO.,
Dealers handle.

BOX B,

SALEM, VA.
Agents wanted.

cooling them, so eggs can be turned mechanically.

[Note: The article by Mr. Faber emphasizes the important points of temperature, moisture and adequate ventilation in relation to incubation. Temperature is today well under control. A vaporizing fan, such as is used in cigar case, to humidify the air, suggests itself upon reading Mr. Faber's article. The value of moisture in the air has perhaps never been more vividly explained. It is known by cooks that if they bake bread in a dry oven they get a hard crust but if they introduce into the oven a pan of water, they get a thin, soft crust, and the bread bakes just as thoroughly.]

The feathers of the hen are an effective insulator and when the hen sits on the moist ground, her warm body draws up moisture so that it surrounds the eggs, but the plumage appears to confine both the warmth and moisture within the nest with insignificant circulation of outside air. On this and other points, Mr. Faber's article should stimulate new interest.—F. L. P.]

Cold Climate Poultry House

The following plans are for a colony house used with success on the farm of Charles Lewis, Springfield, Maine. It is a curtain front house used for fifty laying hens. It is built on skids of six by eight inch lumber.

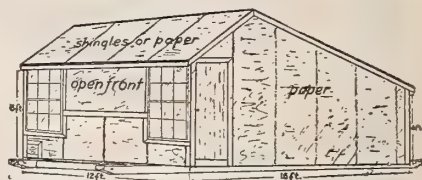
The sills are four by four, cornered together and rest on the skids. The studs, plate, and rafters are of two by four spiked together and reinforced at the corners. The roof is of unequal span, the ridge being six feet from the front and ten from the rear.

The floor is double-boarded. The first floor is of hemlock boards covered with paper. The top floor is of matched flooring, as is also the walls. The whole outside surface is shingled.

At each end of the front of the house, an ordinary storm window is screwed on, extending from the plate down. Between these two windows is an opening three feet deep, which is covered with burlap on cold nights and in winter.

The bill of material used by Mr. Lewis follows—

2 Pieces 4"x4"x12' (sills).



Colony House—Exterior View

2 Pieces 4"x4"x16' (sills).

9 Pieces 2"x4"x12' floor joists, plates, dropping board.

10 Pieces 2"x4"x18' rafters and studs.

4 Pieces 2"x4"x12' studs, back, sides and front.

2 Pieces 2"x4"x14' studs, back, sides and front.

3 Pieces 2"x4"x12' studs, back, sides and front.

3 Pieces 2"x3"x12' roosts.

420 feet matched boards for flooring.

600 feet boards for walls, roof, etc.

2 skids 6"x8"x18'.

5 prs. hinges.

2 storm windows.

20 lbs. nails.

The dropping board is in the rear of the house, high enough from the floor to allow the birds to pass beneath. The perches are of two by three material on a frame hinged at the back to turn up when cleaning off the platform. These perches are eight inches above the dropping board.

Me.

Vinol Houghton.

U. S. Dept. of Agri. reports 5,723,000 cases of eggs, Nov. 1, 1922. Five year average 4,351,000 cases. Frozen eggs, Nov. 1, 30,531,000 lbs.; five year average, 19,051,000 lbs. Frozen poultry, 30,253,000 lbs. in refrigeration Nov. 1, 1922. Five year average, 39,053,000 lbs. From these figures it appears that the heavy pack of eggs is moving into trade channels, while the pack of poultry meat is nine million pounds below average holdings of past five years.



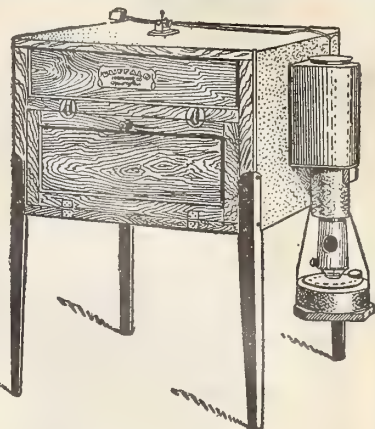
Chas. A. Cyphers

HATCH 'EM

IN A

Buffalo Incubator

the "Perfect Hatcher"



One Hatch Pays For One Incubator

Some of the largest hatcheries in the country started with a Buffalo Incubator. The sale of Day Old Chicks out of the first setting paid for this Perfect Hatcher. Then Profit.

One customer, starting with one No. 3 Buffalo in January, bought seven in the four months following, and not once did the first hatch fail to pay for the Buffalo. The following season he increased to twenty-two No. 3 Buffalos, buying two and three at a time, with uniform success in having each Buffalo pay for itself out of the first hatch.

You can do as well. The demand for good baby chicks was greater than the supply last season, and it will be this. Get into the game and make some of the easy money.

Increase your own flock with early hatched Buffalo pullets. Fresh hennery eggs will be wholesaling in New York at \$1.00 a dozen in January. There is no indication they will be less another year. Get your own early pullets—the fall and winter layers of high-priced eggs—then use your Buffalo Perfect Hatchers to supply some of the baby chick trade.

THE BUFFALO is the Perfect Hatcher because it has the two things necessary to successful incubation—diffusive heat and correct ventilation, producing that mellow warmth found only in Buffalo Incubators. The constant and uniform heat in this "perfect" machine is accomplished by my patented sensitive and accurate regulator. The regulator was patented by me in 1895, and has never been equalled, although much copied—my later improvements have increased its efficiency and ease of operation.

THE BUFFALO is built to last. You will not have to junk it in a year or two. My machines sold twenty-five years ago are still doing good work. Second-hand Buffalos are always in demand. They never wear out. Send your name and address and get free catalogue describing the many superior features of Buffalo Equipment. You'll find this season a profitable one if you decide to Hatch 'Em and Rear 'Em with Buffalo Equipment.

The Buffalo Coal Burning Brooder

is the one brooder that always gives satisfaction. In cold weather the high body or drum heats the room as well as beneath the hover. When the weather gets warm just slide the canopy up the drum another ten or twelve inches and the chicks are comfortable without checking the fire until it goes out. The Buffalo is not a toy brooder,—it is built for service in the coldest climates.

THE BUFFALO Never Out Oil Burning Brooder is in a class by itself—you can depend on it day in and day out—you need never worry lest your chicks burn up or freeze—they are safe with a Never Out under any condition where an oil burner can be used.

BUFFALO INCUBATOR COMPANY

Box C, Station B, Chas. A. Cyphers, Pres. BUFFALO, N. Y.

KEELER'S White Wyandottes

"The Aristocrats of the Breed"



1st Exhibition Cockerel Chicago

matings so necessary in exhibition pairs, trios and pens of the successful breeding yard. In twenty years of exhibiting we have never failed to win 1st cockerel and 1st pen. In the last 14 years we have never failed to win more points than all competitors combined. We have never sold or shown a bird which we did not raise or breed.

Exhibition males \$15.00, \$25.00, \$35.00, \$50.00 and upward. Exhibition females \$15.00, \$25.00, \$35.00 and \$50.00 each. Exhibition pens \$50.00, \$75.00, \$100.00 and \$150.00.

The Rexall Strain (Standard bred-to-lay)

Is widely and favorably known because of their all the year round egg producing habits (200 to 288 eggs). Commercial poultrymen have found them especially adapted to winter egg production and are quite as enthusiastic over their merits as broilers. The 17 years' SUCCESS of this line recommends their adoption. Breeding stock \$5.00 and upwards according to individual merit and ancestral performance. A definite statement of your needs enables us to render satisfactory service. THE KEELER LINE WILL SUSTAIN OR ESTABLISH YOUR NAME IN WHITE WYANDOTTES.

CHAS. V. KEELER & SON

R. F. D. No. 11, - - WINAMAC, IND.

THE SUPER EXCELLENCE OF THE KEELER STRAIN is direct result of twenty-eight years following a definite program. Haphazard methods in breeding poultry are as Suicidal as going to sea without a chart. Anchor your faith in the Keeler Strain and steer straight to victory. The annual success of our customers at America's foremost shows lends argument to our claim,—"THE WORLD'S GREATEST STRAIN". This proof of their exhibition excellence in the hands of others supplies the measure with which to gauge your possibilities. YOU SELECT THE SHOW WE SUPPLY THE WINNERS.

4500---White Beauties---4500

(All Keeler Bred)

Now on our farms insures matchless selections and make possible those harmonious



1st Hen Bred-to-Lay Class
Chicago

ILLINOIS EGG LAYING COMPETITION

(Continued from page 1109)

have come in with "300 egg" strains, three month old pullets laying, and cockerels that crow when they are just hatched." I laid Mrs. Mahood's letter before A. D. Smith, head of the Advisory Board of the Illinois Egg Laying Contest. Thereupon Mr. Smith said:

"You ought to come to Quincy and see our layout and see what we are doing. We have two classes. I know the value of the larger breeds and that they are the popular type of chicken on the general farms of the middle west. From the beginning it has not been our intention to have these general purpose breeds compete with the highly specialized egg-type breeds. For that reason we have two separate and distinct groups, and in our monthly reports we list the egg yield of pens entered in the Mediterranean class; and then we list in another group, the production of the pens entered in the class composed of American and English breeds. Thus the Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rocks and Reds compete among themselves, whilst the Leghorns and Anconas compete together."

It was interesting to learn that the Illinois contest did not have a prize for the highest laying bird, that is, that the breeds did not all compete together to produce a single champion. There is such a thing as meat value in poultry. The recent award of \$500 to John Chantry at the Harrisonburg, Va., meat poultry show, is practical testimony to the fact the Light Brahmas are still bred to full size in Illinois. To breed them to an egg schedule is to breed them to an egg-type Standard of size and shape and temperament. That means Leghornizing the breed, for the Leghorn's conformation is universally recognized as the truest expression of egg qualities.

The general market situation should make clear the fact that the dual-purpose breeds occupy a secure position in poultry culture. There is a substantial differential in prices in favor of heavy poultry. In Canada, a colony that is largely agricultural, and where the influences and effects of world conditions are felt sooner than in the United States where we have a very large consuming population, prices on poultry were quoted on Nov. 2, 1922, by Gunns, Toronto, as follows:

	Live	Dressed
Fowl, heavy, 5 lbs. and over...	16	20
Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs.....	12	16
Fowl, 3 to 4 lbs.....	7	11
Fowl, under 3 lbs.....	5	9

In the Quincy Contest Pens

Some of the smaller breeds that fail to make good in egg production, and molt early as a result of low vitality and a drying up of the egg processes, run down in flesh and come in the three pound class. On the other hand, the disposition of many of the specimens of the larger breeds in the Quincy contest houses, was plainly a disposition to put on flesh after the cessation of egg production. They were not the high layers, but were early molters that had become rather inactive and lazy, and were getting in prime shape as table poultry. There are thousands of such birds on the farms; they eat more feed than the lighter type, but they have greater table poultry qualities when consigned to market.

On the average farm, where, in the very nature of the farmer's business, grain growing is the first consideration, providing plentiful grain sup-

Halbach's White Plymouth Rocks

"The Proven Leaders"



Yes, this line has broken all records. At Chicago, 1920, 1921, 1922; Minnesota State Fair, 1921, and Wisconsin State Fair, 1920 and 1921, they won every prize and ribbon offered. Again at the Wisconsin State Fair, 1922, in strong competition, they won every FIRST and every SECOND. Also every ribbon in the Bred-to-lay class, as well as First and Third for best dozen brown eggs. No strain has such a wonderful combination of vigor, egg production and show quality. Are these not the features that you want? Our Fall Sales Sheet, telling about the greatest out and out bargains in true superior quality egg producers is free for the asking. Write us and tell us your wants. We can please you.

H. W. HALBACH & SONS

R. No. 1 Dept. U, Waterford, Wis

Place your order NOW For Early Hatched Chicks

FIRST HATCH READY FEBRUARY 12, 1923

The early chicks are the biggest money-makers. Pullets come into laying in August, September and October, when prices are very high. You will get a longer laying year and you can sell the cockerels as broilers for twice the price they will bring later.

LORD FARMS LEGHORNS are in greater demand than any other strain east of the Mississippi River. There is only one reason for this. They make money for their purchasers.

THE GROWTH OF LORD FARMS has been most remarkable—unparalleled by any other farm in the East or Middle West. Ten years ago we were selling about 15,000 chicks a year; in 1922 we sold about 400,000, **ALL ONE BREED—ALL ONE STRAIN**

WE ARE STANDARDIZING THE BABY CHICK BUSINESS: You can come back to Lord Farms year after year and buy your chicks with practically all the risks of big losses eliminated; you don't have to worry as to whether you are going to get good chicks or not. **YOU ARE ALWAYS GOING TO GET GOOD CHICKS FROM LORD FARMS.**

OUR BUSINESS HAS BEEN BUILT UP ON THE BASIS OF "DEPENDABILITY."

There are no ifs, ands, and buts—it is a plain fact that **IF YOU KNOW YOUR BUSINESS YOU ARE BOUND TO MAKE MONEY WITH LORD FARMS LEGHORNS**, the greatest dollars and cents strain of Leghorns in the East.

Every year sees a bigger demand for February hatch Leghorns. **TAKE OUR ADVICE** and split your order this year. Over a period of years we have found this combination to return the most dollars for the investment; get part of your chicks in February and early March, and the other half early in May.

*Get ready right now for a bunch of early chicks on
Lord Farms' Advice.*

Send for our 80-page illustrated catalog.

LORD FARMS

61 Forest Street

Methuen, Mass.

HAROLD TOMPKINS RHODE ISLAND REDS

An Investment Not a Speculation

When you buy these Rhode Island Reds you know that you are getting direct descendants of Boston or Madison Square Garden prize winners which possess such perfect type and color that they will attract all good judges in every show. You also know that you are getting birds that have been bred from stock that has been selected for type, color and egg production for so many years that they will transmit these valuable qualities to their offspring. The achievements of this famous strain made each year have raised them to their foremost position and exhibitors and breeders all over the world are using them to strengthen their strings of show birds and improve their breeding stock. No matter what is required, birds to improve your type, strengthen your color or increase your egg production, Harold Tompkins Rhode Island Reds are a reliable investment that will pay.

Show Room Achievements in 1922

For years these birds have been heavy winners in the leading shows of the country but the height of their achievements were reached last year when they won at Boston and Madison Square 20 blue ribbons out of a possible 24 and 130 birds won prizes out of my total exhibit of 153. The greatest record ever known.

Customers Share My Success

Reports of satisfaction similar to the following are continually received which leads me to believe that you will be equally satisfied if you will place your order with me.

"My Dear Sir:

The cockerel came yesterday afternoon and I am so pleased I hardly know what to say. I thank you so much for selecting such a fine bird for me. Anything I can say in your favor I'll be glad to do it. Yours very truly."

"Portsmouth, Va., Nov. 2nd, 1922.

"Alexandria, Pa., Sept. 18th, 1922.

"Dear Sir:

"Well, that bird did the trick, took 1st cockerel and then finished up by taking best bird in show. I certainly was pleased. Got 3 nice cockerels out of that setting of eggs and have 6 nice pullets. Thanking you for past favors, Yours respy."

Business Methods

All birds are fully described and those above utility grade are shipped on approval. Every bird is exactly as represented and satisfaction guaranteed every customer. I make all selections personally and will be glad to give you the benefit of my experience. Grades and prices to suit everyone. Write at once.

HAROLD
Tompkins
BOX A CONCORD, MASS.



BUFF ORPINGTONS

WITH
GREATEST PRIZE RECORD IN HISTORY
1921 and 1922

GREAT NATIONAL SHOW, UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO

Get Free Our Beautiful Illustrated Catalog of
SHOW BIRDS and BREEDERS
Bred to Lay

BONNIE BRAE ORPINGTON FARM, L. Black, Prop., SANDUSKY, OHIO
MENTION AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Kent Barred Rocks

Bred for egg production and a long productive life. 1920-21 Storrs Contest high Rock pen and individual. 1921-22 Contests 2nd Rock pen at Storrs and Cornell, 1st at Quincy, Ill. 1922-23 Contests have pens at Storrs, Vineland, Michigan, and Quincy, Ill. Certified and Pedigreed Breeding Cockerels. Circulars.

KENT POULTRY FARM,

Cazenovia, N. Y.

plies for the live stock, including poultry, and on these average farms where the poultry usually receives average care and is cooped in an average sort of poultry house, the type of poultry that is most popular is the average layer that yields a good, heavy carcass rather than the average layer that ends the productive season with a small, thin carcass, a poor appetite and a nervous temperament.

There is a third type that seems to be found here and there in all the breeds. It is not the little, dried up three pound Leghorn hen, for which Gunn's in Toronto offer 15 cents for a whole live one. Nor is she the early molting, indolent, meat type. This third kind of hen is the one that makes the record of performance in the trap nest. She has big digestive capacity eats heartily, delays the process of molting in order to get in a full work year before the close of the contest on October 31st, and is usually characterized by shanks that are somewhat faded in color, by soft skin over her abdomen, a large, moist vent, and pubic bones that are rather thin, straight and pliable. As for size and weight of body, the following figures give data on seven of the best birds in the Quincy contest, both at the beginning and end of the contest.

	Eggs laid	Weight Nov. 1, 1921	Weight Oct. 30, 1922
W. Leghorn, pullet...	247	4 1/4 lbs.	4 1/2 lbs.
W. Leghorn, pullet...	205	3 1/4 lbs.	3 1/2 lbs.
Ancona, pullet	197	3 1/2 lbs.	3 1/2 lbs.
Black Minorca, plt...	207	5 3/4 lbs.	6 lbs.
Barred Rock, plt....	231	4 3/4 lbs.	6 lbs.
S. C. Red, plt.....	190	5 lbs.	6 lbs.
S. C. Red, plt.....	193	4 3/4 lbs.	5 lbs.

Other Record Hens

Since obtaining the above weights I learned that the high bird in the Storrs, Conn., contest was a Barred Rock from the Ontario Agricultural College that went 301 eggs, being the second three hundred egger out of 10,000 birds that have been put on test at Storrs. Under date of Nov. 9, 1922, Professor W. F. Kirkpatrick, in charge of the Storrs Contest, telegraphed me that this record breaker weighed 5 lbs., eleven ounces.

The egg records at Quincy, or even the high record at Storrs, are not equal to those made on the Pacific Coast. At the annual contest held by the California Farm Bureau at Santa Cruz, a White Leghorn hen made 324 eggs for the year now closed. At the contest held at the Western Washington Experiment Station, Puyallup, a White Leghorn, according to a press despatch of Oct. 31st, finished the year with 335 eggs, while ten other hens passed the 300 egg mark.

It is such reports as these that conjure up fanciful notions of the possibility of egg farming as a commercial enterprise. It should be fully understood that they are not all 300 egg hens, nor two hundred egg hens, that inhabit the very best of laying houses. The following statement, put out by the Storrs contest, Oct. 16th, is a practical statement of what can be expected in egg production under the best conditions and with properly selected birds:

"At the close of the fiftieth week of the laying contest at Storrs the hens had laid a grand total to date of more than 160,000 eggs or an average of 160 for each individual hen. This is just the number that the management

Biggest Hatches Strongest Chicks

That's what you'll get with my Champion Belle City Hatching Outfit, and I can prove it. My Poultry Book, "Hatching Facts," in colors, tells the whole story. Write for it today—it's Free. It's a valuable and instructive Book that every Poultry Raiser should read—gives facts, proofs and information that will start you right—tells you how to become successful raising chickens.



140-Egg Size
I Ship Quick
from Buffalo,
Minneapolis, Kan-
sas City or Racine



Jim Rohan
Pres.

Get into this interesting, profit-paying business now—you can't lose—it's money for you right from the start. If you are raising chickens in the "old hen way," you are losing valuable time and money, and missing a big

opportunity. Investigate my proposition without delay. Write me today for Free Book, "Hatching Facts." It tells of the many advantages and how easy it is for all of my customers to make extra big profits with my

\$13⁹⁵ 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator

The Prize-Winning Hatcher with Hot-Water—Round-Cornered Rust-Proof Copper Tank—Self-Regulated Safety Lamp—Thermometer and Patented Holder—Double Door—Deep Chick Nursery—Egg Tester—with Fibre Board, Double Walled Construction that

has led the field for eighteen years Simple—Safe—Sure. When ordered with my \$6.95 Hot-Water, Double Walled 140-Chick Belle City Brooder with Safety Lamp—Guaranteed to raise the chicks—making your Hatching Outfit complete—Both for only .. **\$18⁹⁵**

Express Prepaid East of Rockies

And allowed to points beyond. Freight deliveries are slow and uncertain. Express means quick delivery. Saves you 10 days or two weeks time. For 18 years my big factory here at Racine has been devoted entirely to the manufacture of this—one size—one style Incubator and Brooder, and I know

this Hatching Outfit will bring you the biggest hatches of strongest chicks—the greatest profits—with least effort and at lowest cost—vouched for by over a million successful Poultry Raisers everywhere. Hatches Chicks, Ducks, Turkeys and Geese equally well—therefore

You are Perfectly Safe in Ordering Today

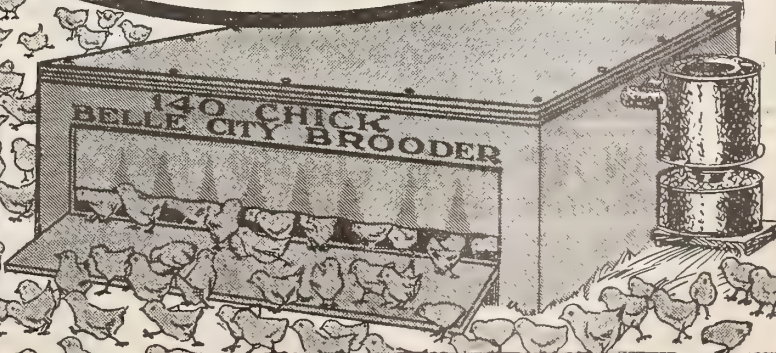
Thousands order direct from my advertisements every year. And you get the Belle City at my lowest factory prices—based on actual cost of production. You save the middleman's profit—I ship the day remittance is re-

ceived. With this Guaranteed Hatching Outfit and my complete Guide Book for setting up and operating, your success is assured. Besides the big hatches of strong chicks you are sure to get, you can easily share in

My Personal Prize Offers of \$1000 in Gold

No one else provides such easy ways for you to earn extra money. Full particulars come with my Free Book, "Hatching Facts." It also gives newest ideas, easiest plans and quickest ways to make poultry pay big. Time means money to you now—the early broods pay best. Get an early start—save valuable time—order now—or write me today for new Free Poultry Book, "Hatching Facts." It tells the whole interesting story. Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co.
Box 27 Racine, Wis.



MAYSLAKE BUFF ORPINGTONS

One of the oldest and leading winning strains in America

300 March and April Cockerels



"S. P. J." says—There were several very fine strings from large Northern breeders. One especially fine display was entered by Mayslake Farms. The Buff Orpingtons they brought down were some of the best specimens ever seen in a Southern Show.

The Greatest Recorded Win On Buff Orpingtons

TRI-STATE FAIR, MEMPHIS, Sept. 1922. GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP; Best Display; GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP BEST COCK IN SHOW; GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP BEST PULLET IN SHOW; two \$20.00 SPECIALS and Two other Special awards. 6 Firsts; 6 Seconds, 4 Thirds, 4 FOURTHS; EVERY Bird entered under ribbons and not a single one defeated, in classes of over 150 Buffs.

Another Great Record

AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR, Sept. 1922. They won for the Second consecutive year GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP BEST DISPLAY, 3 Firsts; 2 Seconds; 1 Third; 2 Fourths. Championship Most points on Pens. Most points on Males. This the Greatest of all Fall Fair Shows in all America.

SPECIAL FOR THIS MONTH. 15 Superior Farm Range breeding cockerels at \$5. each. 25 selected breeding cockerels same blood as winners at \$10 each. Order direct from this advt. Address:—

MAYSLAKE BUFF ORPINGTON FARM

Frank F. Conway, Owner Box A, Hinsdale, Illinois

Introducing Miller's Ideal Suburban Hatcher

HERE it is—the most practical and economical Hatcher ever offered to poultrymen. It is manufactured and sold exclusively by the J. W. Miller Company, famous throughout the Poultry Industry as manufacturers of Ideal, Mammoth and Standard Incubators and Brooders. Into the Ideal Suburban Hatcher goes the Miller experience of thirty-four years. This guarantees correctness of design and efficiency of operation.

Such an Incubator has long been needed. We have designed it to meet the requirements of poultrymen who want to hatch chicks in large numbers, yet do not have the room for Mammoth Incubators and do not wish to invest to the extent necessary for the purchase of a large machine.

Suburban Hatcher Built in Units

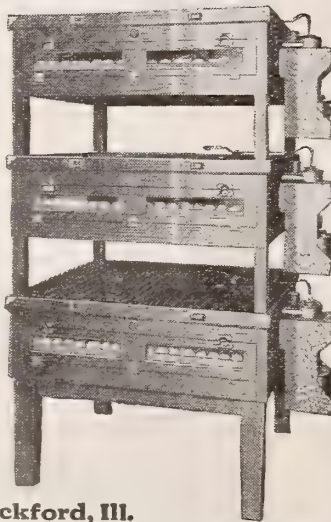
Each unit has a capacity of 400 eggs and is built in double and triple decks. This construction gives the double-deck a capacity of 800 eggs and the triple-deck 1200 eggs. Each unit has four egg trays and each tray holds 100 eggs.

Construction features include: High-grade California Redwood case—pure copper hot-water heating system—lamp stamped from one piece of steel and positively will not leak—two-wick, extra-heavy burner.

Write today—sure—for special illustrated circular containing complete descriptive information. You have probably hoped that some day an incubator like the Suburban Hatcher would be available. Here it is—backed by the Miller guarantee of quality that stands for the best that experience and a great modern factory can produce.

Special offer for early orders. Act now!

J. W. MILLER CO. Box 82 Rockford, Ill.



"DANDY" BONE CUTTER Only \$5.00 Down CLOVER CUTTERS, FEED AND GRAIN MILLS FOUR MONTHS TO PAY

Feeding green bone is one of the first steps to gain a big egg yield. But the bone must be cut right. The Dandy cuts across the grain of the bone, enabling the hen to digest the nutritive elements better and convert same into eggs, blood and feathers. Write for our free booklet and easy payment plan. We also sell on 15 days trial, no money in advance. The "Dandy" costs less than most bone-cutters and it works infinitely better. To insure big sales this year we have made special reductions in prices. Don't delay. Write now.

Stratton Mfg. Co., Dept. G. Erie, Pa.

of the contest figures that a perfectly good hen ought to lay in a year. This estimate is based on records collected over a period of years and it is known that 160 eggs is far above the production of the average farm hen. In other words whatever eggs are laid for the remaining two weeks of the contest will be pure velvet, so to speak."

The above was followed up by another statement by the Storrs' authorities, as follows:

"An enormous number of egg records collected at Storrs during the last dozen years form the basis for predicting the minimum production for a good pullet that is well fed and well cared for. The table below shows the number of eggs each hen in the flock should lay during each month of the year. Small flocks that have special care and attention can be made to do better, especially during the earlier months of the hen year. The total of 160 eggs offered as a standard or guide is admittedly more eggs than the average farm hen lays. On the other hand no real chicken man will be satisfied with less and many successful poultrymen in Connecticut are getting more.

"Number of eggs hens ought to lay.

November	..... 5	May	.....20
December	..... 7	June	.....18
January	..... 9	July	.....17
February	.....12	August	.....15
March	.....18	September	.....13
April	.....19	October	..... 7

"Total for the year—160 eggs."

High Average Production

In bringing out in bold relief in the mind of the new breeder only the extraordinary records of phenomenal birds the fact is easily overlooked that every flock comprises some mediocre birds which bring down the flock average. The poultryman's profits however, depend on flock production, and while high individual records are interesting, and may be valuable from a breeding standpoint, a profitable commercial egg business cannot be built on them alone.

In the Quincy contest for the year now closed, there was a White Leghorn pullet that laid 243 eggs. Her pen mates were hatched from the same setting of eggs. They laid during the year, 115, 79, 157 and 123 eggs respectively.

The high pen in the Mediterranean class had an individual in it that laid 247 eggs, but the pen mates brought up the tally by laying 175, 193, 227 and 231 eggs respectively. These also were White Leghorns.

In the American and English classes the high pen was composed of Barred Rocks which laid 177, 231, 165, 190, 148 eggs per bird. A White Wyandotte pen came second with individual records of 211, 168, 174, 148 and 133 eggs.

Broodiness

The larger breeds are often criticized because of their inclination to broodiness. In the Quincy contest there was a Buff Wyandotte hen that was broody 7 times yet laid 153 eggs. This satisfactory production was attributed to the fact that the hen was immediately broken up as soon as she showed signs of clucking.

The hens in the contest are broken from broodiness at the first symptoms, by being placed in the "jail," which is a slat coop at end of dropping board in each pen. This broody coop measures 30x30 inches. (See illustration of interior of house.) By the practice of this method, the hens are broken up from broodiness in 2 to 7 days.

In the contest pens there was a White Leghorn female of a big, strong

Another NEW SOL-HOT

TRADE
REGISTERED
U.S. PATENT OFFICE
MARK



Here it is! Just what you have long been looking for — an oil burning hot blast heater for coal burning brooders that is safer, more dependable, easier to regulate, and much more economical than coal. Nothing like this has ever before been offered to poultry raisers — Sol-Hot has at last solved the problem of the coal burning brooder stove. Burns kerosene or will operate successfully with distillate which costs only 8 to 9 cents a gallon.

Don't Burn Coal

Fits Any Coal Burning Brooder Stove

Why burn expensive coal this season, with its dirt and ashes, trouble and constant attention, when a Hot-Air Blast Sol-Hot will heat your brooder stove better and cheaper and with scarcely any attention. It saves you hours of labor and Has Automatic Thermostatic Oil Control.

THE SOL-HOT HOT-AIR BLAST Burner has a special designed burner bowl with a central down draft which produces perfect combustion by distributing air uniformly to the flame. In the center of the bowl, directly underneath the air intake is the vapor generator. The vapor is delivered to the flame through a series of very small holes near the top of the generator; the flame burns at a distance from the holes so that carbon does not accumulate.

This New Hot-Air Blast Sol-Hot is the sensation of the season in Brooder Equipment — it is so perfect in operation—so simple in adjustment, so economical to operate that it sounds the knell forever for coal burning brooder stoves.

For COAL BURNING BROODER STOVES

A Hot Air Blast Oil Burning Heater
A Boon to Owners of Coal Burning Stoves

This New Sol-Hot Air Blast Heater is not an experiment — it has been thoroughly tried — tested and perfected. It produces perfect combustion, has wide range of adjustments, burns any size flame desired—makes more heat than coal.

Notice to Dealers

Don't stock up with Coal Burners—Our big advertising campaign explaining the superior merits of Sol-Hot Hot Air Blast Burners for Coal Stoves as well as the complete Sol-Hot Air Blast Brooders will create a big demand for them in your territory. You can have this business if you act quick. Write or wire for particulars.

For Those Who Do Not Have Coal Burning Brooder Stoves

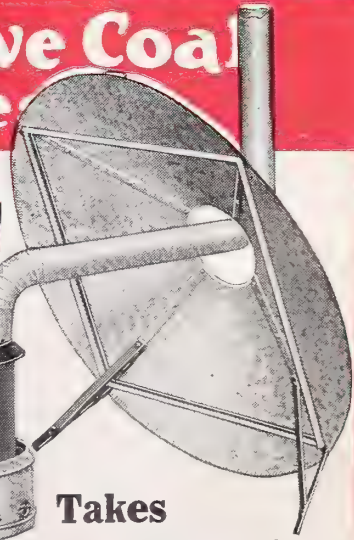
but who are thinking of purchasing —can be thankful that SOL-HOT HOT-AIR BLAST CANOPY BROODER was announced before they spent their money. Investigate the Sol-Hot before buying a coal burning brooder.

Sol-Hot Hot-Air Blast Canopy Brooder takes the place of Coal Burning Brooders—it is a complete Brooder with the same burner that we furnish for coal burning stoves. Don't buy a coal burning Brooder now that you can get the New Sol-Hot Air Blast oil burning Brooder that will give you so much better service without the worry, constant work, dirt and trouble of Coal Burners. It comes to you complete, ready to operate. With the addition of this Hot Blast Brooder to the already famous Sol-Hot line of Canopy Brooders, we are able to furnish every poultry raiser, large or small, with the equipment best suited to his requirement. Read about Sol-Hot Canopy Brooders on the following two pages—also about our Multidek Sectional Incubator three pages over — the most complete and we believe without a doubt the best and most dependable poultry equipment on the market.

H.M. Sheer Company
Dept. 26 Quincy, Illinois



SOL-HOT
Hot Air
Blast
Canopy
Brooder



Takes the place of
Coal Burning Brooder Stoves (7)

OVER 25,000 SOL-HOT HEATERS

Because They're Better

That's just why there was more Sol-Hot Brooder Heaters sold last year than all other heaters put together—they are better—they meet the requirements of the poultry raiser—they are dependable.

Twelve years ago H. M. Sheer designed and built the first oil burning stove for brooders and incubators ever produced. Although a very crude affair when compared with the New Improved Sol-Hot of today, yet it marked a new era in the poultry raising industry. From that day up to the present, although Sol-Hot has been copied and imitated, it is protected by patents, so that it has never been pushed out of its rightful place—at the head of the line of all Brooder and Incubator Heaters.

Each succeeding year has seen new improvements added—Sol-Hot has been simplified and improved until today it is without a doubt the most perfect Oil Burning Brooder Stove on the market. That's why over 25,000 poultry raisers chose Sol-Hot equipment last year.

With the new improvements added this season Sol-Hot will be more popular than ever—it is in a class by itself—years ahead of all others.

The New Improved Sol-Hot Is Made In 5 Different Sizes—a Proper Size for All Brooder and Incubator Requirements

Read the Next Page

then fill out and mail coupon for free folder catalog telling all about the New Improved Sol-Hot. If you are considering the purchase of poultry equipment, don't fail to get the facts about Sol-Hot. It will save you many regrets later.

The Best Is Always the Cheapest



NEW IMPROVED

SOL-HOT

TRADE
REGISTERED
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MARK

For Brooders and Incubators

The New Improved Sol-Hot Heaters or Stoves are a "boon" to poultry raisers. All the objections, annoyances, worry, dangers, etc., so common in the old-style heaters have been absolutely overcome. It is the simplest, safest, most dependable, most satisfactory. It has no wicks to trim—no ashes—no soot—no smoke—no odor—no danger.

This season's improvement consisting of Double Oil Control—Just-rite Valve and Dial—Protecto Stove, makes the operation of the Sol-Hot so simple and safe that an eight year old child can operate it—it is as dependable as a clock. It is without doubt the most dependable Brooder and Incubator Heater ever offered to poultry raisers.

Sol-Hot Brooder Stoves are made in five different sizes—a proper size for all Brooder and, Incubator requirements. Don't buy brooder or incubator equipment until you send and get free folder catalog telling all about the many superior features* of Sol-Hot—the Heater that is years ahead of all others.

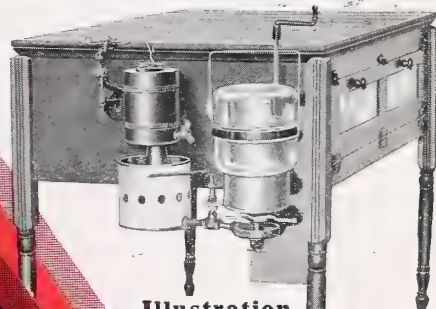
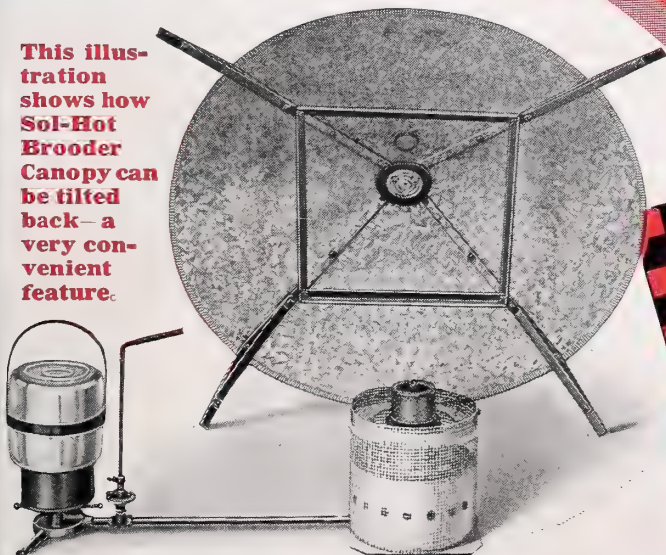


Illustration showing how SOL-HOT Heaters are attached to Incubators

Send for Free Folder

Mail coupon or send post-card for illustrated catalog folder, telling all about the New Improved Sol-Hot—why it is simpler, why it is better, why it is the **one** and **only** Heater for you to buy if you want to raise your chicks with less worry, less trouble and fewer losses. MAIL THE COUPON TODAY.

This illustration shows how Sol-Hot Brooder Canopy can be tilted back—a very convenient feature.



H. M. SHEER CO., Dept. 26, Quincy, Ill.
Gentlemen:—Please send me postpaid your Folder Catalog describing your New Improved SOL-HOT Brooder Stove and Canopy Brooders.

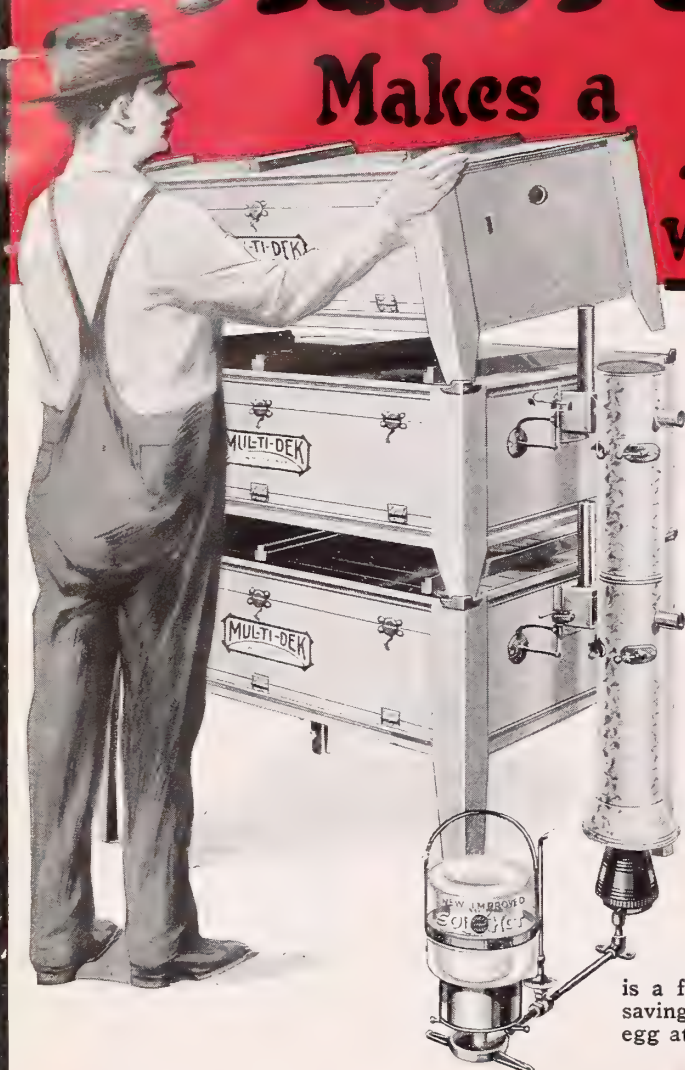
Name.....

P. O.

State

This "Add A Section" Idea Makes a **BIG HIT**

With Poultry Raisers



If you are planning hatches of from 220 eggs up to 1760, here is the machine that will just exactly meet your requirements—you can start with one section and add additional sections as you wish—you don't have to spend a lot of money to start—you can begin on just as small or large a scale as you wish, letting your incubator grow with your business.

The **MULTI-DEK** SECTIONAL

Sectional Incubator is the only one of its kind on the market—it was designed especially for the poultryman who wants to let his profits pay for his expanding business.

220 to 1760 Egg Capacity

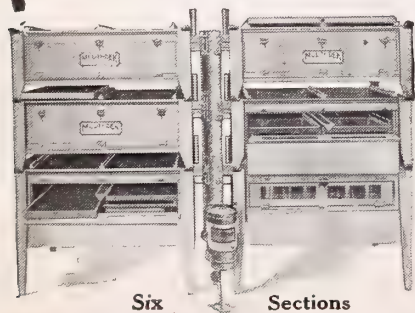
From one to eight sections, each holding 220 eggs can all be heated with one heater. Each or any section can be operated independent of the others. The Multidek is designed and built correctly for perfect incubation—it will hatch every hatchable egg.

Automatic Egg Turning Tray

is a feature that is a very important one—it means a great saving in labor and insures accuracy in the turning of every egg at proper time.

You Can Have **HOT WATER** or **HOT AIR**

Multidek Sectional Incubators are made so that either hot air or hot water heating can be used—you have your choice. While some prefer hot water, others express a preference for hot air heating. Either one is equally effective—it's simply a question of choice.



We furnish the Multidek—any size you want—from one section up to eight. We ship you the lumber all cut, fitted, marked and ready to put together. Any one can set a section up ready to operate in a few minutes.

For the man who is handy with saw and hammer and would like to save money by building his own Multidek, we will furnish complete set of plans with measurements and complete working plans so that you can build it yourself.

Mail Coupon for Prices and **FREE** Illustrated Folder

Fill out and mail coupon and get free folder telling all about this practical economical incubator. Folder tells how Multidek is made—how it is heated—why it hatches better—also low prices. Write today.

H. M. SHEER CO.
Dept. 26 Quincy, Illinois

WANTS MORE EQUIPMENT

Irvington, N. J.

Gentlemen:

The Mul-ti-Dek Incubator fixtures and Sol-Hot Heaters purchased from you last season have proven themselves satisfactory and as I am going to enlarge my plant this season, am going to purchase more equipment of the same kind.
American Poultry Farm,
Herman Gieshaber, Prop.

H. M. SHEER CO., Dept. 26, Quincy, Ill.

Send me free folder telling all about your Mul-ti-Dek Sectional Incubator.

Name.....

Town.....

State.....

type, that upon arrival weighed 4½ pounds as a pullet. She had a very large comb. She laid 92 eggs. A 3¾ lb. pullet upon arrival, with a small comb, laid 17 eggs during the year.

There are several birds that never deposited an egg during the year. We handled one of these. She had some of the outward signs of egg production, but was what is called "an internal layer." It was the trapnest that found her out.

Color of plumage does not appear to play a part in egg production. Some of the poorest colored Rhode Island Reds were the poorest layers. The two Red hens that laid 193 and 190 each, had attractive color, and at



are 10x12 inches. The trap is made of three pieces of galvanized iron, each piece 2¼ inches wide by 10 inches long. These pieces are hooked together with little spiral galvanized rings. The lower one of the three pieces is made a trifle heavy at the bottom by being bent over into a seam. In setting the trap, the bottom piece is folded upward, so that only two of the pieces hang down. When the hen enters the nest, she lifts the gate somewhat, and the bottom piece folds down over her back. The three-piece trap will not open out, so the hen is imprisoned until released. Attendants tend the traps every half hour. This reduces floor eggs to a minimum. Marketable eggs only are counted in the tabulations of the day. Pee-wees do not count.

The water is supplied in one gallon crocks which rest on a platform about 18 inches above the floor. There is about six inches of litter on the floor, so the crocks are up above the dirt by about one foot. The water platform is just a frame, with legs 24 inches long. (See illustration.) The water crocks are brushed out every morning with a heavy bristle brush, known as a painter's "duster."

The pens are each 16x16 ft. Five lots of five birds each, a total of 25 females, are kept in each pen. There appears to be less chance for favoritism when five entries are penned together. Last year one entry of five White Leghorns laid 107 eggs for the five birds, although among the other twenty birds in the pen were some of the best layers. If the 107 egg entry—21 eggs to the bird for the year—had been cooped separately the owner might have felt that surely the caretaker had a grudge against him or his birds.

The contest houses are of the semi-monitor type. (See illustration.) The houses are 5½ ft. high in front and run up to a height of 6½ ft. at center. Then comes the semi-monitor feature, which is 1½ ft. high. This makes the house 8 ft. from ground to peak. The rear is 5½ ft. high.

The windows in the semi-monitor are about 15 in. deep and 5 ft. long. There are two sets of windows to each pen. Each set of front windows comprise two sash and one curtain, which hangs up. The fronts are also covered with fine mesh wire, so that when the sash are lifted out in summer, and the curtain frame is hinged up, the opening will be protected.

The part of the house under the front section of the roof measures 6 ft. and is termed the scratching compartment, having a sand floor. The remainder of the house, 10 ft. deep, is covered with litter. In the back of the house is the dropping board, 30 in. wide and 16 ft. long. The roosts are not quite that long on account of the broody jail at the end. Two pieces, 2x3 inches, broad side up, form the roosts.

The litter is changed as often as it becomes broken up or has the least taint of mustiness. The mash is fed in hoppers, and is before the birds all the time. The chickens are never

KILL THEM ALL



Quickest acting, most devastating rat exterminator known—Rodene, now available on every farm.

Absolutely guaranteed on money-back basis by company of over 20 years' standing. No danger to livestock and poultry. Not a poison. Instead, it is a deadly disease germ, highly contagious, which attacks only rats, mice, gophers and other rodents. Farmers using Rodene say they do not come back.

So positively certain are we that Rodene will rid your farm of rats that we will send Special \$1 size bottle and agree to return your money promptly if after you have used it, following instructions, you find it is not satisfactory and return the empty bottle. Regular size bottle, \$2.

Send no money—pay postman. Use this coupon or postcard. Then pay purchase price to postman plus a few cents postage when he delivers. Rodene will not fail you.

MAIL THIS COUPON
RODENE LABORATORIES, Box 770 Springfield, Ohio
Send special \$1 bottle of Rodene. You agree to return price if not satisfactory.

Name _____
Address _____

☐ If interested in agency rate across here

Poultry Leg Bands



The "Best Yet!"
Aluminum—Not colored. Will stay on. 12, 20c; 25, 30c; 50, 50c; 100, 90c. State breed.



Celluloid Spiral Bands—Red, Green, Amber, Pink, Black, White, Yellow, Purple, Light Blue Dark Blue, Ruby, Cerise.

Size for	12	25	50	100	250	500
Baby chicks, Pigeons...	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.25	2.25
Growing chicks	.15	.30	.40	.75	1.75	3.00
Leghorns, Ancoons	.20	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50
Rocks, Reds, etc.	.20	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
Asiatics	.25	.45	.75	1.20	2.75	5.00
Turkeys, Geese	.30	.50	.85	1.40	3.25	6.00

Aluminum Marker Works, Dept. 5, Beaver Falls, Pa.



Kill Rats NEW WAY

In France the World's greatest laboratory has discovered a germ that kills rats and mice by science. Absolutely safe. Cannot harm human beings, dogs, cats, birds, chickens or pets. Quickly clears dwellings and outbuildings, with no offensive after-effects. It is called Danysz Virus.

FREE BOOK Get our free book on rats and mice telling about VIRUS and how to get some.

S. F. Virus, 121 West 15th St., New York

DON'T LET THEM DIE!

ACT QUICK! SAVE THEIR LIVES BY USING

SMOKE-EM

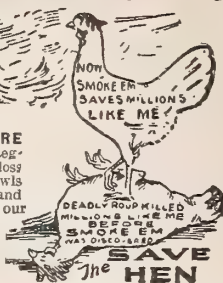
CANNED SMOKE

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



"SMOKE EM." THE GUARANTEED ROUP CURE

A discovery of the world's best known home of Registered Livestock and Trappeded Leborhns. The loss of thousands of dollars worth of our valuable fowls each year from your, colds, canker, diphtheria, and chicken-pox, either meant the discontinuation of our poultry department or to discover a genuine cure. Now our losses have absolutely discontinued. Over two hundred thousand States and Canada use and recommend "SMOKE EM," the most scientific DRUGLESS CURE that ever has been discovered. Inexpensive and easy to use. Eliminates the slow method of vaccination and injection of serums as preventives. Every cent of your money back if it fails. Used extensively in California, where every remedy is analyzed and closely scrutinized by the State Board of Health. Any remedy or preparation used in California must have genuine merits. Two hundred thousand testimonials on file at our office. Read what a National Breeder from the Noted Vineland Poultry Center, Mr. Robert Osborne, Vineland, N. J., writes: "My order for "SMOKE EM" reached me and I wish to say that after following the directions the results were almost magic. Nearly one thousand birds and some with their eyes swelled tight shut. It is now about one week since the last smoke and every bird looking fine. Before using "SMOKE EM" you could smell roup plainly throughout all the houses, but it is now gone entirely. It is sure one great cure for roup."



SAVE THE HEN



Mr. Chas. E. Schroeder, St. Peter, Illinois, writes us: "Last season my birds had a severe attack of chicken-pox and colds after returning from a show. After trying many remedies without success I decided to try 'SMOKE EM,' and must say it almost knocked it out over night. Have not had a cold in my flock since. Many have asked for 'SMOKE EM' after learning of wonderful results I have obtained."

Mr. David S. Schrock, Sterling, Ohio, writes us: "'SMOKE EM' is an absolute cure for roup. Last winter I had 350 hens and they began to get swelled eyes and cankers in the mouth. I killed about two dozen to doctor them, but I got too serious; then I used 'SMOKE EM' and it surely did wonders for them, and that was the turning point towards success, and then I also fed some DOUBLE HEALTH & EGG PRODUCER. It surely made their combs pretty and the eggs began to roll. 'SMOKE EM' took away my fear of roup this winter."

Mr. T. A. Hall, Milford, Delaware, writes: "I have been advised by a friend of mine, Mr. Edward Passwaters, Harley, Delaware, to try your roup remedy, 'SMOKE EM' canned smoke, as 'SMOKE EM' cured Mr. Passwater's fowls. The State furnished me with serum for vaccination and it is not checked yet, and as I have a very bad case of roup will appreciate your sending me 'SMOKE EM' at once, as I have faith in it."

You owe it to yourself and to your poultry to write for our large 32 page catalog and full information today. The Price is low. Dealers, we have a good proposition to offer you.

THE H. M. SPAHR BREEDING ESTATE

DEPARTMENT 4-F

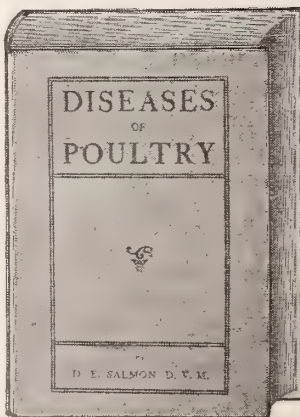
THURMONT, MARYLAND

DISEASES OF POULTRY

By D. E. SALMON, D. V. M.

Every poultryman needs this book. It contains 250 pages, treating in a most thorough manner on every disease fowls are subject to. With its aid you can save many of your birds that would otherwise die. The cause, symptoms and care of each disease are put before the reader in such a manner as to be understood at a glance, and the remedies given are simple and very effective. The cure of all diseases is plainly and thoroughly given, and this book shows you the entire anatomy of your birds, in 72 illustrations, so that you may prevent sickness as well as effect a cure. Price, \$1.00 postpaid.

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL,
523 Plymouth Ct., - Chicago, Ill.



"1st Pullet Boston 1921" BUTTERCUPS

Cook's Goldenrod Strain. Heavy Layers. Win at leading Eastern Shows including 1st Pullet with 5 different birds at 5 different shows under 5 different judges, meeting the best competition in the Country. Have dozens of cockerels and pullets bred from my New York and Boston winners, raised on free range, ready for you. Special sale of cockerels for December \$5 each, \$10 for these later in the season. 5 cockerels for \$20 or 10 for \$35. They will improve your line. Order now. Pullets \$5 each, 5 pullets \$20, while they last. Exhibition stock a matter of correspondence. Send for circular and cuts of winners.
C. Sydney Cook, Jr., 71 Valentine St., West Newton, Mass.



scared, and soon become quite tame as a result of being gently taken out of the traps.

Said Mr. Smith: "When I come over to the contest and walk through the houses, I can tell pretty closely how the egg yield is running by the amount of water in the crocks. Or if I find hard droppings on the dropping boards, I know the egg yield is not up to what it should be. Hens in heavy lay drink a lot of water and produce a moist dropping."

A. D. Smith deserves much credit for the lay-out at Quincy. He started the contest with \$7,000 raised from Quincy business men. It was to be a demonstration plant for Adams county, of which Quincy, a town of 40,000, is the county seat. But, Smith couldn't hold his project down. People from all over the state besieged him for poultry information. So he and the Illinois breeders went to the Legislature and asked the state to make of the Quincy contest a state-wide project. An appropriation of \$16,000 a year for two years was granted, and the present Illinois State Egg Contests in Quincy and Murphysboro are the results.

Mr. Smith is optimistic of the future. An old fancier, secretary for years of not only the Quincy show, but also the Illinois State Show, Mr. Smith said: "The day is passed when the breeder can get any applause by saying, 'I don't care whether my hens will lay or not, just so they will produce winners.' The day is here when purebred chickens must combine the symmetry of the Standard and the practicability of the farm. Those who will profit by the lessons of the contest are going to be the leaders in the breeding business, provided they are Standard breeders. The die is set and the game is on. Illinois breeders have every assistance in helping them to attain leadership in the future as in the past. Our State Legislators have been liberal in their support of both the State Show and the State Contest. And the Governor as well as Secretary of Agriculture Davison, are regular 'chickenmen.'"

This article is based on the Quincy contest. The companion contest at Murphysboro, which ended Oct. 31st, had a Barred Rock that made 250 eggs in the year. She was entered by Jules Francais of Long Island, who won the Storrs Contest a year ago.

The high pen in the dual purpose class at Murphysboro produced 968 eggs in the year. It was composed of Rhode Island Whites. The five birds laid 201, 200, 208, 172, 142. Mr. Francais' Barred Rock pen individually produced 194, 250, 194, 140, 173, a total of 959. Where the five individual records, added together, do not produce the total given, the difference is in floor eggs credited to the pen.

A Winter Egg Record

My egg record from Nov. 1 to Mar. 1, 1922, from a flock of 72 pullets which I housed in a room at the east end of my barn, formerly used as a garage, 10 ft. wide, 16 ft. deep, 8 ft. high, shows an egg yield of 4,131 eggs on a feed cost of \$41.35. I used lights from 5 P. M. to 9 P. M. I fed 4 quarts of grain at night, 2 quarts in morning. Mash hoppers full all the time.

Wise.

C. J. BOLTE.

The Egg is $\frac{3}{4}$ Water

Heavy Drinkers are Heavy Layers

Each hen must drink one-fourth pint water every day to produce high priced winter eggs. *Water must be warm.* Hen's temperature is 110 degrees F. Don't let your hens drink ice cold water a single day this winter, for it will chill to the bone and may stop egg production a whole month. Why permit unnecessary loss when the

EUREKA Sanitary FOUNTAIN

KEEPS WATER WARM 24 HOURS

No lamp, no fire, no danger. No upkeep. No trouble. *Only up-to-date Sanitary Fountain.* Drinking cup does not project beyond outer can. No possible chance to catch litter or filth. No contamination to cause disease. *Water always warm, clean and pure.*

Made of heavy galvanized iron. Built like fireless cooker. Works like thermos bottle. Simply fill every evening with hot water—that's all. Hens will have plenty of pure, clean, warm water early in the morning just when they want it and need it most.

Water is a natural tonic just as important as feed. Get full value from high priced feeds. Increase egg production and profits by keeping warm water before your hens all the time.

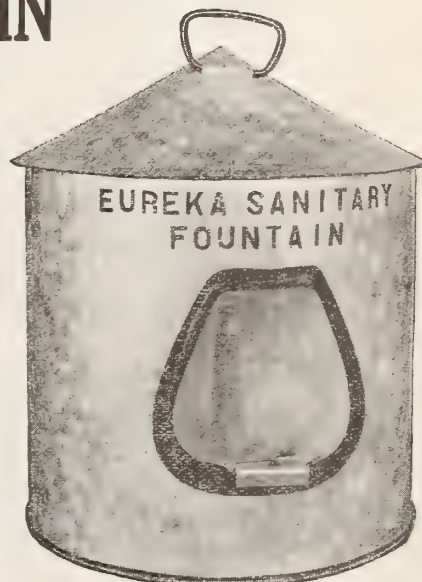
The heavy drinkers are heavy layers. 100 layers will drink 12 to 15 quarts of water a day. Just think of it! The egg is three-fourths water! Every hen you have must drink one-fourth pint water every day or she cannot produce. Only warm water can be consumed in this quantity, in cold weather. *The water must be as nearly*

clean, pure and fresh at all times as the water you drink yourself. This cannot be done with open containers. The *Eureka Sanitary Fountain* is not a luxury. It is a necessity—a year round fountain. It keeps warm water warm 'n winter and cold water cool in summer.

Winter Eggs Bring Big Profits—Get ready now to make these profits. Eggs are now rapidly going up in price. Winter eggs are more than double the summer price. If you get three-fourths as many eggs in winter as you do in early summer you can make four times as much money, for the profit will be infinitely greater. Anyone can make a hen lay in springtime. Only proper care will make them lay when eggs are high.

Money Back Trial Offer

You can't afford to be without the "Eureka." It pays for itself in 30 days. Last years. Thousands of satisfied users. Order today for you take no risk—no chance whatever. If you are not absolutely satisfied that it's the best fountain you ever saw or used, or if you are not entirely satisfied in every way, you get your money back. *Order direct from this ad today. Don't put it off. It means greater profit to you, more eggs than ever before, a healthy, happy, money-making flock. Order at once—NOW!*



Note These Pre-War Prices

Made in three sizes as follows:

- 2 gallon size, 15½ inches high, 13 inches diameter, 15 lbs. weight
Price, each **\$3.50**
- 3 gallon size, 18 inches high, 14 inches diameter, 20 lbs. weight
Price, each **\$4.00**
- 5 gallon size, 22 inches high, 15 inches diameter, 30 lbs. weight
Price, each **\$5.00**

TERMS: Cash with order. We open no accounts and proper remittance must come with all orders in every instance. In this way we can quote these low prices.

SIGN AND MAIL THE COUPON TODAY

EUREKA SUPPLY HOUSE
101 Wesley Avenue Mount Morris, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send me your.....gallon size Eureka Fountain. I have enclosed.....in full payment of same. It is understood that I may return the fountain and you will refund the money if I am not perfectly satisfied with it. Please send the fountain at once.

NAME.....

Street or R. F. D. No.

Town State

READ WHAT SATISFIED USERS SAY

Could Not Get Along Without "Eureka" Fountain

Gentlemen: I am writing to say that I purchased two of your Eureka Non-Freezing Poultry Fountains and they proved entirely satisfactory. They are certainly fine. I could not get along without them now.—Fresland Irish, R. B. 1, Royal Oak, Mich.

Provides Good Water at All Times

Gentlemen: Your Eureka Fountain has been in use now for several months. It is a great convenience as it provides good water at all times with very little bother. It should last a long time for it appears to be well made.—H. L. Doty, Linn Grove, Ia.

Entire Satisfaction Both Winter and Summer

Gentlemen: Your Non-Freezing Poultry Fountain has given entire satisfaction both winter and summer. Should not like to do without it.—R. E. Pethick, Payntelle, Pa.

More Than Pleased—Good Year Around

Gentlemen: Last April I bought three of your Eureka Fountains and I am more than pleased with same, they are good the year around. I want more of them soon.—G. Y. Posey, Nash, Okla.

Perfectly Satisfactory—Orders Another

Gentlemen: Having used one of your Non-Freezing Fountains for two years I find it perfectly satisfactory. In fact I liked it so well I purchased another last spring and am getting good results.—H. Clay Beitler, East Millstone, N. J.

EUREKA SUPPLY HOUSE, 101 Wesley Ave., Mt. Morris, Ill.

GEO. C. ENGLAND'S

Southern California

Single Comb

White Leghorns

—WIN—

My pen wins the silver cup and blue ribbon for highest production at the Southern California Egg Laying Contest, year ending Sept. 30th, with a total of 2260 eggs, an average of 226 eggs per bird.

WITHOUT THE USE OF ELECTRIC LIGHTS OR FORCED FEEDING DURING THE ENTIRE YEAR.

Seventy-seven eggs more than their nearest competitor. Forty-eight pens competing.

At the Western Washington contest ending Oct. 31st, my pen layed 1175 eggs (one bird died in June). Two of the remaining four layed 301 and 305 eggs respectively.

Remember These Are Official Records

I have for sale 400 of the finest cockerels I ever raised, positively every one from hens with actual trap nest records from 200 to 296 eggs and sired by males from 250 (or better) egg dams. And the prices are reasonable.

Write me just what you want and I will do my best to please you.

GEO. C. ENGLAND

P. O. BOX A-337,

INGLEWOOD, CALIF.

HILLPOT

QUALITY CHICKS

White Leghorns

for poultrymen who want real EGG PROFITS;
any quantity you want, when you want them.

Sturdy, vigorous chicks, full of vitality, well-hatched from Hillpot Selected Leghorn Strains—the superior egg-production of which is proved, not by a few high records, but by the profit-experiences of our thousands of satisfied customers. The quality that brought about more than a hundred-fold increase in our business in the past nine years is further improved for 1923 by intensive selection of highest egg producers.

Of Mating A, and of B matings—highest values per dollar invested you can find anywhere—the quantity is limited. Early orders are suggested.

Feed cost \$37.56
—Eggs laid 3052

between November 29th and July 31st, 1922, is record reported on 21 pullets raised from Hillpot B Mating Chicks by C. K. Holbrook, L. I.

GET OUR
1923 CATALOG FREE

—tells why Hillpot Leghorn Strains have the egg-works developed for more continuous production of big, white eggs commanding good prices in every market.

W. F. HILLPOT

Box 32 - FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

Baby Chicks of all Dependable Breeds
Leghorn Chicks A Specialty

Member International Baby Chick Association
Life Member American Poultry Association



UNIQUE PERFORMANCE OF BARRED ROCK PULLET

Down in Prince Edward Island, Canada, there is a Barred Rock pullet that is surely worthy of a place in the Hall of Fame, and indeed there is a flock of them out to establish records.

Consider this ambition of Youth: The Rev. A. McAuley, of St. Peters, in that small Canadian province, purchased last Spring a setting of Barred Rock eggs, which hatched out May 1st and 2nd. The chickens were strong and healthy and were on free range and were carefully and liberally fed, with lots of sour milk included in the diet. They wandered at will in the thick bush or wood near the house, and under these conditions, with plenty of food and shade, they developed rapidly throughout the Summer. Nevertheless it was with some surprise that on the tenth of September some nests were found in the woods, each containing from one to several eggs laid by these four-months-old pullets. Starting to lay so early, they took up more attention and were carefully watched, and some time afterwards it was noticed that one of the number was missing. It was thought that this pullet had died or was lost, and nothing more was thought of it until October 22nd, when the pullet was found presiding calmly over a nest in the bush, in which there were eight newly hatched chickens, as well as eight eggs unhatched.

These eight chickens are all strong and well—and with every prospect of remaining so. It would seem to be rather ambitious work on the part of this youngster.—W. D. MacNeill, Canada.

Correction

Editor, American Poultry Journal,

You favored me by publishing in October A. P. J., an account of my experience feeding Epsom Salts as a substitute for green feed during fall and winter months.

I stated that I gave my birds one ounce of salts in moist mash to every six birds.

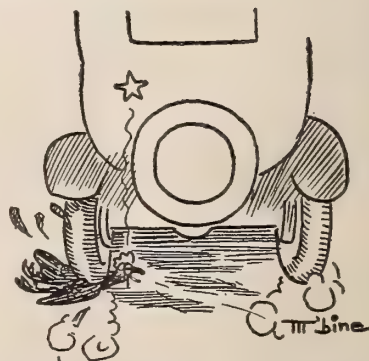
This was an error, as I give them one level tablespoon for every fifteen hens; this is about one half ounce.

One ounce to six hens would be a physic to be used seldom.

Am unable to account for this grave mistake that I made in giving the estimated amount per bird for I intended the report to be a help as it has been to me through the winter months. Will you please mention this terrible blunder in the A. P. J. columns and pardon me.

Ky.

E. B. MCQUOWN.



Hen (run over by owner's car): "And to think it was my eggs that helped pay for the darn thing!"

Miller's Ideal Mammoth Incubators



48-Hour Service on All Mammoth Orders

That's a mighty strong statement but Miller Service is just about as well-known to our customers as Miller quality.

Here in our big modern factory, equipped with the most improved machinery, we can turn out an unlimited quantity of Mammoth Incubators within 48 hours after receipt of orders. This kind of service means much to prospective buyers. Delays in the poultry business are troublesome and costly. When you send an order to us you have the satisfaction of knowing that it will be handled with utmost speed by an organization of Incubator Specialists.

Mammoth Triple-Deck Incubators

The illustration shows the Ideal Mammoth Triple-Deck Incubator—the only three-deck machine that maintains a uniform temperature in all three decks. This is accomplished by a specially designed heating system. Operating costs are reduced to a minimum because of the compactness of this machine. It allows the installation of greater egg capacity with a minimum requirement of additional floor space.

The unit form of construction allows you to start hatches on any scale desired—then to add more units as your business grows.

Write today for my new catalog. It tells the whole story about the most efficient hatching equipment on the market. Special offer to those who order early.

J. W. MILLER CO.

Box 2

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Prairie Depot, Ohio
May 19, 1922.

J. W. Miller Co.,
Rockford, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

Owing to the fine results we have had with our Ideal Mammoth Triple Deck machine purchased from you last season, we feel that we would be doing you an injustice if we did not tell you of the splendid hatches we have had.

I have operated a good many different makes of incubators, and your Ideal Mammoth has one of the finest heating systems I have ever seen. The Ideal Triple Deck is a wonderful space saver, and we find the top deck hatches equally as well as the lower and middle deck.

Recently we pulled off a wonderful hatch, running 83% of all eggs set, and our help told me they took as high as 159 good, strong chicks off of the trays that had only 168 eggs to start with.

Thanking you for your fine treatment.

Yours very truly,

PIERCE SUPERIOR CHICK HATCHERY

E. M. Pierce, Manager.

HATCH EVERY GOOD EGG *with* SOFT HEAT

Stronger Chicks
Less Expense
Less Trouble
More Money

MR. J. R. SINGLETON, Alba, Texas, writes that he made \$404.11 profit with one medium size Porter SOFT-HEAT Incubator in about 4 months. Sold 250 baby chicks and 200 broilers, and had 250 pullets and 120 cockerels left for himself. He further writes that the Porter SOFT-HEAT is so much better than a hen to hatch with that he will never set hens any more. Wm. Richardson, 31 Ann St., Pittson, Pa., writes that his first hatch paid for the machine and that he got 100% perfect hatches with an average of 98%. Over 20,000 successful poultry raisers wrote us last year. The results of the SOFT-HEAT prove that it is more than an incubator. In fact it is an automatic, hatching marvel that beats the hen.

Moist Warmth—A Life Saver. Moisture is necessary to life. Both eggs and chicks need it. The Porter supplies it automatically. Simple and certain. You can get big hatches and make easy money with

The Porter SOFT-HEAT Incubator

Duplicates Nature's process exactly. Turns every good egg into a strong, perfect chick. Principle endorsed by U. S. Government. Pronounced the greatest of incubator improvements.

No Suffocation—No Cripples. Eggs don't dry out in Soft-Heat. Moist warmth keeps shells brittle and membranes tender. Chicks break through easily and breathe pure, fresh air instead of poison-laden gases, from the very first. *The Porter hatches no cripples.*

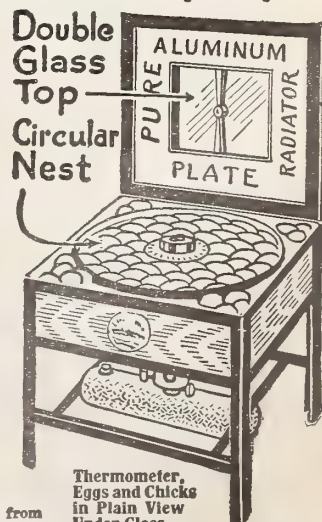
Soft Heat Saves 300% in money, time and labor. 3 to 4 quarts of oil—one filling of tank—completes a hatch. Others burn 4 to 5 gallons and require daily filling of lamp.

Only 2 Minutes' Care Daily. Eggs are turned semi-automatically without removing or lifting tray, reducing necessary care to 2 or 3 minutes a day. A child can operate the Porter.

Make More Money This Year! Take your hatching away from unreliable hens and dead air incubators. Get MORE and BETTER chicks, decrease your losses and increase your profits with the improved Soft-Heat. Use the most scientific incubator ever made. **SHIPPED PREPAID.**

Book Free! Fully illustrated. Explains Soft-Heat in detail. Gives interesting stories of success from many states. Tells how you can succeed and make money from the start with this BETTER hatcher. Send name today—a card will do—for your free copy.

Porter Incubator Co. 306 Porter Bldg., Blair, Nebr.



Thermometer,
Eggs and Chicks
in Plain View
Under Glass.

100 to 1100 Egg Sizes.

Tubeless. Full radiator plate does away with cumbersome, unsatisfactory tubes and pipes.

Smokeless, gasless, odorless, less. Nothing but pure moist air reaches egg chamber.

Center Heat. No side lamp. Saves space and weight. Insures equal heating. Radiation from above, as hen supplies it.

Round Egg Chamber—Just like hen's nest. Makes turning of eggs quick and easy.

Automatic Control of moisture, heat and ventilation. Requires no attention. Steady, even supply assured, regardless of altitude or weather.

Electric Models, Too

In addition to the standard Porter Soft-Heat which burns coal oil, we have automatic electric machines and combination electric and coal oil, so that either source of heat may be used. The electrical equipment costs only a nominal amount.

COSCO FARM

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS



First prize old pen
Cock, Madison Square
Garden, 1922.

For the past five years we have bred and exhibited our Single Comb White Leghorns in the foremost shows of America and Canada, and at no time have we offered any of our products for sale, not wanting to do so until such times as we were satisfied that we had the quality



Second prize pullet,
Madison Square
Garden, 1920.

that the most exacting buyer would be perfectly satisfied with.

During this time we have purchased the entire flock of one thousand birds from Sunny-Brae Farms, Port Dover, Ont., the entire flock of Frank H. Davey, Yonkers, N. Y., besides having the privilege of selecting all the exhibition birds from the entire breeding pens of Wilburtha Farms, Trenton Junction, N. J.

With this combination of breeding and exhibition blood we feel that the time has now arrived to announce that we now have for sale

1000 MALES AND FEMALES

of the pure D. W. Young strain; that we are also booking orders for *Eggs* and *Baby Chicks* for future delivery.

We also wish to announce that our birds will be exhibited at the foremost shows of America this season.

Cosco White Leghorns are now making records in some of the leading egg-laying contests in the country.

Send for Our Mating List and Catalog.

COSCO FARM, R. F. D 3, KNOX, IND.

World's Headquarters For Buff Orpingtons

Owen Farms were founded in 1904. The finest Buff Orpingtons in England were imported in 1904 and the two ensuing years. Again in 1910 the winners at the Dairy and Crystal Palace show were bought and imported. On this magnificent base was built the Owen Farms Strain. Nearly every good flock in America is wholly or partly Owen Farms blood lines. Each year splendid specimens are exported and are preferred wherever they have gone to birds purchased in England. Crashing victories year after year at Madison Square Garden, Boston, Chicago, and other leading shows established the absolute supremacy of Owen Farms Buff Orpingtons. The past few years very little showing has been done. Have been content to let customers do the winning.

1922 Youngsters

are simply magnificent. Large, massive birds with great purity, soundness and evenness of color. You will find here grand exhibition cocks and cockerels at \$25.00, \$35.00 and \$50.00 each and hens and pullets at \$15.00 and \$25.00 each. A few stars for the hot-test shows a matter for correspondence. Fine big husky utility and good breeding cockerels at \$7.50, \$10.00 and \$15.00 each. Hens and pullets \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00 each.

Write me your full requirements, receive my 84 page booklet and will gladly give you the benefit of my 24 years experience in breeding Buff birds to the highest perfection of form, color and egg production.

OWEN FARMS

Maurice F. Delano, Owner. Office at 107 William St., Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Tarbox's Silver Wyandottes (All American Strain) and Speckled Sussex

The two great general purpose breeds. Winners at America's leading shows. A choice lot of stock for sale, both old and young. All stock guaranteed to give satisfaction. We expect to be ready to furnish eggs for hatching by Jan. 1st. Send for Catalog. A. & E. Tarbox, Box 4, Yorkville, Ill.

STRINGMEN AT FALL SHOW

Editor, A. P. J.:

"Referring to page 1024 Nov. issue A. P. J. letter from Mr. W. N. Watson,—Penn. Buff Cochins breeder.

"As far as the 'disease spreading stringman' is concerned, my experience has been, every time my birds came home with disease they caught it from some slack local exhibitor.

"The writer showed against one of the stringmen, that was at York, Pa. Fair, the week previous to York and did not see any sick or diseased birds, and we showed under a tent the worst place to show poultry.

"Railroading birds from fair to fair is the most unnatural thing in the world for fowl, and of course some get out of condition, but how can a poor man get his winter grain bill for these rare varieties and incidentally raise a family, without collecting some of the prize money offered. The poor caretaker is fast dropping from the ranks.

"Most fall fairs, and some that receive State money look upon the poultry exhibit as an attraction, the same as any free attraction, and charge the Poultry Exhibit expenses—in the 'Attraction Column' on the books of the association—They really want a big well filled exhibit.

Please do not misunderstand me, I am not running down the specialty breeder and I do not favor showing out of conditioned birds. It is true I don't show the numbers I have in years past—as other business takes most of my time—so I only show what I can carry on my car. I am glad to be known as a showman, and I enjoy camping with the so-called "hucksters," and practically all the conversation is on breeding, raising and showing chickens, morning, noon and night, frequently into the following morning—for the best informed, all round judges of today made the fall fairs in a freight car a few years back.

Mass.

HOWARD S. RICH.

J. H. Drevendstedt, editor of American Poultry fancier, under the head: "Professional Showmen at Early 'ows," says:

"The question whether stringmen are an asset or a liability to a fall fair chicken show is again on the carpet, open for free discussion by the pros and cons. This time Frank L. Platt starts that perennial blooming question by his remarks in October American Poultry Journal once more around the circuit.

"Thinking over and agreeing on this stringmen proposition is a very ripe subject for discussion, one which should be approached with cool judgment and an open mind. We must bear in mind the fact of there being stringmen today and of there having been stringmen yesterday—two very different propositions. The evolution of the old "punkin show" county fair into a modern institution where Standard classification and Standard Judging is the rule, has worked great changes in stringmen's exhibits. The stringmen of today must have pretty fair stock if he expects to win at county and state fairs. His bread and butter depends upon that.

Fall fairs can hardly afford to make hard and fast rules to govern their poultry exhibits, if they hope to stage a fairly well-balanced show.

Competition invites quality of entries, and as competition grows stronger, quality usually also becomes stronger. This means that better birds must be produced and conditioned for our shows if exhibitors expect to win the coveted cash prizes at our summer and fall fair shows. There is none who realizes this more than the experienced stringman. He keeps quite abreast of the times, and if he may fail to exhibit his birds in the pink of condition always, he usually does not fail in having breeds and varieties that come up to a reasonably high standard. What is more he knows what a good bird really is like, in fact, we have found some of the keenest Judges of Standard poultry among the stringmen making the circuit of American fall fair poultry shows."

Mr. Drevendstedt then concludes his remarks by saying that the stringman should not be banished but judges should penalize birds that are out of condition as a result of over showing and over cooping.

Let Water Double Winter Egg Production

It Will Do This—We Guarantee It, Thus—

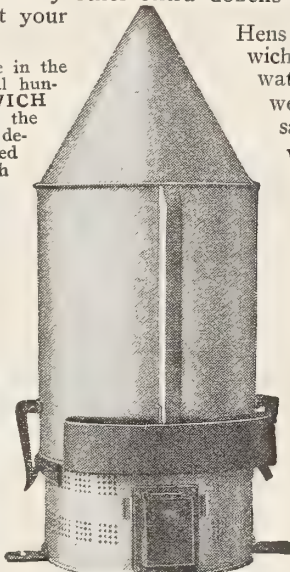
If you are following the too-common plan of watering your flock but once a day and will order and use enough **NORWICH AUTOMATIC AIR-LOCK FOUNTAINS** to properly water your birds, we guarantee that the daily egg-production will be doubled. If it is not, if you are not 100% satisfied, we will refund your money without argument.

Thus do we manifest our faith in what is unquestionably the most efficient device for speeding up laying hens. Under this money-back guarantee you simply can't lose, but you will win. A few dozen eggs at winter prices will pay for this durable equipment and the many other extra dozens—this season and many more—will be clean profit. Hurry your order in today and put your flock in the big-profit class at once.

Here is another sure-thing proposition. If you are in the poultry business on a commercial scale, keep several hundred layers, we will equip your plant with **NORWICH AUTOMATIC AIR-LOCK FOUNTAINS** and let the extra eggs they produce pay for them. Write for details of this unusual offer, stating number and breed of fowls you own. Our prompt reply will astonish and delight you.

You want winter eggs! You can produce them in large quantities—if you will. Will you? These offers are a "show down." If you are in earnest, if you deserve success, you will stop wishing and act at once.

Read this:—"Water costs nothing, yet it is as essential to growth and egg-production as is the feed. Hens can't make eggs unless they have this fluid in abundance." (Prof. Stoneburn, New York WORLD.) "From the hen's viewpoint, water is worth just as much as feed. Therefore the man who furnishes high priced feed but neglects the water supply, is making a great mistake and will have to be content with a limited egg yield." (Missouri State Board of Poultry Culture.) "Your Fountain was used all winter with perfect success, and this in temperature as cold as sixty degrees below zero." (T. A. Firth, Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada.)



5 Gallons Capacity
Price \$6.00 f. o. b. New London, Conn., St. Louis, Mo., or Wichita, Kan.

Hens can't lay without plenty of water—the Norwich Automatic Air-Lock Fountain supplies clean water at the proper temperature regardless of the weather—this Fountain is guaranteed to operate satisfactorily and increase the egg yield—a test will cost nothing if you are not entirely satisfied.

What more can we do to help you make your flock pay bigger profits? If you can think of anything more, write us. If our reasoning is logical and our offer entirely fair, if you really want to give your birds a square deal, send your order for the fountains you need—and do it now. The longer you delay the more you lose!

**Ask for
our free booklet**

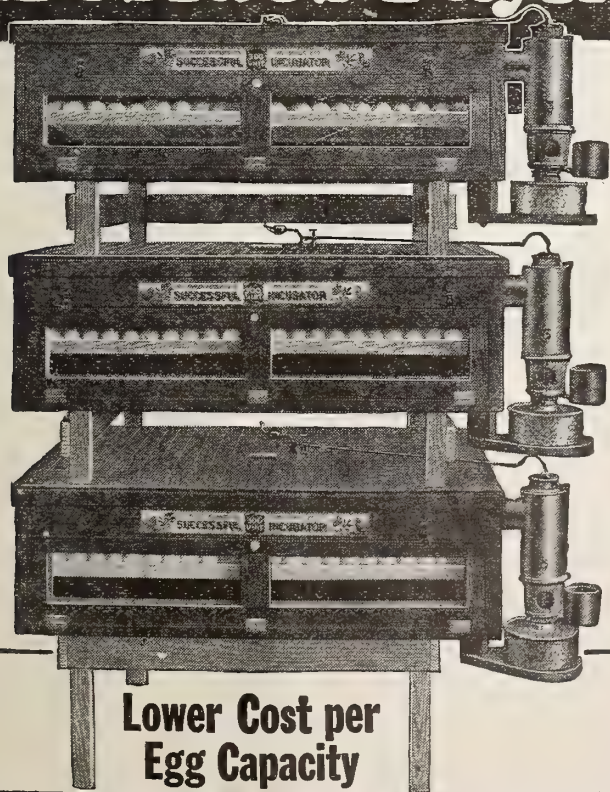
**The Norwich
Automatic Feeder Co.**

7 Trumbull St.,
New London, Conn.

410 Washington Ave.,
St. Louis, Mo.

OTTO WEISS MILLING CO.
Wichita, Kans.

Banked \$5,000 First Year Besides Paying for Machine



**Lower Cost per
Egg Capacity**

The SUCCESSFUL 300 Unit Hatcher

HERE is the practical and simple answer to the mammoth hatcher problem—the unit form of installation, safe, dependable and economical.

One of our customers (name upon request) made such a wonderful record with his "SUCCESSFUL" Unit machines that he cleared \$5000.00 the first year besides paying for his equipment.

Installing the "SUCCESSFUL" Unit Hatcher you save in first cost—save in installing expense and put certainty into every hatch.

Think of getting a thoroughly dependable mammoth hatching equipment for as little as 10 to 14c cost per egg capacity. Think of having a 900 egg capacity hatching equipment in but 12½ square feet of floor space. Easy to watch every section all of the time. Operate one unit independently of the others, or in series if you prefer. Heat with gas or SUCCESSFUL OIL LAMP.

Made and guaranteed by manufacturers of famous "SUCCESSFUL" incubators—backed with results of thirty years experience.

Write for booklet and price. Quick delivery guaranteed.

**As Originated and Sold Exclusively by the
DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.**
MAKERS OF SUCCESSFUL INCUBATORS FOR 30 YEARS
873 E. 2nd St. Des Moines, Iowa

Where Quality Counts---

PHILADELPHIA SHOW

DECEMBER 19-23, 1922

We have the largest exhibition hall in the World where entire show will be cooped single tier and with wide aisles. Nowhere else could your exhibits be shown to better advantage.

The eyes of all the World are on Philadelphia for the coming Sesqui-Centennial. Get in the limelight and exhibit here.

Liberal Cash and Special Prizes in all Classes. Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits and Caves. Premium List ready Dec. 1st. A post card brings one. Entries close Dec. 11th.

HARRY W. BRITTON, Sec'y. - - MOORESTOWN, N. J.

DON'T FORGET

Tenth Annual

National Poultry Show

Chicago, January 17-23

ENTRIES CLOSE JANUARY 7TH

If you haven't received a premium list, you have missed the book of the season.

Address D. E. HALE, Sec'y, 349 West 65th St., Chicago, Ill.



Premium List Ready
QUALITY and SALES SHOW

NATIONAL JUDGES

A SQUARE DEAL

Thousands of Dollars in Prizes

Beautiful Prize Ribbons

That Have a Value

JANUARY 3, 4, 5, 6 AND 7

CONVENTION HALL

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Write Today for Premium List

T. E. QUISENBERRY, Asst. Sec'y.

FIRST in the World

ALL WYANDOTTE SHOW

Farm Products Show at Harrisburg, Pa., week of January 22, 1923. Entries close January 6, 1923. Write for greatest premiums ever offered on Wyandottes. A sales show far reaching in results. Address all communications to

HON. FRED RASMUSSEN, Secretary of Agriculture,

Harrisburg, Penna.

PITTSBURGH 12TH ANNUAL SHOW

Jan. 8 to 13, 1923

Entries Close Dec. 27

Poultry Exhibition
of Pittsburgh

J. Leonard Pfeuffer, Sec'y
P. O. Box 884, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOUBLE YOUR EGG YIELD

Change your run-down, sluggish flock, from non-producing, i. e. consuming loafers, to bright-combed, energetic, vigorous layers, by adding HENVIGOR to their daily rations.

A trial will convince. Price \$1.00 per can or 6 cans for \$5.00 postpaid.

THE MACK PRODUCTS CO.

29 Times Plaza (Agents Wanted) Brooklyn, N. Y.



Annual Club Meets

American Bantam Assn. Geo. Fitterer, Sec., 600 W. 61st St., Chicago, Ill. National meet, Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 1-7, 1923.
American Columbian Plymouth Rock Club, J. H. Breitigan, Sec.-Treas., Lititz, Pa. National meet, Chicago Coliseum Show, Dec. 5-10, 1922.

Buff Minorca Club, Ed. F. Schmidt, Sec., Hazelrigg, Ind. National meet, Chicago Coliseum Show, Dec. 5-10, 1922.

International Partridge Rock Club, J. H. Webster, Sec., Hamburg, N. Y. Annual club meet, Pittsburg show, Jan. 8-13, 1923.
American Cornish Club, Fred H. Bohrer, Sec., Utica, N. Y. International meet, Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 1-6, 1923.

Blue Andalusian Club of America, Clyde Truman, Chairman, Perrysville, Ohio. National meet, St. Louis Coliseum show, Dec. 28-Jan. 2, 1923.

National Black Langshan Club of America, Wm. Buddenhagen, Sec., Brooklyn Sta., Cleveland, Ohio. National meet, Madison Square Garden, New York City, Jan. 24-28, 1923.

Poultry Show Dates

For rules under which shows are held, and for lists of prizes offered and entry fees charged for the exhibition of birds, address the secretary of the show and ask for a free copy of the premium list and entry blank. The name of each secretary is listed with that of the show, and his address is the town or city in which the show is held, unless otherwise stated.

Our list of shows is compiled from information received from secretaries or judges. If the dates of any poultry show in which you are interested do not appear hereunder, kindly have the secretary mail the necessary information to us and same will be published in our next issue without charge.

ALABAMA

Jan. 2-8, 1923. Dixie Poultry Assn., Montgomery. J. J. Massey, secretary.

ARIZONA

Dec. 6-9, 1922. Maricopa County Poultry Assn., Glendale. Arthur G. Freeland, secretary.

CANADA

Jan. 9-11, 1923. Midland Poultry Assn., Midland, Ont. W. H. Thornton, Sec.

COLORADO

Dec. 11-14, 1922. Fort Collins Poultry Assn., Fort Collins. C. A. Kingan, Sec.

Jan. 15-20, 1923. National Western Poultry Show, Denver. Fred P. Johnson, Sec.; Geo. M. Wells, J. A. Tucker, P. M. Pierce, W. H. Card judges.

CONNECTICUT

Dec. 13-16, 1922. Middlesex County Poultry Assn., Middletown. W. C. Kennedy, Sec.

Jan. 13-15, 1923. Southern New England Poultry Assn., New London. H. G. Page, Grotton, Conn., Sec. H. W. Schriver, J. H. Drevestadt, Cort R. Hincken, judges.

Jan. 18-20, 1923. Meriden Poultry Assn., Meriden. LeRoy Kaschub, Sec.

Jan. 23-27, 1923. Connecticut Poultry Assn., Hartford. Paul P. Ives, secretary, Guilford, Conn.

FLORIDA

Dec. 6-9, 1922. Escambia County Poultry Assn., Pensacola. W. C. Jernigan, secretary, 1315 E. Strong St.

Feb. 13-17, 1923. Sub-Tropical Mid Winter Fair, Orlando. S. D. Hardaway, Supt.

IDAHO

Dec. 18-22, 1922. Gem State Poultry Assn., Caldwell. R. T. Hurt, Sec.

ILLINOIS

Dec. 4-9, 1922. Freeport Poultry Assn., Freeport. E. L. Otto, Sec. Leland, judge.

Dec. 4-9, 1922. McDonough County Poultry Assn., Macomb. Walter R. Purdum, Sec. F. S. Tarbill, judge.

Dec. 5-9, 1922. Montgomery County Poultry Assn., Hillsboro. R. B. Shepherd, Sec.


Dec. 5-10, 1922. Great Coliseum Show, Chicago. Theo. Hewes, secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dec. 6-10, 1922. Joliet Poultry Show, Joliet. Arthur F. Coons, Lockport, Ill. Sec. H. M. Woods, judge.

Dec. 11-16, 1922. Galva-Henry Co., Poultry Assn., Galva. A. C. Anderson, secretary.

Dec. 11-16, 1922. Illinois Fanciers' Assn., Lanark. J. A. Shaner, secretary. D. T. Heimlich, judge.

Dec. 11-16, 1922. Christian County Poultry Assn., Taylorville. Jason K. Busby, Sec.



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THEO. HEWES, Secretary.

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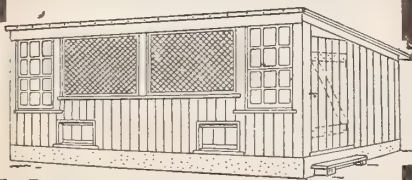
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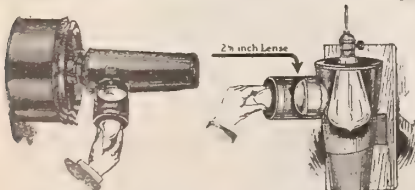
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Dec. 11-16, 1922. Morgan County Poultry Assn., Jacksonville. Louis E. Biggs, Sec.
Dec. 12-16, 1922. Plainfield Poultry Assn., Plainfield. Albert Worst, Sec.
Dec. 12-17, 1922. Jo Daviess County Poultry Assn., Galena. H. J. Engels, Sec. J. A. Leland, judge.

Dec. 13-17, 1922. Corn Belt Poultry Breeders Assn., Mattoon. O. B. Scott, Sec., O. M. Abbott, judge.

Dec. 18-23, 1922. Knox County Poultry Assn., Galesburg. E. P. Nelson, Sec.
Dec. 18-23, 1922. Shelby Co. Poultry Assn., Shelbyville. A. Prater, Cowden, Ill., Sec.

Dec. 19-22, 1922. Heart of Egypt Poultry Show, Murphysboro. Grant Young, Sec. D. E. Hale, L. E. Rauch, judges.

Dec. 20-30, 1922. Jersey County Poultry Assn., Jerseyville. Leo H. Hall, secretary. L. G. Householder, judge.

Dec. 26-30, 1922. Central, Ill., Poultry Breeders' Assn., Lewistown. J. F. Seacord, Sec. J. S. Tarbill, judge.

Dec. 27-31, 1922. Lee County Poultry Assn., Dixon. L. B. Swingley, secretary. Joseph Dagle, judge.

Jan. 1-6, 1923. Elgin Poultry Assn., Elgin. Harold Rapalee, secretary. Geo. W. Hackett, judge.

Jan. 1-6, 1923. Moultrie County Poultry Assn., Sullivan. C. W. Tichenor, Sec. J. C. Johnston, judge.

Jan. 3-6, 1923. Lawrence County Poultry Assn., Bridgeport. F. M. Kaley, Sec.

Jan. 3-7, 1923. Illinois State show, Danville. A. D. Smith, secretary, Quincy, Ill.

Jan. 8-13, 1923. Northern Ill. Poultry Assn., Belvidere. C. E. Betz, Sec. Joseph Dagle, judge.

Jan. 8-13, 1923. Decatur & Macon County Poultry Assn., Decatur. John Stiarwalt, Sec. Chas. McClave, F. S. Tarbill, judges.

Jan. 10-14, 1923. Proviso Poultry Fanciers Assn., Maywood. P. E. Turner, 2017 S. 3rd Ave., Sec.

Jan. 15-20, 1923. Ford County Poultry Assn., Paxton. Ernest Moline, Sec.; J. A. Leland, judge.

Jan. 17-23, 1923. National Poultry Show, Chicago. D. E. Hale, 349 W. 65th St., Sec.

INDIANA

Dec. 4-9, 1922. Northeastern Indiana Poultry Assn., Kendallville. L. F. Muesing, Sec.

Dec. 12-16, 1922. Wakarusa Poultry Assn., Wakarusa. Loren Truex, secretary. Charles McClave, judge.

Jan. 2-6, 1923. Noble County Poultry Assn., Albion. M. L. Halferty, Sec.

Jan. 4-7, 1923. Brownsburg Poultry Show, Brownsburg. Simon Andrews, Sec.

Jan. 9-13, 1923. Indiana Quality Show, Marion. Claude Ensen, secretary. J. C. Clipp, Simon Summers, judges.

Jan. 9-14, 1923. Whitley County Poultry Assn., Columbian City. Eugene Young, Sec.

Jan. 15-20, 1923. Logansport Fanciers' Club, Logansport. Louis Kasch, secretary-treasurer.

Jan. 23-28, 1923. Howard County Poultry Assn., Kokomo. H. G. Dotterer, Sec. Simon Sommers, judge.

Jan. 24-27, 1923. Marshall County Poultry Assn., Plymouth. Wayne Little, Sec. C. R. Deardorff, judge.

IOWA

Dec. 4-7, 1922. Ottumwa Poultry Show, Ottumwa. Verdon Reinhard. Sec. J. C. Johnston, judge.

Dec. 4-8, 1922. Botna Valley Poultry Assn., Atlantic. John J. Moore, Sec. Joe Dagle, judge.

Dec. 4-8, 1922. Central Poultry Assn., Monroe. A. L. Mateer, Sec. F. H. Shellabarger, judge.

Dec. 4-9, 1922. Interstate Poultry Assn., Sioux City. Mrs. H. M. Sorenson, 209 Prescott Ave., secretary.

Dec. 6-8, 1922. Center Point Poultry Assn., Center Point. J. J. Heverly, Sec.

Dec. 6-10, 1922. Greater Des Moines Poultry Assn., Des Moines. Geo. S. Phillips, secretary. Atkins, Johnston, Monilaw, judges.

Dec. 12-14, 1922. Osceola County Poultry Show, Ochevedan. Harry W. Campbell, Sec. Henn, judge.

Dec. 12-15, 1922. Sumner Poultry Assn., Sumner. E. C. Reimler, secretary.

Dec. 12-16, 1922. Monroe County Poultry Assn., Albia. John G. Evans, secretary.

Dec. 13-16, 1922. Traer Poultry Show, Traer. D. H. Hyland, Sec. Harry Atkins, judge.

Dec. 13-16, 1922. Boyer Valley Poultry Assn., Logan. W. M. Jefferson, Woodbine, Iowa, Sec.

Dec. 18-22, 1922. Jefferson County Poultry Assn., Fairfield. E. L. Moser, secretary.

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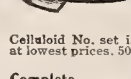
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Dec. 18-22, 1922. Taylor County Poultry Assn., Bedford. John Lacy, Sec. H. M. Woods, judge.

Dec. 19-21, 1922. Kossuth County Poultry Assn., Algona. E. J. McEvoy, secretary. Dec. 19-22, 1922. Northern Iowa Poultry Assn., New Hampton. C. B. Phillips, secretary. E. H. Hoffman, judge.

Dec. 27, 1922-Jan. 2, 1923. Iowa State Poultry Show, Dubuque. H. M. Corning, secretary, Waterloo, Iowa. Branch. Atkins, Johnson, Richards, Grow and Monilaw, judges.

Jan. 3-6, 1923. Delaware County Poultry Show, Manchester. W. J. Schiess, Sec.

Jan. 4-8, 1923. Cedar Valley Poultry Assn., Osage. A. J. Saskoske, Sec.

Jan. 8-12, 1923. Burlington Poultry Assn., Burlington. J. T. Dugan, Sec. J. C. Johnston, judge.

KANSAS

Dec. 11-15, 1922. Ark. Valley Poultry Assn., Hutchinson. W. H. Underwood, secretary. R. P. Krum, Dr. Akerman, judges.

Dec. 18-23, 1922. Tri-State Poultry Assn., Bucklin. C. F. Althaus, Sec.

Jan. 1-6, 1923. Solomon Poultry Assn., Solomon. Frank Henderson Sec. A. T. Modlin, judge.

Jan. 9-13, 1923. Cloud County Poultry Show, Concordia. Geo. H. Cook, secretary. Wm. Scott, judge.

Jan. 15-20, 1923. Johnson County Poultry Assn., Olathe. E. R. Prather, Sec. Fred Crosby, judge.

KENTUCKY

Jan. 8-16, 1923. Blue Grass Poultry Assn., Lexington. D. D. Slade, Sec.

MARYLAND

Dec. 5-9, 1922. Baltimore Poultry Show, Baltimore. H. S. Thompson, 321 Chapanoke Rd., secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS

Dec. 12-15, 1922. Springfield Poultry Club, Springfield. G. L. Colleston, secretary. 244 Main street.

Dec. 14-15, 1922. Athol Poultry Assn., Athol. J. E. Burt, Sec. Geo. A. Codwell, judge.

Jan. 1-5, 1923. Boston Poultry Show, Boston. W. B. Atherton, secretary. 165 Tremont St.

MICHIGAN

Dec. 12-17, 1922. Detroit Natl. Poultry Show, Detroit. John H. Tomlinson, secretary, Dearborn, Mich.

Dec. 18-23, 1922. Monroe Co. Poultry Assn., Monroe. Howard Davenport, Sec. A. H. Emch, judge.

Dec. 22-26, 1922. Holland Poultry Assn., Holland. J. A. Sprang, Sec.

Jan. 8-13, 1923. Flint Poultry Assn., Flint. Neil A. Dewar, 1721 W. 3rd Ave., Sec.

MINNESOTA

Dec. 5-7, 1922. Pope County Poultry Assn., Glenwood. Donald Simmons, Sec.

Dec. 29, 1922-Jan. 1, 1923. Washington County Poultry Assn., Stillwater. Warren E. Maunsell, secretary. John McPherson, Frank E. Cross, J. L. Thompson, judges.

Jan. 4-7, 1923. Houston County Poultry Show, Caledonia. I. C. Gengler, Sec.

Jan. 11-14, 1923. Sibley County Poultry Show, Arlington. H. J. Meyer, Sec. Geo. W. Hackett, judge.

MISSISSIPPI

Dec. 12-16, 1922. Miss. State Federation Poultry Show, Tupelo. F. M. Laney, secretary. Chas. Nixon, judge.

MISSOURI

Dec. 5-7, 1922. Warren County Poultry Show, Wright City. Wm. Huelsman, Sec. T. H. Woods, judge.

Dec. 12-16, 1922. Missouri State Show, Fayette. T. W. Noland, Mt. Grove, Mo., Sec. H. M. Woods, judge.

Dec. 21-23, 1922. Tri-County Poultry Show, El Dorado Springs. W. R. Cochran, Sec. Fred Crosby, judge.

Dec. 28, 1922-Jan. 1, 1923—St. Louis Coliseum show, St. Louis. Chas. Cullom, Sec. H. M. Woods, judge.

Jan. 2-7, 1923. Heart of America Poultry Show, Kansas City. T. E. Quisenberry, secretary.

MONTANA

Dec. 12-16, 1922. Great Falls Poultry Assn., Great Falls. A. E. Howarth, secretary.

Dec. 27-30, 1922. Judith Basin show, Stanford. F. A. Grace, Sec. C. A. Greenfield, judge.

NEBRASKA

Dec. 5-8, 1922. Platte Valley Poultry Assn., Columbus. Fred R. Lips, Sec. Chas. T. Corman, judge.

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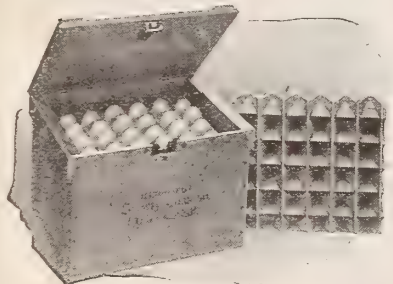
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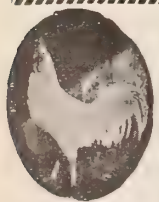
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Dec. 11-18, 1922. Central Nebraska Poultry Assn., York. Claude O. Hudson, secretary. Karl Smiley, judge.

Dec. 12-15, 1922. Republican Valley Poultry Assn., Franklin. Martin Norberg, Sec.

Jan. 1-6, 1923. Nebraska State Show, Fremont. Russell F. Palmer, Holdredge, Nebr., secretary.

Jan. 9-15, 1923. Greater South Western Poultry Show, Alma. C. G. Gould, Sec.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Dec. 5-7, 1922. Lake City Poultry Assn., Laconia. R. L. Piper, Sec.

Dec. 12-15, 1922. Derry Poultry Assn., Derry. O. E. Corthell, secretary.

NEW JERSEY

Dec. 7-9, 1922. Gloucester County Poultry Assn., Gloucester City. Wm. W. Rehr, Sec., 311 Cleveland Ave., Woodbury, N. J.

Dec. 7-9, 1922. Englewood Poultry Assn., Englewood. A. J. Tipping, Pres.

Dec. 13-16, 1922. Ridgewood Poultry Show, Ridgewood. S. J. Hammerstein, secretary, Hillsdale.

Jan. 17-20, 1923. Riverside Poultry Assn., Riverside. O. Heinrichs, 232 Pavilion Ave., secretary.

NEW YORK

Dec. 4-9, 1922. Morristown Poultry Assn., Morristown. Frank E. Frambes, Greystone Park, N. J., Sec.

Dec. 7-9, 1922. White Plains Poultry Show, Port Chester. Earle Yaple, secretary. White Plains, N. Y.

Dec. 11-16, 1922. Chautauqua Co. Poultry Assn., Jamestown. C. G. Loucks, secretary.

Jan. 17-21, 1923. Great International Show, Buffalo. Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind., Sec.

Jan. 24-28, 1923. Madison Square Garden Show, New York City. D. Lincoln Orr, secretary, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Dec. 14-16, 1922. Central Carolina Poultry Assn., Greensboro. C. A. Williams, Sec.

Jan. 5-9, 1923. Union County Poultry Assn., Monroe. Chas. W. Orton, secretary. W. W. Whitaker, judge.

OHIO

Dec. 1-3, 1922. Miamisburg Fancy Feather Club, Miamisburg. Louis Suttman, Sec.

Dec. 4-9, 1922. Akron Poultry Show, Akron. W. H. Dailey, Sec.

Dec. 4-10, 1922. Western Ohio Poultry Assn., Eaton. C. E. Wachtel, Sec., Ingomar, Ohio.

Dec. 10-16, 1922. Ashtabula Poultry Assn., Ashtabula. Harry Warren, Sec. Gault, judge.

Dec. 11-16, 1922. Crooksville Poultry Assn., Crooksville. E. A. Butler, Sec.

Dec. 12-18, 1922. Canton Poultry Fanciers' Assn., Canton. E. M. John, Sec. Chas. McClave, Ira M. Farber, judges.

Dec. 13-16, 1922. Ravenna Ohio Poultry Show, Ravenna. W. A. Soss, Sec.

Dec. 20-25, 1922. Middletown Poultry Assn., Middletown. Guy Hatten, Pres. Walter Young, judge.

Dec. 26-29, 1922. Shelby County Poultry Assn., Kettleville. T. H. Stein, Sec. S. G. Case, judge.

Dec. 26-30, 1922. Newark Poultry Show, Newark. U. S. Nichols, Sec.

Dec. 28, 1922-Jan. 2, 1923. Greater Cincinnati Fanciers Assn., Cincinnati. E. Kiel, Box 8, Sta. L., secretary.

Jan. 1-6, 1923. Cleveland. A. E. Rehburg, Sec., 3041 W. 25th St.

Jan. 2-6, 1923. Jackson Center Poultry Assn., Jackson Center. Mrs. A. W. Davis, Sec.

Jan. 8-13, 1923. Lancaster Poultry Show, Lancaster. Thos. Baus, Sec. D. D. Whitaker, J. E. Gault, judges.

Jan. 8-13, 1923. Toledo Poultry Show, Toledo. D. A. Whitney, Sec. Hale, Zike, Barrett, judges.

Jan. 9-13, 1923. Shelby County Poultry Assn., Sidney. Chas. Johnson, Sec. R. H. Sturgeon, judge.

Jan. 16-20, 1923. Dayton Fancy Feather Club, Dayton. C. A. Snider, Sec.

OKLAHOMA

Dec. 5-10, 1922. Oklahoma State Fed. Show, Cushing. A. F. Snodgrass, secretary. Tucker, Tallant, Drenvested, judges.

PENNSYLVANIA

Dec. 11-15, 1922. Washington Fanciers Club, Washington. Al. Cummins, Sec., West Chestnut St.

Dec. 12-16, 1922. Allentown Poultry Show, Allentown. J. D. Koons, secretary, 284 E. Hamilton St.

Dec. 19-23, 1922. Philadelphia Poultry Show, Philadelphia. H. W. Britton, secretary, Moorestown, N. J.

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Jan. 8-13, 1923. Poultry Exhibition of Pittsburg, Pittsburg. J. Leonard Pfeuffer, Sec., P. O. Box 884.

Jan. 15-20, 1923. Crawford County Fanciers Assn., Meadville. L. L. Leberman, Sec. Geo. R. McDonald, judge.

Jan. 15-21, 1923. Mercer County Poultry Assn., Farrell. A. C. Middleton, Sec.

Jan. 22, 1923. Wyandotte Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 23-27, 1923. Northumberland Poultry Assn., Northumberland. M. O'Leary, Sec.

RHODE ISLAND

Dec. 6-8, 1922. Bristol Poultry Show, Bristol. J. W. Clarkson, 380 High St., Sec.

Dec. 7-9, 1922. Cranston Poultry Show, Cranston. R. R. Rawlinson, 14 Thurston St., Providence, R. I., Sec.

Dec. 14-16, 1922. Pawtucket Poultry Show, Pawtucket. Jas. Hague, 192 Chandler Ave., Sec.

Dec. 29-31, 1922. No. Providence Poultry Show, No. Providence. Geo. T. Batchelder, Centredale, R. I., Sec.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Dec. 11-15, 1922. Greater Northwest Poultry Assn., Yankton. N. P. Anderson, Sec. H. A. Bittenbender, Ed. L. Hayes, judges.

TENNESSEE

Dec. 12-14, 1922. Greater Nashville Poultry Show, Nashville. Miss Mary Fanning, Sec. Russel F. Palmer, Mrs. Florence Forbes, judges.

Jan. 18-20, 1923. Bedford County Pure Bred Poultry Assn., Shelbyville, Tenn. Mrs. Geo. Ashley, Sec.

TEXAS

Dec. 7-10, 1922. Grayson County Poultry Assn., Denison. C. W. Kerr, secretary. Walter Bowers, judge.

Dec. 15-19, 1922. Dallas National Poultry Show, Dallas. Roy McDonald, Sec.

VIRGINIA

Dec. 12-14, 1922. Shenandoah Valley Poultry Assn., Harrisonburg. D. Earl Sanger, Sec., Mt. Solon, Va.

Jan. 9-13, 1923. Old Dominion Poultry Assn., Portsmouth. C. Adams, Jr., secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA

Dec. 11-16, 1922. Huntington Poultry Exhibit, Huntington. Geo. Parent, manager.

Dec. 26-29, 1922. Roane Co. Poultry Assn., Spencer. T. H. Harden, Sec. J. E. Weaver, judge.

Jan. 18-21, 1923. Acme Poultry Club Show, Clarksburg. W. E. Starcher, Pres.

WISCONSIN

Dec. 6-10, 1922. Western Wis. Poultry Assn., La Crosse. J. E. Kircheis, secretary. J. E. Greenwald, E. H. Hoffman, judges.

Dec. 7-10, 1922. Ozaukee Co. Poultry Assn., Cedarburg. Fred W. Hilgren, secretary.

Dec. 7-10, 1922. Manitowoc Feathered Stock Assn., Manitowoc. A. P. Schenian, Sec. Geo. M. Wells, judge.

Dec. 13-16, 1922. Genoa Junction Poultry Assn., Genoa Jct. R. C. Holmes, Sec. Wm. Halbach, judge.

Dec. 14-17, 1922. Fond du Lac Poultry Assn., Fond du Lac. H. L. Mabie, 109 Forest Ave., secretary.

Dec. 27-31, 1922. Eastern Wis. Poultry Assn., Plymouth. W. E. Beiersdorf, Sec. Geo. M. Wells, judge.

Dec. 28, 1922-Jan. 1, 1923. Winnebago Poultry Assn., Menasha. E. E. McDowell, secretary. Geo. M. Wells, judge.

Dec. 28, 1922-Jan. 1, 1923. Fort Atkinson Poultry Assn., Fort Atkinson. Alfred Cory, Sec. Chas. McClave, judge.

Jan. 1-5, 1923. South Central Wisconsin Poultry Assn., Albany. G. M. King, Sec. Wm. Halbach, judge.

Jan. 3-7, 1923. Sheboygan Poultry Assn., Sheboygan. Otto E. Zickhart, 1316 Penn Ave., Sec. Geo. M. Wells, Geo. Hackett, E. J. Dietz, judges.

Jan. 7-11, 1923. Central Wisconsin Poultry Assn., Wausau. A. C. Paalster, Sec. Jas. A. Tucker, judge.

Jan. 9-12, 1923. Ripon Poultry Assn., Ripon. L. B. Farvour, secretary. F. M. Gensch, D. E. Roberts, judges.

Jan. 9-14, 1923. Rock River Valley Poultry Assn., Jefferson. Carl Muck, secretary. Earl Roberts, judge.

Jan. 10-13, 1923. Platteville Poultry Show, Platteville. J. C. Loughton, Sec. Geo. M. Wells, judge.

Jan. 11-15, 1923. Watford Poultry Assn., Watford. A. H. Lewnav, Sec. Jas. Tucker, judge.

Jan. 23-27, 1923. Waukesha Poultry Assn., Waukesha. W. S. Hayter, Sec. Geo. Wells, judge.

Feb. 2-5, 1923. Wisconsin State Poultry Assn., Oshkosh. R. W. Havemann, secretary. Jas. Tucker, Geo. M. Wells and Fred Gensch, judges.

13 Eggs a Day Instead of ONE



Mrs. Wm. Bradshaw of Crooksville, Ohio, writes:

"I have used your More Eggs Tonic one month and it has increased the egg production from 1 and 3 eggs a day to 12 and 13 eggs a day. I believe it is a fine tonic as my hens were moulting when I began to use it. I got 147 eggs in November."

More Eggs Tonic keeps hens in the best possible laying condition. It is a concentrated tonic, not a food. It contains every element that helps make eggs.

Start using More Eggs Tonic right now. Keep your hens laying right through the coldest weather when eggs are highest. You can get big profits from your hens this winter, just as hundreds of other More Eggs users are doing.

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Results tell the story. Here are just a few letters from poultry raisers who are getting more eggs and more profits through the use of Reefer's MORE EGGS Tonic.

1500 Eggs in 21 Days.

"Dear Mr. Reefer: I have fed two boxes of More-Eggs to my hens and I think they have broken the egg record. I have 160 white Leghorn hens and in exactly 21 days I got 125 dozen eggs."—H. M. PATTON.

Gets 132 Eggs on December 1

"Dear Mr. Reefer: Sometime ago I got some of your More-Eggs and it meant MORE EGGS. I am now fully convinced of its utility. I have 14 pullets and 14 hens one year old and the first 10 days in December they laid 11 dozen eggs."—H. F. POHLAND, President Citizens' Bank, Ashland, Oregon.

Free \$1 Pkg.

Send no money just the coupon. In a few days the postman will bring you TWO \$1 packages of MORE EGGS Tonic. You pay for one package only. The other package is free. If you are not fully satisfied with MORE EGGS Tonic at the end of 30 days, your money will be refunded instantly. You take no risk. Don't delay. Send for this guaranteed egg producer and profit maker at once. Mail the coupon.

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Send me 2 packages of More Eggs Tonic for which I agree to pay the postman \$1.00, plus postage, when the packages arrive. It is understood that if I am not entirely satisfied at the end of 30 days you will refund my money.

Name.....

Address.....

If you prefer, enclose \$1.00 cash or money order with this coupon. This brings your order sooner. C. O. D. Packages sometimes take longer in the postoffice.

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SELF-LOCKING EGG CARTONS



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in getting highest prices for your good eggs. Note how large—how good—the eggs appear.

Suitable for supplying your local customers or for freight, express, or parcel post shipment.

Try a sample lot. Send \$1.50 (postage extra) for 100 stock printed cartons labeled "Extra Selected Eggs" or "Quality Breakfast Eggs." Shipping weight per 100 cartons, 14 lbs. If you do not find the cartons the best you have ever used, we will return your money.

Write for prices on quantities of 1,000 or more with your farm name or brand name.

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It seems but a day since sitting at my desk I expressed the sincere hope that every reader of the American Poultry Journal and those engaged in the making of this magazine would have a Merry Christmas day and many of them. Christmas is the great heart of all the year when the warm glow of the cheery Yule-log lights up the chimney corners of our memory, and we exchange greetings and good wishes for a season of peace and a year bright with hope and joy.

"Little House of Christmas, in your white lane set,

Half-way 'twixt the highways of Remember and Forget.

Once a year your windows wake with welcome taper glow,

Once a year your gate swings wide to feet of long ago.

"Little House of Christmas, at your fragrant feast,

All are bidden to the board, the greatest and the least;

Silk and velvet-mantled Hopes rub elbows side by side

With little, tattered, beggared Dreams that crept in wistful-eyed."

"Little House of Christmas, all drifted deep with snow,

Holy-decked, and sweet with fir, and hung with mistletoe,

All the roads of all the world, cheerless were, and drear,

Were your blazing Yule-logs quenched that beckon once a year."

"Hands stretch welcome at your sill the years have thrust apart,

Memories clasp tender arms about each lonely heart,

Long-lost faces gather close, voices loved of old

Ring across the holly boughs beneath the taper gold."

"Little House of Christmas, in your white lane set,

Half-way 'twixt the highways of Remember and Forget;

May each storm-blown wanderer, weary and alone,

Hear some voice call cheer to him across your lintel stone."

My prayer is that for each and every one of you the year may leisurely linger, bringing to you all you deem necessary to your happiness and welfare.

* * *

For the horticulturalist and all those who love and care for fruit trees, vines and shrubs, and for the lovers of flowers this is, indeed, a wonderful time of year. Many of the trees and shrubs and plants are now asleep, awaiting the resurrection day which will come with the warmth of spring. We gathered a bountiful harvest of fruit and flowers, and in the fall days we tenderly cared for trees and vines, tucking them in their winter bed as tenderly as a mother puts her child to bed at night. We sang as we worked and our hearts were free of thanksgiving, and of life for another full crop of fruit and bloom next season. And because our hearts are in all this we will surely be given our desire and our wishes will be fulfilled in overflowing measure.

I have been a reader of the Journal for quite a few years. I bought a 180x195 foot place on the northwest end of Chicago city limits. I want to plant a few fruit trees such as apple, pear, peach, cherries, and plum. Also grapes and strawberries and a few bushes of fruit. My land was sub-divided from a farm. It is a black soil.

Illinois.

PAUL BOLDT.

For a family orchard plant Duchess, Wealthy, Senator, King David and Delicious apple trees. Keiffer, Lincoln and Sickle pears will be best for you to plant. Would not plant peach trees. The climate is too severely cold. Early Richmond and Montmorency are the most desirable cherries. Omaha, Terry and Surprise will give you an abundance of plums. If you plant Moore's Early, Diamond, Delaware, Niagara, Worden and Concord grapes you will have a good crop each year. For your



The sisters of above male bird, owned by the Northland Farms of Grand Rapids, Mich., won 26 Certificates of Award in the 1921-1922 Illinois Egg Laying Contest.

location Senator, Haviland, Sample and Brandywine are the best strawberries. Advise you to plant Oregon Champion gooseberry and Red Cross and Fay currants.

* * *

I have an idea of taking up a homestead in one of the plains states, with the object of growing apples under irrigation in addition to stock raising. Would not have any money of any account to put into it, but enough to keep me going with what work I could reasonably expect to get.

What do you think of the Powder River country in Wyoming? I know it is not really an apple section, but would it do, considering the local demand for apples? Do you think an apple orchard could be made a success there (of course under irrigation)? Would you advise going farther south? I want to work into beef cattle also. What would be your choice of a location with these purposes in view?

New York.

J. C. PHILLIPS.

I advise you not to attempt to establish a commercial apple orchard in the section of Wyoming to which you refer. Anyone wishing to engage in apple growing can not find a better location than New York. For a combination of commercial apple raising and stock raising I think the Valley of Virginia or the Piedmont section of Virginia offer the best inducements.

In fact, for such a combination conditions in either of these sections are ideal—soil, climate, water, short winters and nearness to market.

I see what you say to enquirers about North Carolina and Virginia being an ideal location for fruit and poultry, also that parts of Virginia are rich in all that makes life worth living, that there is no better place in the world to live, etc.

After hearing such splendid reports, it looks like folly to ask more, but I wish your advice as to a location of these places over the Ozark section of N. W. Arkansas and S. W. Missouri. I live in the Black-land section of North Central Texas which is not ideal for either fruit or poultry, being very subject to droughts. We have just had an extremely long hot summer that nearly got my goat.

I am about 400 miles from the fruit center of N. W. Arkansas and about 1500 from Virginia. I think of making a trip in my car to Arkansas in the near future. Would you advise that I extend this trip to take in Roanoke, Staunton and Charlottesville, Va., and Ashville and Waynesville, N. C. and investigate each of these sections before selecting a location; and do you think that North Carolina or Virginia is enough nearer the Eastern markets to justify the longer move?

I want an ideal place to live where I can engage in fruit and poultry raising, with nothing in the way except to find the right place. Arkansas. DR. G. W. COLLINS.

I greatly favor the fruit districts of Virginia and North Carolina over those of Arkansas for the reason that they (the former) are nearer the best markets. The climate conditions, too, are better.

If you will go to the places in Virginia that you name you will see for yourself the most wonderful and profitable apple orchards in the U. S. I strongly advise you to do this.

I want to cover the top and sides of my poultry yard with a vine but do not know just what one is best.

I want a vine that will give plenty of shade and still does not cut off the air too much.

Please advise what kind of a vine is best. Wisconsin. MAX R. MAROON.

The run ivy introduced by the Elliott Nursery Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., is ideal for your use.

The grape vine is very good for this purpose.

Kindly advise me whether a fruit and poultry farm located about 100 miles from Charlotte, N. C. and Winston-Salem, N. C., would be too far from market. These two cities are the largest in the state.

I have a chance to buy 23½ acres near Lenoir, N. C. The land is rolling and it is in the foot hills of the mountains.

Could I grow good apples there? What kind of soil would you advise me to set? I would prefer some good winter eating apple. I would like to set out about two acres in fruit and about 1½ or 2 acres in strawberries. What kind of strawberries would be best?

About half of the 23½ acres are cleared and have a southern exposure. There is no running water on the place and it lies high and is nearly level.

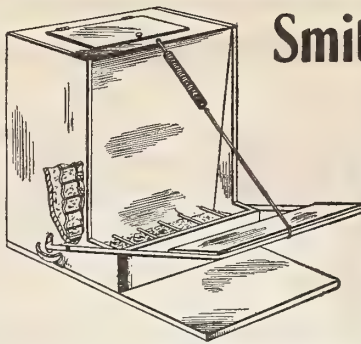
North Carolina. W. J. KEEVER.

A combination poultry and fruit farm location as you state, should be very profitable if properly managed. You would not be too far from a very good market. Plant Delicious, Stayman, Black Ben and Golden Delicious Apples. These are all winter varieties of high order and command top prices in the market.

Senator, Haveland, Sample and Farrell strawberries are suited to your needs and soil and climatic conditions.

I have a beautiful catwaba tree in my back yard. How can I start some little ones from it?

Have a young Rose of Sharon bush just



Smith's New Agi-Feeder

Patent Applied For

The feeder with an agitator on the inside operated by the Poultry. The Fowl operates the agitator as easily as you would operate the spacer on a typewriter, every time the hen steps on the platform she spells FEED, FEED, FEED. Guaranteed not to clog, because it can't. Eliminates waste, sanitary, in fact it possesses all the good points a feeder should have, besides having an agitator that assures your fowls all the dry mash they want at all times and dry mash means eggs. Made in three sizes—30x24—24x24—18x24. Price \$7.50, \$6.50 and \$5.50.

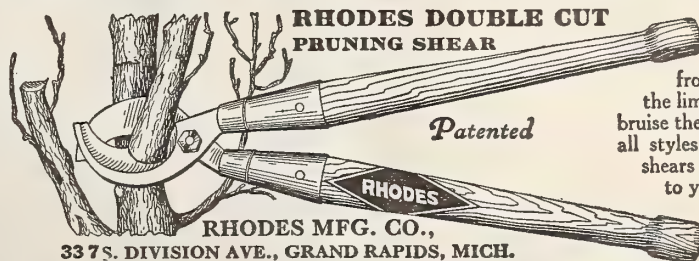
John Lloyd Smith, Inventor and Manufacturer, Pollock, Mo.

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THE only pruner made that cuts from both sides of the limb and does not bruise the bark. Made in all styles and sizes. All shears delivered free to your door.

Write for circular and prices.

Otto's White Orpingtons BREEDERS FOR EARLY MATINGS NOW READY

Heavy-boned, fine type cocks and cockerels \$7.50, \$10, \$12, and \$15. Grand young breeding hens \$5 and up. Excellent breeding pens, \$25, \$30, \$35, and up. All birds from our best blood lines and prize winning stock. Winners for years at Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Chicago Coliseum.

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800,000 Baby Chicks For 1923

From one of the largest and finest equipped hatcheries in the United States. Book your order now for early February delivery. We have twelve pure bred varieties: White, Brown and Buff Leghorns; Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds; White, Silver and Partridge Wyandottes; Single Comb Mottled Anconas; Black Minorcas and Buff Orpingtons. All stock culled and inspected for both standard and laying qualities. Our chicks make rapid growth and early layers. It will be to your advantage to write us before buying. Our low prices will interest you. Send your name for a copy of our large illustrated catalog folder and price list. Satisfied customers in almost every state in the Union. WE HAVE THE CHICKS AND CAN GIVE YOU THE SERVICE. Lawton A. Reiling, Box 83-A, Bellevue, Iowa.

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1923 will be the biggest poultry year ever known. Be prepared. Get our layers that win in the showroom. 100 Foundation Breeding yards of the better sort from \$50 to \$125 each. 9 to 11 birds to the yard. Cockerels and Pullets outstanding individuals. Get our free Catalog.

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Send for free booklet, tells how the big breeders do it and what to use. SCHENK'S POULTRY FARM, Route A, Evansville, Ind.

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WHAT YOU WILL RECEIVE FOR—

For \$5⁰⁰

—a June hatched cockerel bred from Hoganized high-egg-producing hens. Worth 100 cents on the dollar just

as he stands. Grow him out with 50c worth of feed and he will double in value. His daughters will average high as layers, and his careful breeding will add refinement, quality, stamina to your flock.

\$7⁵⁰

—a May or early June hatched cockerel bred from a classy pen of Standard type, Hoganized, high-egg-producing females. When fully mature ought to be worth twice the price. Quality enough to win top place in many medium-sized shows little later on. Bargains every one. Ten years ago such a cockerel would sell for from \$25 to \$35.

\$10⁰⁰

—a beautiful, big, carefully-grown, fully-furnished cockerel that will attract a lot of attention. Real Leghorn type, good in every section, attractive concave turn of body. Plumage naturally snow-white, and a head, comb, breast, back, saddle, tail and thigh that will stand closest inspection by any keen Leghorn judge. Quality talks. Every one "a living advertisement" of Oak Dale's square-deal policy.



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WHAT YOU WILL RECEIVE FOR—

For \$3⁰⁰

—a real Standard-type, high-egg-bred, well-matured pullet, sired by a strong sire and bred from a pen of

heavy-laying Hoganized females. \$3.00 per bird is a rock-bottom price for pullets of this type.

\$5⁰⁰

—a typey, white-quill pullet that is rounding out into beautiful pullet form. Combines eggs and beauty.

Bred from proven producers, these pullets are sure to pay dividends. Try a small pen of these pullets as a means of introducing new blood into your flock.

\$7⁵⁰

—a clean-cut, attractive pullet with size and show-room merit, quality of feather and egg capacity. Nice, strong

rangy big pullets with good head-points, clean-cut outlines, length, medium or low tail carriage (state preference) and pure white plumage. Many will develop into exhibition hens worth \$15 to \$30.

Read This Carefully!

¶ These birds were not developed enough for the October Sale. They are now grown-out, developed. Because it is an Oak Dale policy to offer only stock that is absolutely right these 1922-hatch birds were held out for this month's offering. ¶ Save time and correspondence. Order direct from this advertisement. Write fully, describe your needs. Please let Mr. Lamon know what sections of the birds you prefer strongest so that he can select individuals that will improve your flock. This is important! ¶ Order early. They will not last long.

SHOW CKLS.

—magnificent, big, racy youngsters. Outstanding "stars." Wonderful breed character, masculinity quality and type. Blue-bloods with 20 generations of masterful line-breeding in their pedigrees. Close blood-relations of the greatest show winners in U. S. and Canada. Every one 100% absolutely pure D. W. Young blood. Washed, groomed, trained—ready to win, regardless of competition. Describe your needs.

SHOW PLTS.

—full sisters to matchless exhibition cockerels. Winners without question this winter. Bred from pens of absolutely pure D. W. Young blood—pens that expert breeders said contained more sensational show hens than any pens ever mated. Delivered in beautiful "bloom" of plumage. Sterling values. Beauties every one. Champions among them. Describe needs in detail.

OAK DALE FARM, Box A12, HARRY M. LAMON, Mgr. LeRoy, Minn.

Read the page to your right

SUCCESSORS TO D. W. YOUNG AND OWEN FARMS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

100% Pure D. W. Young S. C. White Leghorns Blood

Oak Dale Farm

—read this page

**Oak Dale is fundamentally
a breeding establishment**

BIRDS WORTH THE MONEY

Stockton, Cal., Oct. 26, 1922.

Dear Mr. Lamon: I received the cockerel and ten pullets, and for type and good points I am perfectly satisfied. They are well worth the money and I certainly got a square deal.

JACK LEE, 1215 S. Centre.

WON 1st AND BEST DISPLAY

Newport News, Va., Oct. 20, 1922.

Dear Mr. Lamon: I showed the wonderful pen of birds you sent me at the Williamsburg Fair. Won first, and also best display.

E. P. HORNLEIN, Box 47.

AVERAGED \$4.00 EACH

Schenevus, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1922.

Dear Sir: My flock of 275 pullets (D. W. Young strain) averaged four dollars profit each above feed cost for 1921.

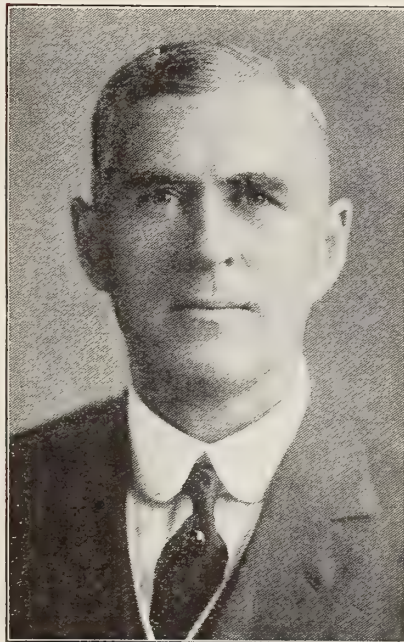
H. C. DENNY.

If there is, anywhere in America, a single dissatisfied customer of Oak Dale Farm, let him state his case, set his own adjustment, and address his letter to Mr. Lamon personally.

There is only one policy at Oak Dale—a square deal, regardless!

For evidence, the owners of Oak Dale submit this page of letters.

LAMON—"The Master Breeder"



Your order filled to your entire satisfaction is my personal guarantee.

Harry M. Lamon

WON SPECIAL PEN

North Fork, Va., Sept. 16, 1922.

Dear Mr. Lamon: The cockerel arrived in time for the Fair. I did not enter him in the single class, but headed a young pen with him and won first prize, also won best pen of all varieties in show. Thanking you for your prompt shipment.

JOHN COCKERILL.

SPECIAL PULLET FOR ENTIRE SHOW

Fort Benning, Ga., Oct. 15, 1922.

Dear Mr. Lamon: At the Chattahoochee Valley Fair this past week, with about a thousand birds shown, one of the pullets purchased from you won first and special pullet in the entire show.

FRANK D. SMITH.

APPRECIATES FINE SERVICE

Cambridge, Ia., June 27, 1922.

Dear Sirs: Please accept my hearty thanks for the replacement setting of eggs sent me by you. It again shows the wonderful service and satisfaction given a customer by Oak Dale Farms that I have so often read about in the poultry magazines.

LLOYD RITLAND.

WON FIRST ON PEN

Lakeville, Minn., Oct. 20, 1922.

Dear Mr. Lamon: I sent eight birds to the Scott County Fair in the month of September. There were five pullets and three cockerels; four pullets and one cockerel won the first prize. Another cockerel won 3d prize. Six birds out of the eight were prize winners. I must say there were several hundred on exhibition. A representative of the Government Poultry Department looked over my flock of one thousand birds last week and expressed himself thus: "Finest flock of S. C. White Leghorns I have seen for some time."

BAREV A. KELJIK.

WON NEARLY EVERY-THING

Asotin, Wash., Sept. 20, 1922.

Gentlemen: At the Lewiston-Clarkston Tri-State Fair, I entered fifteen birds, all Oak Dale stock, and received the following premiums: first on cock, and first and second and third on hens; 1-2-3-4-5 on cockerels; special prize on the best ten birds; five best cockerels, and the first on the five best pullets.

G. A. FRASER.

BIRDS ARE MIGHTY FINE

Nevada, Iowa, Aug. 31, 1922.

Dear Sir: I received the pen of birds some time ago and am very well pleased with them. I certainly appreciate your interest in the matter and think that I have some mighty fine birds.

H. M. VINSEL.

LAID THE NEXT DAY

Millersburg, Pa., Oct. 27, 1922.

Gentlemen: Received my four hens and cockerels O. K. on the 26th and received the first egg on Oct. 27th. I am very much pleased with the birds.

J. HENRY CABLE, 336 Center St.

Bates bred practically perfect cattle by line-breeding. D. W. Young nearly attained Perfection in Leghorns by line-breeding. Harry M. Lamon is "carrying on" from the place where D. W. Young "left off" by line-breeding Oak Dale's 100% pure D. W. Young Leghorns.

SPECIAL FOR BEST EGG TYPE

Bemidji, Minn., Oct. 12, 1922.

Gentlemen: I took a pen of youngsters sired by the male that I got from you last spring to the Northern Minnesota Fair, and they took first as well as Sweepstakes cockerel, and special prize for the best egg type.

WINFIELD L. GOULD.

NEVER SAW A BETTER BIRD

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 22, 1922.

Dear Sir: I am taking the opportunity to write you and thank you for the interest you have taken in me. Received the cockerel according to your promise and a better bird I have never seen. I am glad to know you and I want you to know that I thank you for your splendid selection, and the promptness in answering my order. If there is anything that I can do in the poultry field, you can rest assured that I will always boost Oak Dale Farm and its manager, Harry M. Lamon, for courtesy, promptness and quality stock.

WALTER A. SOMMERS,

502 S. Bradford St.

**If D. W. Young attained
Perfection . . . then Harry
M. Lamon is perfecting
Perfection.**

BIRDS SHOW SCIENTIFIC BREEDING

82 Lansdowne St., Peterboro, Ont., Can.

Dear Sir: The birds arrived today in A1 condition. The way they hopped out of their crates so full of vim and go, after a journey of approximately 1500 miles during this hot weather was ample evidence of their state of health. The striking resemblance that those birds bear to one another, makes one wish he could only see your whole flock. They certainly bear the ear-marks of scientific breeding. The value of such birds for a beginner in building up a flock, can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents. I wish to thank you heartily for the excellent value you have given me and the care used in selecting males to overcome defects in my own flock.

JNO. H. DAVIS.

OAK DALE FARM, Box A12, HARRY M. LAMON, Mgr. LeRoy, Minn.

Read the page to your left

ROUP?

You know the symptoms—face swollen, running at eyes and nose, comb pale, whistleer sneeze when breathing—catarrhal odor—that's ROUP.

STOP IT QUICK WITH

Conkey's ROUP REMEDY

Just put it in the drinking water. Chickens doctor themselves. It kills the Roup germs and saves the fowl. Equally important as a preventive, for it keeps Roup from getting a start.

Sold by dealers everywhere.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic

Keeps Hens Healthy—Gels Winter Eggs

It is a Regulator, Laying Tonic, Moulting Powder and Chick Conditioner of the highest type. No cayenne pepper—No filler. It pays to buy it by the pair.

Conkey's Poultry Book is well worth 50 cents to anyone who keeps chickens. Sent for 6 cents in stamps.

The G. E. Conkey Co.
6531 Broadway
CLEVELAND, OHIO



"Don't Worry! Conkey Will Cure Me!"

33% More Eggs

GREATER VITALITY---BETTER HEALTH

Highly essential minerals that have been overlooked in the usual ration make Murphy's Mineral Feed a real record-breaking egg producer. It will give your hens more "pep" than you ever saw in hens before. Adequate minerals are required for big production. Give your hens enough mineral and they will surprise you with better health and more eggs.

MURPHY'S FORMULA MINERAL FEED

It is not a medicine nor a tonic, but a feed that keeps hens healthy. It combines all the vitally necessary food elements for growth, health, production and reproduction, not found in the usual ration. We guarantee results. Trial order 10 lbs. enough to mix with 200 pounds of mash, \$1.00 F. O. B. Delavan. Order today. Literature on request.

MURPHY PRODUCTS CO.
Dept. 105. Delavan, Wisconsin

New Poultry Disease Book

We are in receipt of a copy of the third edition of "Poultry Diseases," by B. F. Kaupp, Pathologist at the North Carolina Experiment Station. This book was written for veterinary students and practitioners, but is a valuable treatise and hand book for poultrymen, containing in plain language the symptoms, cause, conditions found upon post-mortem examination and treatment of each poultry disease. The work contains 340 pages, well illustrated. Price \$2.75. The book can be purchased from the subscription department of American Poultry Journal.—Advertisement.

YOU'LL ENJOY

Reading a Free sample copy of America's leading Rabbit and Cavy paper—interesting—practical; 50 cents per year. Prompt rabbit and cavy writers.

RABBIT CRAFT, Box 911, Lamoni, Iowa

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES

A customer reports a Royal cock won champion male over all breeds at a large eastern show. Royals have quality.

J. S. PENNINGTON, Box A, Plainfield, Ill.

full of nice straight shoots. Can I start little ones from it, and how, and time of year?

Would like to buy a big rough acreage, not farther from Pittsburgh than Bedford Co., and in the state of Pennsylvania with some good ground to cultivate and containing plenty of building stone and some timber, just a place to go to and have some fun and get a place that if I got interested in it I could make into "some place." Do you know anything of the mountain valleys south of Bedford, Pa.?

Pennsylvania. DR. K. F. WHEELER.

You can plant catawba tree seeds in the ground in the fall. When the trees are two years old transplant them to where they are to remain permanently.

Cuttings from a Rose of Sharon bush can be taken from the bush late in the fall and healed in during the winter and planted in the spring. Unless you want to thus handle these cuttings from tree and bush, "for the fun of doing it" I advise you to buy trees and bushes of a nurseryman.

I can not refer you to any individual piece of land such as you desire in Bedford County. The location is good and there are some very choice apple lands in that county.

* * *

Answer to R. C. Rudd, North Dakota: Patton's Greening apple tree is remarkably hardy and will withstand the winters of your state without injury. I advise you to plant the variety, together with Duchess and Malinda.

* * *

Mrs. Florence Forbes, of Alabama, has purchased acreage south of Miami, Florida, and will plant an Avacoda pear grove. Practically all the poultry men and women of the United States will wish Mrs. Forbes full measure of success in this venture. Mrs. Forbes has rendered a great and valuable service to the poultry industry of this country, and is the best known poultry woman in the nation.

THE MOLTING PERIOD

The annual molt of adult fowls takes place in the late summer or early autumn. The discarding of the broken and weather-worn garments and the replacing of them by the new and beautiful are Nature's tribute to keep in repair what age had deprived of bloom and threatened with decay. That the change of dress should be timed so that the new, the warm, the beautiful, should be at its best on the approach of winter is evidence of Nature's kindly guiding. Man now and again has tried his hand on improving the time of molt. By methods of feeding and housing he has forced an early molt with the view of getting the fowls into lay in the early winter. By feeding on scanty fare, and depriving the fowls of green food, and at the same time confining them in warm quarters, an earlier molt was secured, but those who have tried and succeeded are not agreed as to the advantage gained. The rule is pretty general that the hens take their own time on recommencing to lay.

The discarding of the dead feathers and simultaneously the growth of the new, sometimes takes place so gradually and imperceptibly as to be unnoticed, save to the discerning eye that distinguishes the beauty of the new from the weathered condition of the old, writes W. K., in Scottish Poultry News. Fowls that doff the old and don the new in this way are worth watching and worth keeping. It is evidence of their constitutional vigor, and what is still more in their favor, they frequently continue to lay right through the molting period. These are the stamp of fowls to be used as breeders, combining as they do the bred-to-lay instinct with good stamina.

It rests with the poultry-keeper whether fowls enter the molting stage under fa-

vored conditions or with a handicap. The conditions to be favored are—absolute freedom from parasites and the insects that prey upon poultry; also freedom from an over-fat condition, and no less from over-cleanness. At no time are parasites so weakening to poultry as during the period of their molt. The growth of feathers is sufficient tax for a fowl, and the super-tax of feeding blood-sucking insects prepares for a collapse.

It is noticeable that young hens, as a rule, enter upon their molt earlier than old ones, and that they complete it in shorter time. This indicates their greater vigor. Instances occur of hens continuing to lay and showing no signs of molt up to late in the molting season, and then shed their feathers so profusely that they become all but naked and frequently collapse. In such instances they should be put into comfortable quarters and supplied with abundant nutritious food. Sulphur conduces to growth of feathers, and linsed is heat-producing, and given cooked or uncooked in small quantities it will prove helpful to fowls that show weakness whilst molting.

It is well to have all the adult stock fully through the molt by the end of September, or beginning of October, and to secure this those that unduly delay shedding their feathers should have the process hastened by the means already mentioned. As the autumn sets in, and the nights become longer and colder, care is needed of fowls passing through the molt and consequently scanty of clothing.

At this stage, too, if the fowls are running at large, there is need of shelter. Movable shelters of inexpensive material should have a place where poultry are kept in the open. They will more than repay their cost. Poultry are well nigh as sensitive to atmospheric conditions as is the barometer; specially does this apply to the period of molt.

The time of hatching has some influence on the time of breeding. The early hatched tend to early molt. Fowls generally molt somewhat earlier than fowls did formerly, and this is usually accounted for by the modern hatching being largely carried out earlier in the year than was formerly customary. The incubator has superseded the broody hen in hatching for early chicks, and making it an easy matter to have pullets in full lay in the late autumn and throughout the winter.

The influence of food upon the plumage has for long been known. It is to some extent put into practice in the feeding of certain varieties of poultry bred for exhibition, and buff colored poultry in particular. The feeding process for color is sedulously carried out during the molting period. In the breeding of cage birds, especially canaries, the practice is common.

Foodstuffs not only influence the color of the plumage. The character of the food given during the period of molting, and the growth of the new plumage, influences the quality and quantity of the plumage as well as its color. The niceties of feeding for color, for hard feather, for soft and abundant feather, may be regarded as a fine art, and all are dependent on the growth of the feathers upon the molt.

It is highly desirable to clear off molted feathers from house and runs. Their presence detracts from the appearance, and there is much to be gained by a tidy poultry yard. If the feathers are allowed to accumulate they present not only an unsightly appearance, but they offer an incentive to the poultry to become feather eaters—a noxious habit, too common.

The food conducive to molt has been mentioned, but once the old plumage is shed a more liberal flesh forming food becomes needful. It is needed to provide for the growth of the new plumage and to bring them on to lay at earliest. In the early stage of the molt poultry are listless and show a disregard for food. With the growth of the new, they develop a keen appetite, and if starchy foods are freely given an over-fat condition is pretty sure to follow. A 10 per cent of fish or flesh in some form will provide the raw material for the production of eggs, and if the fowls are of the bred-to-lay stamp they may be counted on giving a good egg return to compensate for the cost and trouble they have incurred.

WILL IT PAY?

The first question one asks when contemplating the poultry industry is, "Will it pay?" There have been neighbors all around who have kept hens and have concluded that it is a losing proposition; and then friend So-and-So tried it out on a large scale and lost all the money he had. "Does it really pay?" they ask. "Can't we buy our eggs and fry at the store of our neighbors and come out ahead in the long run?"

To be perfectly honest, I will have to admit there are two sides to this question. It may be answered both in the negative and the affirmative. It does not pay—for many people. Neither would any other enterprise, wholly neglected, pay. A lot of folks decide to get some hens. They go out and pick up the first flock they find for sale, never once inquire into the laying qualities of the hens in question, take them home and turn them out into a small, barren run, give them an old piano box for shelter, or a dirty, poorly ventilated, under-size hen house, dump in a little corn twice a day, and go out in the evening with a market basket to gather the eggs—and find none. No wonder! No, for such people hens do not pay.

A young clerk once took the "hen fever." He had seen some very fine fowls at a poultry show. They took his eye. How easy to produce chickens like that! In order to start right he purchased the finest standard bred hen he could find with a brood of fifteen fine chicks. He proudly paid a long price and took his fancy specimens home. The next day one little chick toppled over and died. The next day three or four died. The third day he lost some more, and by the fourth or fifth day he had nothing but a fussy old hen left. Convinced that he had purchased diseased stock, he hastened back to the man who had sold him the birds. "Fraud!" he cried. "They must have been sick when I got them." "What have you been feeding them?" asked the poultryman. "Feeding them?" repeated the tenderfoot in amazement, "why, I thought they sucked."

That is about as much as some people know about poultry, and then expect the hens to turn in a full basket of eggs every evening. But hens, properly cared for and properly selected, will pay. Thousands will testify to that. Give the hens a chance. Give them clean quarters and a roomy house well ventilated and free from drafts, give them a good balanced ration, plenty of green stuff, and all-day exercise, and if they are hens they will lay. Observe these few rules, and there will be no more talk about biddy's unprofitableness:

1. Clean, dry, well-ventilated houses, with plenty of floor space.
2. Plenty of grain in deep litter, dry mash always, grit and shell.
3. Plenty of sprouted oats or other green feed, and a little meat.
4. Every hen free from lice and mites always.
5. All hens kept in out of cold and stormy weather.

I could quote the names of numerous people who have observed these simple rules, and every one of them will tell you that hens do pay. A near neighbor, an old lady, cleared more than \$60 during the winter months from only a small back-yard flock, and she got fun out of it besides! But some of her neighbors whose chickens roosted in the trees or on the fence were crying, "It doesn't pay!"

A friend of mine bought ten acres of bare ground some little distance from the city. He had no money. He simply promised to buy the place. He left his family in the city and walked out to the "ranch" because he had no money to pay car fare. He managed to get a few hens. He built a small hen house. He took care of the hens, and they showed their gratitude by laying nice white eggs, and lots of them. He got more hens. He built more houses. He made a first payment on his place. He continued to thrive, and at the end of eight years I visited his place. Presto, change! He had 4,000 laying hens, many up-to-date laying houses, brooder houses, colony houses, and everything that goes with a prosperous poultry plant. He had built a good modern house on the ranch, had a splendid barn, rode in a new flivver, and was looking the whole world in the face, for he owed not any man. And the music those 4,000 hens made. It was harmony in the ears of any man who cared for a good free life, independent from all the cares and ills of the pavements.

Nebraska.

D. D. Rees.

A Thought

Before you start to put valuable eggs into your incubator be sure that it has a TYCOS Incubator Thermometer in it.

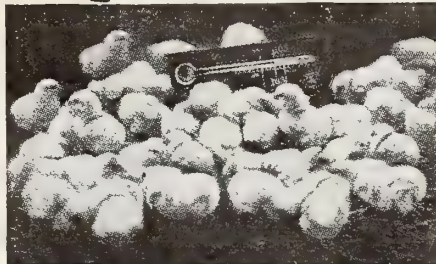
Highest Quality, Accuracy and Dependability are the reasons why incubator manufacturers who make the best machines put TYCOS Incubator Thermometers in them as original equipment. Be sure the incubator you are buying has a TYCOS Thermometer in it. Leading dealers sell

TYCOS Incubator Thermometers

If your dealer does not happen to have TYCOS Incubator Thermometers in stock remit direct.

TYCOS Incubator Thermometer (postage 5c), \$.75; TYCOS Certified Incubator Thermometer (postage 5c), \$1.00; TYCOS Brooder

Thermometer (postage 5c), \$.60; TYCOS Incubator Hygrometer (postage 10c), \$1.75.



Taylor Instrument Companies
Rochester, N. Y.

There is a Tyco or Taylor Temperature Instrument for every purpose.

Our Poultry Account Book 25c

START RIGHT—DON'T GUESS—This book contains space to keep a detailed daily record for one year of Eggs Laid, Value of Stock Sold, Eggs Sold, Eggs and Stock used for Table, Expenses for Labor, Feed and Miscellaneous. With the aid of this book you can tell where your leaks are, where the profits come from, and it will serve as a guide to making your business more profitable. Printed on good quality writing paper suitable for ink.

Price 25 cents postpaid.

American Poultry Journal

523 Plymouth Court,
CHICAGO - ILL.



SPECIAL PULLET SALE

of Wilson's Trap-nested

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

1000 Ready-to-Lay Pullets at \$2.00 up

All stock from hens with egg records from 180 to 290 eggs. Also some choice cockerels and yearling hens.

At the Chicago National show, January, 1922, my birds won 1 cock; 1-2-5 cockerel; 1-2-4-5 hen; 1-2-3-4-5 pullet; 1 old pen; 1 young pen; also best display and all specials.

This is your opportunity to get foundation stock at very lowest prices. Write for my catalog, and remember you will get a square deal from

GLENN A. WILSON BOX 10 SANDWICH, ILL.

Ship Eggs and Chicks Without Loss



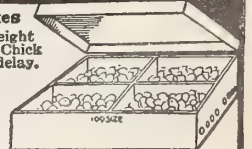
In Brower's Save-All Chick and Egg Boxes

Made of strong corrugated card board. Stand weight of five men. Approved by International Baby Chick Ass'n. Order from advertisement and save delay.

EGG BOXES	per doz.	CHICK BOXES	per doz.
15-egg size, \$2.40		25-chick size, \$1.65	
30-egg size, 3.60		50-chick size, 2.25	
60-egg size, 5.00		100-chick size, 2.90	
100-egg size, 7.00			

Sample 15-egg or 25-chick box, 40c. postpaid. Special discount on quantity orders. Write for catalog of poultry, hog, cattle supplies, seeds and sprayers.

BROWER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box 85 QUINCY, ILLINOIS.



BOYER'S HATCHERY

THORNTOWN, INDIANA

Four Hundred Thousand Chicks For 1923

Hatched in Newton Incubators. Chicks ordered in December for 1923 delivery at one-fourth with order, balance C. O. D. when chicks are shipped. White and Brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks and Buff Orpingtons. Utility and fancy grades. Write for prices.

BUFF ROCKS

National Champions
Established 1903

S. C. REDS

FIRST PRIZE WINNERS at Kansas City, Chicago, New York, National Meets. Egg record, Leavenworth, 214; Mountain Grove, 229. Catalogue on each breed. Our record is built on accomplishment.

C. R. BAKER,

BOX A,

ABILENE, KANS.

SPECIAL COCKEREL SALE GREAT MAJESTIC White Orpingtons

The Kind You'll Be Proud to Own

During this special sale I am offering Cockerels at just half price. Need room, that's why you have this opportunity to get a wonderful breeder or show bird at just half its real value.

Alden's Great Majestic White Orpingtons have been line bred from some of America's greatest layers and prize winners at Madison Square Garden and Chicago Coliseum shows.

Can furnish also, Pullets, Hens, Trios and Breeding Pens, properly mated.

Remember, wonderful breeding and exhibition birds for sale at just half price. Let me know your wants and I will quote you price for quality desired that will surprise you.

Fourteen Great Majestics placed under the ribbons at Chicago National Show 1922. They are also winning for my customers wherever shown.

Don't place your order until you get my illustrated catalogue. Save money—get better quality—satisfaction guaranteed. Write today.

EDGAR F. ALDEN

Linden and Willow Road, Dept. A-12, Winnetka, Ill.

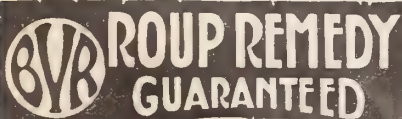


RADFORD BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WILL WIN FOR YOU JUST AS THEY
HAVE FOR US

The stupendous winnings of Radford Barred Rocks at the Wisconsin State Fair and National Poultry Show, St. Paul, 1922, is proof of their pre-eminence. Not one or two prizes, but actually dozens of our choice, richly bred birds under the ribbon in these big, strong Barred Rock classes. Radford Farms won best display at both shows by big margins.

BREEDING AND SHOW BIRDS
Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, and Pullets, mated trios, and pens for sale at prices within reach. We can furnish just what you need for your breeding pen or show string. Illus. Catalog Free. RADFORD FARMS, Box A, Oshkosh, Wis.



NEVER WORRY ABOUT ROUP

B. V. R. Roup Remedy will prevent roup; and cure it in a hurry. Thousands of satisfied users. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 50c and \$1.00, postpaid.

B. V. R. White Diarrhea Remedy. Unexcelled as a preventive and cure for White Diarrhea. Kills the germ in 30 seconds. 50c and \$1.00, postpaid.

B. V. R. Poultry Remedy. For Cholera, all intestinal diseases, colds, bronchitis, etc., in mature fowls, pigeons, and pet stock. 50c and \$1.00 postpaid.

Use B. V. R. Remedies. Keep your fowls healthy. Make more money. Send your order today. Literature free. Dealers Wanted.

BADGER VETERINARY REMEDY CO.

885 17st. Milwaukee, Wis

LONDON DAIRY SHOW

By Edward C. Ash

On Oct. 17th at the Agriculture Hall, London, England, the classic show opened for the 44th time, and, as usual, the stairway leading to the poultry section had a crowd on it at 12 o'clock waiting for the hour of 1, when the public would be admitted. The dates of the dairy show were Oct. 17 to 20, 1922.

There was a time when poultry was merely a side line of this intensive and extensive show. Today, it is perhaps the most important feature. Huge crowds find their way up there and the spaces between the cages are congested with interested breeders and would-be breeders. This year the poultry exhibited were, on the whole, of surprising merit, and one found there magnificent specimens of all breeds, from the oldest and most established to the latest innovations. To win at this show is indeed an honor, for the judges are very carefully chosen and the competition is keen. It is a meeting of all the giants in the poultry world and is one of the final reckonings of the season.

Rhode Island Reds were in great force, but they did not show quite the quality of last year. Many of the cock birds were ticked with black in hackle, and pullets' light hackles were too frequent to pass unnoticed. Curiously enough, one of the best Rhode Island Red pullets in the show itself, a fine shaped bird and red to the very skin, was first in the selling class. Great excitement followed, for 3 pounds was its price, and many a breeder slipped quietly away to claim it. It then came into the auction and made £28. Mr. H. J. Lewis of Field House, Shardlow, near Derby, was the breeder. If every R. I. R. man saw this bird and if Mr. Lewis has pens of such quality as exhibited in the selling class, a special train service will be required next season to cope with the demand. Mr. Lewis also had cards in the open classes, and, considering the numbers exhibited, these were well worth having, although not from a monetary point of view. There were 105 in one class. In S. C. pullet class there were 135, Miss Clay taking the first prize and the gold medal. The R. C. classes were below the 30, which shows how much more popular are the single combs. A further stir in R. I. R. circles was caused by the disqualification of a S. C. cockerel for alleged dyeing. In my opinion the R. I. R. classes missed the brilliancy of sheen which is so important in every breed, but this failure may, of course, have been due to weather conditions rather than to the birds themselves.

Leaving the Rhodes, which, by the way, took some leaving, the next cages are of Russian Orloffs, the curious nob-combed fowls which for some time appeared to be making great headway. I was very disappointed with the Orloff classes. They were nice birds, that was all one could say. They lacked feather, color and condition, and, in my opinion, they were not as good as those exhibited last year. The Ancona classes were full and fair, although the first and third prize cockerels hardly seemed to merit their honors. The pullets, however, were better, and the first prize bird in a class of 59, the property of Mr. Hartley, was a perfect wonder. Beautifully mottled, and of a lovely color, she is, although failing in leg color, one of the prettiest pullets I've seen for a long time. She was certainly a long way ahead of any other present. It was a very class indeed, and vying with the genuine Anconas were birds that would have won in a village show. A wild, long-legged creature, failing in color and with tail trying to touch the sky, was far too frequent in this class. British Ancona breeders will have to wake up. Last year's Palace show was far ahead of this!

Close to the Anconas were the Frizzles, which caused the uninitiated visitor to be facetious about curling irons and curl papers, and, indeed, as far as he was concerned, might have been labeled "puzzles." It is certainly a weird variety in which so many colors can be classed together on account of a curling feather. Anyway the exhibits

were a good attempt, one class having 14 entries, and on the whole there was plenty of size and good curl and shape. Sir Claud Alexander, Bart., won first and second prizes, and the judging was good.

Sussex classes were huge, well filled and good. Moreover, they showed a speeding up of type. In other years they have been all shapes and of all kinds and conditions. This year most of them might have been brothers, so alike were they from a casual glance. They were all big, upstanding birds, too. Mr. Barchard won first prize with a very useful bird of great size in the light cockerels class of 64. In the light pullets (103 entries) the first and second winners seemed to me wrongly given. Both were birds far too small, although good in plumage. Many of the other pullets which were far better had apparently been passed unnoticed.

In the Red Sussex I came across one of the most perfect pullets I have ever seen. She was first, and was the property of Messrs. Campkin and Glenny. Here was perfect shape and color, and such undercolor, too! Fortunately for the owners, I am honest, and am not a Sussex breeder just at present. The second prize bird was good, but not quite in show form. Red Sussex cocks were also greatly improved and there were some magnificent birds shown. The birds were long and deep, typical Sussex of the deepest red, a breed with great possibilities here. The Speckled Sussex did not appear to be as good as in former years.

In the breeding and selling classes the new Buff Sussex, a curious and useful bird, of more or less Sussex shape, caused some interest, the breeding pen standing at £1,000, drew no bids. I doubt if they will make headway, since already there are too many buff heavy breeds about, even at such low prices!

In Leghorns, the Brown classes were simply magnificent, the rich coloring of the cocks being better and clearer than ever, and the hens being perfect. I foresee a fresh impetus in the Brown Leghorn fancy here. The White classes, as usual, were huge birds, Lord Dewar taking first and second in cockerels. In pullets the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and Reserve were all taken by H. and A. Derbyshire—a wonderful achievement, and a grand lot of birds in a good class of seventeen. Black cockerels were not very strong as a class and were not very good either. But the pullet class of 33 contained some very nice birds. In the A. O. C. class gold and silver duckwings, buff piles reappeared. Will they ever be popular again? I doubt it, although attempts are being made to revive this breed.

Minorcas, once so popular, seem to be falling fast in the public esteem. The Dairy Show classes were small, and the birds huge, ungainly monstrosities. What a pity to ruin so fine a breed! I was glad to get away from these classes and eager to get to the Andalusians, here again to be disappointed. Whilst the lacing has improved and the color became clearer, the breeders seem to have been out for more size and length of leg. It will be a great pity if the Andalusian loses utility to get mere increased size.

The Plymouth Rock classes were very strong, and among the barred classes were some remarkably fine pullets, well barred and of a clean color. The first, second and third birds were the best pullets I have ever seen, and of the three I liked Mr. Taylor's bird, the third, best, as it had more size than the first. I think the Barred Rocks have made astonishing progress. Buff Rocks were also exceptionally good, especially the cockerels, which had great size and were best in color and had plenty of bone. In the A. O. C. class several useful whites were shown.

Faverolles were only fair; we have not got the birds of Betts's day—they were Faverolles then. At the Dairy they had neither the color nor the feather and were disappointing. It is a good breed and well worth keeping.

Wyandottes were a great show. I noted an improvement in the Blacks and the Columbians, while the quality of the Whites was excellent. But the Silvers and the

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Partridge were below standard and the Golds only fair.

The Sicilian Buttercups want breeding up. These ought to be rich, golden birds. The cockerels were very beautiful indeed, but the pullets were too much like brown Leghorns. A weird assemblage of combs, especially on the pullets—a very few good, the rest bad.

From the Buttercups one came to the Silkies. Whilst well shown and good, the various colors were rather feeble. One I noticed which might have been brown in color had a red comb, and a white skin and was somewhat like a Silkie in feather. What could it have been?

The Indian game classes were good, as usual. There was great width, light feathering, grand colors, huge bones, and such weight! The cockerel of Northcott & Son, the widest bird I have seen, had grand shoulders, rich color, and was shown in perfect condition. Number 2 looked a child compared with him—not that the second prize bird was not also a topper, for he certainly was. In the pullets section Mr. Birch's first prize bird was one of the most remarkable pullets of the day.

The Old English Game was fair, although some very useful birds have seen better classes.

The Campine classes, one of the strongest entries of the show, were well filled, 125 birds being exhibited, compared with 70 for last year. The quality and lacing has gone up. In the Silvers the first cockerel was a wonder, but had no barring on his tail. All the same, for top, breast, shape, size, and, last, but not least, hackle, he well deserved his place. Mr. Tomkins, the Rose Comb breeder, showed this bird. Mr. Tomkins appears to be an expert in single combs, too. In pullets, the second prize bird, exhibited by Mrs. Cooke, was a marvel, and the best Campine seen for years. Perhaps it is the best Campine so far evolved, but it failed on breast barring. The first prize bird had not the plumage, although more even in barring and perhaps with better breast. In golds, Lt. Col. Lucas, the well-known Campine enthusiast of Stowmarket, won with a magnificent gold cockerel.

I found the Orpingtons rather disappointing, except the black and buff cockerels, which were good. The Langshans and Coads were fair and the Cochins better than ever, although not a strong class. Nos. 1, 2, 3, Reserve, and V. H. C. in whites all went to Rev. Stevens, which was some win! Red Caps were poor.

The Brahmas this year are the best seen for a long time. Their color is clear and good and there are signs of a new life for this old breed. The Dorkings, too, are waking up. Very typical Silvers and Darks were of great length. There was no class for Marsh Daisies, but I hoped to find some of these interesting fowls in the A. O. V. or in the breeding pens; there were none, however.

The breeding pens were interesting and contained several "new" breeds. But the markings of the Barnevelders—a useful breed—were not likely to cause a stir. Except for one cockerel, which was a real beauty, there was nothing of any importance. I saw Barnevelders some time ago at the egg laying trials and they were very different to the Dairy Show exhibits. My money will not go in Barnevelders until I find some more like those I saw on my first introduction to the breed. I will say nothing about the Gatinaises and it would be difficult to persuade me they are a true breed. If they are "they ain't much cop." The Noires du Berry are a better proposition, but nothing to scream about. Close to them were Black La Bresse and Grey La Bresse, both very nice, indeed, perfect hens. These are breeds with prospects, although one is inclined to call them just Campines without the bars. The gold medal for the best bird in the show was taken by Mr. C. N. Good with a White Wyandotte cockerel, a Buff Cochin (Mr. G. H. Proctor's), standing Reserve for this, the highest honor in the show, and one exceedingly difficult to award.

The duck classes were well filled and the Aylesburys were better than ever, being huge ducks with great length. The Rouens, one of the best ducks we have, are hard to beat,

and there were some exceptionally useful birds of this variety at the show. The Indian Runner classes were large and well filled, and the birds were of excellent shape and carriage. The Blacks appear to be making great headway and are certainly very handsome.

The Orpington ducks do not show any marked improvement, while the Buffs are getting more popular than the Blues.

In the A. O. V. class a huge Pekin duck drew attention. The crested ducks, which appear to have Muscovy blood in their veins, are not very attractive. Their color is poor and the crest too much of a "mop on anyhow" to become popular, except as interesting curios.

In the selling class the Cayuga showed up well, a duck perfectly magnificent in color and shape. A Cayuga the size of an Aylesbury would be the ideal duck; perhaps we shall see this some day?

The geese were nothing out of the ordinary. A useful lot of birds, perhaps. The Toulouse geese wanted depth of gullet, although they had good color. This failure of gullet, so typical in the geese, can not, however, be made up by plumage. In Embden geese the Willowmere Poultry Farm showed a remarkably fine bird, although perhaps a little narrow.

Turkeys were in Bronze strength in the A. O. C. class. The two white classes showed fair birds of this variety, but the Bronze in the A. O. V. class appeared to me to be the turkey.

In the Bantam classes there was a really good show of birds in great condition. The only remarkable thing which drew my attention were the two golden Campine Bantams exhibited by Mr. E. Cobb, for the first time. They are a good start and are perfect Campines, although not small enough. A golden and a silver Campine bantam would take a lot of beating, and I am looking forward to the day when they will appear about the size of the Birchin Game Bantams.

Summing up the show, I should say that the finest poultry ever seen in this country were on view at the Dairy Show. They were all shown well, and except for the classes mentioned where live birds appeared, we can take it that the L. D. S. of 1922 will be remembered as an exhibition of the acme of the breeder's art, and as showing a general improvement of stock, especially in the older breeds.

In the A. O. V. classes an occasional Poland, a Sultan or two and also some Hamburgs appeared. Only 6 Hamburgs! and once upon a time the Hamburg was a popular breed. A few Creve-coeur and a new breed of Buff Medway (a Buff Orpington crossed Faverolle, if I guess right) were there, too. These A. O. V. classes appear to me to be the last ditch of many a variety and the birth of a few and offer a specimen box for the new ideas in poultry. Each year "summat" else comes in, often birds with no chance whatever, to appear once and to be never heard of again.

Sales at the show were good. Two Indian Game cockerels sold for £50 each. Light Sussex cockerels for £30, £15 and £13; White Wyandotte pullets for £25; R. I. R. pullets for £28 and £20. The highest price for a duck was £10 10d. 10 s., an Indian Runner making this money. Over £1,000 worth of poultry changed hands.

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DO NOT CROWD THE LAYERS

It is quite a job to hatch and raise a bunch of chicks, but to work hard running incubators and brooders, cleaning houses and runs, keeping the right kind of feed, water, grit, and charcoal before them, greasing, dusting and spraying to keep down lice and mites, culling out surplus cockerels and weakly, objectionable pullets to give the better ones a better chance; and then after all, to move them to winter quarters too early and crowd them just a little too much before the hot summer nights are over and have them take colds and roup—is certainly discouraging.

From past experiences let me warn you not to move those pullets to winter quarters and overcrowd them day and night if you do not want roup. Let the pullets stay on the range until the nights get cool and pleasant before moving them to their winter laying quarters where they will have to be confined to the house and probably a small run for some time to break them from their old roosting place.

Pullets should not be put on a laying ration until they have attained full growth and development. And if they have the size and age to begin laying, it is best to try and hold them back a few weeks, for if they start laying too early in the season they will lay from thirty to sixty days and stop for a molt, which may last about all winter. I saw this tried by a poultryman last year.

Some poultrymen get in a big hurry and a stew when eggs begin to go up and, putting their pullets in the winter laying house, begin at once to feed heavily on egg-producing food before the pullets are old or large enough—just because eggs are going up. Such work as this does not pay.

If you want good-sized pullets that will lay all winter and be worth something to you later as breeders, let them get their growth and be old enough to lay before you begin to house and feed for eggs.

When you think they are large and old enough and the hottest weather is over, move them. But be sure your house is well cleaned and disinfected and that there are no mites in it. Also go over the pullets with sodium fluoride, either dipping or by the pinch method. Next see that each pullet is free from any touch of cold or roup and last, but not by any means least, don't overcrowd. Give them plenty of room and be sure they get plenty of fresh air, but not a draft.

Then see that they have plenty of good, clean litter on the floor to induce exercise. Place grit, oyster shell and charcoal where they can get it and keep plenty of clean, fresh water in clean containers before them at all times. Then gradually change from the growing to the laying feeds. But not all at once.

Don't put the pullets with old hens, as the old hens will not let the pullets feel at home; and the old hens need a different feed than the pullets. A pullet needs a more fattening ration than an old hen.

After all this is done be sure to keep

the scratch pen and dropping boards clean. Do not let them scratch in filthy litter, and especially see that there are no leaks in roof of house, for wet litter is worse than dirty litter.

Then be gentle and quiet when feeding the pullets and make them feel happy and that nobody is going to harm them. Also fix good, roomy nests with nice, clean nest eggs in them, and pretty soon they will get to business and stay that way throughout the year.

Tenn.

S. S. Surret.

PUREBRED STOCK

The keynote of all business today is efficiency, the high cost of production, whether it be a manufactured article, or the growing of crops and live stock, has reached a point where all waste or lost motion must be brought down to the lowest possible minimum, or the business will most probably be running at a loss. Large mercantile concerns know the value of efficiency, so much so that many employ efficiency experts who come in and overhaul the entire management, throw out the men who are pulling down big salaries and giving no returns, and in many cases getting as much, or more, work from 50 to 60 per cent the former staff. This movement for greater efficiency should apply to the farmer perhaps even to a greater extent than to the merchant, for therein lies the source and heart of most of the farmer's troubles.

If the same amount of efficiency were obtained on the farm as is secured in most successful business concerns and applied to every branch of the farmer's work, the day would soon come that would bring the farmer into his own.

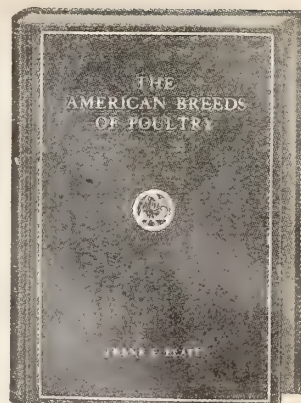
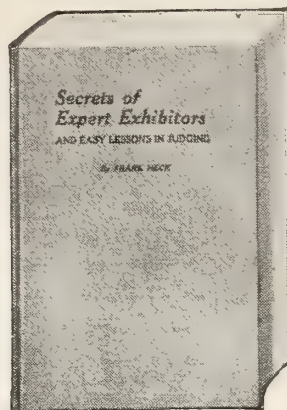
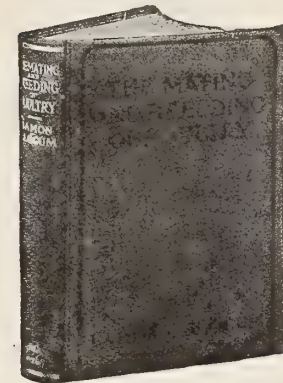
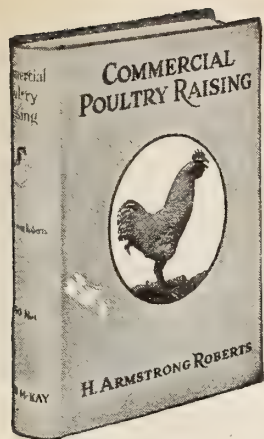
Let us go into the matter of efficiency in one branch of the farmer's work, a source of revenue to every farm in the country, and yet how few realize what an important part it plays and how greater efficiency would more than double his income. I refer to a modest hen; give her a little thought and attention and keep a separate account of the returns you get from your flock of fowls and you will be surprised at the results.

The first step in efficiency of the farm flock is to breed Standardbred, which means purebred stock. Why? Let us run over some of the advantages of purebred stock; with the hope that it may impress upon all farmers the wisdom of keeping only purebred poultry.

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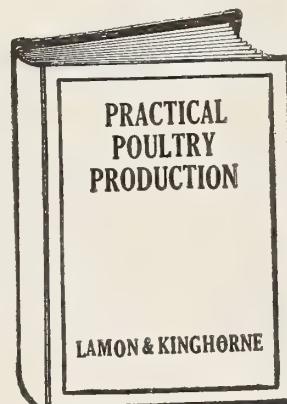
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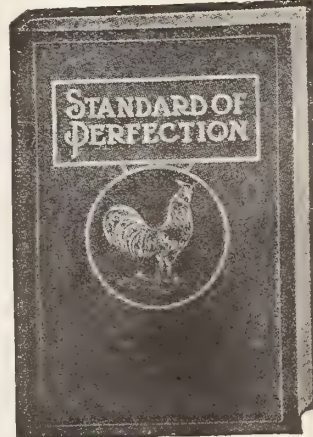
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birds produce greater uniformity in eggs as to size and color and shape; all of which makes the eggs bring a better price. Just glance at the commodity prices in our daily papers and note the great gulf between the prices quoted for gathered mixed eggs, and fancy browns or fancy whites.

It also greatly improves the quality of the meat, the flesh is superior in texture and quality, making it much more tender when cooked. Without a doubt, purebred birds of the meat breeds are superior to mongrels as table fowls.

Third—More eggs. That is what we all look for. Experience proves the assertion that purebred poultry represented by the breeds which have been bred for egg production for many generations, will lay a larger number of eggs than will birds of mixed breeding. They have been bred so that all the food which does not go to body maintenance will go to making eggs, and lots of them, and not toward flesh growth. Look at the proof of this as shown by the egg-laying contests conducted all over the country and in foreign lands.

Fourth—It costs no more to feed purebred poultry than a flock of mongrels. Therein lies greater efficiency from feeding; not only because it costs no more to feed purebred birds, but because the feed consumed by purebred birds will go to make a better product, according to the type selected by the breeder, best suited to his purpose, as eggs, or as meat.

Fifth—Demand for breeding stock: If you keep purebred birds you will find an ever-increasing demand for your stock and eggs, which will greatly add to your profits from your flock. Remember the best stock you can buy is none too good, and the better your stock is, the greater will be the demand for it. People will soon see that it paid you to discard your mongrel flock, and they will want to do likewise. Stick, however, to a popular breed, best suited to your needs, and don't be led off by spectacular claims for some new and untried breed; the breed which is taken up today and discarded tomorrow is not a popular breed in any sense. In selecting your breed remember your probable customers and cater to their wants as far as possible, the majority will always want breeds which have proved themselves to be the best payers.

Sixth—Last on our list but by no means least. More pleasing to the eye. Everyone loves to see the beautiful, and certainly a flock of birds all one color, size and shape is more pleasing in appearance than a flock of mongrels. We all take more care of those things we are proud of, it's human nature to do so; our work with them excites our enthusiasm and instead of a drudgery chore, it becomes a pleasurable pastime. Get a flock of purebred birds around you, and you will have something worth while and something to be proud of.

The purebred flock has come to the American farm for all time. It has been shown in all parts of the country that for no purpose do mongrels produce better results or return a greater revenue. The first step toward great-

er efficiency with the farm flock is to start with and maintain purebred birds; it matters little what breed you choose, select the one best suited to your purpose, having decided on that, then be sure to secure a good strain.

The breed does not signify everything, different strains of the same breeds vary vastly. Get a strain that you have every reason to believe has been rigidly selected for the purpose you desire; better have 10 really good birds than 20 of questionable strain. Follow up the work of the breeder from whom you get your stock by very careful selection in your own breeding operations, and greater profits will be your reward.

Let efficiency be your motto with your farm flock as well as in all your other branches of agricultural endeavors. Va. H. E. Rouse.

THE OLD DOMINIQUE

Wife and our 12-month-old baby made up our entire family living in edge of the city of K—, with an extra lot for garden and a small chicken house and 40x60 runway.

Of course we had to have some chickens, as we both had been reared on the farm, and the city could not possibly seem like home without fowls of some kind.

Wife, baby and I held a conference and after considerable discussion I was appointed a committee of one to see our local dealer.

I went and found he had about one hundred fowls which he had bought from farmers to put on the market.

I selected a half dozen of hens, proudly carried them home and put them in our chicken yard.

The purchase consisted of two Rhode Island Reds and three black mongrels, and one American Dominique and imagine my surprise the next day when hearing a nice, gentle cackle on going out to the coop I found a nice, white-shelled egg, our Dominique running and cackling so proud.

Well, right then and there I named her Biddy. She was so gentle she would eat out of my hands.

This was in the fall of 1918. Our Biddy continued to lay right straight on through the winter. Our other hens never laid one egg. Wife never did like eggs; but baby and I made up for default on that line, and three days out of the week we had a breakfast of real, fresh eggs.

The five hens which refused to work were one by one put on the block and made into chicken potpie.

Well, old Biddy settled the breed selection for me right then and there in favor of the American Dominique.

Their ability to produce white-shelled eggs during the winter months, their gentle disposition, beautiful plumage, rose comb and yellow skin! I can't see why they are not the peer of all breeds. Thrifty, energetic, beautiful and docile.

They can and do lay the eggs. Hardy, easy to raise and as a table fowl unsurpassed.

They are 100 per cent profitable. I don't believe there is any breed of fowls on earth that surpass our American Dominiques. Kirby Riggs.

AMERICAN DOMINIQUE

Editor—American Poultry Journal:

"We have read with interest your denunciation of the American Dominique in the November issue of the A. P. J.

"The barring requirements for the Dominique are quite as definite as for any other barred fowl. There is just as much underbarring called for as in the case of the Barred Plymouth Rock.

"You state that 'the barring of the Dominique can be easily produced and is to be found on thousands of dunghill fowls all over the country.' To a true fancier or even a poultry raiser of experience there is a vast difference between a true Dominique and a common scrub. Any person who cannot tell the difference at a glance could hardly claim to know anything about Standard Bred Poultry as a whole.

"We gladly admit the Dominique is built for egg production and that she fulfills every desire in this line. We also are happy to state that this breed has the qualifications to meet the criticisms advanced against the overbred classes which are bred for beauty of feather above every other consideration.

"The statement that 'not over \$500 worth of Dominiques change hands in a year' comes as the biggest surprise of all. In the small city of Columbus, Wisconsin, population 2500, well over \$500 worth of Dominiques are bought

and sold every year. If this city is the biggest producer of Dominiques in the United States we would be glad to have an authorized statement to this effect. It should have great advertising value.

"At the Columbus (Wis.) Poultry Show, January, 1922, 40 Dominiques were cooped; 10% of all the birds exhibited. Dominiques won First Pen and High Male in the Sweepstakes and the judge's comment was that they were among the best bred birds exhibited.

"Our opinion is that instead of the 'Dominique having no architect' they are so finely designed that only the cream of poultry fanciers can see their merits. Some paintings are beautiful only in the eye of the true connoisseur and the Dominique stands out in the same way in the eye of the true poultry fancier.

"There may be only a comparatively few Dominique breeders, but they are true blue. I have many breeding this grand old American Fowl for many years and expect to continue for many more. Three Cheers for the Dominique, she may wear plain feathers but she delivers the goods."

Wis.

W. F. GERNETZKY.

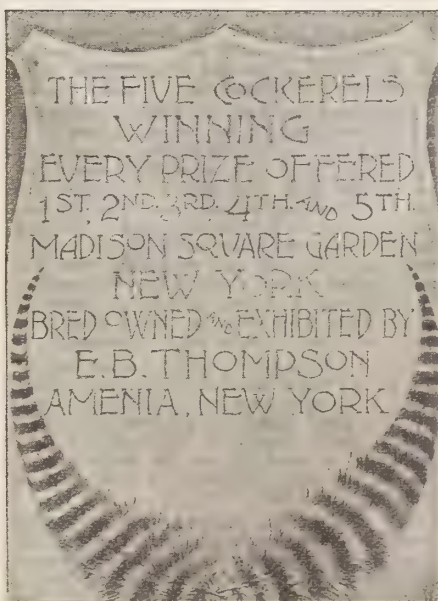
[Note: Evidently the author of the above is behind the times. The 1905 Standard called for underbarring in Dominiques, but both the 1910 and 1915 Standards have called for "Undercolor, slate."—F. L. P.]

FEEDING OF EPSOM SALTS

The Kentucky Experiment Station has been misinterpreted as recommending the feeding of "one ounce of epsom salts daily to each six hens." This is incorrect, since the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station has never recommended feeding epsom salts oftener than once each month or six weeks. The proper amount to feed is one pound per hundred hens, and the simplest way is to dissolve this amount in a gallon and a half of drinking water.

The results of two years' feeding tests at the Kentucky Experiment Station show that it is possible to secure high winter egg production without the use of green food when the birds receive sour skim milk, buttermilk, semi-solid buttermilk or meat scrap as a source of protein. Pens in these tests received epsom salts once each six weeks at the rate of one pound per one hundred hens.

Green food is usually fed for the succulence it furnishes. This succulence tends to cleanse out the digestive tract. Feeding the salts once every month or six weeks keeps the digestive tract well cleansed and thus avoids the necessity of green food for this purpose. Tests at other experiment stations have shown that the absence of green food reduces the fertility and hatchability in the eggs. Consequently, the salts should not be fed in lieu of the green food to breeding pens.—J. Holmes Martin, in charge Poultry Husbandry, Kentucky College of Agriculture.



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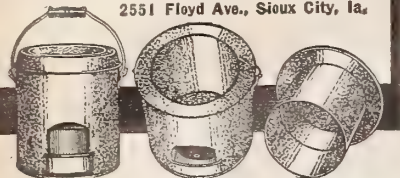


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BLACKHEAD IN TURKEYS

Mrs. Geo. Fitzpatrick, Michigan, writes:

"Can you tell me what causes my turkeys to have liver trouble? Their liver looks large and full of white spots, and there are green bunches full of pus. I have lost 5 this way and others seem drowsy. They only live two or three days after I notice them. They don't have any appetite and seem to sit by themselves away from the rest. They have free range, I feed shelled corn, mash mixed with sour milk which contains bran, middlings, corn meal and sometimes wheat and oats. Is there anything I can do to stop the rest from getting this liver complaint? Their heads become real dark when dead, but the others look natural and some have their eyes swollen like the roup but it does not smell as bad as roup. One died from it and I have several more that are affected the same way. What can I do for them? Have tried almost everything but they do not get well very fast."

C. E. Bird of the firm of Bird Brothers, Pennsylvania, replied to the above inquiry about blackhead in turkeys as follows:

"While it is nearly always quite difficult to diagnose sick turkeys without seeing them we feel sure that you are feeding your birds too concentrated ration as well as giving them too much of it. You state in your letter that your birds have free range and young turkeys on free range at this time of the year will need very little of any kind of feed except what they pick up from the stubble fields, etc. Great care must be exercised in the feeding of the young turkeys as cold weather approaches and they leave the range for the buildings. Along the first of November when the cold winds begin to blow the young birds will slow up their daily travels over the fields and seek some protected places around the buildings, and loaf for hours at a time, and if they are given too much feed they will surely get on the bum. They must be fed very little at first and increased gradually from time to time until you get them on a fattening ration.

"The young turkeys we raised on our farm this summer have been running in three bunches. The first two bunches which are the earliest hatched were given the best attention we knew how to give them. They were fed night and morning and housed every night until they were old enough to fly on trees to roost. For the past three months we have been giving them a grain mixture of equal parts of cracked corn, oats, and wheat. We consider this a very good ration for them while they are on free range but they must not be given all they will eat of this or they will have their digestive tract upset and eventually get liver trouble. Now, the third bunch of birds which were hatched from 4 to 5 weeks later, when the weather was warmer and insect life more plentiful, was not given much attention. When they were about 72 hours old we took the turkey hens with them up on a chestnut ridge used as a cattle and sheep range and turned them loose to take care of themselves to a great extent.

"We went up and fed these occasionally for the first week or two so as to give them a little start and keep them from roaming so far away. After they were three weeks old we did not give them any feed, in fact did not feed them all summer, and they are not now (Oct. 18) getting any feed. We had not personally seen these birds for two months until the other day and we surely were surprised when we saw them. They look so fine and vigorous and are actually as large or larger than those that are much older and have been given much better attention.

"We have mentioned the above methods of raising the young so as to show that feed has much to do with many of our turkey troubles.

"We would suggest that you keep your turkeys away from your chickens and farm buildings as much as possible and let them run on the range for more of their feed as long as they will."

W. E. Stanfield, poultry editor of Northwest Farmstead, recently remarked that blackhead was all too common in the great turkey growing region of the Northwest and he believed there was too liberal feeding of new corrl.

MORE EGGS BY ELECTRIC LIGHT

Although the use of electric lights in the poultry house does not greatly increase the total annual egg production of hens, says the United States Department of Agriculture, it does increase the yield during the winter months when the price is high and is therefore profitable. In experiments carried on by the department during the fall and winter of 1920 and 1921, lights were used from November 1 to March 20.

Each year a flock of 50 pullets was used. The first year, during the period when lights were used, the lighted pen produced 50 dozen more eggs than the same number of pullets in an unlighted house. The second year the pullets in the lighted pen layed more than 60 dozen eggs in excess of an unlighted flock of the same size and quality. One 75-watt light was used for the 50 pullets for 2½ hours daily for 140 days. It was turned on at 4:30 in the morning and allowed to run until daylight, being turned off by the poultryman when he came to work. It was turned on automatically by an alarm clock device.

An average length of day from 12 to 13 hours gives the best results. Adding the extra light in the morning is the most convenient method, although some poultrymen use lights both morning and evening. The hours added to the hens' working day should be the same in either case. Making the day longer than 13 hours forces the birds too much.

When lights are used in the evening some arrangement for dimming them is required



Cockerel heading first prize young pen White Plymouth Rocks at Boston, Jan., 1922. Owned by Sabrina Farm, Wellesley, Mass.

so that the hens will go to roost before they are turned out entirely.

When artificial lights are used the hens must be fed more. In fact, the object of the plan is to give the hens an opportunity to eat more, with the result that they will be forced to lay more eggs, providing they are of a laying strain. Dry mash should be available at all times, and scratch feed should be used in deep litter to make them exercise. A feed of grain should be put in the litter at night so that the hens can go to work as soon as the lights go on in the morning.

It is important to have plenty of fresh water handy so that the hens can get it whenever they are eating. In the winter when lights are turned on automatically in the morning some provision must be made to keep the water from freezing when it is kept in the house all night. The department uses an electric light with a carbon bulb immersed in the drinking water. The bulb is tightly covered with a piece of black cloth so no light is thrown into the pen.

As a general rule it is only profitable to use artificial lighting on pullets, and the best results are obtained on well-matured pullets. Hens to be used for breeders should not be forced for egg production with electric lights during the period just preceding the breeding season, as forced laying at that time is apt to cause poorer hatches and produce weaker chickens than would be obtained from hens kept under normal winter conditions.

Packers Buy Leghorns Cheap; Butchers Sell Them at High Prices

Editor American Poultry Journal:

"I have your letter with which you enclose a copy of the Price Current, New York City. This sheet bears out what I stated in my last letter, namely, that the word 'Leghorn' is used to the detriment of the breed by buyers of live poultry.

"On page 1, fourth column, there are twelve grades of fowls and chickens listed, three of which are quoted as 'Leghorns,' so one-fourth of all quotations on live poultry employs the word 'Leghorn.' You doubtless can see my curiosity to know where you get the statement that the word Leghorn is not used.

"Without knowing, I am taking for granted that you referred to dressed poultry. If so, your observation was correct and the two quotations will give you an idea of what I think is a corrupt practice and I believe a real detriment to the Leghorn.

"The prices on live chickens quotes

Now you see how dealers are selling Leghorns as choice fowls but condemning them at the same time.

"It would not be right to dress small hens purchased at a low price and sell them as young chickens at a high price.

"It is the same practice with the Leghorns—buying under one name and selling under another.

"I think if a specific term is used in buying, such as cocks, hens, Leghorns, etc., that they should be sold under the same name.

"I agree with you that the good qualities of the heavier birds should be given more publicity, but I can't feel that anything is gained by trying to give credit to one breed thru discrediting another.

Missouri.

C. T. Patterson.

Growing Healthy Chicks

The proper time to begin to raise chicks is six months before the chick emerges from the shell, so the care of the breeding stock is of first importance. Use only mature stock for breeding; back of all successful



Pullet from first prize young pen White Plymouth Rocks at Boston, Jan., 1922. Owned by Sabrina Farm, Wellesley, Mass.



Pullet from first prize young pen White Plymouth Rocks at Boston, Jan., 1922. Owned by Sabrina Farm, Wellesley, Mass.

Leghorns less than others, then after they are dressed they are sold without this classification and are sold on weight as the only basis of classification.

"I believe that if there is enough difference to justify a definite classification while they are alive they deserve it when dressed.

"Last week I was in a butcher shop and in looking over about 4 dozen dressed chickens I asked the butcher if he made any difference in price between Leghorns and others, and he said: 'We don't buy Leghorns, as our trade requires better chickens,' and then reached over to pick out and show me the kind he always sold first. He laid out five which he said were the kind he preferred to sell. He further said, 'You see, they are not the largest but are round and plump and have an attractive appearance.' He looked almost dumbfounded when I told him that all five were Leghorns.

breeding and rearing live stock of any kind lies vitality.

Many people have trouble with partly grown chicks, due mostly to tight cooping, with accumulated droppings which give off odors, and which ruin many fine chicks. Plenty of room is an absolute essential requirement for successful rearing. The growing chicks need plenty of fresh air—abundant circulating, fresh air—and perch room at night, therefore, I train my chicks as soon as they are well feathered, four or five weeks, to roost in grape vines or low cherry trees, which eliminates a good deal of trouble with mites. Rain does not hurt them as much as close, hot quarters would. It is a law that is recognized by all successful poultrymen that sanitary roosting quarters are a pre-requisite to uniform growth and economical development of chicks, writes Mrs. John Hamilton in the Bulletin of the Rose Comb White Leghorn Club.

Foul yards contaminate and cause disease. If your runs are bare, plant oats, Swiss chard, rape, or some quick-growing crop. Do not neglect to provide shade, as the chicks are not so very big and may easily become sun-struck. Whatever the source, do not neglect shade where they find refuge on hot days.

If you are growing Standard exhibition birds, remember that the best chick in the world can be grown into a cull.

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A new book just out, devoted exclusively to the building of poultry houses of all kinds and descriptions. Besides telling how to build the houses properly, it tells how to make feed troughs, nest boxes and water troughs. It gives complete plans, as well as the approximate cost of construction. It also contains plans of roosts and dropping boards; the brood coop; the brooder house; the fattening coop; the Winter the brooder house; the fattening coop. 75c postpaid. American Poultry Journal, 523 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill.

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Under this heading ads will be inserted for eighteen cents per word each month for less than three months, or forty-five cents per word for three months. Changes in copy allowed every three months. Numbers and initials count as words. All ads will be inserted under classified headings. No ads accepted at less than an average of \$1.50 per insertion. Terms, cash with each ad. Count the words carefully to avoid delay in publishing. Write your copy plainly, as upon this the correctness of your ad largely depends. When placing your ads remember that advertisers using Classified Ads get better returns from American Poultry Journal than from any other poultry journal—none excepted. On writing any of these advertisers, mention American Poultry Journal. All copy for Classified Ads must reach us by the 17th of month preceding date of issue. These rates void after May 20th, 1923.

ANCONAS

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—Something unusual, exhibition stock that lays; egg record 308. My winners West Michigan State Show for sale. None over \$5. Kenneth Wurtz, Muskegon, Mich. 12

S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS, heavy laying strain, \$2.50 to \$5. W. A. Orr, Springfield, Ill. 12

BABY CHICKS—Best grade Sheppard strain Anconas. Guaranteed extra strong. Prices reasonable. Catalogue free. Holtzapple Hatchery, Box B, Elida, Ohio. 12

BAST'S NEW STANDARD S. C. Anconas—Best Display, New York State Fair, Syracuse.—Great Hag-stown Fair; Champion Special Allentown Fair, America's Greatest Shows. Wonderful Cockerels reasonable. W. F. Bast, Phillipsburg, N. J. 11-1

RIDENOUR 331 EGG strain S. C. Anconas, cockerels, 15-32 pure, the blood of Queen Bess, \$3 to \$5. P. L. Patterson, Bayard, Kan. 12

S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS, Sheppard strain, \$3 and \$5. Mrs. C. A. Carlson, Box 91, Alexandria, Minn. 12-2

SELECT ROSE COMB Ancona Cockerels, \$2. Rev. Macaulay, Cogan, Ia. 12

S. C. ANCONA cockerels, 288-298 egg strain, from 1921 English contest winners, \$10 to \$25 each. D. P. Moore, R. No. 1, Alexandria, Va. 12-1

ROSE COMB ANCONA pullets \$2, trio \$5. Mrs. Aug. Berger, Boaz, Wis. 12

ROSE COMB ANCONAS from Sheppard's best. Farm raised. Prices right. Walter Eshbaugh, Chana, Illinois. 12-2

ANCONAS, S. C.—Hens, pullets and cockerels, for sale at sacrifice prices. Tell us what you want—we have it! Our birds have no superiors as layers or show birds. Won most points on Anconas at Chicago National, Indianapolis, Ind., and Toledo, Ohio, shows. Catalog. Ridenour's, Lock Box 117, Station C, Dept. A, Toledo, Ohio. 12

SHEPPARD'S ANCONA COCKERELS, both combs. Prize winner Iowa State Fair. Prices right. Will Blanchard, Charles City, Iowa. 12-2

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ANCONAS, BOTH COMBS—Beautiful hens and pullets reasonable. Write me today. W. Simms, Lake, New York. 12

ONLY FEW LEFT—S. C. Ancona cockerels, 288-298 egg strain, from 1921 English contest winners, \$10 to \$25 each. D. P. Moore, R. No. 1, Alexandria, Va. 12-1

ANCONAS—BOTH COMBS. Beautiful yearling pullets, hens, reasonable. Write for prices. W. Simms, Lake, New York. 11-12

PEDIGREED ANCONA COCKERELS, 264 to 283 egg records. Also utility cockerels. Prices \$3 to \$5. C. M. Beckwith, Milford, Mich. 11-1

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SINGLE COMB ANCONAS, Sheppard's famous strain; choice laying and ready to lay hens, pullets, \$2.50, \$3.50 each; extra choice cockerels \$5.00; later pullets, cockerels, \$1.50. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 11-1

SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS ANCONAS—The World's Best. See display ad, page 1120. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio. 1-22-1 yr. 12

S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS, Sheppard's 331-egg strain, \$3 and \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ward Weidman, Mt. Carroll, Ill. 10-12

SIEBERT'S "QUALITY" ANCONAS are bred from Sheppard's best pens. Choice, black-winged, yellow shanked cocks, cockerels, pullets and hens at low shanked prices. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. William Siebert, Evans Mills, N. Y. 10-12

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BARNARD'S BLUE ANDALUSIANS, Boston, New York and Syracuse winners. Mating list. Roy E. Barnard, Westfield, Mass. 12

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BABY CHICKS—Leading varieties from Standard-bred culled free range flock, shipped anywhere live arrival guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Liberal discount on all orders received before January 1st. Illustrated catalog ready. The Suburban Hatchery Co., Redkey, Ind. 12

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BABY CHICKS—Purebred stock; all popular breeds; thousands of satisfied customers. Write Ilmo Hatchery, East St. Louis, Ill. 12-2

BABY CHICKS, Langshans, Brahmas, Rocks and Reds. Kingan Hatchery, Edinburg, Ind. 12-2

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS—Strong, vigorous, true to breed. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Reds, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Safe delivery within 1,200 miles guaranteed. Catalog free. W. F. Hillpot, Box 65, Frenchtown, New Jersey. 12-6

BABY CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS—From wonderful record producing stock. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. Large illustrated catalog describing our modern 73-acre poultry farm free. Goshen Poultry Farms, Route 38, Goshen, Ind. 12-3

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JAPANESE SILKIES and Black Cochins Bantam cockerels, \$1 each. Glen Sutton, Delhi, Iowa. 12

BLACK TAIL JAPANESE Bantams. Mrs. Henry Hartman, Baroda, Mich. 12

BLACK COCHIN Japanese Silkies and White Bearded Polish Bantams for sale. Leonard Jagodzinski, 1145 9th St., La Salle, Ill. 12-2

BANTAMS, ALL COCHINS and Seabrights. Becker Poultry Farm, Ackley, Iowa. 12-2

BUFF COCHIN BANTAM cockerels, \$1.25. Frank Neudecker, Sleepy Eye, Minn. 12

ROSE COMB, BLACK and Golden Sebright Bantams, \$3.00 a pair. Louis Yender, Naperville, Ill. 11-1

GOLDEN AND SILVER Sebrights, Rose Comb Blacks, Black Tail Japs. Frank Mains, Asbury Park, N. J. 11-1

BLACK-TAILED JAPANESE BANTAMS. G. Z. Darby, Norwalk, Ohio. 11-1

SPLENDID GOLDEN SEBRIGHT, Black-Tail Japanese Silkies. Cockerels, \$2.50. Loring Howell, Summittill, Ohio. 11-1

FOR SALE—BLACK-TAIL Japanese Bantams, 2c for price list. B. A. Brown, Tiskilwa, Ill. 11-1

BUFF COCHIN and Golden Sebright Bantams for sale. Don Baird, Huntsville, Texas. 11-1

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GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS—Prize winners; Chicago Coliseum, St. Louis, Illinois State Lynn Stafford, Waucoma, Iowa. 10-12

BLACK TAIL JAPANESE, White Silkies, Partidge Cochins. Edw. E. Hughes, Elwood, Ind., R. 3. 11-1

BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Michigan champion strain. Choice young stock. A. W. Chalcraft, 1613 17th, Port Huron, Mich. 12

LIGHT BRAHMAS, \$2 each. Minkel Co., Mapleton, Minn. 12-2

BRAHMAS, UTILITY and EXHIBITION stock and eggs. Chesbro Poultry Farm, North Chili, N. Y. 12-2

LIGHT BRAHMAS, cockerels, pullets, \$2 to \$3 each. Joseph Purnier, Cadott, Wis. 12

LIGHT BRAHMAS, Choice cockerels, \$4 to \$7. Also pullets. Frieda Blank, Cambridge, Ill. 11-1

QUALITY LIGHT BRAHMAS—Cockerels at bargains, \$4, \$5, \$7.50. Edw. L. Galloway, Sesser, Ill. 10-13

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BUCKEYES, PITTSBURG firsts, twenty-second year. Eggs, cockerels. Garner Dunning, Mingo Junction, Ohio. 12-4

BUY THE BEST Buckeye cockerels now at the Buckeye Range, R. 4, Asheville, N. C. 11-1

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WILLIAM'S BUTTERCUPS are line bred and trapped since 1910. Blue ribbon winners. Descriptive circular free. Eggs or chicks. Almon H. Williams, Buttercup Specialist, Berea, Ohio. 12-2

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BUTTERCUPS—Choice stock. McPherrin, 1016 24th, Des Moines, Iowa. 12

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KINSEL BROTHERS CAMPINES, Chicago Coliseum winners; cockerels, trios, eggs; reasonable. Hartford, Wis. 12

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BLACK COCHIN COCKERELS, \$2 each. A. D. Hoffman, Oshkosh, Wis. 12

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IDLEWILD WHITE CORNISH Standard birds bred to lay. Bewlay, Route 6, Lexington, Ky. 10-12

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WESTFALL'S CHAMPION S. C. Dorkings—Half price eggs after May 20, viz.: \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26; \$6.50 per 40. Plenty time to hatch and raise them. The most beautiful fowl of all. Grow two pounds in two months. Some nice 1922 stock to spare, of show quality and moderate price. Write me for particulars. No baby chicks. Watson Westfall, Sayre, Pa. 2-22-1yr. 12

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PIT GAME FOWL, young and old; twenty years a breeder; no catalogues. Walt Forrester, Framingham, Mass. 12-2

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JERSEY BLACK GIANTS. Catalogue free. Geo. Wenner, Attica, Ohio. 12-2

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JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS from Madison Square winners, \$3 to \$10. Fred Rowe, Avon, N. Y. 12

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BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, strong and vigorous. Exhibition and utility. Write for prices. Pilgrim Farms, Hyannis, Mass. 12

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—Big farm raised cockerels and pullets. Write E. A. Hayward, Cooksville, Illinois. 12-1

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—Growing or matured stock of quality. The farmers or fanciers' bird. Free range stock. Utility or exhibition. Twenty years poultry experience. Parkland Poultry Place, Parkland, Pa. 11-1

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JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, \$5 to \$25 each. Dr. J. R. Thompson, Bridgeport, Ill. 12-1

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LARGE, HANDSOME TRIO, \$8. Keep night prowlers away. C. E. Patterson, Cardington, O. 12

PEARL GUINEAS stock \$1.75 each. George Toenjes, Melstadt, Ill. 10-12

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SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG cockerels; beauties. Ausby Armstrong, Cardington, Ohio. 12

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS, reasonable. Harley Earle, Whitewater, Wis. 12-1

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS, prize winners Madison Square Garden and Minneapolis, Lynn Stafford, Waucoma, Iowa. 10-12

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HOUDAN COCKERELS. Thos. Spachek, Pilsen, Kansas. 12-2

BAST'S HOUDANS, Madison Square Garden champions. W. F. Bast, Phillipsburg, N. J. 11-1

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APRIL HATCHED COCKERELS, \$8. W. A. Richards, Bristow, Iowa. 12

HANDSOME COCKERELS, eggs in season. Stamp for circular. C. E. Patterson, Cardington, O. 12-1

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BLACK LANGSHAN PULLETS, \$1.50; hens, \$2; cockerels, \$2. Ray Williams, Milan, Ohio. 12

BEAUTIFUL MAMMOTH PUREBRED Black Langshan cocks, \$10 each. R. C. Bell, Centerville, Ohio. 12

WHITE LANGSHANS of quality stock for sale. Alonzo Tyner, Greenfield, Ind. 11-1

100 CHOICE COCKERELS from 12 lb. cocks. Big huskies. State winners. Van's Black Langshans, Eureka, Kan. Box 743. 11-1

CROAD'S BLACK Langshans. Yard's recently imported from England. Free history. Wm. Hinkie, Rural, Decatur, Ill. 10-12

WHITE LANGSHANS—Fine type, heavy winter layers. Myrtle Doyle, Woodlandville, Mo. 10-12

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

NORTHLAND WINTER LAYERS again at top in red-hot competition. See display ad. on page 1099. Northland Farms, Dept. A, Grand Rapids, Mich. 12

VERY CHOICE SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels and pullets from our Extra Special Mating of 312-316 high pedigreed English hens, daughters our Lady Read III 312 record hen, sired by son our Lady Read III 316 record hen (both, dam's dam Barron 258 Official Record, sire's dam Cam 282 Official Record)—this on DAM side cockerels, pullets offered herein and now for their SIRE side—sired by sons 306 Official Record hen (her dam 282, sire 290), their sire son 304 Official Record hen (his sire 297). Also hatching eggs from our Extra Super Special Mating of 312-306 and 316-306 high pedigreed hens (daughters our 312 and 316 hens by 306-304 Official Record sires), mated to 313-315 World's Official Record sires. Strongest Official Record bred, heavy winter laying stock obtainable. Write for lengthy copyrighted description and reasonable prices, stating wants in detail. The Road Poultry Farm, Watervliet, New York. 11

FREE "ALL ABOUT LEGHORNS" Remarkable book tells how to mate, judge, feed, cull, prepare for show, line breed; select males that produce high producing females, advertise, sell, etc. Given absolutely free with 3 years' subscription to Leghorn World at \$1.00. Only journal in world devoted exclusively to all varieties of Leghorns. Published monthly. 50c year, three years \$1.00. Tells how to make big money with Leghorns; how to buy, sell, get greatest pleasure; most profit—everything you want to know about Leghorns. Send dollar bill today. The Leghorn World, 391 Democrat Bldg., Waverly, Iowa. 11

FOR SALE—400 Funk Strain S. C. W. Leghorn pullets, cockerels, hens, cocks; very reasonable. Meadowmere Farm, Route 1, Dubuque, Iowa. 12

EXHIBITION S. C. W. LEGHORNS, cockerels and pullets. Rogers strain. Sam Currie, Divernon, Ill. 12-1

TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS—Booking orders for eggs, chicks. H. Hammer, Wever, Iowa. 12-2

DELL CREST S. C. White Leghorn cockerels. Vigorous, profit-making strain backed by years of successful breeding. Send for descriptions. Dell Crest Egg Farm, Box A, Route 4, Peoria, Ill. 12-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Foundation direct from D. W. Young. Choice cockerels and pullets. Mistletree Poultry Farm, Geneva, Pa. 12-2

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HIGH CLASS SINGLE Comb White Leghorns (Young's), Ferris 265-300 egg strain direct. 50 eggs, \$4; 100, \$7; 200, \$14; 300, \$21. Book orders now. Henry Heitkamp, P163, New Bremen, Ohio. 12-2

CHOICE PEDIGREED COCKERELS from 250 to 275 egg pen. Also booking orders for eggs and baby chicks for 1923. Guy Brown, Genoa, Ill. 12-2

200-300 EGG STRAIN White Leghorn cockerels, carefully selected from March chicks purchased direct from "Ferris," \$2-\$5. M. M. Webber, R. 4, Box 4, Urbana, Ill. 12

HUNDRED WINNERS (YOUNG'S), Low-tailed Single Comb White Leghorns, pullets, cockerels, \$2.50; 282-egg. Meadow Farm, Coulterville, Ill. 12

WYCKOFF'S STRAIN SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, hens, pullets, cockerels, \$3.50 each. Havig's Farm, Route A-2, Osage, Iowa. 12-1

HOLLYWOOD 280-EGG Strain. Vigorous April hatched cockerels, \$4-\$7 each. Will put the lay into your flock. L. C. Howard, Hastings, Mich. 12

FERRIS' 265-300 EGG strain Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2 each. P. J. Cooney, Dept. B, New Hampton, Iowa. 12

1000 RANGE GROWN pullets, 4 to 6 months old, developing and laying, \$1.50 up. Discount prices on quantity shipments. Barron and Puritas springs parent stock, unexcelled winter layers. Cockerels and yearlings. Plankton Poultry Plant, Route 3, Sycamore, Ohio. 12

ONE HUNDRED TOM BARRON strain Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels, fully matured, \$3 and \$5 each. Four Oaks Poultry Farm, R. R. No. 4, Grand Rapids, Mich. 12-2

400 FERRIS LEGHORN hens and cockerels, \$1.50 each. Clarence Messman, Sadorus, Ill. 12

20 HILLVIEW STRAIN White Leghorn exhibition cockerels, \$3, \$5 and \$7.50 each; 40 laying pullets, \$2.50 each; must sell at once. Will ship C. O. D. if desired. These birds are worth lots more money. L. C. Huntington, Manager, Western Box & Basket Co., Omaha, Neb. 12

SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, Hollywood. Booking orders for baby chicks, 1923 delivery, from America's highest official record strain; also some dandy cockerels \$5 to \$15. Mile High Poultry Farm, Wheatridge, Colo. 12-2

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, 288 to 314 egg lines, from first prize winners at Chicago, Madison Square Garden and laying contests. Catalog free. Louis Perrier, Box A, Bonnois Mill, Mo. 12-2

PEDIGREED COCKERELS from 252 to 300 egg Hollywood males and our best hens, \$4 to \$7. Shipped on approval. Circular. Barclay Egg Farm, Bedford, Pa. 12

SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns a specialty. Direct "linebred" descendants from Young's unsurpassed winners and layers. Grand cocks, cockerels, hens, pullets, reasonable. D. F. Highley, Craigville, Ind. 11-1

BARRON COCKERELS. Hogan-tested flock. Dept. A, Maple Acres Farm, Tiffin, Ohio. 11-1

BIG TYPE ENGLISH S. C. W. Leghorn breeding cockerels and cock birds, sired by sons of Lady Victory and Keystone Maid. Also my entire lot of Giant White Runts, White Fantails and hen pigeons. Pine Grove Farms, Sheboygan Falls, Wis. 11-1

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS and yearling hens. H. Colman, Norwalk, Ohio. 11-12

APP'S S. C. WHITE Leghorns, bred for size, type, color and eggs. Choice breeding and exhibition cockerels sent on approval. John H. Apps, Wild Rose, Wis. 11-1

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MANUFACTURING EGGS with our Billizard Belt S. C. W. Leghorns gives you plenty cash. Trapnest record is the one real way to build a Super 300 egg strain. Also strain that lays during winter months when eggs are highest. Our June hatched pullets are singing songs of coming victories. They crave to turn cheap feed into high-priced eggs for somebody. Let that somebody be you. Cockerels \$7. Pullets \$5. No matured stock. Paramount Poultry Yards, R. No. 2, Box 14, Sawyer, Wis. 11-1

PULLETS READY TO LAY from Barron's imported trapnested stock. Ernest Bishop, New Washington, Ohio. 11-12

EARLY APRIL, MAY and June hatched Single Comb White Leghorn pullets. Strong, active and well bred; some are already laying. Graded at \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.50; 15% less in lots of 100. Order from this ad; every bird guaranteed. Wm. Meyer, Box 228, Fairmont, Minn. 11-1

FERRIS 265, 300 egg strain Single Comb White Leghorns, hens, pullets \$3.50. Extra choice cockerels \$5.00. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 11-1

ALBA FARM WHITE Leghorns. Lay, win, pay. Large, vigorous early hatched cockerels from our famous prize winning egg-machines. Show birds galore. Write today for free catalog. Jamestown, Pa., Box 40. 11-1

FERRIS PEDIGREED or exhibition March cockerels direct. Write for description or photo. G. W. Lowery, Summit Hill, Ohio. 11-1

BARRON'S ENGLISH WHITE Leghorns. Best imported, pedigreed trapnested flock in America. Personally acquainted with Barron and instructed by him. Pedigreed birds, \$5. J. R. Mooney, Butler, Mo. 11-1

BARRON COCKERELS. The large kind, bred from Hogan tested dams and sires. Satisfaction guaranteed. Seneca Family Table Egg Farm, J. A. Immele, Prop. Tiffin, Ohio. 10-12

500 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN yearling hens, 500 April and May pullets reasonable. K. I. Miller, Box A, Lancaster, Mo. 10-12

SWASTIKA S. C. WHITE Leghorn. Highest quality; trapnested; pedigreed; bred to the Standard; cockerels now ready. Swastika Farm, Box 28, Ashley, Ohio. 10-12

WE OFFER NOW for immediate sale \$5 and \$10 quality pedigreed cockerels at \$2 and \$3 each; cock birds \$5; 25,000 chicks each week 1923. Imported Barron and Young strains S. C. White Leghorns, raised separately. No hen under 248-egg record in six years breeding. Trap-nested pedigreed. Reduced prices. Circular. Brownstown Poultry Farm, Brownstown, Indiana. 10-12

1000 LARGE SIZE Leghorn Pullets. Heavy producers. Many already laying. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Indiana. 10-12

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"SUPREME" ROSE COMB cockerels from Cleveland blue ribbon winners will improve your flock. \$3, \$5, \$10. Booking egg and chick orders. Catalogue. H. Gaub, Berea, Ohio. 12

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Best for eggs and beauty. For information address J. M. Chase, Club Secretary, Walkill, N. Y. 12-2

FANCY ROSE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 to \$10.00. George Rieker, Bentonport, Ia. 11-1

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BLACK LEGHORN MALES, hens and pullets. Milo L. Myers, Marysville, Ohio. 10-12

SINGLE COMB BLACK Leghorn Pullets, Cockerels. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa. 10-12

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S. C. DARK Brown Leghorns, pure Tormohlen blood from yards 1, 7, 9 and 10. Selected cockerels, \$2.50 to \$5 each. Exhibition cockerels, \$10. Leamen Rau, Latham, Ill. 12

S. C. DARK BROWN Leghorn cockerels. Tormohlen strain direct, \$2.00-\$3.00. E. R. Smith, Saunemin, Ill. 11-12

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ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorns, foundation stock Strong's, famous beauties, \$2.50-\$5. Chas. Linkenmeyer, Riceville, Iowa. 12

ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorns, light and dark; blue ribbon winners at Chicago Coliseum Shows; cocks, cockerels, hens, pullets, pens for sale. Ralph W. Strong, R. 9, Box 13, Kalamazoo, Mich. 12

ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$1.00 each. Danger's Stock and Poultry Farm, Sleepy Eye, Minn. 11-1

ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorns; large birds, large white eggs, utility and fine show birds, dark and light. E. B. Cole, New Hartford, N. Y. 11-1

ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, pullets, \$2.00. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 11-1

KERLIN FAMOUS ROSE COMB Browns; 82 winners Madison Square; world best by test; 400 head \$3.00 up. Kerlin Farm, South Pottstown, Pa. 11-1

BUFF LEGHORNS

BABY CHICKS—Best grade Smith strain Buff Leghorns. Guaranteed extra strong. Prices reasonable. Catalogue free. Holtzapfe Hatchery, Box O, Elida, Ohio. 12

FOR SALE—FINE lot S. C. Buff Leghorn cockerels, just right, \$2.00 each. A. D. Nichols, Alma, Ill. 11-1

500 LAYING PULLETS, good type, color, lippy combs. Quality stock at utility prices. "Smith strain." Cockerels and yearlings. Plankton Poultry Plant, Route 3, Sycamore, O. 12

SMITH'S SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorns, largest breeder in the world; eggs, baby chicks and stock by the thousands. F. S. Smith, Box C & D, Hamilton, Ohio. 12

EXHIBITION BUFF LEGHORNS. Eggbred twenty years. Circular. Lea Munger, DeKalb, Ill. 12

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, 31 years. Choice stock for sale. Cocks, Hens, Cockerels, Pullets. Stock right. Prices right. Quincy Dawson, Coshocton, Ohio. 9-2

LEGHORNS—SEVERAL VARIETIES

LEGHORNS, BUFF, BROWN and White. Males and females cheap. Becker Poultry Farm, Ackley, Iowa. 12-2

BLACK MINORCAS

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS, pullets, cockerels, April hatch, Pape strain, \$2-\$5. C. J. Bader, Mendota, Ill. 12

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS, champion line bred cockerels from my champion exhibition matings; also some very large hens. Pullets. Can furnish birds for the best of shows at reasonable prices. H. A. Gerberding, 1533 Washington Blvd. East, Fort Wayne, Ind. 12

GIANT SINGLE COMB Black Minorca hens, pullets, \$3.50. Choice cockerels, \$5.00 and \$10.00. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 11-1

SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas. Early hatched cockerels, pullets; heavy laying strain. H. H. Wallis, Delavan, Wis. 10-12

ROSE COMB BLACK Minorcas cockerels. O. M. Allen, Butteville, Ind. 10-12

ROSE COMB BLACK Minorca cockerels. 200 egg strain. Geo. Konrad, Richfield, Wis. 10-12

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS, Cockerels, cocks and hens. H. A. Langbein, Franklin Park, N. J. 10-12

BUFF MINORCAS

MAMMOTH BUFF MINORCAS, sire Chicago Coliseum winner. Grant Brazee, Waukau, Wis. 12-2

BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, pullets. E. L. Redding, 702 W. 8th, Marion, Ind. 12

FOR BETTER BUFF MINORCAS see Schmidt's display ad on page 1173. 4-22-1 yr.

WHITE MINORCAS

SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorca hens and cocks. Pearl McCarty, Grandview Heights, Columbus, O. 12

MAMMOTH WHITE MINORCAS. Both Combs. America's leaders. Thos. Brogdon, Rush, La. 11-1

SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorca cockerels; 23 years a breeder. Harry Leibold, Delaware, Ohio. 11-1

SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorca cockerels. State Fair winners. Choice birds, \$3.00. Fred C. Hacke, Indianapolis, Iowa. 11-1

SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorca cocks and cockerels, show birds only, \$10.00 to \$25.00. M. P. Knapp, Port Dickinson, N. Y. 11-1

SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorca cockerels. Tyron Poultry Farm, Fenton, Mich. 11-1

SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorca cockerels, the kind that put quality in your flock, \$3 up. Joseph Yanka, New Washington, Ohio. 10-12

MINORCAS—SEVERAL VARIETIES

MISHLER'S MIGHTY MINORCAS, all varieties. Exhibition quality. Trapnest bred and high egg production. Stock eggs. Lloyd C. Mishler, Route 1, North Manchester, Ind. 12-1

ROSE COMB BLACK and White Minorcas, cockerels and pullets. Frank Pease, Wellington, O. 12

ORLOFFS

MAHOGANY ORLOFF COCKERELS. Hansen strain, \$3 and \$5. Mrs. Ralph Branson, West Branch, Iowa. 12

WONDERFUL LAYERS in cold weather. You need them this winter. Can supply Mahogany Spangled and White Orloffs. Reduced prices. Write for announcement, sent free. J. R. Kennedy, 1357 Kingston Road, Toronto, Canada. 12-2

MAHOGANY ORLOFFS, pullets, chks., hens. E. G. Krause, Plainview, Minn. 11-1

MAHOGANY ORLOFF stock. Finest imported strains. Dr. Blanchard, Newport, Vermont. 11-1

BLACK ORPINGTONS

ROSE COMB BLACKS—Beauties. Dr. Edwards, Laceyville, Pa. 12

EXCEPTIONAL BLACK ORPINGTONS—Cockerels and pullets for breeding or exhibition at fall shows. Engage your requirements now. Hal Riviere, Columbus, Georgia. 10-12

BUFF ORPINGTONS

BIG, HUSKY COCKERELS from Minneapolis winners, \$3 and \$5. P. A. Redpath, Elk Mound, Wis. 12

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3, \$4 and \$5 each; pullets, \$3. E. S. Harnden, Paola, Kan. 12

BABY CHICKS—Bred-to-lay Buff Orpingtons. Excellent quality. Guaranteed extra strong. Prices reasonable. Catalogue free. Holtzapfe Hatchery, Box E, Elida, O. 12

STAR EXHIBITION BUFF Orpington cockerels, \$10; superior quality breeders, \$5; choice stock, \$3. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Clarence Steckel, Whitehall, Ill. 12-2

TRUE BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels for sale. Best blood lines in America. Owens, Cook, Maylake, Byers strains. Large, early, finely colored birds, bred from quickly maturing, superior laying stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$5.00 each and up. Henry Robinson, Wyandot, Ill. 11-1

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Fine stock, noted for color, type and heavy winter laying. Cockerels, \$5.00; pullets \$2.00. Laura Killebrew, Durham, Mo. 11-12

BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels and pullets. Byers, \$3 to \$25 each. Frank Comstock, Lewistown, Ill. 11-1

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Show birds and choice breeders in old and young. Stock for sale reasonable; 16 years a breeder. Chas. P. Slentz, Napoleon, Ohio. 11-1

WHITE ORPINGTONS

LARGE WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, \$2, \$3 and \$5. First prize winners. Mrs. A. D. Morris, Kentland, Ind. 12-2

SELLING OUT OF Morris-Aldrich strain cocks and cockerels, \$3 to \$5.; hens and pullets, \$2.50. Some show birds. Wieneke Orchards & Poultry Farm, Fieldon, Ill. 12

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS from heavy laying, prize winning strains. A. M. Merryweather, Parke Lane, Highland Park, Ill. 12-2

MORRIS WHITE ORPINGTONS. Layers, winners, quality birds, \$2-\$7.50. Williams Poultry Farm, Box A, Lake Crystal, Minn. 12

MORRIS STRAIN White Orpingtons. Choice breeding pullets, \$3. E. H. Wisen, Malcolm, Neb. 12

BIG, PURE WHITE pullets, commencing laying. "Cook plant quality." Priced right. Plankton Poultry Plant, Route 3, Sycamore, O. 12

WHITE ORPINGTON one-year hens in laying condition, \$2.50 each; well developed cockerels and pullets, \$3 each. For December only. Book your order for baby chicks and hatching eggs early. Send for catalogue. R. E. Sandy, Stuarts Draft, Va. 12

QUALITY WHITE ORPINGTONS. Aldrich-Morris strains. Choice yearling hens, pullets, cockerels, \$2, \$3, \$5 and up. Mrs. John Shults, Sandwich, Ill. 11-1

BLOCKY WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels and pullets priced right if taken immediately. Frank Weinschenk, Bellevue, Iowa. 11-1

POLISH

FINE GOLDEN POLISH cockerels, \$2.50 each. Mazie McGuire, Sharon, Kan. 12

FINE WHITE CRESTED Black Polish cockerels, \$3 each. Albert Anderson, Erskine, Minn. 12

GOLDEN POLISH cockerels, \$3.00. Loring Howell, Summittill, Ohio. 11-1

RHODE ISLAND REDS

VERY CHOICE SINGLE Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, pullets and hatching eggs from our extra super special mating of daughters of high rated hens, whose dams have official records over 230, by 251 official record sires, their sire 260—this on dam side cockerels, pullets, eggs offered herein and now for their sire side—sired by sons 254 official record hen her dam 261 and sire 274, his sire 251 official record. Strongest official record bred, heavy winter laying, non-broody stock obtainable. Write for lengthy copyrighted description and reasonable prices, stating wants in detail. The Johns Poultry Farm, Charlotte, Vermont. 10

FREE, "BLUE RIBBON REDS." Remarkable book tells how to judge, mate, cull, feed, prepare for show, linebreed, etc. Given absolutely free with 3 year subscription to Rhode Island Red Journal at \$1.00. Only journal in world devoted exclusively to Rhode Island Reds. Published monthly, 500 year, 3 years \$1.00. Tells how to make big money with Reds—how to buy, sell, get greatest pleasure, most profit—everything you want to know about Rhode Island Reds. Send dollar bill today. Rhode Island Red Journal, 391 Democrat Bldg., Waverly, Iowa. 11

ROSE COMB REDS; big type, heavy laying strain; cockerels, \$3.50, \$5. Raymond Pyle, Carmi, Ill. 12-1

DR. SMITH'S REDS—Single and Rose Combs, red to the skin; exhibition, utility; heavy laying strain. Eggs and stock for sale. Dr. Clyde H. Smith, Cambridge Springs, Pa. 12-2

S. C. RED cockerels, \$1.50 and \$2. Mrs. A. D. Spilman, Drakesville, Iowa. 12

S. C. REDS, Owen-Carver strain; cockerels, eggs at \$3 to \$5. Middlebury Red Yards, Middlebury, Indiana. 12-5

ROSE COMB—Good cock, \$7.50; cockerels, \$3.50. G. B. Pride, Kendallville, Ind. 12

SINGLE COMB REDS—Dark, even color; best show and egg laying blood obtainable. Cockerels, \$2.50, \$3 and up; pullets, \$2, \$3. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. A. Bower, Eureka, Kan. 12-2

S. C. REDS—Cockerels, \$2 and \$3. Good quality. Kenneth Kinkade, Carthage, Ill. 12

SINGLE COMB REDS—Owen Farm strain. Show birds and breeders, \$2.50 to \$5. Geo. Hartman, Route 12, Nappanee, Ind. 12-2

SELLING OUT S. C. Reds, including all winners, cocks, hens, cockerels, laying pullets. All birds must be sold at once. Write today. Paul Heiermann, Sec'y, Poultry Association, South Bend, Ind. 12

REGELEIN'S ROSE COMB Reds are farm raised and bred to lay. Rich dark red cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$7.00. B. A. Regelein, Litchville, N. D. 12-1

STAR EXHIBITION Single Comb Red cockerels, \$10. Superior quality breeders, \$5. Choice stock, \$3. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Clarence Steckel, Whitehall, Ill. 12-2

QUARTERLY RED BREEDERS' Bulletin. All about Reds. Sample free. Harrison Red Farms, College View, Neb. 12-2

ROSE COMBS—Rich, dark Reds, long bodies, winter layers. Payne Bros.' strain. Mrs. Chas. Schlots, Elmwood, Ill. 11-1

LARGE, dark, R. C. Red cockerels, \$3 and \$5 each. Yearling cocks, \$5, pullets \$2.50. Tompkins strain. F. C. Liebeck, Princeton, Ill. 11-1

S. C. RED COCKERELS and pullets, \$3 to \$10. Splendid layers with good color, size and vigor. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harold K. Bell, Clarks-ville, Pa. 11-1

S. C. REDS—Closing out sale. Big Dark Red pullets and cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00 each. Some pullets, \$25.00 dozen. Bean, Scranton, Owen Farms Blood, Scarborough, Hillsboro, Ohio. 10

ROSE COMB DEEP MAHOGANY REDS—Large type from select matings. Cocks, cockerels, \$3, \$5, \$10. Pullets, \$2, \$3, \$5. William Habig, Roush, Box 93, Indianapolis. 10-12

HAROLD TOMPKINS and Payne Bros. strain Red and Single Comb Reds, exhibition and breeding stock, \$3 up. Catalog free. Ralph H. Knickerbocker, Pine Plains, N. Y. 10-12

S. C. REDS—Quality stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fred Feldman, Waverly, Ia. 11-1

SINGLE COMB REDS, Cockerels. April and May hatch, \$2.50 each, four for \$9.00. Excellent laying strain. Guy V. Teach, Curtiss, Wis. 9-12

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RHODE ISLAND WHITES—Large, pure white cockerels, pullets. Prices right. Hayes Ulrey, Cardington, Ohio 12

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLANDS. Pure white, extra large classy cockerels, \$3 up. Best show and laying strains. Catalog. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kansas. 12

RHODE ISLAND WHITES, both combs, stock, \$3 and up. C. H. Mills, Route 13, Ft. Wayne, Indiana. 11-1

THE GREAT RHODE ISLAND White Farm, both combs, stock, \$3 each, \$15 pen. Henry Eichelmann, Waterloo, Ill. 10-12

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND White stock, \$9.00 trio, \$15.00 pen. George Tonies, Route 2, Millstadt, Ill. 10-12

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Whites. Females, \$2; males, \$3. Dr. J. R. Thompson, Bridgeport, Illinois. 12-1

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Fine marked, May hatched. Cockerels and pullets, \$2 each. Thompson strain. I. D. Timberlake, Carthage, Ill. 12

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels. Fine, vigorous birds from profit-making hens. Send for descriptions. Dell Crest Egg Farm, Box A, Route 4, Peoria, Ill. 12-2

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E. B. THOMPSON strain cockerels; barring narrow, distinct and clear to the skin; light or dark; only \$5 each. All stock guaranteed as represented. Ed. Martin, Oconomowoc, Wis. 12-2

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PARK'S BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$2.50; pullets, \$2. "Queen" 1000 chick brooder stove, \$15. Albert Stalmsmith, Hartford City, Ind. 12-2

TWELVE FINELY BARRED cockerels, bred from brothers of Bradley's 1st prize New York cock; worth \$25.00 each. On approval for \$7.00 each. Glenview Farm, Westfield, Mass. 12

E. B. THOMPSON'S "Ringlets" direct—Extra choice cockerels, females. Big, vigorous stock, bred from winners. Best New York winning blood, from proven breeders. Have spared neither pains nor money. William Huckle, Waverly, N. Y. 12-2

HOLTERMAN & THOMPSON strain Barred Rock cockerels at \$3 if taken at once, as 1 am crowded for room. Satisfaction guaranteed. Buell Cuddy, Roodhouse, Ill. 12

500 EARLY HATCHED cockerels and pullets. All good color and markings. Write for large illustrated catalogue A. Pope & Pope, Louisville, Ky. 11-1

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PARKS 290 EGG strain Barred Rock pullets, \$3.00; cockerels, \$5.00. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 11-1

1000 BARRED ROCK pullets that will make splendid layers. Also eggs. L. F. Thompson, Hope, Ind. 11-12

GENUINE PARKS BARRED ROCK cockerels, from stock direct, \$2.50 to \$5.00. Aristocrats, \$5.00 up. Steiner & Wendt, Kenton, Ohio. 11-1

PARKS DIRECT. Edelman's Winterlay Barred Rocks, cockerels from pedigree, trap-nested winter layers, \$4 each. Discount on quantities. Established 1920. Geo. A. Edelman, breeder, St. Louis Park, Minn. 10-12

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THOMPSON'S RINGLET BARRED Rocks, dark mating. A few choice cockerels at reasonable prices. Write for circular. Fair View Poultry Farm, Box 20, Route No. 3, Hastings, Mich. 10-12

BARRED ROCKS, Aristocrats and ringlets direct both matings. Circular free. H. E. Frymere & Son, Webster, Ky. 10-12

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

PURE BUFF ROCK cockerels, \$3 and \$5. Mrs. Bert Myers, Arcola, Ill. 12

BUFF ROCK cockerels, pullets, April hatch; some laying. Prices reasonable. Chas. J. Bader, Mendota, Illinois. 12

BUFF ROCKS—High exhibition and egg laying qualities; stock, eggs. Emery Small, Wilson, Kans. 12-2

STAR EXHIBITION Buff Rock cockerels, \$10; superior quality breeders, \$5; choice stock, \$3. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Clarence Steckel, Whitehall, Ill. 12-2

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS from blue ribbon winners, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$8. Mrs. Lucy Eminzer, Gibson City, Ill. 12-2

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, April hatched, \$5. Leslie Freeman, Eastwood, Ohio. 12-2

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS and pullets, \$3 to \$25 each. Frank Comstock, Lewistown, Ill. 11-1

BUFF ROCKS THAT have won consistently at Chicago for years. 600 fine breeding and exhibition birds for sale at bargain prices. Frank W. Kramet, Fort Atkinson, Wis. 11-1

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, choice stock, \$2 to \$3.50. Stanley Hinton, Fossiland, Ill. 10-12

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COLUMBIAN ROCKS, heavy laying exhibition stock; males, \$5; females, \$3 each. H. W. Morgan, Ashtabula, Ohio. 12-1

COLUMBIAN ROCKS—Choice breeding cockerels. No more pullets. Chas. W. Gault, Champaign, Ill. 11-1

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

FIVE DOLLARS BUYS a dandy Partridge Rock cockerel on approval. Roy Armitage, Elizabeth, Ill. 11-12

RUBY RED PARTRIDGE Rocks. Fancy exhibition stock. P. H. Williams, Diamond, O. 11-1

"SUPERIOR" PARTRIDGE ROCKS—Winners. Clyde Ruble, Selma, Ia. 4-22-lyr.

AMERICA'S PROVEN CHAMPION Partridge Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. See our advertisement on page 1098.

SILVER PENCILED ROCKS

SILVER PENCILED ROCKS; 400 for sale. Largest winner at Madison Square Garden, 1922. Chicago Coliseum 1921. G. E. Greenwood, Lake Mills, Wis. 10-12

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

SACRIFICE SALE—A \$35 White Rock cockerel for \$5. Am moving and must sell. Tom Daugherty, Tyrona, Pa. 12

WHITE ROCKS—Fishes strain direct. Cockerels from prize winners. I. J. Coy, Tippecanoe City, Ohio. 12-2

WHITE ROCK PULLETS, \$1.50; hens, \$2; cockerels, \$2. Ray Williams, Milan, Ohio. 12

SILVER QUEL WHITE Rock cockerels from trap-nested, pedigreed stock. Miss Anna Haeuptle, Milan, Ohio. 12

STAR EXHIBITION White Rock cockerel, \$10; superior quality breeders, \$5; choice stock, \$3. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. Clarence Steckel, Whitehall, Ill. 12-2

FOR SALE—Fishes strain W. Rock cockerels and Barron strain W. Leghorn cockerels and pullets. C. E. Minch, R. R. No. 3, Gibsonburg, Ohio. 12

QUALITY FINE RANGE Fishel White Rock cockerels; guaranteed. Elmer Green, Urbana, Ill. 12-2

THE MARTIN FARM White Rocks lead the South. Address: Mobile. 12-2

WHITE ROCKS, Owen Farms Wilburtha blood. Promising cockerels for any show; superb breeding stock. Frank E. Palmer, Sparta, Ill. 12

BABY CHICKS—Excellent quality Fishel strain White Rocks. Guaranteed extra strong. Prices reasonable. Catalogue free. Holtzapfel Hatchery, Box C, Elida, Ohio. 12

WHITE ROCKS—Cockerels, pullets and yearling hens. H. Collman, Norwalk, Ohio. 12-1

TRAPNESTED WHITE ROCKS bred to lay and weigh; hens, pullets, cockerels, \$3; range hens, pullets, \$2. Philip Kraft, Gilman, Ill. 12

TWENTY-TWO years a breeder of White Rocks exclusively. Great layers. Stock and eggs. J. T. Thompson, Hope, Ind. 11-12

WHITE ROCKS—Fine big early hatched pullets, cockerels. Foundation stock direct from Fishel. Ship on approval. Willomine Farm, Hillsboro, Ohio. 10-12

REAL GOOD WHITE ROCK cockerels, sent on approval. C. P. Schumacher, Woodsfield, Ohio. 10-12

SILKIES

JAPANESE SILKIES, fine stock for sale. George Kinter, Route 1, Dillsburg, Pa. 11-1

SPECKLED SUSSEX.

SPECKLED SUSSEX. Eva Light, Garden Grove, Iowa. 10-12

SPANISH

WHITE FACED BLACK Spanish stock. Enclose stamps. James Behymer, Rockford, Ohio. 12

BUFF WYANDOTTES

BUFF WYANDOTTES—Stock for sale. Won first and second chl., first and second pullet at Cleveland's 1922 show. Clean sweep at Jamestown, N. Y. R. A. Page, North East, Pa. 12-2

HAZELTON'S BUFF WYANDOTTES, 30 years producing exhibition birds and layers. Stock for sale; none better. Send for free circular. B. Hazelton Smith, Niles, Mich. 12-2

EGGBRED EXHIBITION Buff Wyandottes. Priced right. Circular. Lea Munger, DeKaib, Ill. 12

X. L. N. C. BUFF Wyandottes are better than ever after 16 years careful line breeding. Some choice stock for sale this winter. Crandell & Wells, Elsmere, N. Y. 11-1

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CHOICE BREEDING and exhibition stock; prices reasonable; free literature. Ralph Woodward, Box J, Grafton, Mass. 12-2

MICHIGAN CHAMPION STRAIN—Clean sweep again big Michigan State Fair. Exhibition and breeding cockerels now ready. Arthur Schaack, 5389 Rhoads Ave., Detroit, Mich. 12

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GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES—Cockerels, \$2; a few pullets at \$3. Best of stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mont. Clary, Darlington, Wis. 12-2

GOLDEN COCKERELS, \$3 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. DeSmidt, Racine, Wis. R. 4 A. 10-12

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PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Either choice exhibition birds or cheap breeders. W. J. Coffin, Waverly, Iowa. 12

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES from my Kansas City, Mo., and Des Moines, Iowa, winners. Hurless Hughes, Eldon, Iowa. 12-2

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BABY CHICKS—Beautiful Silver Wyandottes. Large, fluffy chicks. Guaranteed extra strong. Prices reasonable. Catalogue free. Holtzapfel Hatchery, Box D, Elida, Ohio. 12

SILVER WYANDOTTE CKLS., \$2.50 and up. Cocks and pullets. J. H. Todd, Villisca, Ia. 12-1

SILVER WYANDOTTES, Chicago and St. Louis winners. Trapped 12 years. Chas. Schroeder, St. Peter, Ill. 11-1

SILVER COCKERELS, \$3.00 up. Tarbox strain. Emil Woehle, Pinckneyville, Ill. 11-1

S. L. WYANDOTTE cks. and hens for sale, scored and unscored. Tarbox strain. Mrs. C. W. Whitman, Fairfield, Iowa. 11-1

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES—Stock for sale; free catalog. Oak Hill Poultry Farms, Montello, Mass. 12-2

WHITE WYANDOTTES

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3, \$4, \$5 each. Adolph Meyer, Princeton, Ill. 12-2

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Cockerels, pullets, May hatch, \$1.50 to \$2 each. Joseph Pugnier, Cadott, Wis. 12

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, April hatched. Keeler and Regal strains, \$5 each. Helen Endlich, Fort Huron, Mich. 12

CLOSING OUT Regal-Dorcas strain White Wyandotte cockerels, pullets and hens, \$2 each. Mrs. Chas. Stowe, Hopkinsville, Ky. 12

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Pure white, large, vigorous birds that must suit you; range birds, \$3; special breeding pen cockerels, \$5. Chas. Cornelius, Bellevue, Iowa. 12-2

VIGOROUS, TYPE WHITE Wyandotte hens, pullets, cocks and cockerels from silver cup winners. \$2 each. Few show birds at \$5 each. Smith and Dorcas, 220 egg strain direct. Guaranteed satisfaction. Glen Sutton, Delhi, Iowa. 12

REGAL DORCAS COCKERELS, \$2 and \$3. Emma Hewitt, Kiron, Iowa. 12

MATURED WHITE WYANDOTTES direct from Fisher's best pens. Cockerels, \$3; pullets, \$2.50. Earl Stouffer, Stockton, Ill. 12

WHITE WYANDOTTES, John S. Martin strain cockerels, pullets, hens. M. C. Wayman, Arlington Heights, Ill. 12

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Regals. St. Louis and State Show winners. Cockerels on approval. J. F. Garrison, Gilbert, Ark. 12

REGAL DORCAS WHITE Wyandottes from imported stock. Lloyd Caldwell, Neoga, Ill. 12-1

PEARL WHITE—STAY WHITE—White Wyandottes. Regal-Dorcas stock for breeders. Rouen ducks for fall sale. Eggs for hatching after Oct. 1st. Y. Quill and Apple Yards, F. Sanders, Ottawa, Ill. 11-1

FISHER'S STRAIN COCKERELS, April hatched, \$2.50. A. Kotlin, Lemont, Ill. 11-1

CHOICE COCKERELS, prize winning strain. Hartman Bros. Poultry Farm, Hinckley, Ill. 11-1

LARGE, WHITE WYANDOTTES, free range, direct from New York State Fair (1921) winning pen. Bare beauty and utility combined. Cockerels, \$5; pullets, \$3; satisfaction guaranteed. Lyle Thomas, Lewistown, Ill. 11-1

WHITE WYANDOTTES, big type, and Dorcas strain, bred to lay. Pullets \$2; cockerels \$3. N. M. Brockett, Carmi, Ill. 11-1

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, March and April hatched; from heavy laying strain; \$10, \$5, \$2.50 each. Gaylord Larson, Hurley, Iowa. 11-1

FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, leading strain, \$2.50 each. Clarence Wilke, Anchor, Ill. 10-12

WYANDOTTES—SEVERAL VARIETIES.

WHITE and BLACK Wyandottes, \$10.00 per trio. Show birds, \$5.00 each. A. J. Shannon, Appleton, Wis. Route 6. 10-12

SEVERAL BREEDS

SHEPPARD'S SINGLE COMB Anconas and Regal White Wyandottes, pullets and hens, \$1.50 each. Frank Reed, Route No. 1, Munith, Mich. 12

COCKERELS—White Leghorn, Barred Rocks, Brahmas. Choice stock, eggs and chicks in season. Bargain prices. Blue Ribbon Poultry Farm, Brems, Indiana. 12-2

LEADING VARIETIES poultry, ducks, geese, turkeys, guineas. Stock and eggs. Catalogue. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa. 12-4

PULLETS, PULLETS—A limited number of pullets for sale. All varieties. Excellent stock. Price reasonable. Co-operative Breeding & Hatching Co., Box A, Tiro, Ohio. 12

90 BREEDS poultry, dogs, pigeons, ferrets, parrots, hares. Descriptive 60-page book 10c. List free. Bergey's Poultry Farm, Telford, Pa. 12

WRITE FOR SPECIAL prices on Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns and Anconas. Leading strains, good stock; yearlings, growing and laying pullets; cockerels. Plankton Poultry Plant, Route 3, Sycamore, Ohio. 12

BLACK LANGSHANS, Buff Leghorns, stock, eggs, chicks. Leading varieties. Order early. List free. Roelke's Poultry Farms, Teegarden, Ind. 12

500 BREEDERS CHEAP, leading varieties chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys. Chicks 10 cents each and up. Becker Poultry Co., Ackley, Iowa. 12-2

COCKERELS—Columbian Plymouth Rock, Enslin strain. Silver Campines, \$3, \$4, \$5. Frank Bullock, Corning, Iowa. 12-2

PEDIGREED BARRED ROCKS, Regal White Wyandottes; Quality Reds, Brahmas, Leghorns. Splendid cockerels; eggs; utility and exhibition. Chesbro Poultry Farm, North Chili, N. Y. 12-2

ANCONA, BLUE ANDALUSIAN, Silver Campine, Black Minorca, Buff Leghorn, Silver Wyandotte, stock. Order now. Columbia Poultry Yards, Columbia, Va. 12

SELLING OUT. 12 varieties chickens, ducks, pigeons, dogs. Bargains. Woodford Farm, Madisonville, Ohio. 10-12

FOR SALE—Pair mated Canadian wild geese, \$10. Mallard ducks, \$5. S. C. Black Minorcas, \$2. Geo. F. Gibson, 541 E. Hinder St., Richland Center, Wisconsin. 12

PHEASANTS

PHEASANTS FOR SALE—Thos. Spachek, Pilsen, Kansas. 12-2

TURKEYS

AMERICA'S LEADING winners in Giant Bronze Turkeys and Partridge Plymouth Rocks. See our ad on page 1098. 12

DESERT BRED HARDINESS—Finest copper bronze plumage. Gobblers \$50 up. Eggs \$3 and \$2 each, cash. Fertility guaranteed. Copper Bronze Ranch, Imperial, Calif. 12-3

RANGE RAISED Bourbon Red toms. Early, \$8; later, \$6. J. H. McKibben, Almatia, Wash. 12

BRONZE TURKEYS—Bird Bros. Gold Bank strain direct. D. C. Scott, Emmenton, Pa. 12

MAMMOTH WHITE TURKEYS—Toms \$15, hens, \$10. Mrs. Saunders Wilburn, Smith Oaks Plantation, Artesia, Miss. 12

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, pure bred Toulouse geese, Imperial Pekin ducks. Mrs. John Flath, R. D. 3, Erie, Pa. 12

LARGE GOLD BANK turkeys. Bessie Pollard, Salem, Ind. 12

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BOURBON RED TOMS for sale. One hundred splendid toms; price, \$10 and up. Axtell Turkey Farm, Bloomington, Ind. 12-2

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BOURBON RED TURKEYS, unrelated stock. Thos. G. Gallahan, Fenton, Mich. 11-1

BOURBON RED TURKEY TOMS, \$12.50 and \$10.00 each. Mrs. Fred Simpson, Salem, Ind. 11-1

MAMMOTH BRONZE and Bourbon Red turkeys, either variety. Males, \$10.00; females \$8.00. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill. 11-1

VIGOROUS BRONZE TURKEYS. "Copper Bronze" strain. Exhibiting birds; unrelated breeding stock; no eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leo Smith, Independence, Ia. Rural. 5-22-1yr

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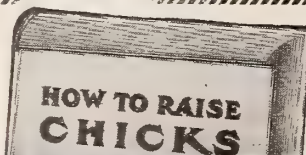
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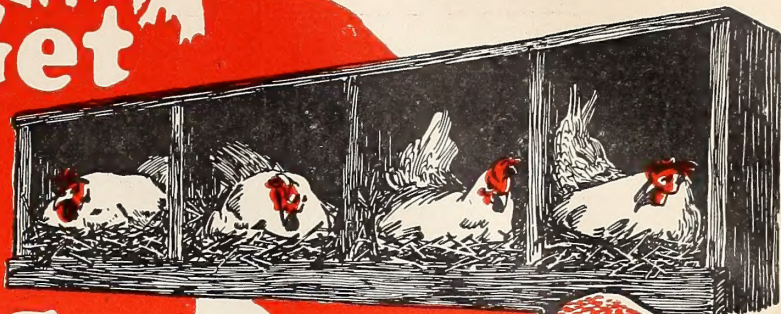
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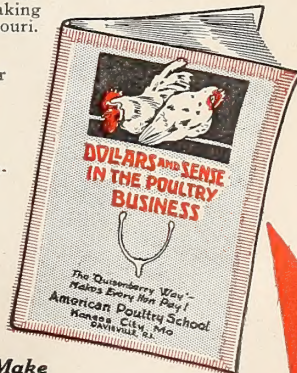
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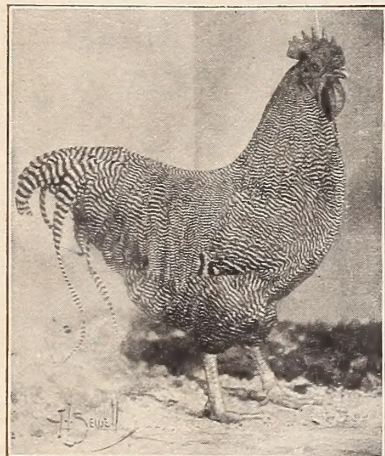
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